

UNIT 8

Conditionals - Wishes - Would Rather/Had Better - Unreal Pa

Conditionals

Conditionals are clauses introduced with *if*. There are three types of conditional clause: Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3. There is also another common type, Type 0.

Type 0 Conditionals

They are used to express something which is always true. We can use **when** (= whenever) instead of **if**.



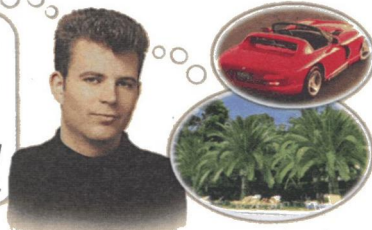
If/When the sun shines, snow melts.

Type 2 Conditionals

They are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the present and, therefore, are unlikely to happen in the present or future.

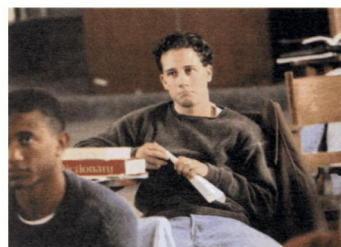
Bob is daydreaming.

If I won the lottery, I would buy an expensive car and I would go on holiday to a tropical island next summer.



Type 1 Conditionals

They are used to express real or very probable situations in the present or future.



If he doesn't study hard, he won't pass his exam.

Type 3 Conditionals



They are used to express imaginary situations which are contrary to facts in the past. They are also used to express regrets or criticism.

John got up late, so he missed the bus.

If John hadn't got up late, he wouldn't have missed the bus.

	If-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use
Type 0 general truth	if + present simple <i>If the temperature falls below 0 °C, water turns into ice.</i>	present simple	
Type 1 real present	if + present simple, present continuous, present perfect or present perfect continuous <i>If he doesn't pay the fine, he will go to prison.</i> <i>If you need help, come and see me.</i>	future/imperative can/may/might/must/should/could + bare infinitive <i>If you have finished your work, we can have a break.</i> <i>If you're ever in the area, you should come and visit us.</i>	real - likely to happen in the present or future
Type 2 unreal present	if + past simple or past continuous <i>If I had time, I would take up a sport. (but I don't have time - untrue in the present)</i> <i>If I were you, I would talk to my parents about it. (giving advice)</i>	would/could/might + bare infinitive	imaginary situation contrary to facts in the present; also used to give advice
Type 3 unreal past	if + past perfect or past perfect continuous <i>If she had studied harder, she would have passed the test.</i> <i>If he hadn't been acting so foolishly, he wouldn't have been punished.</i>	would/could/might + have + past participle	imaginary situation contrary to facts in the past; also used to express regrets or criticism

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- ◆ Conditional clauses consist of two parts: the **if - clause** (hypothesis) and the **main clause** (result). When the if - clause comes before the main clause, the two clauses are separated with a comma. When the main clause comes before the if - clause, then no comma is necessary.

e.g. a) *If I see Tim, I'll give him his book.*
 b) *I'll give Tim his book if I see him.*

- ◆ We do not normally use **will, would** or **should** in an if - clause. However, we can use **will** or **would** after **if** to make a polite request or express insistence or uncertainty (usually with expressions such as *I don't know, I doubt, I wonder, etc.*).

We can use **should** after **if** to talk about something which is possible, but not very likely to happen.

e.g. a) *If the weather is fine tomorrow, we will go camping. (NOT: ~~If the weather will be fine...~~)*
 b) *If you will fill in this form, I'll process your application. (Will you please fill in ... - polite request)*
 c) *If you will not stop shouting, you'll have to leave. (If you insist on shouting ... - insistence)*
 d) *I don't know if he will pass his exams. (uncertainty)*
 e) *If Tom should call, tell him I'll be late. (We do not think that Tom is very likely to call.)*

- ◆ We can use **unless** instead of **if ... not** in the if - clause of Type 1 conditionals. The verb is always in the affirmative after **unless**.

e.g. *Unless you leave now, you'll miss the bus. (=If you don't leave now, you'll miss the bus.) (NOT: ~~Unless you don't leave now,...~~)*

- ◆ We can use **were** instead of **was** for all persons in the if - clause of Type 2 conditionals.

e.g. *If Rick was/were here, we could have a party.*

- ◆ We use **If I were you ...** when we want to give advice.

e.g. *If I were you, I wouldn't complain about it.*

- ◆ The following expressions can be used instead of **if**: **provided/providing that, as long as, suppose/supposing, etc.**

e.g. a) *You can see Mr Carter provided you have an appointment. (If you have an appointment ...)*
 b) *We will all have dinner together providing Mary comes on time. (... if Mary comes ...)*
 c) *Suppose/Supposing the boss came now, what would you say? (If the boss came ...)*

- ◆ We can omit **if** in the if - clause. When **if** is omitted, **should** (Type 1), **were** (Type 2), **had** (Type 3) and the subject are inverted.

e.g. a) *Should Peter come, tell him to wait. (=If Peter should come, ...)*
 b) *Were I you, I wouldn't trust him. (=If I were you, ...)*
 c) *Had he known, he would have called. (=If he had known, ...)*

1

Look at the pictures and the prompts and make Type 1 conditional sentences, as in the example.

e.g. *If we cut down all the forests, the world's climate will change.*

- 1 cut down / all forests / world's climate / change
- 2 not stop / use / aerosols / destroy / ozone layer
- 3 find / alternative sources of energy / solve / some of our environmental problems
- 4 temperatures / go up / by a few degrees / sea levels / rise
- 5 recycle / waste / save / natural resources
- 6 population / continue to increase / not be enough food for everyone

2

Lisa is trying to decide where to go on holiday. She would like to go to one of these places. In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example.

- 1 How long / be away / choose / Spain?
 SA: *How long will she be away if she chooses Spain?*
 SB: *If she chooses Spain, she'll be away for a week.*
- 2 Where / go / like / camping?
- 3 How much / pay / go to / France?
- 4 What / do / go to / Spain?
- 5 Where / go / want / cheap holiday?

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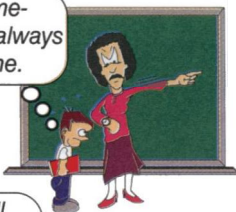
3 Study the situations, then make **Type 2 conditional sentences**, as in the example.



I don't have a car, so I have to wait for the bus every day.

1 If I *...had...* (have) a car, I *...wouldn't have to...* (not/have to) wait for the bus every day.

I never do my homework, so my teacher always gets angry with me.



2 If I (do) my homework, my teacher (not/get) angry with me.



I live in a small house, so I can't invite friends over.

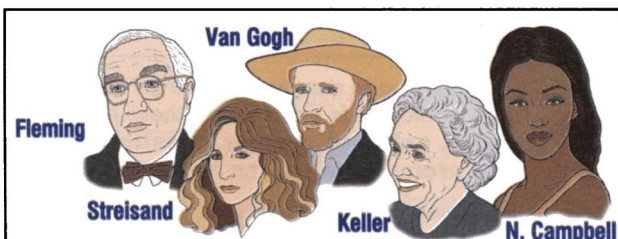
3 If I (live) in a bigger house, I (be able to) invite friends over.

I never get up early, so I am always late for school.

4 If I (get up) earlier, I (not/be) late for school.



4 Complete the sentences to make **Type 3 conditional sentences**, as in the example.



- If he *...hadn't noticed...* (not/notice) the mould in one of his glass dishes, Alexander Fleming *...would never have discovered...* (never/discover) penicillin.
- If he (sell) some of his paintings, Van Gogh (get) some recognition during his lifetime.
- If Barbara Streisand (change) the shape of her nose, her career (never/be) the same.
- If Anne Sullivan (not/teach) her, Helen Keller (not/be able to) communicate.
- If Naomi Campbell (not/be) so beautiful, she (never/become) a supermodel.

5 Read the story below and make **Type 3 conditional sentences**, as in the example.

e.g. 1) *...if Sally hadn't been in a hurry, she wouldn't have left some important notes at home...*

Sally had a terrible day yesterday. She was in a hurry, so she left some important notes at home. She wasn't prepared for her meeting with a new client, so the meeting was a disaster. The client was disappointed, and as a result he refused to do business with the company. The boss shouted at Sally, so she got upset.

6 Match the items in column A with those in column B in order to make correct **Type 0 conditional sentences**, as in the example.

e.g. 1 - c *...If you add sugar to a cup of coffee, the coffee tastes sweeter...*

A	B
1 Add sugar to a cup of coffee.	a The apple floats.
2 Throw salt onto snow.	b Your skin turns red.
3 Put an apple in a bowl of water.	c The coffee tastes sweeter.
4 Water plants regularly.	d You feel healthy.
5 Lie in the sun too long.	e The plants grow.
6 Take regular exercise.	f The snow melts.

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: What time will you be home tonight?
B: I'm not sure. If I *...have to...* (have to) work late, I *...'ll call ...* (call) you.
- A: I felt very tired at work today.
B: Well, if you (not/watch) the late film, you (not/feel) so tired.
- A: Should I buy that car?
B: Why not? If I (have) the money, I (buy) it myself.
- A: If you (pass) a chemist's, (you/get) me some cough medicine?
B: Yes, certainly.
- A: My sister seems very upset at the moment.
B: Were I you, I (talk) to her about it.
- A: Unless you (hurry), you (be) late again.
B: No, I won't. There's plenty of time.
- A: Oh! I forgot to ask Sarah over for dinner.
B: If I (speak) to her today, I (ask) her for you.

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- 8 A: May I join the club, please?
 B: Provided you (be) over eighteen, you can join the club.
- 9 A: What a lovely restaurant! I'm glad we came here.
 B: If you (not/burn) the dinner, we (not/come) here!
- 10 A: Just think. If I (not/move) to York, I (never/meet) you.
 B: I know, wasn't it lucky?
- 11 A: Jo doesn't spend enough time with me.
 B: Well, if she (have) the time, I'm sure she (try), but she's very busy.
- 12 A: Did you give Bill the message?
 B: No, but when I (see) him, I (tell) him the news.

- 11 'John crashed his car yesterday.'
 'I know, but if he hadn't been changing the cassette, he'
 A won't crash B wouldn't crash
 C wouldn't have crashed
- 12 'Can I have some chocolate, please?'
 'If you behave yourself, I you some later.'
 A would buy B might buy C buy
- 13 'Should you see Colin, and tell me.'
 'I will.'
 A come B to come C will come
- 14 'If we were rich, we expensive clothes.'
 'Well, unfortunately we aren't rich!'
 A could afford B can afford C afford

8

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'If you ...*C*... that plate, you'll burn your fingers.'
 'Why? Has it been in the oven?'
 A would touch B will touch C touch
- 2 '..... you're busy, we'll talk now.'
 'That's fine. I'm not busy at the moment.'
 A If B Provided C Unless
- 3 'If you watch the news, you a lot.'
 'I know. I watch it every day.'
 A learn B were learning C would learn
- 4 '..... you wear warm clothes, you won't get cold.'
 'I'll wear an extra jumper.'
 A Unless B Providing C Supposing
- 5 'Shall I invite John to the party?'
 'Well, were I you, I him.'
 A would invite B will invite C am inviting
- 6 '..... the teacher comes back now, what will you do?'
 'I don't know.'
 A When B Providing C Supposing
- 7 'Could I see the menu, please?'
 'Yes, sir. If you a seat, I will fetch it for you.'
 A take B had taken C have taken
- 8 'Don't cry. Everything will be alright.'
 'Yes, but if I the bus, I wouldn't have been late for school.'
 A didn't miss B hadn't missed C don't miss
- 9 'When water boils, it steam.'
 'Yes, I know; and the steam is hot, too.'
 A would produce B produce C produces
- 10 'Can you help me, please?'
 'Well, if I wasn't studying, I you.'
 A would help B help C will help

9

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 If I ...*were*... (be) you, I wouldn't drive in the snow.
- 2 Peter (be able to) help you if he was here.
- 3 If I had closed the window, the cat (not/jump) out.
- 4 I (call) for help if I got stuck in a lift.
- 5 Had I known him, I (talk) to him.
- 6 John (may/lose) his job if he is rude to the boss.
- 7 If you (save) some money, you would have been able to go on holiday last year.
- 8 You may win if you (take) part in the contest.
- 9 If I had toothache, I (go) to the dentist.
- 10 They would have helped us move house if we (ask) them.
- 11 If Jane (be) older, she could live by herself.
- 12 We would have changed our plans if we (hear) the weather forecast.
- 13 Emma (send) a card if she had remembered it was their anniversary.
- 14 Robert (feel) better if you talked to him.
- 15 If Sam was still living nearby, you (can/invite) him for dinner.
- 16 If you (put) your money in your wallet, you will not lose it.
- 17 If you (like) chocolate, you will love this cake.
- 18 If Bill (come) home early, he will eat dinner with us.
- 19 Sandra will join us later unless she (have) a lot of work to do.

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If - When

- ◆ We use **if** to say that something might happen.
- ◆ We use **when** to say that something will definitely happen.
 e.g. *If you see Mark, will you give him the message?*
 (You might see Mark.)
When you see Mark, will you give him the message? (It is certain that you will see Mark.)

10 Fill in the gaps using when or if.

- 1 A: Have you phoned Paul yet?
 B: No, I'll phone him ...**when**... I get home.
- 2 A: I get a new job soon, I may have a party.
 B: That's a good idea.
- 3 A: I really liked that dress we saw.
 B: Well, you can buy it you get paid.
- 4 A: Shall we go somewhere this weekend?
 B: Yes. it's sunny, we could go to the beach.
- 5 A: Did you make this cake yourself?
 B: Yes. you like it, I'll give you the recipe.
- 6 A: Is Jane still asleep?
 B: Yes. she wakes up, I'll tell her you're here.
- 7 A: Have you done your homework?
 B: No. I'll do it we've finished dinner.
- 8 A: We've run out of milk.
 B: Well, I go to the shops, I'll buy some more.

11 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 If you are bored, ...**C**... something else.
 A you would do B you will do C do
- 2 I you, I would look for a new job.
 A Would be B Were C Had been
- 3 I you if I had known you were in hospital.
 A would visit B would have visited C will visit
- 4 If you well, lie down for a while.
 A hadn't felt B don't feel C didn't feel
- 5 Ice if the temperature rises above 0°C.
 A will melt B would melt C melts
- 6 Had I known about the meeting, I it.
 A would have attended B attended C will attend
- 7 If he in the garden, he would have heard the doorbell.
 A isn't B was C hadn't been
- 8 I to the bank manager if I were you.
 A would talk B will talk C talked

Mixed Conditionals

All types of conditionals can be mixed. Any tense combination is possible if the context permits it.

If - clause	Main clause
Type 2 <i>If nobody paid the bill,</i>	Type 1 <i>the electricity will be cut off.</i>
Type 2 <i>If he had money,</i>	Type 3 <i>he would have bought her a gift.</i>
Type 3 <i>If he had won the lottery,</i>	Type 2 <i>he wouldn't be asking for money now.</i>

12 Rewrite the sentences, as in the example.

- 1 He doesn't know her. That's why he didn't speak to her.
 ...**If he knew her, he would have spoken to her**....
- 2 He lost his job. He's unemployed now.
 ...**If he hadn't lost his job, he wouldn't be unemployed now**....
- 3 His pet died. That's why he's unhappy now.

- 4 She doesn't have a mobile phone. That's why she couldn't be contacted yesterday.

- 5 Tom didn't see the boss earlier. He's waiting for him now.

- 6 He is allergic to seafood. That's why he didn't eat paella last night.

- 7 I lost my map. That's why I'm asking for directions now.

- 8 She doesn't speak French. She didn't have a good time in Paris.

- 9 He lost the race. He is not a champion now.

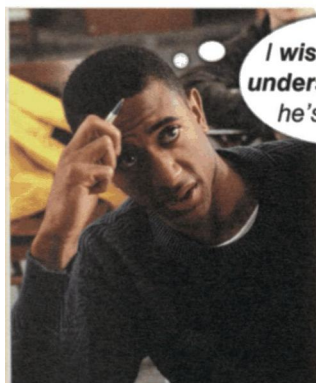
- 10 She didn't go to the bank yesterday. That's why she hasn't got any money now.

- 11 They went to a party last night. That's why they are tired now.

- 12 I crashed my car. That's why I'm taking the bus today.

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Wishes



I wish I could understand what he's saying.



I wish I hadn't spent all that money.



I wish it would stop raining.

We use the verb **wish** and the expression **if only** to express a wish. **If only** is more emphatic than **I wish**.

- ◆ **wish/if only + past simple/past continuous:** when we want to say that we would like something to be different in the **present**.
e.g. I **wish/if only I had** a room of my own. (But I don't have a room of my own.)
- ◆ **wish/if only + past perfect:** to express regret that something happened or did not happen in the **past**.
e.g. I **wish I had got** your message earlier. (But I didn't get it earlier.)
If only I had talked to him. (But I didn't talk to him.)
- ◆ **wish/if only + would:** a) for a polite imperative e.g. I **wish you would stop** shouting. (Please, stop shouting.)
b) to express our wish for a change in a situation or someone's behaviour because we are annoyed by it.
e.g. I **wish the wind would stop** blowing. (wish for a change in a situation)
If only John would stop insulting people. (wish for a change in someone's behaviour)
- ◆ After the subject pronouns **I** and **we**, we use **could** instead of **would**.
e.g. I wish we **could** go to the party. (NOT: ~~I wish we would go...~~)

Note: We can use **were** instead of **was** after **wish** or **if only**.
e.g. I wish she **were/was** more sensitive.

13

Wendy has just started university. It isn't what she expected, and she is disappointed. Read what she says and make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. *I wish my room wasn't/weren't so small.*

- My room is so small.
- I have to share the bathroom.
- The kitchen is such a mess.
- My tutors are strict.
- The classes are so hard to understand.
- The people are not friendly.
- I can't visit my family and friends because they are so far away.
- I don't have any friends.



14

Jason has been for an interview. He didn't get the job. Read what he says and make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. *I wish I had known more about the company.*

- I didn't know much about the company.
- I was nervous.
- I didn't shake hands with my interviewer.
- I forgot what I wanted to say.
- I didn't answer the interviewer's questions properly.
- My letter of application was badly typed.
- I spilt the cup of tea I was given.



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15

Elise is a famous singer. These are some of the things she finds annoying. Read what she says and make sentences, as in the example.

e.g. *I wish people wouldn't stare at me everywhere I go.*



- People stare at me everywhere I go.
- People always ask me to sing at parties.
- Magazines print false stories about my private life.
- Photographers take photos of me all the time.
- People make me sign autographs wherever I go.
- People never give me any privacy.

16

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: I wish I *...could play...* (play) a musical instrument.
B: You should take lessons.
- A: If only the wind (stop) blowing so hard.
B: Yes, it's very windy today, isn't it?
- A: I wish John (come) with us.
B: So do I. He would have really enjoyed it.
- A: Paul, I wish you (stop) making so much noise.
B: Sorry, I'll try.
- A: I wish I (study) more when I was at school.
B: It doesn't matter now. You've got a good job.
- A: I wish I (be) young again.
B: So do I. We had some good times back then.
- A: I wish I (not/speak) to Jane like that.
B: Don't worry. I'm sure she'll forgive you.
- A: If only Bob (call) me.
B: Well, he promised to call today.
- A: I'm exhausted. I wish I (do) some of the housework yesterday.
B: Sorry I wasn't here to help you.
- A: I wish you (make) less noise when you come in.
B: It's not my fault. The door squeaks when you open it.
- A: Are you going to your school reunion party next week?
B: No. I wish I (go) because I would like to see everyone again.


17


Rewrite the sentences using the correct conditional type, as in the examples.


- I wish Jack were here. (he/help us)
...If Jack were here, he would help us...
- I wish we hadn't got stuck in traffic. (we/be late for work)
...If we hadn't got stuck in traffic, we wouldn't have been late for work....
- I wish you paid more attention in class. (you/understand everything)
.....
- I wish they had called before they came. (I/cook something)
.....
- I wish Tim weren't so selfish. (he/make friends much more easily)
.....
- I wish Sandra hadn't got up late today. (we/go shopping together)
.....
- I wish you hadn't left the door unlocked. (thieves/break in)
.....


18

Look at the pictures and complete the wishes. Also make correct conditional sentences, as in the example.

1  I've got to get up.
I wish *I didn't have to get up.*
(stay in bed for another hour)
If I didn't have to get up, I would stay in bed for another hour.

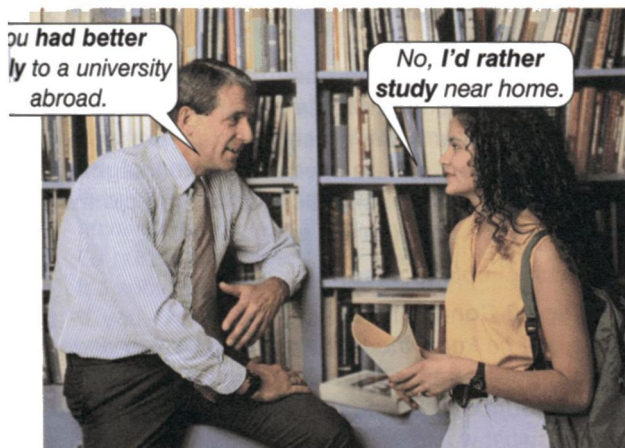
2  I should have been more careful.
I wish
(not crash into the wall)
.....

3  She's always shouting at me.
I wish
(concentrate on my work)
.....

4  He hasn't called me yet.
I wish
(stop worrying)
.....

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Had Better/Would Rather



◆ We use **had better + bare infinitive** to give advice or to say what the best thing to do in a particular situation is.

e.g. You **had/d better take** some warm clothes with you. (= You should/ought to take ...)
I'd **better not call** him now; he'll be busy.

Had better is stronger than **should/ought to**, but it is not as strong as **must**.

e.g. You **must call** a doctor. (strong advice)
You **had better call** a doctor. (less strong than must)
You **should/ought to call** a doctor. (less strong than had better)

◆ We use **would rather (= would prefer to)** to express preference.

e.g. I'm busy. I'd **rather not take** a break now.

◆ When the subject of **would rather** is also the subject of the following verb, we use the following constructions:

a) **would rather + bare present infinitive (present/future)** e.g. I'd **rather stay** at home tonight.

b) **would rather + bare perfect infinitive (past)**
e.g. I'd **rather have gone** on holiday to Italy last summer.

◆ When the subject of **would rather** is different from the subject of the following verb, we use the following constructions:

a) **would rather + past tense (present/future)**
e.g. I'd **rather Tim did** the shopping today.

b) **would rather + past perfect (past)**
e.g. I'd **rather Kate hadn't spent** so much money yesterday.

Study the ways in which we can express preference:

- prefer + gerund + to + gerund (general preference) e.g. I **prefer jogging to cycling**.
- prefer + full infinitive + rather than + bare infinitive (general preference)
e.g. I **prefer to go out rather than stay** at home.
- prefer + noun + to + noun (general preference)
e.g. She **prefers orange juice to apple juice**.
- would prefer + full infinitive + rather than + (bare infinitive) (specific preference) e.g. I'd **prefer to pay in cash rather than (pay)** by credit card.
- would rather + bare infinitive + than (+ bare infinitive) e.g. She'd **rather have a salad than (have)** a steak.

19 In pairs, ask and answer questions using the prompts below, as in the example. The choice of answer is yours.

SA: *Would you rather go on holiday to Spain or Italy?*
SB: *I'd rather go to Spain than Italy.*

- go on holiday to Spain or Italy?
- eat pizza or spaghetti for dinner?
- play cards or chess this evening?
- work in a bank or a school?
- have a dog or a cat as a pet?
- learn French or German at school?

20 Complete the sentences, as in the example.

- I'll cook dinner if you really want me to, but ...*I'd rather you cooked it...*
- I'll go to the supermarket if you really want me to, but ...
- I'll wash the dishes if you really want me to, but ...
- I'll empty the rubbish bin if you really want me to, but ...
- I'll iron all the clothes if you really want me to, but ...
- I'll clean the bathroom if you really want me to, but ...

21 Fill in the gaps with **would rather, prefers** or **(would) prefer**.

- Do you ...*prefer*... reading magazines or books?
- She go to a disco than go to the theatre.

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- 3 Jack listening to music to watching television.
- 4 He study History than Maths.
- 5 I the piano to the violin.
- 6 you to have spaghetti or steak for dinner tonight?
- 7 I see a comedy film than an adventure film.
- 8 you going to the cinema or going to the theatre?

22

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- 1 A: Did you enjoy the party last night?
B: No, I'd rather ...*have stayed*... (stay) at home.
- 2 A: Shall I dust the computer, Tom?
B: I'd rather you (not/touch) it, actually. I'll do it myself.
- 3 A: I've got a terrible cold.
B: You'd better (not/go) to work today, then.
- 4 A: I'm going to work now.
B: I think it's going to rain today. You'd better (take) your umbrella with you.
- 5 A: I didn't enjoy Ben's party. I would rather he (invite) more people.
B: Oh! I enjoyed it.
- 6 A: You had better (study) hard this weekend for the exam on Monday.
B: I will, but I would prefer (go out) with my friends.
- 7 A: My parents prefer (spend) their holidays in the mountains.
B: Do they? I like to be by the sea.
- 8 A: We'd better (not/book) a taxi to bring us home tonight.
B: You're right. We might want to stay late.
- 9 A: They're organising a party for Susan's birthday.
B: I know, but it's a secret, so we'd better (not/talk) about it in case she hears.
- 10 A: I'd rather you (not/leave) your shoes in the kitchen every time you come home from school.
B: Sorry, I keep forgetting.
- 11 A: I didn't enjoy my lunch today. I'd rather (eat) something else.
B: I'll make you some sandwiches tomorrow then.
- 12 A: Did you enjoy the film last night?
B: Not really. I would rather we (see) a comedy instead.
- 13 A: Shall we stay in tonight?
B: Well, if you don't mind I would prefer (visit) my parents.

The Unreal Present and Past

The **past simple** can be used to talk about imaginary, unreal or improbable situations which are contrary to facts in the present (unreal present).

The **past perfect** can be used to refer to imaginary, unreal or improbable situations which are contrary to facts in the past (unreal past).

The **past simple** is used with:

- **Type 2 Conditionals**
e.g. *If he knew the truth, he would be very angry.*
- **suppose/supposing**
e.g. *Suppose/Supposing they didn't invite you, what would you do?*
- **wish/if only**
e.g. *I wish/If only I had a lot of money.*
- **would rather (present)**
e.g. *I'd rather Lisa went to the market.*
- **as if/as though**
e.g. *Jim behaves as if/as though he were the boss.*
- **it's (about/high) time**
e.g. *It's (about/high) time they did something about it.*

The **past perfect** is used with:

- **Type 3 Conditionals**
e.g. *If she had asked me, I would have helped her.*
- **suppose/supposing**
e.g. *Suppose/Supposing you had lost your money, what would you have done?*
- **wish/if only**
e.g. *I wish/If only I hadn't invited them to my party.*
- **would rather (past)**
e.g. *I'd rather you hadn't said anything about it.*
- **as if/as though**
e.g. *He hadn't seen her before, but he acted as if/as though he had known her for years.*

23






Underline the correct tense.

- 1 It's about time she learnt/had learnt how to cook.
- 2 I'd rather you didn't touch/had not touched my favourite vase. You may break it.
- 3 If she heard/had heard the news, she would have called us by now.
- 4 They would have opened the door if they knew/had known who was there.
- 5 It's high time they made/had made some changes.

Conditionals - Wishes - Would Rather/Had Better - Unreal Past

- 6 I wish I **saved/had saved** some money last month.
- 7 Ben would have taken up sport earlier if he **realised/had realised** how much fun it was.
- 8 Tom speaks to everyone as if he **knew/had known** everything.
- 9 He would rather you **didn't open/hadn't opened** the letter. He wanted to do it himself.
- 10 Suppose you **met/had met** him, what would you say to him?
- 11 If only he **called/had called** me last night, we could have gone out.
- 12 I'd rather Mary **spent/had spent** the night with us. It's snowing too heavily for her to drive home.
- 13 If you **knew/had known** what she did yesterday, you would be very surprised.
- 14 Supposing she **were seen/had been seen** leaving early, what would have happened?

24 Look at the pictures and complete the following sentences.

- 1  Your friend wants to go skating, but you want to go bowling. What do you say?
 I would prefer ...to go **bowling**...
- 2  Your friend likes staying in hotels, but you think camping is more fun. What do you say?
 I prefer
- 3  Your parents want you to take the dog for a walk. You want your brother to do it. What do you say?
 I'd rather
- 4  Your brother has bought a guitar. You want him to stop playing. What do you say?
 I'd rather you
- 5  Your friend is very tired. You think she should go to bed. What do you say?
 You'd better

IN OTHER WORDS

Study these examples. The second sentence has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

- 1 If you don't follow the instructions carefully, you may make a mistake.
unless You may make a mistake **unless you follow** the instructions carefully.
- 2 If you go near the house, the dog will chase you.
else Don't go near the house **or else the dog will** chase you.
- 3 I don't think it's a good idea to go to that party.
were If **I were you**, I wouldn't go to that party.
- 4 I want to go on holiday, but I haven't got enough money.
wish I **wish I had** enough money to go on holiday.
- 5 Sam wishes he hadn't told Kate about his plans; now everyone knows.
told If Sam **hadn't told** Kate about his plans, no one would know.
- 6 You shouldn't borrow any more money; you won't be able to pay it back.
better You **had better not borrow** any more money; you won't be able to pay it back.
- 7 Helen would prefer to become a teacher rather than become a doctor.
rather Helen **would rather become** a teacher than become a doctor.

25 Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word in bold.

- 1 You should ask someone to help you with your project.
better You ..**had better ask**... someone to help you with your project.
- 2 I don't think it's a good idea to invest all your money in stocks.
were If I invest all my money in stocks.
- 3 I ate too much ice cream and now I don't feel well.
wish I so much ice cream.
- 4 Tom wishes he hadn't lied to his parents; now they are angry with him.
lied If Tom to his parents, they wouldn't be angry with him.
- 5 If you don't start studying, you'll fail your exams.
else Start studying, your exams.
- 6 Tina would prefer to eat out rather than cook.
rather Tina than cook.

UNIT 8

Conditionals - Wishes - Would Rather/Had Better - Unreal Past

26 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'Suppose you ...*B*... some money, what would you do with it?' 'I'd probably go on holiday.'
A win **B** won **C** would win
- 2 'I've got Jim's book. Can you give it to him, please?'
 'Well, if I him, I'll give it to him.'
A will see **B** saw **C** see
- 3 'I have to get up early tomorrow.'
 'Then you'd better to bed early tonight.'
A be going **B** to go **C** go
- 4 'Can I go out tonight, Mum?'
 'I'd rather you at home and did your homework.'
A stayed **B** stay **C** will stay
- 5 'It's high time you a job, Trevor.'
 'I know. I've got an interview next week, actually.'
A have got **B** will get **C** got
- 6 'It's getting cold.'
 'We'd better our jackets on.'
A to put **B** putting **C** put
- 7 'Is Jill coming to the party tonight?'
 'Well, if nobody invited her, she to the party.'
A will come **B** won't come **C** is coming
- 8 'Let's have a party this weekend.'
 'I'd rather we it this weekend. I'm busy.'
A didn't have **B** don't have **C** haven't
- 9 'I've just passed my driving test.'
 'Congratulations. I wish I a car.'
A will drive **B** could drive **C** can drive
- 10 'I've lost my keys again, Dad.'
 'If you had put them on the table, you them.'
A wouldn't have lost **B** won't lose **C** didn't lose
- 11 'I wish I had more money.'
 'Then it's about time you spending everything you earn.'
A will stop **B** stopped **C** stop
- 12 'Suppose you lost, what would you do?'
 'I'd go to a police station.'
A got **B** will get **C** would get
- 13 'I've got a terrible headache.'
 'You'd better an aspirin.'
A to take **B** take **C** taking
- 14 'Let's go to the supermarket tonight.'
 '..... go tonight. I'm very tired.'
A I'd rather not **B** I'd rather I don't
C I'd rather I didn't
- 15 '..... Belinda should visit you, please tell her I'll see her tonight.' 'Okay, I'll do that.'
A Suppose **B** Supposing **C** If

Prepositions

patient with sb	terrified of sb/sth
keen on sth	tired of sb/sth
pleased with sth	similar to sth
kind to sb	suspicious of sb/sth
responsible for sth	mean to sb
satisfied with sth	hopeless at sth

27 Fill in the gaps with one of the adjectives from the table above and a suitable preposition.

- 1 Teachers should be ...*patient with*... children.
- 2 Parents are their children.
- 3 My baby brother is the dark.
- 4 Roger is very basketball and wants to play for his country one day.
- 5 The police are the butler. They think he murdered the owner of the club.
- 6 Diane's car is Elaine's.
- 7 Martin is always other people. He's always ready to help.
- 8 She was so her new dress that she put it on immediately.
- 9 If you are not a product you can return it.
- 10 Anna was doing her homework.
- 11 He is maths.
- 12 The other students were Toby because he was small; they teased him all the time.

Phrasal Verbs

- make out:** 1) see sth with difficulty (in distance)
 2) understand
- make up:** 1) invent
 2) put cosmetics on
 3) become friends again after a quarrel
- make up one's mind:** decide

28 Fill in the correct particle.

- 1 We often argue, but we always make ...*up*... quickly.
- 2 He made a story about having to work late, but I knew he was lying.
- 3 It was dark and Pete couldn't make the sign.
- 4 I can't make my mind about which shirt to buy for Chris.
- 5 When the children were dressed and made for the party, they looked fantastic.

Conditionals - Wishes - Would Rather / Had Better - Unreal Past

Revision Box

29 Choose the correct answer.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born on May 29th, 1917, in Massachusetts, USA.

He studied at Harvard University, then (1) ...A... the US Navy in 1941 where he served until 1945.

John F. Kennedy planned (2) a journalist and his older brother, Joe, planned to be a politician, but when Joe (3) in the war, the family expected John to follow a career in politics instead. He was a successful politician (4) he cared about his country and its people.



On September 12th, 1953, John F. Kennedy married Jacqueline Lee Bouvier. They were happy together and had two children. Jackie Kennedy was (5) beautiful and glamorous that the whole of America loved her.

John F. Kennedy became the 35th President of the USA in 1960 — the youngest man ever (6) He worked very hard, and (7) was very popular at home and abroad.

On Friday, 22nd November, 1963, however, John F. Kennedy was shot and killed (8) he and Jackie were travelling through Dallas in an open top car. The people of America will never forget him.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 A joined | B had joined | C was joining |
| 2 A being | B to be | C be |
| 3 A had been killed | B has been killed | C was killed |
| 4 A because | B although | C so |
| 5 A such | B such a | C so |
| 6 A to elect | B to be elected | C being elected |
| 7 A as a result | B whereas | C however |
| 8 A as | B after | C until |

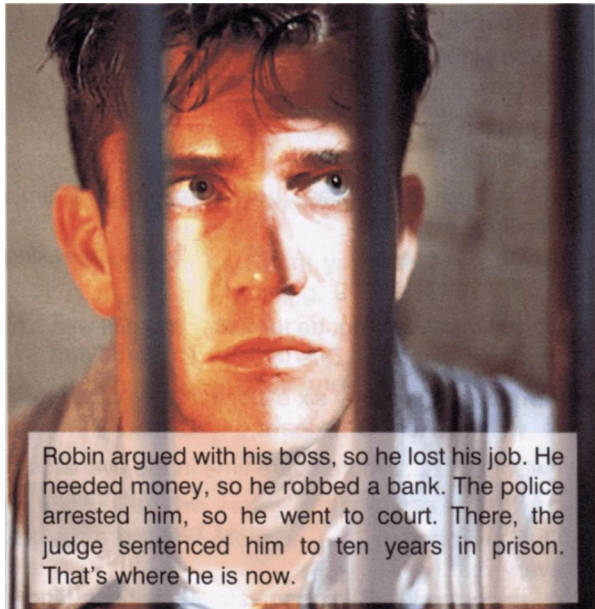
30 Cross out the unnecessary word.

- She had better to spend the night with us.
- They had worked on this project last December.
- Unless you not pay attention, you won't understand.
- That piece of furniture was been made by a French designer.
- Despite of the traffic, I got to the office on time.
- You can to open your presents now if you want.
- Take some money in case you will get hungry.
- If you will have a cough, you must take some medicine.

ORAL Activity

Robin Watts was recently put in prison for robbing a bank. He is sorry for his crime now. Read the text below, then make sentences, as in the example.

- e.g. S1: *If he hadn't argued with his boss, he wouldn't have lost his job.*
 S2: *If he hadn't lost his job, he wouldn't have needed money.*
 S3: *If he hadn't ...*



Robin argued with his boss, so he lost his job. He needed money, so he robbed a bank. The police arrested him, so he went to court. There, the judge sentenced him to ten years in prison. That's where he is now.

WRITING Activity

Robin has been keeping a diary in prison. Look at the Oral Activity again and complete the entry in the diary below.

Monday, March 1st

Dear Diary,

I'm in prison now and I regret everything that has happened over the past few months. I've made some big mistakes. Now I wish I hadn't argued with my boss. If I hadn't argued with him, I wouldn't have lost my job. If I hadn't lost

.....

.....