

MOULAY ISMAIL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF ARTS & HUMANITIES -MEKNES-
BACHELOR OF EDUCATION - SECONDARY EDUCATION
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

S2 "Grammar II"

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Conditionals

Preliminaries

- A **conditional** is a sentence or part of a sentence that expresses a condition. It usually begins with the words "when," "if" and "unless."
- A **condition** is what must happen before something else can happen. (note that the conditions are in italics):
 - I will come *if I have enough time*. (I am not sure that I will come. It depends on something else.)
 - She would tell me *if she knew*. (She doesn't know.)
 - *Unless she agrees to pay us* we will not take the job. (She must agree to pay before we take the job.)
 - They will come *when I call them*. (They will not come before I call them.)
- **Conditionals:** *if, unless, in case, provided that, as long as*

A. If and unless

- **Unless** means the same as **if ... not**. It always refer to the conditional part of the sentence and not the result part of the sentence:
 - *If he doesn't get here soon, we will have to start the meeting without him.*
 - *Unless he gets here soon, we will have to start the meeting without him.*
- We often use **not + unless**, which means **only ... if**, when we want to emphasize a condition:
 - *They will only sign the contract if we give them an additional discount.*
 - *They won't sign the contract unless we give them an additional discount.*

B. If and in case

- We use **in case** to talk about precautions we will take before a problem happens. We use **if** to talk about what we will do after a problem happens:
 - *We are going to insure the shipment in case the goods get damaged in transit.* (We will take our insurance first; the problem may or may not happen afterward.)
 - *If the goods get damaged in transit, we'll make a claim.* (The damage may happen, and we will make a claim afterward.)

NB: Note that in sentence with **in case**, we often use **going to** rather than **will** because we are often talking about something that we have already decided to do.

C. **Provided that** vs **as long as**, etc.

- We can use **provided that/providing**, **as long as**, and **so long as** when we want to emphasize condition. **Provided that** and **as long as** mean **if** and **only if** (**providing** and **so long as** are a little less formal):
 - *I will agree to these conditions **provided that** they increase my salary. (I will only agree if they give me more money.)*
 - *The strike will be successful **as long as** we all stay together. (It will only succeed if we all stay together.)*
- **Conditionals: Common Errors and Tips.**
 - ❖ You can switch the order of the conditional-clause (if-clause) and the main clause. Use a comma after the **conditional-clause** when it comes first. When the condition comes first, a comma is usually used after the conditional
 - ***If** Tommy **eats** his vegetables, he **will be** allowed to eat dessert.*
 - ***When** you **leave** the dog in the house, he **tears up** the furniture.*
 - ❖ Do not use a comma if the **conditional-clause** comes second. When the condition comes second, no comma is needed
 - *You **won't pass** this class **unless** you **study**.*
 - *The rain **will turn** into snow **unless** the temperature **rises** soon.*
- There are four basic conditionals in English. That is, there are four ways to express that something is **dependent** on something else.

The Zero Conditional

A. Form of the zero conditional

If + present simple tense + , + present simple tense

B. Uses of the zero conditional

- The zero conditional is used to state general rules.
 - ***If** we **heat** water enough, it **begins** to boil. (In statements like this, **if** means the same as **when** or **every time**.)*
- The zero conditional is used when describing situations which have automatic or habitual results. Using this conditional suggests that we are 100% sure of the result.
 - ***If** you **heat** ice, it **melts**. (will melt is also possible)*
 - *My parents **get** angry **if** I **come** home late.*
- The zero conditional is often used to give instructions:
 - ***Press** the button **if** you **want** a receipt.*

- *If you **want** to leave a message, **speak** after the tone*
- We can use "**when**" instead of "**if**."
 - ***When** I see Karen, I always feel better.*
 - ***When** she feels sick, she lies in bed.*

The 1st conditional

A. Form the first conditional

If + present simple tense +, + will + bare infinitive

B. Uses the first conditional

- In 1st conditional is used to speculate about the future consequences of a specific event. In this case, the verb in the second part of the sentence is preceded by **will**.
 - *If they **offer** a good price, we **will buy** the whole consignment.*
- We use the 1st conditional to talk about a future situation that is possible.
 - *If you **try** very hard, you'll **see** the difference.*
 - *John **will** be late **if** you **don't lend** him your car.*
- When we talk about an event that will take place in the future, we can use **if** or **when**.
 - I am flying to the States tonight. *I'll **give** you a ring **if** I **find** a phone.* (The speaker is not sure if he will be able to find a phone or not.)
 - I am flying to the States tonight. *I'll **give** you a ring **when** I **get** there.* (The speaker has no doubt that the plane will arrive safely.)
- In a sentence with an **if**-clause we can use the imperative, or other modal verbs, instead of **will** + infinitive
 - *If you **hear** from Susan today, **tell** her to ring me.*
 - *If the traffic is **bad**, I **may** get home late.* (Note. We say the traffic but a traffic jam).

A. Possible variations of the first conditional

- **If + present continuous.** This form is used to indicate a present actions or a future arrangement."
 - *If you're **staying for** another night (future arrangement), I'll **ask** the manager to give you a better room.*
- **Future in both clauses:** Sometimes we use a future tense in both clauses. This is particularly common in polite requests.
 - *If you **will marry** me, I **will love** you forever. (More polite than 'If you marry me...')*
 - *If you **will help** us, we **will be** grateful.*

NB: Here will means 'is/are willing to'. In more polite requests we can use would.

- *If you **would** help us, we **will** be extremely grateful.*
- *If you **would** come this way, I **will** take you to the theatre.*
- **Going to in result clause:** “Going to” often replaces will in the type 1 conditional. This is done to emphasize a certain result.
 - *If you **skip** your classes, you **are going to** fail.*
 - *If you **don't mend** your ways, you **are going to** land in trouble.*

- **Going to in if clause :** “Going to” can also be used in the if-clause to mean 'intend to'
 - *If you **are going to** skip school, you certainly **won't** pass your exams.*

- **Present perfect in if-clause:** Sometimes we use a present perfect, instead of a simple present, in the if-clause is to put an extra focus on the completion of an action.
 - *We **will go** to the movies **if you have finished** your work. (There is a focus on the completion of the action.)*
 - *We **will go** to the movies **if you finish** your work. (There is no focus on the completion of the action.)*
 - ***If you have finished** dinner, I'll ask the waiter for the bill.*
 - ***If he has written** the letter, I'll post it.*

- **Should in if-clause:** Should is sometimes used in the if-clause to imply that something is possible, but not very likely.
 - ***If he should arrive**, we **will invite** him along to dinner. (He will probably not come. But if he comes, we will invite him to dinner.)*

NB: This use of **should** in the **type 1 conditional** is stronger than the **type 2 conditional** in which an imaginary or unreal situation is presented.

- ***If he studies**, he **will pass** the exam. (Type 1 conditional - He will probably study. And if he does he will pass.)*
- ***If he studied**, he **would pass** the exam. (Type 2 Conditional - I am sure the student will not pass.)*
- ***If he should study**, he **will pass** the exam. (Type 1 conditional with should - The student will probably not study. But if he does he will pass.)*

- **Happen to/ should happen to :** We sometimes use happen to or should happen to in If- clauses to suggest that something is unlikely, but if it happens, something else will happen.
 - ***If they happen to come** to town, we **will meet** them. (= They are unlikely to come. But if they come, we will meet them.)*

- **Should happen to** has a similar meaning.
 - ***If he should happen to** get stuck in that town, he **will be able** to find a good hotel.*

- **Modals in result clause:** We can use modals in result clauses to talk about future possibilities, permission and advice, command,
 - *If you **finish** your work, you **can go out and play**.* (permission)
 - *You **should see** a doctor **if you continue** to feel bad.* (advice)
 - ***If I arrive** early, I **might give** him a call.* (possibility)
 - ***If you want** to look slim, you **must/should** eat less meat.* (obligation /advice)
 - ***If you want** to look slim, you **had better** eat less meat.* (Advice)
 - ***If you want** to look slim, **eat less meat**.* (Command)

The 2nd Conditional

A. Form of the 2nd conditional

If + past tense +, + would + infinitive

B. Uses of the 2nd conditional

- The 2nd conditional can be used to refer to less probable or impossible situations. The verb in the second part is preceded by **would / should / could / might**.
- The 2nd conditional can be used when the supposition is contrary to known facts
 - ***If I lived** in New York, I **wouldn't have** to commute there each day.* (But I don't live in New York.)
 - ***If I were** you, I **would plant** some trees in your garden.* (But I'm not you.)
- The 2nd conditional can be used when we don't expect the action in the **if**-clause to happen:
 - ***If I saw** a zombie, I **would run** as fast as I could."* (But I don't expect to see a zombie.)
 - ***If I bought** a car like this, everyone **would admire** me."* (But I don't intend to buy the car.)
- The 2nd conditional presents a situation, and imagines a situation that is different from the reality.
 - ***If these machines were not** so expensive, we **would buy** them.*
 - ***If we hired** a lawyer, we **would recover** our debts more easily.*
- The second conditional to talk about a possible event in the future, but using second conditional we make it clear that we do not really think it will happen.
 - ***If I lost** my job tomorrow, I **would move** to London to find the same kind of job*

- The 2nd conditional can be used to give advice. The verb BE has a special rule in this case. That is "were" is the only form used. This is mainly common when we give advice using the expression **If I were you ...**
 - *If I were you, I would apologize. (In reality I am not you.)*
 - *I would fight back if I were you. (In reality I am not you.)*
- 2nd conditional is usually used in such cases
 - ❖ Supposing:
 - *If I were 10 years younger, I'd take the job.*
 - *As long as / Providing it was well paid, I'd accept this proposal.*
 - ❖ Unusual circumstances:
 - *I would / might join the army if there were a war.*
 - *I wouldn't go on strike unless there were no alternative.*

C. Possible variations of the basic form

- **The continuous conditional form** may be used instead of the simple:
 - *If I were on holiday, I would/might be touring Italy too.*
- **Modals in the result clause** : We can use could in the result clause to mean would be able to.
 - *If you requested them more politely, they might help you. (= They would perhaps help you.)*
 - *If you tried again, you would succeed. (certain result)*
 - *If you tried again, you might succeed. (possible result)*
 - *If I knew her number, I could ring her up. (ability)*
 - *If he had a permit, he could get a job. (ability or permission)*
- **Were to:** If can be followed by 'subject + were to' to suggest that we are talking about an imaginary condition.
 - *If you were to lose your job, what would you do?*
 - *If you were to win, what would you give me?*
- **If it were not for** : This structure is used to say that one event depends on another for completion.
 - *If it weren't for your timely help, I wouldn't be alive today.*
 - *If it weren't for his wife's money, he wouldn't be a millionaire.*
- **Supposing:** Supposing is used in place of if to emphasize the imaginary. It is more commonly used in everyday speech.
 - *Supposing he came to visit you, what would you do? (= If he came to visit you, what would you do?)*

- *Supposing I became the Miss World, what would you say?*

The 3rd Conditional

A. Form of 3rd conditional

If + past perfect tense + ,+ would + have + past participle

B. Uses of 3rd conditional

- The 3rd conditional is used when talking about things that didn't happen in the past (and the consequence if they had happened). The verb in the second part is used with *would / should / could / might (+ have + past participle)*.
 - *If I'd known it was formal party, I wouldn't have gone wearing jeans and jumper. I would have worn suit.*
- We use the 3rd conditional when talking about a past condition that cannot be fulfilled, because the action in the if-clause didn't happen.
 - *If I hadn't missed the train, I wouldn't have been late for the meeting.*
 - *If I had known that you were coming, I would have met you at the railway station.*
(But I didn't know that you were coming so I didn't come)

C. Variations of the 3rd conditional

- **Modals in result clauses:** Could have, might have, should have etc., can be used in place of would have.
 - *If he had known, he could have helped you.*
 - *If the rescue crew had found him earlier, they could have saved his life.* (ability)
 - *If the rescue crew had found him earlier, they might have saved his life.*
(possibility)
 - *If we had the necessary documents, we could have left at once.* (ability or permission)
 - *If I had worked hard, I could have succeeded.* (regret)
- **But for:** But for replaces if not and is followed by a noun. It is usually used in formal speech.
 - *But for our savings, we wouldn't have been able to make the payments.*
- **The continuous form of the Perfect Conditional may be used:**
 - *If I had had any money, I would have been watching the film with my friends that evening.*
- **We can use the Past Perfect Continuous in the if-clause:**
 - *If I had been wearing a seatbelt, I wouldn't have been seriously injured.*
- **A combination of types 2 and 3 is possible:**
 - The airplane I intended to catch crashed. *If I had caught that airplane, I would have been killed or I would be dead now*(type 3)

- *If he had worked harder at school, he would be working in a comfortable office now; he wouldn't be sweeping the streets. (But I didn't work hard at school and now he is sweeping the streets.)*
- **Using inversion:** we can place "had" before the subject, omitting the "if": For example, instead of saying:
 - *If you **had obeyed** orders, this disaster **would not have happened**.*
 - ***Had you told** me about your problems, this disaster **would not have happened**.*

The Mixed Conditionals

Those of you who have been following the Conditional Tutorial should now be familiar with present, past and future conditional verb forms. Sometimes Unreal Conditional sentences are mixed. This means that the time in the if-clause is not the same as the time in the result.

A. A past action whose result is in the present

Past	Present
------	---------

- If I **had won** the lottery, I **would be** rich. (*But I didn't win the lottery in the past and I am not rich now.*)
- If she **had been born** in the United States, she **wouldn't need** a visa to work here. (*But she wasn't born in the United States and she does need a visa now to work here.*)

B. A past action whose result is in the future

Past	Future
------	--------

- If she **had signed** up for the ski trip last week, she **would be joining** us tomorrow. (*But she didn't sign up for the ski trip last week and she isn't going to join us tomorrow.*)
- If Mark **had gotten** the job instead of Joe, he **would be moving** to Shanghai. (*But Mark didn't get the job and Mark is not going to move to Shanghai.*)

C. A present action whose result is in the past

Present	Past
---------	------

- If I **were** rich, I **would have bought** that Ferrari we saw yesterday. (*But I am not currently rich and that is why I didn't buy the Ferrari yesterday.*)
- If I **didn't have** to work so much, I **would have gone** to the party last night. (*But I have to work a lot and that is why I didn't go to the party last night.*)

D. A present action whose result is in the future

Present	Future
---------	--------

- If I **didn't have** so much vacation time, I **wouldn't go** with you on the cruise to Alaska next week. (*But I do have a lot of vacation time and I will go on the trip next week.*)
- If Cindy **were** more creative, the company **would send** her to New York to work on the new advertising campaign. (*But Cindy is not creative and the company won't send her to New York to work on the new campaign.*)

E. A past action whose result is in the past

Future	Past
--------	------

- If I **weren't going** on my business trip next week, I **would have accepted** that new assignment at work. (*But I am going to go on a business trip next week, and that is why I didn't accept that new assignment at work*)
- If my parents **weren't coming** this weekend, I **would have planned** a nice trip just for the two of us to Napa Valley. (*But my parents are going to come this weekend, and that is why I didn't plan a trip for the two of us to Napa Valley*).

F. A future action whose result is in the present

Future	Present
--------	---------

- If I **were going** to that concert tonight, I **would be** very excited. (*But I am not going to go to that concert tonight and that is why I am not excited.*)
- If Sandy **were giving** a speech tomorrow, she **would be** very nervous. (*But Sandy is not going to give a speech tomorrow and that is why she is not nervous.*)

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Conditionals: Practice

I. Rewrite these sentences using UNLESS.

Example: We won't buy any fish today if it isn't cheaper than yesterday. ____ We won't buy any fish today unless it is cheaper than yesterday.

1. If you don't go to the party, they'll be disappointed.

2. I can't help her if she doesn't want to talk to me.

3. If it doesn't stop raining, we'll stay at home. _____
4. If he doesn't go to the post office, he won't buy the stamps.

5. George won't come out of hospital if he doesn't feel better.

II. Circle the correct answer.

1. If / Unless he apologizes, I'll never speak to him again.
2. If / Unless you are not on time, they'll leave without you.
3. Stanley won't be able to finish the article if / unless Leslie doesn't help him.
4. If / Unless she doesn't tidy her room, her mother will be angry.
5. We'll go to the beach tomorrow if / unless it rains.
6. If / Unless I finish my homework, I can't come out with you.
7. We won't have anything to eat if / unless we don't go to the supermarket

III. How could you rewrite the following sentences using the suggested alternative conditional words? Example

As long as: I'll go if you go too

Answer: I'll go as long as you go too.

1. **As long as:** You should put more paper in the photocopier tray. That way you will not have any problems.

2. **Only if:** Do not include that book in the reference list unless you have used it in the main text

3. **Provided that:** If you include all the correct references you will not be plagiarizing.
-

4. **Providing that:** If you have already answered the first question, you can do the second question.
-

5. **Unless:** Don't take this course if you are not ready to study statistics.
-

6. **When:** If we read the results carefully we are more aware of the limitations in the study.
-

IV. Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

Example: I'll let you go to Philip's house if you tidy your room. (provided) __ I'll let you go to Philip's house provided you tidy your room.

1. Provided I finish work early tomorrow, I'll come with you. (if)

2. If you let me wear your sweater, I won't tell Mum what you did. (as long as)

3. Aunt Josephine will be here at eight as long as her train arrives on time. (providing)

4. You can borrow my car provided you bring it back at four. (as long as)

5. I'll go to the party as long as you come with me. (provided that),

6. If they offer him enough money, he will accept. (provided that)

7. I'll tell you all about it as long as you promise to keep it a secret. (providing)

8. You should put more paper in the photocopier tray. That way you will not have any problems. (As long as) _____
9. Do not include that book in the reference list unless you have used it in the main text(Only if) _____
10. If you include all the correct references you will not be plagiarizing. (Provided that)

11. If you have already answered the first question, you can do the second question. (Providing that) _____
12. Don't take this course if you are not ready to study statistics. (Unless) _____
13. If we read the results carefully we are more aware of the limitations in the study. (When) _

V. Complete the sentences. (Zero conditional)

1. If he has (have) got a temperature, call (call) the doctor.
2. (take) your umbrella if it (rain).
3. If you (heat) water to 100°C, it (boil).
4. (take) a taxi if you (be) in a hurry.
5. If it (be) too late when you get home, (not/wake) me up.
6. If you (put) butter near the fire, it (melt).

VI. Complete with the First Conditional.

1. If I am not (not/be) busy, I will come (come) with you.
2. If it (rain), we (stay) at home.
3. I (call) you if I (have) time.
4. If she (not/study) hard, she (not/pass) the test.
5. If the weather (be) nice, we (go) to the beach.
6. You (get) fat if you (not/stop) eating so much.
7. If I (see) John, I (tell) him about the party.
8. Mum (be) very angry if I (not/ tidy) my room.
9. If we (not/leave) now, we (miss) the bus.
10. You (not/go) to the party if you (not/do) your

VII. Change the form of the verb to make first conditional sentences. Sometimes there is more than one correct answer.

1. She (give) you a ring if you (need) any advice.
2. I (make it) if the meeting(be) on Monday.
3. If you(want) cake, you (bake) it.
4. You(take) a taxi if you (miss) the bus.
5. If it(be) sunny, we (bring) our raincoats for nothing.
6. If you(go) to Paris, you(see) the Eiffel Tower.
7. If you (think) positively, you(succeed).
8. If you (give) me the money, I (buy) a car.

VIII. Complete with the Second Conditional.

1. If he (exercise), he would be healthier.
2. If I (be) you, I would call the police.
3. I (buy) a new jacket if I had some money.

4. I _____ (help) him if I were you.
5. I would travel round the world if I _____ (win) the lottery.
6. If she had time, she _____ (go) to the gym.
7. If I _____ (meet) an alien, I wouldn't be scared.
8. If I _____ (go) to New York, I would visit the Empire State building

IX. Rewrite the sentence using the Second Conditional.

- Example I haven't got any money, so I won't buy that CD. = If I had some money, I would buy that CD.

1. Pigs haven't got wings, so they don't fly. _____
2. His marks aren't good because he doesn't work hard. _____
3. I'm busy, so I won't come with you. _____
4. They don't know her, so they won't invite her to their party.

5. I won't call him because I haven't got his phone number. _____
6. She walks to school because she hasn't got a bike. _____
7. It's cold, so we won't go to the beach.

8. I won't join you because I have to stay at home.

9. He won't lend you his camera because he needs it. _____

X. Complete the sentences (third conditional)

1. If she had followed _____ (follow) my advice, she would have arrived earlier.
2. If I had checked the bill, I _____ (see) the mistake.
3. If we _____ (not / meet) him in the street, we would have got lost.
4. If I had been one hour late, _____ (she / wait) for me?
5. You would have got the job if you _____ (not / behave) so foolishly.
6. If they had invited you to the party, _____ (you / go)?
7. We would have stayed longer if we _____ (have) time.
8. If he hadn't panicked, the dog _____ (not / bite) him.
9. She _____ (have) better results if she had trained harder.
10. If he _____ (be) in my place, would he have done the same thing?

XI. Read and write Third Conditional sentences.

Example: Helen forgot to make an appointment at the hairdresser's. She cut her hair herself. She looked awful at the party. ____ If she hadn't forgotten to make an appointment at the hairdresser's, she wouldn't have cut her hair herself. If she hadn't cut her hair herself, she wouldn't have looked awful at the party.

1. Peter ate three bars of chocolate. He had a terrible stomach ache. He couldn't go to the cinema with Stanley and Leslie.

2. Mary sat in the sun too long. She was red and sore. She didn't enjoy herself at the barbecue that evening.

3. Pauline watched TV until three o'clock in the morning! She was late for the school bus. She missed the school excursion.

4. Mr Davis tried to lift a heavy suitcase. He hurt his back. He couldn't play golf.

XII. Rewrite the sentences. Use the Third Conditional.

1. I didn't say hello because I didn't see her. If I had seen her, I would have said hello. _____

2. We didn't go out to dinner because Dad finished work late.

3. She was angry because you didn't call her. _____

4. We didn't hear about the accident because we didn't watch the news. _____

5. You dropped the vase because you weren't careful.

6. He didn't pass the exam because he was nervous.

7. We didn't go to the beach because it rained. _____

8. I had a good time because you were there with me. _____

9. They didn't get a taxi because they didn't have enough money. _____

10. We were late because our car broke down. _____

11. She didn't follow my advice, so she didn't make a profit. _____

XIII. Rewrite the sentences. Use the Second or Third Conditional.

1. She was ill, so she didn't go to school. _____

2. I haven't got a car, so I walk to work every morning. _____

3. I didn't know it was her birthday, so I didn't buy her a present.

4. You don't always tell him the truth, so he doesn't trust you.

5. They don't work hard, so they do badly at school.

6. The old man gave us clear directions, so we found the address. _____
7. You don't get enough sleep, so you feel tired all the time. _____
8. You forgot to bring a map, so we got lost. _____
9. You didn't water the flowers, so they died. _____
10. Ms Dawson loves animals, so she has six cats. _____
11. We didn't see them, so we didn't tell them about it.

12. Max doesn't know about the subject, so he can't help.

13. The critic didn't like the film, so she wrote a bad review. _____
14. He likes children, so he gets on well with them. _____

XIV. Fill in the blanks with the correct verbs to form progressive and mixed conditional sentences. Use the tenses indicated in parentheses. You may need negative forms.

Comforting a Sick Friend

1. If you _____ (feeling/not) so sick, I _____ (invite) you to go to a movie. (present/present)
2. If you _____ (coughing) less, you _____ (stop) taking the medicine that makes you sleepy. (present/present)
3. If you _____ (eating) right, your immune system _____ (be) stronger. (past/present)
4. If you _____ (blowing/not) your nose so much, it _____ (get/not) so red. (past/past)
5. If I _____ (be/not) your true friend, I _____ (give/not) you a hug. (present/past)
6. If you _____ (call/not) me, you _____ (enjoying/not) my homemade chicken soup right now. (past/present)

XV. Unreal Conditions in the Present or Future Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb to make unreal conditions or results. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Terri and Ken, a married couple, are discussing whether Terry should accept a job promotion she was offered by her employer. Accepting the promotion means moving out of state. Terri's Job Promotion: Stay in Denver or Move to San Francisco?

- Terri: I have to let the company know this week whether or not I'm going to accept the position of regional manager they offered me.
- Ken: If there _____ (be, not) so many factors to consider, this (_____ (be) easy!

- Terri: I know. If we) _____ (like, not) living here in Denver so much, I _____ (jump) at the chance to move to San Francisco.
- Ken: Yes, and if your salary + _____ (stay) the same, it , _____ (be) easier to turn this job down, but they've offered you a big increase.
- Terri: I've been talking to some people at work about it. One of them said, "Terri, if I - _____ (be) you, I . _____ (accept) that promotion in a heartbeat!"
- Ken: I was thinking that if San Francisco / _____ (be) closer, you _____ (commute) to work, but it's just too far for that.
- Terri: Hmmm . . . How _____ (you, feel) if I just _____ (come) home on the weekends?
- Ken: I _____ (like, not) it if I only _____ (see) you two days a week.
- Terri: Well, if I _____ (take) the promotion, you _____ (have) to quit your job. How _____ you _____ (feel) about that?

XVI. Mixed conditionals

Practice: .a. She will take care of the children for us next weekend because her business trip was canceled.

1.b. But, she (take, not) would not be taking care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip (be, not) had not been canceled.

2.a. Tom is not going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday.

2.b. But, he (come)if you (insult) him.

3.a. Marie is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married.

3.b. But, Marie (be)happy if she (give, not)up her career when she got married.

4.a. Dr. Mercer decided not to accept the research grant at Harvard because he is going to take six months off to spend more time with his family.

4.b. But, Dr. Mercer (accept)the research grant at Harvard if he (take,not)six months off to spend more time with his family.

5.a. Professor Schmitz talked so much about the Maasai tribe because she is an expert on African tribal groups.

5.b. But, Professor Schmitz (talk, not)so much about the Maasai tribe if she (be, not)an expert on African tribal groups.

6.a. I am unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I was fired.

6.b. But, I (be, not)unemployed if I (have, not)a disagreement with my boss and I (be, not)fired.

7.a. Nicole speaks Chinese fluently because she lived in China for ten years.

7.b. But, Nicole (speak, not)Chinese fluently if she (live, not)in China for ten years.

8.a. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

8.b. But, I (help)you study for your test if you (spend, not)the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

9.a. Eleanor and Ben are not going skiing with us this year because Eleanor just had a baby.

9.b. But, Eleanor and Ben (go)skiing with us this year if Eleanor (have, not, just)a baby.

10.a. I am completely exhausted, so I will not go with you to the movies tonight.

10.b. But, if I (be, not)completely exhausted, I (go)..... with you to the movies tonight.

11.a. She is not worried about the conference tomorrow because she is not giving a speech.

11.b. But, she (be)worried about the conference tomorrow if she (give)a speech.

12.a. Frank is not going to the graduation ceremony because he broke his leg snowboarding last week.

12.b. But, Frank (go) to the graduation ceremony if he (break)his leg snowboarding last week.

13.a. They are not releasing the prisoner next month because there was so much public opposition to his parole.

13.b. But, they (release) the prisoner next month if there (be)so much opposition to his parole.

14.a. The hotels filled up months in advance because the festival is going to include jazz artists from around the globe.

14.b. But, the hotels (fill) up months in advance if the festival (include) jazz artists from around the globe.

15.a. We are not worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood because the

police have started regularly patrolling the area.

15.b. But, we (be)worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood if the police (start, not) regularly patrolling the area.

Source: <http://www.englishpage.com/conditional/mixedconditional.html>
<http://www.englishpage.com/conditional/conditional10.htm>