

Esercitazioni di lingua inglese

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Lesson overview

- Zero Conditional
- First Conditional
- Second Conditional
- Past Perfect Tense
- Third Conditional
- Past tenses and Conditionals

CONDITIONALS - ZERO CONDITIONAL

- **ZERO CONDITIONAL: CERTAINTY**

It is used to talk about real or possible situations which are always true. The result of the condition is an absolute **certainty**. The important thing about the zero conditional is that **the condition always has the same result**.

- | • IF | CONDITION | RESULT |
|------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| • | PRESENT SIMPLE | PRESENT SIMPLE |
| • | If ice melts, | it becomes water. |
| • | If I miss the 8 o'clock bus, | I am late for work. |
| • | If water reaches 100 degrees, | it boils. |

CONDITIONALS - ZERO CONDITIONAL

- **1. If you eat fast food,**
 - a) you will gain weight.
 - b) you gains weight.
 - c) you gain weight.
 - d) you gained weight.

- **2. If you study hard,**
 - a) you get good grades.
 - b) you got good grades.
 - c) you getting good grades.
 - d) you will get good grades.

- **3. When she works early,**
 - a) she woke up early.
 - b) she will wake up early.
 - c) she wake up early.
 - d) she wakes up early.

CONDITIONALS - ZERO CONDITIONAL

- **4. When the radio plays,**
 - a) it's hard to hear you speak.
 - b) it was hard to hear you speak.
 - c) it is hard to hear you spoke.
 - d) it's hard to hear you will speak.

- **5. I always wear a jacket**
 - a) when it will be cold.
 - b) when it is cold.
 - c) when it was cold.
 - d) when it is being cold.

- **6. He never buys lunch**
 - a) if he doesn't has cash.
 - b) if he no have cash.
 - c) if he won't have cash.
 - d) if he doesn't have cash.

CONDITIONALS - **FIRST CONDITIONAL**

- **FIRST CONDITIONAL: REAL POSSIBILITY**

It's used to talk about things which **might happen in the future**. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but it describes **possible things**, which could easily come true.

- a) If it **rains**, I **won't go** to the park.
- b) If I **study** this afternoon, I'll **go** to the party tonight.

There is a real possibility that the condition will happen.

We use the **present simple** tense to talk about the **possible future condition**. We use **WILL + infinitive** to talk about the **possible future result**.

- a) If we **run**, we **won't be** late.
- b) If we **don't run**, we **will be** late.

We can also use other modals in the 'result' clause, like **may**, **might**, or **should**:

- a) If you **want** to go out tomorrow, you **should do** your homework now.
- b) Bobby **may bring** his son if he **comes** on Sunday.

CONDITIONALS - **FIRST CONDITIONAL**

WHEN/AS SOON AS/UNLESS

It is possible to use other time words instead of **if** in first conditional sentences.

ALTERNATIVES TO “IF”	WHY?	EXAMPLE
When	When the “condition” will definitely happen.	When I see him, I’ll tell him.
As soon as	To emphasize immediacy	This situation is very urgent. I’ll call you as soon as I have more information. As soon as he arrives , we’ll have dinner.
Unless	In place of “if not”	You’ll fail the test unless you study. = You’ll fail the test if you don’t study.

CONDITIONALS - **FIRST CONDITIONAL**

- 1) If I _____ (go) out tonight, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
- 2) If you _____ (get) back late, I _____ (be) angry.
- 3) If he _____ (not/call) you, what _____ (you/do) ?
- 4) If he _____ (come) , I _____ (be) surprised.
- 5) If we _____ (wait) here, we _____ (be) late.
- 6) He _____ (not/have) any money left if he _____ (buy) any more CDs.

1. Go / will go
2. Get / will be
3. Doesn't call / will you do?
4. Comes / will be
5. Wait / will be
6. Won't have / buys

CONDITIONALS - **FIRST CONDITIONAL**

- 7) If the weather _____ (not/improve) , we _____ (not/have) a picnic.
- 8) They _____ (not/go) to the party unless they _____ (be) invited.
- 9) If I _____ (not/go) to bed early, I _____ (be) tired tomorrow.
- 10) If we _____ (eat) all this cake, we _____ (feel) sick.
- 11) She _____ (stay) in London when she (get) _____ a job.
- 12) _____ (you/call) me if your bus _____ (be) late?

7. Doesn't improve / won't have

8. Won't go / are

9. Don't go / will be

10. Eat / will feel

11. Will stay / gets

12. Will you call / is

CONDITIONALS – **SECOND CONDITIONAL**

- **SECOND CONDITIONAL: UNLIKELY / IMAGINED SITUATION**

It is used to talk about **unlikely** or **imagined situations** in the **present/ future**. There is an unreal possibility that the condition will happen.

Form: **IF + PAST SIMPLE, WOULD (or 'd) + INFINITIVE**

- a) If I **won** some money, I **would go** to Australia for a long holiday.
- b) If we **were** in London today, we **would be** able to go to the concert in Hyde Park.
- c) If I **had** 2 million dollars, I'd **give** a lot to charity.

Sometimes, we use *should, could* or *might* instead of *would*.

- **IF** **CONDITION** **RESULT**
- **If** **PAST SIMPLE** **WOULD + INFINITIVE**
- If you studied, you would pass the exam.
- If I married Lucy, I would be happy.

- **RESULT** **IF** **CONDITION**
- **WOULD + INFINITIVE** **IF** **PAST SIMPLE**
- You would pass the exam if you studied.
- I would be happy if I married Lucy.

CONDITIONALS – **SECOND CONDITIONAL**

After I / he / she / it we often use the subjunctive form 'were' and not 'was'.

- a) If **she were** happy in her job, **she wouldn't be** looking for another one.
- b) If **I were** an astronaut, **I'd enjoy** being weightless.

The form 'If I were you' is often used to give advice:

- c) **If I were you**, I'd look for a new place to live.
- d) **If I were you**, I'd go back to school and get more qualifications.

The choice between the first and the second conditional is often a question of the speaker's attitude rather than facts.

Compare these examples:

- John – If I win the lottery, I'll buy a big house.
- Mark – If I won the lottery, I'd buy a big house.
- John – If I get promoted, I'll throw a big party.
- Mark – If I got promoted, I'd throw a big party.

John thinks these things are possible, Mark doesn't.

CONDITIONALS – **SECOND CONDITIONAL**

WITH MODALS

The main clause can contain *should*, *could* or *might* instead of *would*:

- a) If I won a million dollars, I **could** stop working.
- b) If I had the chance to do it again, I **would** do it differently.
- c) If we met up for lunch, we **could** go to that new restaurant.
- d) If I spoke to him directly, I **might** be able to persuade him.

CONDITIONALS – SECOND CONDITIONAL

- 1. If I _____ more money, I would buy a car.
a) have b) had c) would have d) will have
- 2. If she _____ how to speak French, she would not take lessons.
a) knows b) know c) knew d) known
- 3. If he were older, he _____ vote.
a) will b) could c) can d) will be able to

1) *had*

2) *knew*

3) *could*

- 1. If I _____ (have) more time, I _____ (read) more.
- 2. If she _____ (win) the lottery, she _____ (can buy) a new house.
- 3. _____ (you/live) in an apartment if you _____ (live) downtown?
- 4. I _____ (eat) more fruit if I _____ (live) in Mexico.

1) *Had – would read*

2) *won – could buy*

3) *Would you live - lived*

4) *would eat - lived*

CONDITIONALS – **SECOND CONDITIONAL**

7. The children would do better if they _____ more time.

- a) have b) has c) having d) had

8. Where would you _____ if you could go anywhere in the world?

- a) go b) goes c) went d) have gone

9. Would you _____ to live in a big house or a small house?

- a) like b) likes c) liking d) liked

10. Who would you meet if you _____ meet anyone in the world?

- a) can b) could c) can't d) will be able

7) D

8) A

9) A

10) B

FIRST OR SECOND CONDITIONAL?

- 1) If I (become) _____ a famous rockstar, I (buy)_____ my parents an enormous house.
- 2) If you (play) _____ the music too loud, you (wake up) _____ your neighbours.
- 3) If the North Pole (melt) _____, the water (flood) _____ many cities.
- 4) It says 'No Parking'. If you (leave) _____ the car here, the police (give) _____ you a parking fine.
- 5) There (not be) _____ so much pollution if people in cities (use) _____ bikes instead of cars.
- 6) It's a very friendly dog. If you (touch) _____ it, it (not bite) _____ you.

1. *Became / would buy*
2. *Play / will wake up*
3. *Melted / would flood*
4. *Leave / will give*
5. *Wouldn't be / used*
6. *Touch / won't bite*

FIRST OR SECOND CONDITIONAL?

- 1) Please eat your soup. If you _____ your soup now, it _____ cold. [NOT EAT – GET]
- 2) If he _____ taller, he _____ be a policeman, but he's too short. [BE – CAN]
- 3) If I _____ Peter this afternoon, I _____ him the news. [SEE – TELL]
- 4) I have to work about 50 hours a week. If I _____ more time, I _____ a sport like tennis. [HAVE – TAKE UP]
- 5) If you _____ hard, you _____ your exam. [NOT STUDY – FAIL]
- 6) If I _____ Minister of Finance, I _____ taxation. [BE – NOT INCREASE]

1. *don't eat – will get*
2. *Were – could be*
3. *See – will tell*
4. *Had – would take up*
5. *Don't study – will fail*
6. *Were – wouldn't increase*

ZERO CONDITIONAL

General truths and general habits
If + present simple, present simple
If you add two and two, you get four.

Possible or likely things in the future
If + present simple, will + infinitive
If it rains later, we'll stay at home.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONALS

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SECOND CONDITIONAL

Impossible things in the present / unlikely things in the future
If + past simple, would + infinitive
If I won the lottery, I would sail round the world.

Things that didn't happen in the past and their imaginary results
If + past perfect, would + have + past participle
If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

PAST PERFECT

The meeting had already started
by the time I arrived.



We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past.

Form: **HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE**

- *When I saw him I realized I **had met** him before.*
- *By the time we got to the restaurant, I **hadn't eaten** all day.*

PAST PERFECT TENSE

+

S + had + past participle + ...

She had finished the test.

-

S + had not/hadn't + past participle + ...

She hadn't finished the test.

?

Had + S + past participle + ...?

Had she finished the test?

Usage

Example

PAST PERFECT

The Past Perfect simple is common after verbs of saying and thinking:

- *I **told** her we **had bought** the tickets.*
- *I **thought** I'd **seen** the film before, but I hadn't.*

The Past Perfect simple is common after the verb 'realise':

- *When I got home I **realised** I **had lost** my wallet.*

The Past Perfect simple is common after WHEN:

- ***When** he'd **finished** the washing-up, he turned the TV on.*

The Past Perfect simple uses many of the same expressions as the Present Perfect: SINCE, FOR, ALREADY and JUST (we use *just* to refer to an event that happened before the time of speaking):

- The train **had just left** when I arrived at the station.
- She **had just left** the room when the police arrived.

We don't need to use the Past Perfect simple when the sequence of events in the past is clear:

- *I came home and turned on my computer.*

PAST PERFECT or PAST SIMPLE?

- After Fred _____ (*spend*) his holiday in Italy he _____ (*want*) to learn Italian.

HAD SPENT / WANTED

- When she _____ (*arrive*) the match _____ already _____ (*start*).

ARRIVED / HAD already STARTED

- Julie _____ (*not arrive*) until after I _____ (*leave*).

DIDN'T ARRIVE / HAD LEFT

- Helen _____ (*be*) sure she _____ (*not lock*) the door.

WAS / HADN'T LOCKED

- We _____ (*be*) late for the plane because we _____ (*forget*) our passports.

WERE / HAD FORGOTTEN

PAST PERFECT or PAST SIMPLE?

- When I _____ (*get*) to the restaurant I realised that I _____ (*leave*) my mobile phone at home.

GOT / HAD LEFT

- By the time she _____ (*be*) eighteen she _____ (*live*) in six cities.

WAS / HAD LIVED

- On my birthday, when I _____ (*come back*) home I found that my husband _____ (*cook*) dinner.

CAME BACK / HAD COOKED

- Tibet was incredible. I _____ (*see + never*) such a beautiful country before.

HAD never SEEN

- He called twice but no one answered. They _____ all _____ (*go*) to bed.

HAD all GONE

PAST TENSES: PAST PERFECT, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS

- Choose the correct alternative:

1. While I *had waited/was waiting/waited* at the bus-stop, I *had noticed/was noticing/noticed* a new shop which *wasn't/had not been* in the street the day before.

WAS WAITING – NOTICED – HAD NOT BEEN

2. I *had gone/went* out into the garden to fetch my bike, but *found/ was finding* that someone *stole/had stolen* it.

WENT – FOUND – HAD STOLEN

3. When George *met/was meeting* Diane for the first time, he *knew/was knowing* that he *met/had met/was meeting* her somewhere before.

MET – KNEW – HAD MET

4. Helen *got off/was getting off* the bus, and *walked/was walking* into the bank when she *realised/had realised/was realising* that she *left/had left/was leaving* her handbag on the bus.

GOT OFF – WAS WALKING – REALISED – HAD LEFT

Types of conditional clause	Condition (if)	Result
Zero Conditional Use: obvious result <i>Examples:</i>	Simple present <i>If I'm hungry,</i> <i>If I'm cold,</i>	Simple present <i>I eat.</i> <i>I wear a coat.</i>
First Conditional Use: real situation <i>Examples:</i>	Simple present <i>If I study,</i> <i>If I have his phone number,</i>	will + infinitive <i>I'll pass the exam.</i> <i>I'll call him.</i>
Second Conditional Use: unreal, imaginary situations <i>Examples:</i>	Simple past <i>If I were rich,</i> <i>If people drove more carefully,</i>	would, might, could + infinitive <i>I would buy a Ferrari.</i> <i>there would be fewer accidents.</i>
Third Conditional Use: conditional in the past, impossible situation <i>Examples:</i>	Past perfect <i>If I had had the money,</i>	would + have + past participle <i>I would have bought the tickets.</i>

When do we use the 3rd conditional?



The Past

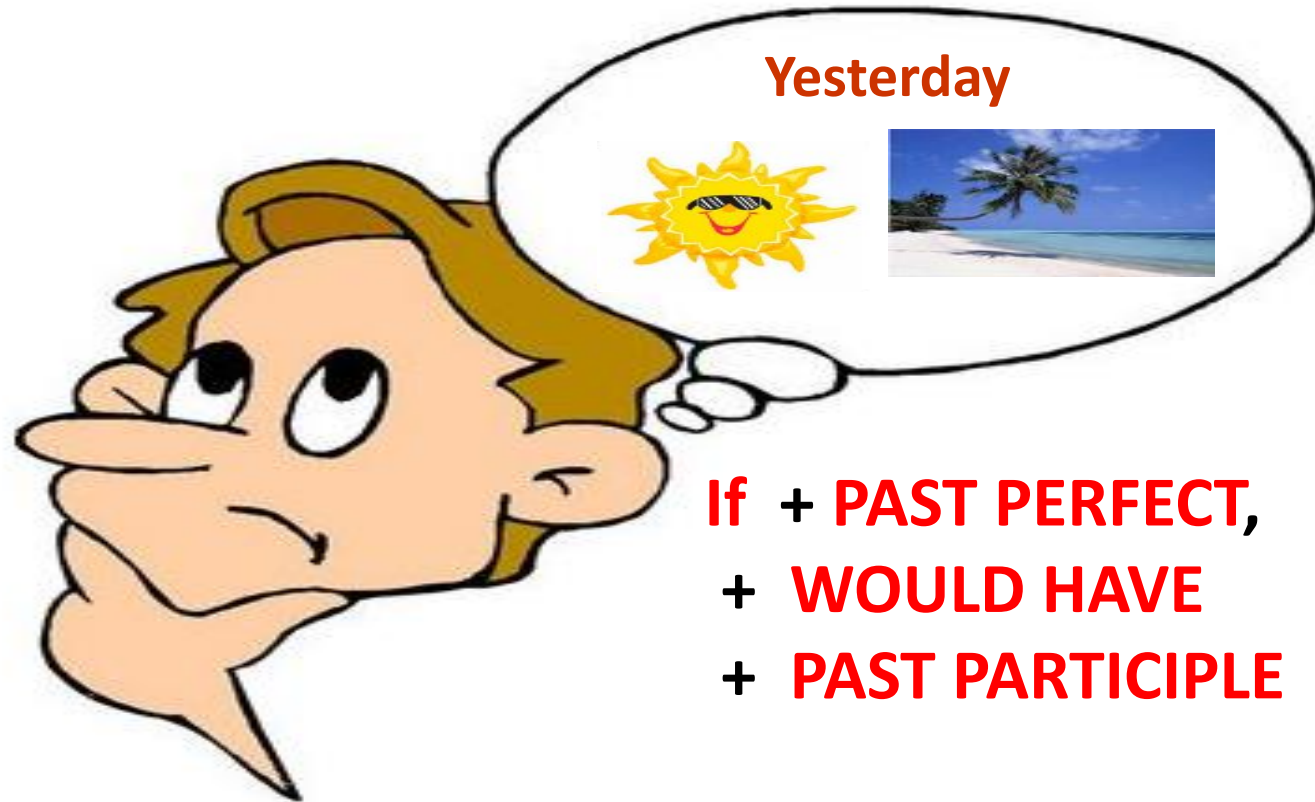
**When we want to imagine
*doing or changing something
in the past***

3rd Conditional

The Past

- yesterday
- last week
- last year
- when I was a child

How do we make the 3rd conditional?



**If + PAST PERFECT,
+ WOULD HAVE
+ PAST PARTICIPLE**

3rd Conditional

The Past

If it *had been* sunny *yesterday*, I *would have gone* to the beach.

If + PAST PERFECT, + WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

- yesterday
- last week
- last year
- when I was a child

CONDITIONALS – **THIRD CONDITIONAL**

- **THIRD CONDITIONAL:** It talks about the **past**, a condition in the past that did not happen. That is why there is an impossible condition.

IF	CONDITION	RESULT
	PAST PERFECT	WOULD HAVE + PAST PART.
If	I had won the lottery,	I would have bought a car.

- We can use the Third Conditional to talk about **‘impossible’ conditions**, impossible because they are in the **past** and we cannot change what has happened.
 - a) If I **had worked** harder at school, I **would have got** better grades.
 - b) If I **had had** time, I **would have gone** to see him.
 - c) If we **had bought** that house, we **would have had** to rebuild the kitchen.

CONDITIONALS – **THIRD CONDITIONAL**

It's used to describe a situation that **didn't happen**, and to **imagine the result** of this situation.

- a) If she **had studied**, she **would have passed** the exam.
- b) If we **had taken** a taxi, we **wouldn't have missed** the plane.

- **WITH MODALS**

Sometimes, we use *should have*, *could have*, *might have* instead of *would have*:

- a) If you **had bought** a lottery ticket, you **might have won**.
- b) If I **had taken** some money with me, I **could have taken** a taxi.

CONDITIONALS – THIRD CONDITIONAL

•He crashed his car, because he fell asleep while driving.

a) If he _____ asleep while driving, he _____ his car.

•We couldn't go to the concert, because we didn't have enough money.

b) If we _____ enough money, we _____ to the concert.

•I lost my job because I was late for work.

c) I _____ my job if I _____ late for work.

•The wind was so strong that the bridge collapsed.

d) If the wind _____ so strong, the bridge _____ .

•I couldn't call Sally because I had lost her number.

e) I _____ Sally if I _____ her number.

A) Hadn't fallen – wouldn't have crashed

B) Had had – would/could have gone

C) Wouldn't have lost – had not been

D) Hadn't been – wouldn't have collapsed

E) Could have called – hadn't lost

CONDITIONALS – **THIRD CONDITIONAL**

- 1) If he _____ (pay) the bill, the police _____ (not arrest) him.
- 2) Peter _____ (give) his keys to Carole if she _____ (forget) hers.
- 3) If you _____ (give) the right information, we _____ (not get lost).
- 4) If Ann _____ (call), they _____ (tell) it to her.
- 5) If we _____ (borrow) Jim's boat, we _____ (repair) the wheel.

- 1) Had paid – wouldn't have arrested
- 2) Would have given – had forgotten
- 3) Hadn't given – wouldn't have got lost
- 4) Had called - would have told
- 5) Had borrowed – could have repaired

CONDITIONALS – THIRD CONDITIONAL

- **1. If you _____ to the party, you would have seen me.**
 - a) went b) have gone c) had gone d) go
 - **2. If she had listened to me, she _____ problems.**
 - a) will not have b) would not had c) would not have d) would not have had
 - **3. I _____ some milk at the store last night.**
 - a) should buy b) should bought c) should have bought d) should have buy
 - **4. If he _____ the opportunity, he could have gone.**
 - a) has b) had c) have had d) had had
-
- 1) C
 - 2) D
 - 3) C
 - 4) D

CONDITIONALS

Complete the sentences:

- 1. If Florence Griffith Joyner were alive, she (set) more records.
- 2. If Steffi Graf had become a singer, the tennis world (lose) an amazing player.
- 3. If I were a tennis player, I (want) to be as good as Serena Williams.
- 4. If I go to the United States, I(try) to meet Johnny Depp.
- 5. If I had a time machine, I (go back) in time and go to Woodstock Festival.
- 6. What (do) if you had wings?
- 7. You (get) orange if you mix red and yellow.

- *1) would set*
- *2) would have lost*
- *3) would want*
- *4) will try*
- *5) would go back*
- *6) would you do*
- *7) get*

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

