

12 Just wondering ...

If + will/might/would conditionals • Prepositions • Thank you and goodbye!

STARTER

What's the weather forecast where you are for ...?

• today • tomorrow • the weekend



REAL POSSIBILITIES

First conditional + *will* and *might*

1 **T12.1** Read and listen to the conversation.

- A What are you doing this weekend?
 B Mmm ... if the weather's nice, we'll go for a picnic.
 A Ooh! Sounds nice. Where to?
 B Not sure. We might go to the park, or we might go to the country.
 A Well, I'm sure you'll have fun!

What's the difference between ...?

We'll go for a picnic. We might go to the park.

Practise the conversation with a partner.

- 2 Have similar conversations with your partner.
- sunny – go swimming – the outdoor pool / the river
 - it rains – go shopping – the High Street / a shopping centre
 - have time – see some friends – a restaurant / the pub

T12.2 Listen and compare.

- 3 What do you think you'll do at the weekend?

If it's a nice day on Saturday, I'll go to the beach.

If it rains, I won't go to the beach.

I might see some friends.

GRAMMAR SPOT

- In first conditional sentences what tense comes after *if*?
What is the other verb form?
If it's sunny, we'll go for a picnic.
We won't go out if it rains.
- The first conditional refers to real time and real future situations.
If we have time, we'll see some friends.
- Might + infinitive expresses a future possibility.
Might = will perhaps.
I might go out, or I might stay at home. I'm not sure.

► Grammar Reference 12.1 and 12.2 p146

PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

- Work with a partner. Choose the correct answer.
 - If I see Pete, I might tell / I'll tell him I saw you.
 - I'll come and see you if I have / I'll have time.
 - I might see / I'll see you later. I'm not sure.
 - I might collect / I'll collect the kids from school if you want.
 - If you'll arrive / you arrive there before me, wait by the door.
 - If you tell me, I won't say / I'll say a word to anyone else. I promise.

going to and might

- Work with a partner. Make conversations about these future possibilities.

What are you going to do after school?

I don't know. I might go home, or I might go into town.

- What/going to/after school?
don't know – go home/go into town
- Where/going on your next holiday?
not sure – Spain/Turkey
- What/study at university?
haven't decided – languages/business
- What/buy Jane/birthday?
not sure – a T-shirt/make-up
- When/see your boyfriend again?
don't know – Friday night/Saturday afternoon

T 12.3 Listen and check.

When I leave school ...

- T 12.4** Listen to Tara and Ben talking about when they leave school. Who knows what they want to do? Who isn't sure?

Talk to a partner about Tara and Ben.

First Tara's going to ...

Ben might ...

Tara

Ben

- Ben has decided to go travelling with James. Tara sees a lot of problems. Use the prompts to continue his conversation with Tara.

Tara What will you do if you don't have any money?
Ben I'll get a job, of course!
Tara But what will you do if you ...?

- don't like the food
- are ill
- miss your family
- get lonely
- don't get on with James
- can't speak the language

Advice, warnings, threats

- Who is speaking? Complete their sentences.

1  If _____ these pills, _____ feel better.

2  If _____ junk food, _____ fat.

3  You _____ fail _____ exams if _____ (not do) your homework.

4  Careful! If _____ touch _____, _____ an electric shock!

5  If _____ (not do) what I say, _____ kill _____.

T 12.5 Listen and check.

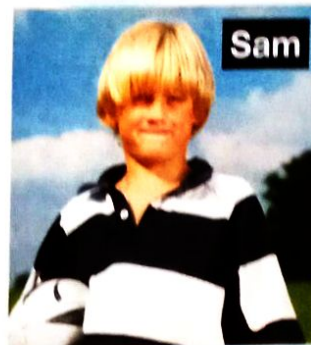
DREAMS AND WISHES

Second conditional *if + would*

1 Look at the picture of the genie? What can he do?



4 **T 12.7** Listen to Sam and Annie. What do they wish for? Complete their sentences.



Sam

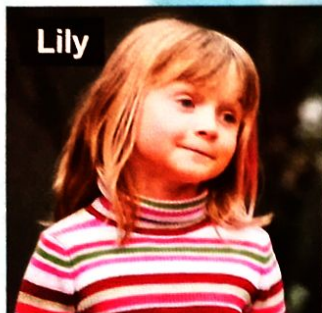
I'd like to be taller. If I were taller, I _____ in the first team at rugby. And if I _____ really well, I _____ captain. And then if I _____ really hard, maybe one day I _____ for England! My dad _____ so proud of me!



Annie

I have two kids. I love them, but I never have any time to myself. If I _____ a free weekend, I _____ in bed all day. I _____ magazines and watch TV. Then I _____ all night and my children _____ me. Oh, heaven!

2 **T 12.6** Read and listen to Lily. How old do you think she is? What does she wish for?



Lily

I'd love a baby brother. If I had a baby brother, I would play with him all the time. We'd have a lot of fun. I'd be so happy! I wouldn't ask my mum and dad for anything else!

3 Answer the questions.

- Does Lily have a brother?
No, she ...
- How does she express her wish?
If I had ..., I would ...
- What would she do with her brother?
They'd ...
- How would she feel?
She'd ...
- Why would her mum and dad be pleased?
Because she ...

T 12.6 Listen again and repeat what Lily says.

5 What is the reality about Sam and Annie? What would they do if they could?

Sam isn't tall. If he were taller, he'd ...

GRAMMAR SPOT

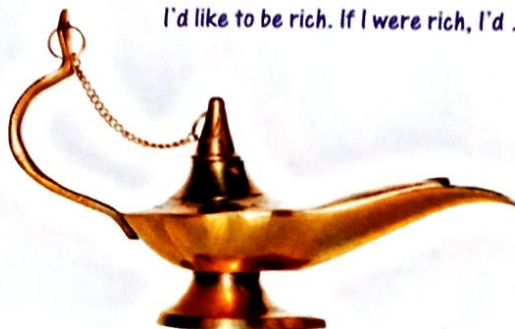
- What verb forms do we use in second conditional sentences?
If I **had** a brother, I **would play** with him.
- The second conditional describes an improbable/impossible situation. Which sentence is more probable?
If he **trains** hard, he'll **be** in the team.
If he **trained** hard, he'd **be** in the team.
- Notice that *was* can change to *were* in the *if* clause.
If Sam **were** taller, he'd ...
If I **were** you, I'd stop smoking.

▶▶ Grammar Reference 12.3 p146

My wishes

6 Write down three wishes for you. Show a partner. Say what you would do.

I'd like to be rich. If I were rich, I'd ...



PRACTICE

Discussing grammar

1 Put the verbs in the correct first or second conditional form.

- 1 If I _____ (win) the lottery, I _____ (give) all the money to you.
- 2 If you _____ (go) out, _____ you _____ (get) me a newspaper?
- 3 If I _____ (find) a wallet in the street, I _____ (not keep) it.
- 4 If I _____ (find) your book, I _____ (give) it back to you.
- 5 'I'm going to bet £1,000 on a horse.'
'I _____ (not do) that if I _____ (be) you.
You might lose the lot.'

2 Work with a partner. How many sentences can you make from the chart? Read them aloud.

If I ...	were had knew didn't know	the answer, the president, you, a millionaire, the time,	I'd I wouldn't	tell you. travel the world. work for world peace. tell the truth. accept the job. help you. ask the teacher.
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He's not much good at anything!

3 **T 12.8** Tony's dad is fed up with his son. Listen to him talking about Tony's life. Take some notes.



Tony and his dad

Money

Clothes

Work

Lazy

Girlfriend

4 Make sentences about Tony using these ideas.

- If / job / have money
- If / money / buy / new clothes
- If / nice clothes / look smarter
- If / a bit more ambitious / apply for more jobs
- If / so lazy / up before midday
- If / shave / shower / look better
- If / look better / get girlfriend

T 12.9 Listen and check.

12.1 First conditional

Form

If + Present Simple, will + infinitive without to

Positive and negative

If I work hard, I'll **pass** my exams.

If we **don't hurry** up, we'll **be** late.

If you're late, I **won't wait** for you.

Question

What **will** you do **if** you don't go to university?

Will you go to university **if** you pass your exams?

Short answer

Yes, I **will**.

No, I **won't**.

Notes

- English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.

If it rains, I'll **stay** home.

NOT ~~If it will rain...~~

If I work hard, I'll **pass**.

NOT ~~If I'll work hard...~~

- The condition clause (if) can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. Notice the use of the comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.

I'll pass my exams **if** I work hard.

Use

The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.

If it's sunny, we'll **go** for a picnic.

You'll **get** wet if you **don't take** an umbrella.

If and when

If expresses a possibility that something will happen.

When expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.

When I get home, I'll have a shower. NOT ~~If I get home~~

12.2 might

Form

might + infinitive without to

Might is a modal auxiliary verb. For an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs, see p143.

The forms of might are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

I		go to the party.
He	might	be late.
It	might not	rain tomorrow.
We		go out for a meal tonight.

Note

The negative is often expressed with I don't think + will.

I **don't think** it'll rain tomorrow.

Question

The inverted question Might you ...? is unusual. It is very common to ask a question with Do you think ... + will ...?

Do you think	it'll rain? they'll come to our party?
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Short answer

Do you think it'll rain? **It might.**

Use

Might is used to express a future possibility. It means will perhaps. It contrasts with will, which expresses a future certainty.

England **will** win the match.

(I am sure they will.)

England **might** win the match.

(It's possible, but I'm not sure.)

12.3 Second conditional

Form

If + Past Simple, would + infinitive without to

Would is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p143.

The forms of would are the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

If I had more money, I'd (would) buy a new computer.

If she knew the answer, she'd tell us.

If I didn't like you, I **wouldn't** talk to you.

Question

What **would** you do **if** you had a year off?

Would you travel round the world?

Short answer

Yes, I **would**.

No, I **wouldn't**.

If they had the money, would they buy a new car?

Yes, they **would**.

No, they **wouldn't**.

Notes

- As with the first conditional, the condition clause can come at the beginning or the end of the sentence.

If I had more time, I'd help.

I'd help **if** I had more time.

- Were is often used instead of was in the condition clause.

If I **were** you, I'd go to bed.

If he **were** taller, he'd be a policeman.

- The use of the past tense (If I had) and would does not refer to past time. It expresses distance from the present and unreality because it is different from the facts we know.

If I had ... (but I don't have ...)

I would ... (but I won't ...)

Use

- The second conditional is used to express an unreal or improbable condition and its result. The use of the past forms show that is not reality.

If I **were** the President, I'd **stop** all war. (But I'm not the President. = reality)

If I **lived** in a big house, I'd **have** a party. (But I live in a small flat.)

- The phrase, If I were you, I'd ..., is often used to give advice.

If I **were** you, I'd **call** the doctor.

First and second conditional

The first conditional is possible and probable.

The second conditional is improbable and sometimes impossible.

If I **win** the tennis match, I'll **be** so happy. (I think it's possible.)

If I **won** the tennis match, I'd **be** so happy. (But I don't think I will.)