

TAREAS SEMANA 12/ WEEK 12 TASKS

-Corrección tareas week 11

B1 Passive Voice

PA007

Fill in the correct passive form of the verb.

1. *Romeo and Juliet* _____ by Shakespeare. (WRITE)
2. The books _____ yet. (NOT PUBLISH)
3. As soon as I got home, I realized that my wallet _____. (STEAL)
4. Dinner _____ between 5 and 10 p.m. every day. (SERVE)
5. No letters _____ since the start of the strike. (DELIVER)
6. The building _____ torn down when we got there (BE).
7. Progress in many fields of science _____ in the last decade. (MAKE)
8. Since last week 5 of the 7 terrorists _____. (CATCH)
9. Taxes _____ by the new government next month. (INCREASE)
10. The classroom _____ next week. (REDECORATE)
11. The church _____ by a famous architect in the 18th century. (DESIGN)
12. The tunnel _____ at the moment, so it's closed for all traffic. (REPAIR)
13. My phone _____. I can't find it anywhere. (TAKE)
14. The application _____ by Friday. (MUST SEND)
15. When we first met, I had _____ a job at the bank. (ALREADY OFFER)
16. Olives _____ in Mediterranean countries. (GROW)
17. He _____ French when he spent his childhood there. (TEACH)
18. "*A Hard Days Night*" _____ by the Beatles. (WRITE)
19. We _____ about the hurricane for the last few days. (WARN)
20. Before the meeting was over all the food _____. (EAT)
21. I _____ extra pay this month. (ALREADY GIVE)
22. I _____ by the music so I couldn't concentrate. (DISTURB)
23. Aluminium _____ out of bauxite. (MAKE)
24. _____ yet? (THE PACKAGES , DELIVER)
25. A UFO _____ by several witnesses yesterday evening. (SEE)

KEY

1. *Romeo and Juliet* **was written** by Shakespeare. (WRITE)
2. The books **have not been published** yet. (NOT PUBLISH)
3. As soon as I got home, I realized that my wallet **had been stolen**. (STEAL)
4. Dinner **is served** between 5 and 10 p.m. every day. (SERVE)
5. No letters **have been delivered** since the start of the strike. (DELIVER)
6. The building **was being torn** down when we got there (BE).

7. Progress in many fields of science **has been made** in the last decade. (MAKE)
8. Since last week 5 of the 7 terrorists **have been caught**. (CATCH)
9. Taxes **are being increased/ will be increased/ are going to be increased** by the new government next month. (INCREASE)
10. The classroom **will be redecorated/ is being redecorated** next week. (REDECORATE)
11. The church **was designed** by a famous architect in the 18th century. (DESIGN)
12. The tunnel **is being repaired** at the moment, so it's closed for all traffic. (REPAIR)
13. My phone **has been taken**. I can't find it anywhere. (TAKE)
14. The application **must be sent** by Friday. (MUST SEND)
15. When we first met, I **had already been offered** a job at the bank. (ALREADY OFFER)
16. Olives **are grown** in Mediterranean countries. (GROW)
17. He **was taught** French when he spent his childhood there. (TEACH)
18. "A Hard Days Night" **was written** by the Beatles. (WRITE)
19. We **have been warned** about the hurricane for the last few days. (WARN)
20. Before the meeting was over all the food **had been eaten**. (EAT)
21. I **have already been given** extra pay this month. (ALREADY GIVE)
22. I **was disturbed** by the music so I couldn't concentrate. (DISTURB)
23. Aluminium **is made** out of bauxite. (MAKE)
24. **Have the packages been delivered** yet? (THE PACKAGES , DELIVER)
25. A UFO **was seen** by several witnesses yesterday evening. (SEE)

Complete the sentences with the correct active or passive form of the verb in brackets.

1. At last night's ceremony, they _____ the award to an unknown actress. **(GIVE)**
2. The survivors _____ by a cruise ship that _____ to be near them. **(RESCUE, HAPPEN)**
3. Two hours after the accident the doctor _____ him dead. **(DECLARE)**
4. I remember _____ to the circus by my father. **(BE TAKE)**
5. The weather _____ in the next few days. **(NOT IMPROVE)**
6. Coffee _____ before you _____ it. **(MUST ROAST, SELL)**
7. The bridge _____ at the moment so it _____. **(REPAIR, CANNOT USE)**
8. The police _____ the victim a picture of the suspect. **(SHOW)**
9. The new staff members _____ all the help they need. **(GIVE)**
10. That door _____ for ages. **(NOT OPEN)**
11. A few days ago, a judge _____ him to appear before court next month. **(ORDER)**
12. The Times _____ such a shocking letter before. **(NEVER PUBLISH)**
13. They _____ on what to do when the headmaster _____ in. **(INSTRUCT, COME)**
14. The vandals _____ bottles into windows and _____ a few cars. **(THROW, DESTROY)**
15. The new teammates _____ more time to get accustomed to the practice sessions. **(SHOULD GIVE)**
16. After dad _____ me to the zoo, he _____ me some new clothes at the department store. **(TAKE, BUY)**
17. I _____ to the party last Thursday because I _____. **(NOT GO, NOT INVITE)**
18. I _____ so surprised by such an outstanding performance before. **(NEVER BE)**
19. When we _____ out of the cinema, the bus _____ to take us home. **(COME, TAKE)**
20. All the papers _____ in by next Friday. **(MUST HAND)**

KEY

1. At last night's ceremony, they **gave** the award to an unknown actress. **(GIVE)**
2. The survivors **were rescued** by a cruise ship that **happened** to be near them. **(RESCUE, HAPPEN)**
3. Two hours after the accident the doctor **declared** him dead. **(DECLARE)**
4. I remember **being taken** to the circus by my father. **(BE TAKE)**
5. The weather **will not improve** in the next few days. **(NOT IMPROVE)**
6. Coffee **must be roasted** before you **sell** it. **(MUST ROAST, SELL)**
7. The bridge **is being repaired** at the moment so it **can't be used**. **(REPAIR, CANNOT USE)**
8. The police **showed** the victim a picture of the suspect. **(SHOW)**
9. The new staff members **will be given** all the help they need. **(GIVE)**
10. That door **hasn't been opened** for ages. **(NOT OPEN)**
11. A few days ago, a judge **ordered** him to appear before court next month. **(ORDER)**
12. The Times **have never published** such a shocking letter before. **(NEVER PUBLISH)**
13. They **were being instructed** on what to do when the headmaster **came** in. **(INSTRUCT, COME)**
14. The vandals **threw** bottles into windows and **destroyed** a few cars. **(THROW, DESTROY)**
15. The new teammates **should be given** more time to get accustomed to the practice sessions. **(SHOULD GIVE)**
16. After dad **had taken** me to the zoo, he **bought** me some new clothes at the department store. **(TAKE, BUY)**
17. I **didn't go** to the party last Thursday because I **was not invited/ had not been invited**. **(NOT GO, NOT INVITE)**
18. I **have never been** so surprised by such an outstanding performance before. **(NEVER BE)**
19. When we **came** out of the cinema, the bus **was waiting** to take us home. **(COME, TAKE)**
20. All the papers **must be handed** in by next Friday. **(MUST HAND)**

• Student's Book p.129: 1, 2, 3, 4

1 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct passive forms.

Have you ever dreamt about owning a portable drum kit that could **be taken** (take) with you wherever you go? The Y-drum **(1) has been designed** (design) recently by Kévin Depape, a 24-year-old designer. The drum kit, which consists of nine pads, two cymbals and a Bluetooth module and app, can **(2) be used** (use) anywhere. A charger and cordless headphones **(3) are included** (include) and all the hardware **(4) is stored** (store) in a box. Drummers are hoping that it **(5) will be** (manufacture) soon!

2 Correct the errors in the sentences. *One sentence is correct. Write 'correct' if the sentence is correct.*

The *Mona Lisa* ~~is being~~ painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

The Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

1 The oil spill was cleared up at the moment.

The oil spill is being cleared up at the moment.

2 Fernando Torres will be born on 20 March 1984.

Fernando Torres was born on 20 March 1984.

3 Animals that used to be extinct have now be cloned.

Animals that used to be extinct have now been cloned.

4 The iPad hadn't been invented in 1960.

correct

5 When had America been discovered?

When was America discovered?

3 Write passive sentences using the prompts and *by*.

Don Quijote / write / Miguel de Cervantes.

Don Quijote was written by Miguel de Cervantes.

1 this dress / design / Cristobal Balenciaga / in 1962.

This dress was designed by Cristobal Balenciaga in 1962.

2 I think / tomorrow's final / win / Barcelona.

I think tomorrow's final will be won by Barcelona.

3 the telephone / not invent / Karl Benz.

The telephone was not invented by Karl Benz.

4 *The Nutcracker* / compose / Tchaikovsky?

Was *The Nutcracker* composed by Tchaikovsky?

4 Which sentences *don't* need *by* + agent?

The play has never been performed ~~by anyone~~.

1 The explosion was heard far away by people.

The explosion was heard far away by people.

2 The Harry Potter books were written by J.K. Rowling.

The Harry Potter books were written by JK Rowling.

3 My car has been stolen by somebody.

My car has been stolen by somebody.

4 The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.

The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.

5 Last year's Oscar wasn't won by Martin Scorsese.

Last year's Oscar for Best Director wasn't won by Martin Scorsese.

Sentences 1 and 3 don't need by+agent

• Student's Book p.130: 5, 6, 7, 8

- 5 Complete the active sentences so that they have the same meaning as the passive sentences.
-

My wallet was stolen yesterday.

Somebody stole my wallet yesterday.

- 1 I was given some amazing birthday presents.

My friends gave me some amazing birthday presents.

- 2 The blueprints of the new design had been destroyed.

Somebody had destroyed the blueprints of the new design.

- 3 His new invention was being tested in the lab.

People were testing his new invention in the lab.

- 4 Lots of new inventions will be produced next year.

People will produce lots of new inventions next year.

6 Order the words to form passive sentences which have the same meaning as the active sentences.

Stephenie Meyer wrote these novels.

were / by / These / written / novels / Stephenie Meyer.

These novels were written by Stephenie Meyer.

1 George Eastman designed the Kodak camera in 1888.

designed / in / The / Kodak camera / 1888. / was / George Eastman / by

The Kodak camera was designed by George Eastman in 1888.

2 They didn't offer him the design job.

job. / offered / wasn't / the / He / design

He wasn't offered the design job.

3 Nobody has ever invited me to that meeting before.

been / I've / to / before. / never / invited / that / meeting

I've never been invited to that meeting before.

4 Have you painted this room recently?

been / this / recently? / room / painted / Has

Has this room been painted recently?

7 Read the first text. Then complete the second text, rewriting the underlined phrases in the passive. Omit the agent if possible.

Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989 when he designed a system where **(1) he linked documents using 'hypertext'**. Today, **(2) 2.5 billion people use the web** around the world. Berners-Lee is now the director of the World Wide Web Consortium where he still plays a part in how **(3) we will develop the internet** in years to come. During the opening ceremony of the London Olympics in 2012, **(4) we saw him** live tweeting the message 'This is for everyone', which **(5) people then spelled out** in LCD lights around the stadium.

The World Wide Web was invented by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 when he designed a system where **(1) documents were linked** using 'hypertext'. Today **(2) the web is used by 2.5 billion people** around the world. Berners-Lee is now the director of the World Wide Web Consortium where he continues to play a part in how **(3) the internet is developed** in years to come. During the opening ceremony of the London Olympics in 2012, **(4) he was seen** live tweeting the message 'This is for everyone', which **(5) was spelled out** in LCD lights around the stadium.

8 Rewrite the active sentences as passive sentences. Omit the agent if possible.

We'll send you further information next week.

Further information will be sent to you next week.

1 They are building a new design museum here.

A new design museum is being built here.

2 Tom had eaten breakfast by the time we arrived.

By the time we arrived, breakfast had been eaten by Tom.

3 He hasn't paid his bill yet.

His bill hasn't been paid yet.

4 They will have finished the new design by next month.

The new design will be finished by next month.

• **Student's Book p.74: 1, 2**

1 Choose the correct options.

- 1 We were invited by they / by them .
- 2 The article be / was written by a scientist.
- 3 Animals have cloned / have been cloned .
- 4 New ideas are been / are being developed.
- 5 I was inspired by / for a sportsman I once met.
- 6 More planets will be / are been / are being discovered in the future.

2 Complete the passive sentences in your notebook with words from the box. In which sentences can you omit *by* + agent?

be being made used was written

- 1 *Frankenstein* was written by Mary Shelley.
- 2 New methods are being researched by scientists.
- 3 Was the light bulb invented by Edison?
- 4 The stars have been used by people for navigation for centuries.
- 5 Gold was never made by alchemists.
- 6 It's unlikely that a time machine will be invented.

You can omit *by* + agent in sentences 2 and 4

• Student's Book p.75: 5, 6, 7

5 Make the active sentences passive in your notebook. Include *by* + agent if necessary.

1 The hand-held mobile phone was invented by Martin Cooper.

2 It was used for the first time in 1973.

3 The record for the fastest texting is held by Sonja Kristiansen.

4

About 135 text messages a week are sent by 18-25 year-olds.

5 Better cameras are being incorporated in phones.

6 Fewer cameras will be bought in the future.

7 Fewer landline phones have been used and bought in recent years.

6 Write passive questions in your notebook for sentences 1-5 in exercise 5.

1 Who ... ? Who was the hand-held mobile phone invented by?

2 When ... ?

When was it used for the first time?

3 Who ... ?

Who is the fastest texting record held by?

4 How many ... ?

How many texts a week are sent by 18-25 year-olds?

5 What ... ?

What is being incorporated in phones?

Invention fact file:

MOBILE PHONES

- 1 Martin Cooper invented the hand-held mobile phone.
- 2 Someone used it for the first time in 1973.
- 3 Sonja Kristiansen holds the record for the fastest texting.
- 4 18-25 year-olds send about 135 text messages a week.
- 5 Phone companies are incorporating better cameras in phones.

7 Make the passive sentences active in your notebook.

1 The television was invented by a Scotsman.

A Scotsman invented the television.

2 New drugs are always being tested by scientists.

Scientists are always testing new drugs.

3 Millions of new stars have been discovered by astronomers.

Astronomers have discovered millions of new stars.

4 This invention is used by most people.

Most people use this invention.

5 How are digital books going to be used by teachers?

How are teachers going to use digital books?

Oraciones condicionales

Las oraciones condicionales se conocen en inglés como *if-clauses*, *conditional clauses* o *conditional sentences*. Expresan escenarios hipotéticos donde una oración subordinada señala una condición necesaria para el cumplimiento de lo expresado en la oración principal. Las oraciones condicionales son oraciones compuestas y están formadas por una oración subordinada introducida por el nexo **if** (aunque también hay otros nexos como **UNLESS**, **AS LONG AS ...**) y una oración principal.

- Es cuestión simplemente de recordar **con qué tiempo va cada condicional**.

TIPOS	Oración subordinada	,	oración principal
ZERO CONDITIONAL	IF + PRESENTE	,	PRESENTE
FIRST CONDITIONAL	IF + PRESENTE	,	WILL + INFINITIVO
SECOND CONDITIONAL	IF + PASADO SIMPLE	,	WOULD + INFINITIVO
THIRD CONDITIONAL	IF + PASADO PERFECTO, WOULD HAVE + PARTICIPIO		

Podemos **cambiar el orden de las partes de la oración**, pero **nunca mezclar los tiempos verbales**.

You WILL SEE the Big Ben, IF you COME to London.

IF you COME to London, you WILL SEE the Big Ben

Zero conditional ***if + present simple, present simple.***

1. Para hablar de una verdad irrefutable.

If you don't eat, you die. (Si no comes, mueres)

If you work, you earn money. (Si trabajas, ganas dinero)

2. Para hablar de hechos demostrables a través de la ciencia:

If you mix yellow and blue, you get green. (Si mezclas amarillo y azul, obtienes verde)

If you put water in the freezer, it freezes. (Si pones agua en el congelador, se congela)

First conditional ***if + present simple****, ***will/won't + infinitive*****.

* en la oración subordinada introducida por “if” además del present simple también podrían usarse: *present continuous, present perfect*

** en la oración principal además de will+infinitivo podría usarse un imperativo:

If you are tired, go to bed

El first conditional se usa para hablar de una acción que podría tener lugar bajo determinadas circunstancias en el presente o en el futuro. También se conoce como condicional real porque señala una posibilidad realista de que algo ocurra.

La estructura más común del *first conditional* sigue el patrón siguiente:

if + present simple , will + infinitive.

Ejemplo:

If I have time, I will help you. (Si tengo tiempo, te ayudaré)

- Es posible.

Las **preguntas** en primer condicional se forman como una pregunta normal con **will**, **poniendo el auxiliar antes del sujeto**:

Will you go to the beach if it's sunny?

Second conditional ***if + past simple , would/wouldn't + infinitive***

El second conditional se denomina también condicional irreal, pues señala un escenario presente o futuro que es improbable que se dé.

La estructura del *second conditional* sigue el patrón siguiente:

if + past simple , would + infinitive

Ejemplo:

If I had time, I would help you. (Si tuviese tiempo, te ayudaría)

- Es improbable.

Las **preguntas** se hacen poniendo el verbo auxiliar **would** antes del sujeto.

Would he travel more if he had more money?

***If I were you...**

Las oraciones en *second conditional* que contienen el verbo *be* en la proposición con *if* utilizan este verbo en subjuntivo, por lo que la conjugación del verbo es * were para todas las personas.

Ejemplo:

If I were you, I would not do this. (incorrecto: ~~If I was you, ...~~)

Third conditional *if + past perfect , would/wouldn't + have + past participle**

* *es importante recordar que se construye con el past participle*

El third conditional se usa para hablar de escenarios hipotéticos pasados, es decir, que no llegaron a darse. Expresan, por tanto, una condición imposible de cumplir, pues no se puede retroceder en el tiempo.

La estructura del *third conditional* sigue el patrón siguiente:

if + past perfect , would have + past participle

Ejemplo:

If I had had time, I would have helped you. (Si hubiese tenido tiempo, te habría ayudado)

- Es imposible.

Las **preguntas** se hacen poniendo el verbo auxiliar **would** antes del sujeto.

Would we have missed the plane, if he had got up on time?

Los verbos modales en las oraciones condicionales

Además de los verbos *will* y *would*, también se pueden usar otros verbos modales en las oraciones condicionales. No obstante, según el verbo que se escoja, la oración tendrá un significado distinto.

Ejemplo:

1st conditional: If I have time, I can/could/may/might help you.

2nd conditional: If I had time, I could/might help you.

3rd conditional: If I had had time, I could/might have helped you.

Orden de las oraciones y puntuación

Los condicionales se componen siempre de dos proposiciones: una que presenta el escenario hipotético y que comienza por *if* y otra proposición que señala el resultado del cumplimiento de esta condición hipotética.

Si la condición precede al resultado, entonces los dos enunciados se separan con una **coma**.

Ejemplo:

If I have time, I will help you.

If I had time, I would help you.

If I had had time, I would have helped you.

Si el resultado precede a la condición, entonces los enunciados no van separados por ninguna coma.

Ejemplo:

I will help you if I have time.

I would help you if I had time.

I would have helped you if I had had time.

OTROS NEXOS: UNLESS, AS LONG AS, PROVIDING THAT

- Alternativas a “*if*”

En la proposición con “*if*” podemos sustituir esta conjunción por las siguientes alternativas:

a. *Provided (that) / providing (that) / as long as / so long as* (que significan “con la condición de que”):

*I'll come to the party, **providing that** there is going to be a karaoke machine* (Iré a la fiesta, con la condición de que haya karaoke).

*I'll make you dinner **as long as** you bring dessert* (Te prepararé la cena, siempre que tú traigas el postre).

b. *Unless* (que significa “*if... not*”):

*I won't buy that phone **unless I can get** a discount* (No compraré ese teléfono a menos que me hagan descuento), que equivale a "*I won't buy that phone **if I can't get** a discount*".

Con "if"	Equivalente con "unless"
You will be sick if you don't stop eating.	You'll be sick unless you stop eating.
I won't pay if you don't provide the goods immediately.	I won't pay unless you provide the goods immediately.
If you don't study dilligently, you'll never understand trigonometry.	Unless you study dilligently, you'll never understand trigonometry.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. EXERCISES

- **IF-CLAUSES – Type 1: 1st CONDITIONAL:** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb given.

1. If we _____, we _____ there in time. **(HURRY, GET)**
2. I _____ to the doctor unless the pain _____. **(NOT GO, INCREASE)**
3. If you _____ in public places you _____ into trouble. **(SMOKE, GET)**
4. We _____ for a picnic tomorrow if the weather _____ nice. **(GO, STAY)**
5. Everyone _____ you if you _____ them the truth. **(BELIEVE, TELL)**
6. If he _____ up, he _____ to work on time. **(NOT WAKE, NOT GET)**
7. If she _____ her keys, she _____ angry. **(LOSE, BE)**
8. If the baby _____ a boy, I _____ him Jonathon. **(BE, CALL)**
9. You _____ an accident if you _____ so carelessly. **(CAUSE, DRIVE)**
10. She _____ it if she _____ me the truth. **(REGRET, NOT TELL)**

- **IF-CLAUSES – Type 2: 2nd CONDITIONAL** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb given.

1. If I _____ a car, I _____ to school. **(HAVE, DRIVE)**
2. If she _____ foreign languages, she _____ a job more easily. **(SPEAK, GET)**
3. I _____ to a lawyer if I _____ you. **(GO, BE)**
4. If I _____ the lottery, I _____ myself for a new life. **(WIN, PREPARE)**
5. If I _____ a purse on the sidewalk, I _____ it to the lost and found office. **(FIND, TAKE)**
6. If I _____ my own car, I _____ to take the bus to work every day. **(HAVE, NOT HAVE)**
7. Jane _____ very happy if someone _____ her a job. **(BE, OFFER)**
8. If she _____ a mouse, she _____. **(SEE, PANIC)**
9. If my dad _____ more, we _____ our holidays abroad. **(EARN, SPEND)**
10. She _____ so much if she _____ smoking. **(NOT COUGH, STOP)**

- Put in the correct **third conditional** verb form:

1. If you _____ (not / be) late, we _____ (not / miss) the bus.
2. If she _____ (study), she _____ (pass) the exam.
3. If we _____ (arrive) earlier, we _____ (see) John.
4. If they _____ (go) to bed early, they _____ (not / wake) up late.
5. If he _____ (become) a musician, he _____ (record) a CD.
6. If she _____ (go) to art school, she _____ (become) a painter.
7. If I _____ (be) born in a different country, I _____ (learn) to speak a different language.
8. If she _____ (go) to university, she _____ (study) French.
9. If we _____ (not / go) to the party, we _____ (not / meet) them.
10. If he _____ (take) the job, he _____ (not / go) travelling

first / second / third conditional

1. (First conditional) If we _____(not / work) harder, we _____(not pass) the exam.
2. (Third conditional) If the students _____(not be) late for the exam, they _____(pass).
3. (Third conditional) If the weather _____(not be) so cold, we _____(go) to the beach.
4. (Second conditional) If she _____(have) her laptop with her, she _____(email) me.
5. (First conditional) If she _____(not go) to the meeting, I _____(not go) either.
6. (Third conditional) If the baby _____(sleep) better last night, I _____(not be) so tired.
7. (First conditional) If the teacher _____(give) us lots of homework this weekend, I _____(not be) happy.
8. (Second conditional) If Lucy _____(have) enough time, she _____(travel) more.
9. (First conditional) If the children _____(not eat) soon, they _____(be) grumpy.
10. (First conditional) If I _____(not go) to bed soon, I _____(be) tired in the morning.
11. (Second conditional) If I _____(want) a new car, I _____(buy) one.
12. (Second conditional) If José _____(not speak) good French, he _____(not move) to Paris.
13. (First conditional) If John _____(drink) too much coffee, he

_____ (get) ill.

14. (Third conditional) If we _____ (tidy) our flat, we
_____ (not lose) our keys.

15. (Third conditional) If Luke (not send) flowers to his mother,
she..... (not be) happy.

16. (Second conditional) If the children _____ (be) in bed, I
_____ (be able to) have a bath.

17. (Second conditional) If you _____ (not be) so stubborn, we
_____ (not have) so many arguments!

18. (Third conditional) If Julie _____ (not go) to Sweden, she
_____ (go) to Germany.

19. (First conditional) If she _____ (go) to the library, she
_____ (study) more.

20. (Third conditional) If we _____ (not have) an argument, we
_____ (not be) late.

21. (Second conditional) If you _____ (arrive) early, it
_____ (be) less stressful.

22. (Third conditional) If I _____ (not go) to the party, I
_____ (not meet) Amanda.

23. (Second conditional) If Julie _____ (like) chocolate, I
_____ (give) her some.

24. (Second conditional) If Luke _____ (live) in the UK, I
_____ (see) him more often.

25. (Third conditional) If the children _____ (not eat) all that chocolate, they
_____ (feel) sick.

26. (First conditional) If they _____ (not / arrive) soon, we
_____ (be) late.

27. (Third conditional) If she _____ (study) Mandarin, she _____ (go) to Beijing.
28. (Second conditional) If we _____ (not be) so tired, we _____ (go) out.
29. (First conditional) If you _____ (buy) the present, I _____ (wrap) it up.
30. (First conditional) If Lucy _____ (not quit) her job soon, she _____ (go) crazy.

first / second / third conditional

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb given.

1. If he had been able to afford it, he _____ her a diamond ring. **(BUY)**
2. If it rains this afternoon, we _____ out. **(NOT GO)**
3. If she _____ the exam, she won't get the job she has applied for. **(NOT PASS)**
4. If she posted the letter now, they _____ it by Tuesday. **(RECEIVE)**
5. If I _____ about the dinner I would have come earlier. **(KNOW)**
6. My boss _____ angry if John comes to work late again. **(BE)**
7. If my girlfriend left me, I _____ miserable. **(FEEL)**
8. I _____ that if I were you. **(NOT SAY)**
9. If I had lost my way I _____ to the nearest police station. **(GO)**
10. If I _____ a spider in my bathroom I would cry out loud. **(SEE)**
11. The teacher will be very angry if you _____ in your homework on time. **(NOT HAND)**
12. If you _____ to learn a lot, you would have taken this course. **(WANT)**

13. If you _____ quickly you will catch the bus. **(RUN)**
14. I would be very proud if she _____ my sister. **(BE)**
15. I _____ to your party if I had had time. **(COME)**
16. If you _____ the flowers, they won't survive. **(NOT WATER)**
17. The beach would be an ideal place for a picnic if it _____ so crowded.
(NOT BE)
18. If she _____ the book carefully, she would have understood it. **(READ)**
19. Be careful! If you touch this wire you _____ a shock. **(GET)**
20. She could win the race if she _____. **(TRY)**

- **Aquí os dejo 5 nuevos enlaces para practicar “listening”**

Hay 3 niveles (basic-intermediate-advanced): <https://www.talkenglish.com/listening/>

- **A PARTIR DE AHORA YA SON TODOS DEL SIGUIENTE NIVEL “ADVANCED LISTENING LESSONS”**

Monday: <https://www.talkenglish.com/listening/lessonlisten.aspx?ALID=304>

Tuesday: <https://www.talkenglish.com/listening/lessonlisten.aspx?ALID=305>

Wednesday: <https://www.talkenglish.com/listening/lessonlisten.aspx?ALID=306>

Thursday: <https://www.talkenglish.com/listening/lessonlisten.aspx?ALID=307>

Friday: <https://www.talkenglish.com/listening/lessonlisten.aspx?ALID=308>

- (el lunes 15 de junio os enviaré las respuestas de los ejercicios para autocorrección)

Un cariñoso saludo

Teacher Susana

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBHZFYpQ6nc>

Fiddler on the roof - If I were a rich man (with subtitles)