

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
МИКОЛАЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет культури й виховання

Кафедра іноземних мов

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Методичні рекомендації
для аудиторної та самостійної роботи
здобувачів вищої освіти I курсу
всіх спеціальностей

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Друкується за рішенням науково-методичної комісії факультету культури й виховання Миколаївського національного аграрного університету від 13.05.2019, протокол № 13

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Методичні рекомендації для аудиторної та самостійної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти I курсу всіх спеціальностей.

Методичні рекомендації допоможуть здобувачам вищої освіти оволодіти лексико-граматичним матеріалом з дисципліни в обсязі програми для студентів вищих навчальних закладів.

Методичні рекомендації являються продовженням попередніх рекомендацій у вивченні основних граматичних часів. Методичні рекомендації освічують Present Perfect Continuouse, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Continuouse та Conditionals: умовні речення з конструкціями if, if only, I wish. Розуміння цих основних формул граматичних конструкцій необхідне для активного володіння англійською мовою. Це формує базу для подальшого розширення лексичного запасу і удосконалення розмовних навичок. Усі вправи сприятимуть активізації засвоєнню граматичних форм англійської мови, а також є можливість здійснити контроль і підсумки знань здобувачів. При складанні методичних рекомендацій були використані матеріали різні іноземних авторів, а також матеріали Інтернет ресурсів.

Методичні рекомендації підготовлені відповідно до програми для здобувачів вищих навчальних закладів. Методичних рекомендації розраховані на 20 годин аудиторних та самостійних занять.

Present perfect continuous (I have been doing)



It has raining. Study this example situation:

Is it raining?

No, but the ground is wet.

It has been raining.

Have/has been + Ving

I/we/they/you	have	(=I've etc.)	been	doing
he/she/it	has	(=he's etc.)		waiting playing etc.

1. We use present perfect continuous for an activity that has recently stopped or just stopped. There is a connection with now:

- You're out of breath. **Have you been running?** (you're out of breath now)
- Paul is very tired. He's been working very hard. (he's tired now)
- Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?
- I've been talking to Carol about the problem and she thinks that

2. It has been raining **for two hours**. Study this example situation:



It is raining now. It began raining two hours ago and it is still raining.

How long **has** it **been raining**?

It has been raining for two hours.

We often use the present perfect continuous in this way, especially with **how long**, **for...** and **since...** The activity is still happening (as in this example) or has just stopped.

- **How long have you been learning English?** (you're still learning English)
- Tim is still watching television. He's been watching television **all day**.
- Where have you been? I've been looking for you **for the last half hour**.
- George hasn't been feeling well **recently**.

3. You can use the present perfect continuous for actions repeated over a period of time:

- Debbie is a very good tennis player. She's **been playing since she was eight**.

- Every morning they meet in the same café. They've **been going** there for years.

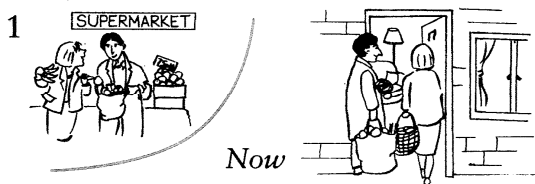
Compare

I am doing and I have been doing:

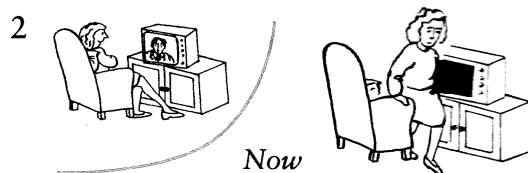
I am doing (now) Present continuous	I have been doing (till now) Present perfect continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't disturb me now. I'm working. • We need an umbrella. It's raining. • Harry up! We're waiting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I've been working hard, so now I'm going to have a rest. • The ground is wet. It's been raining. • We've been waiting for an hour.

Exercises

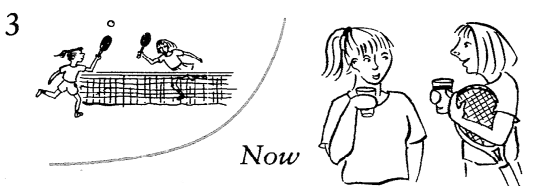
I. What have these people been doing or what has been happening?



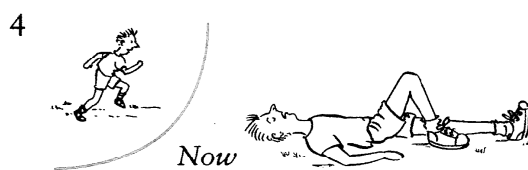
They have been shopping...



She



They



He

II. Write a question for each situation.

- 1) John looks sunburnt. You ask: (you / sit in the sun?) **Have you been sitting in the sun?**
- 2) You have just arrived to meet a friend who is waiting for you. You ask: (you / wait / long?).....
- 3) You meet a friend in the street. His face and hands are very dirty. You ask: (What / you / do?).....
- 4) A friend of yours is now living in Baker Street. You want to know "How long...?" You ask: (how long / you / live / in Baker Street?).....
- 5) A friend tells you about his job — he sells computers. You want to know "How long...?" You ask: (how long / you / sell / computers?).....

III. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- 1) The rain started two hours ago. It's still raining now. It **has been raining** for two hours.

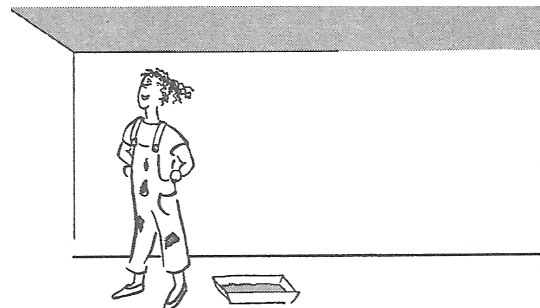
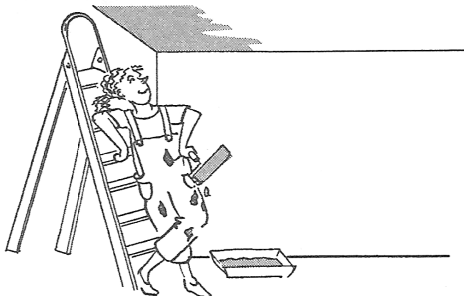
- 2) We started waiting for the bus 20 minutes ago. We're still waiting now.
We for 20 minutes.
- 3) I started Spanish classes in December. I'm still learning Spanish now.
I since December.
- 4) Ann began looking for a job six months ago. She's still looking now.
..... for six months.
- 5) Mary started working in London on 18 January. She's still working there now.
..... since 18 January.
- 6) Years ago you started writing to a penfriend. You still write to each other regularly now.
We for years.

IV. Put the verb into the present continuous (I am -ing) or present perfect continuous (I have been -ing).

- 1) Maria **has been learning** (learn) English for two years.
- 2) Hello, Tom. I (look) for you all morning. Where have you been?
- 3) Why (you/ look) at me like that? Stop it!
- 4) We always go to Ireland for our holidays. We (go) there for years.
- 5) I (think) about what you said and I've decided to take your advice.
- 6) "Is Ann on holiday this week?" "No, she (work)."
- 7) Sarah is very tired. She (work) very hard recently.

**Present perfect continuous and simple
(I have been doing and I have done)**

Study these example situations:



Ann's clothes are covered in paint.
She **has been painting** the ceiling.

Has been painting is the present perfect continuous.

The ceiling was White. NOW it is blue. She **has painted** the ceiling.

Has painted is the present perfect simple.

<p>We are interested in the activity. It does not matter whether something has been finished or not. In this example, the activity (painting the ceiling) has not been finished.</p>	<p>Here, the important thing is that something has been finished. ‘Has painted’ is a completed action. We are interested in the result of the activity (the painted ceiling), not in the activity itself.</p>
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Compare these examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My hands are very dirty. I’ve been repairing the car. • She’s been smoking too much recently. She should smoke less. • It’s nice to see you again. What have you been doing since we last met? • Where have you been? Have you been playing tennis? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The car is OK again now. I’ve repaired it. • Somebody has smoked all my cigarettes. The packet is empty. • Where’s the book I gave you? What have you done with it? • Have you ever played tennis?
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<p>We use the continuous to ask or say <i>how long</i> (for an activity that is still happening):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How long have you been reading that book? • Mary is still writing letters. She’s been writing letters all day. • They’ve been playing tennis since 2 o’clock. 	<p>We use the simple to ask or say <i>how much, how many or how many times</i> (completed actions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many pages of that book have you read? • Mary has written ten letters today. • They’ve played tennis three times this week;
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There are some verbs (for example, know/like/believe) that are normally not used in the continuous:

- **I’ve known** about it for a long time. (not “I’ve been knowing”)

Exercises

I. Read the situations and write two sentences using the words in brackets.

1) Tom started reading a book two hours ago. He is still reading it and now he is on page 53.

(read / for two hours) **He has been reading for two hours.**

(read / 53 pages so far) **He has read 53 pages so far.**

2) Linda is from Australia. She is travelling round Europe at the moment. She began her tour three months ago.

(travel / for three months) She

(visit / six countries so far)

3) Jimmy is a tennis player. He began playing tennis when he was ten years old. This year he is national champion again — for the fourth time.

(win / the national championship four times)

(play / tennis since he was ten)

4) When they left college, Mary and Sue started making films together. They still make films.

(make / ten films since they left college)

They.....

(make / films since they left college)

.....

II. For each situation, ask a question using the words in brackets.

1) You have a friend who is learning Arabic. You ask:

(how long / learn / Arabic?) .. **How long have you been learning Arabic?**

2) You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask:

(how long / wait?).....

3) You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask:

(how many fish / catch?).....

4) Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask:

(how many people / invite?).....

5) A friend of yours is a teacher. You ask:

(how long / teach?)

6) You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:

(how many books / write?)

(how long / write / books?)

7) A friend of yours is saving money to go on holiday. You ask:

(how long / save?)

(how much money / save?)

III. Put the verb into the more suitable form, present perfect simple (I have done etc.) or continuous (I have been doing etc.).

1) Where have you been? **Have you been playing** (you/play) tennis?

2) Look! Somebody.....(break) that window.

3) You look tired. (you/work) hard?

4) “.....(you/ever/work) in a factory?” “No, never.”

5) Jane is away on holiday? ‘Oh, is she? Where (she/go)?

6) My brother is an actor. He..... (appear) in several films.

7) ‘Sorry I’m late.’ ‘That’s all right. I(not/wait) long.’

8) ‘Is it still raining?’ ‘No, it (stop).’

9) I (lose) my address book.(you/see) it anywhere?

10) I (read) the book you lent me but I(not/finish) it yet.

11) I (read) the book you lent me, so you can have it back now.

How long have you (been)...?

Study these example situation:



Bob and Alice are married. They got married exactly 20 years ago, so today is their 20th wedding anniversary.

They **have been** married for 20 years.

We say:

They are married. (*present*)

but **How long** have they **been** married? (*present perfect*)
(*not* 'How long are they married?')

They **have been married for 20 years**. (*not* 'They are married for 20 years')

We use the *present perfect* to talk about something that began in the past and still continues now. Compare the *present* and the *present perfect*:

- Amy **is** in hospital.
- but She **has been** in hospital **since Monday**. (*not* 'Amy is in hospital since Monday')
- We **know** each other very well.
- but We **have known** each other for a **long time**. (*not* 'we know')
- **Are you waiting** for somebody?
- but How long **have you been waiting**?

I **have been doing** something (*present perfect continuous*) = 'I started doing something in the past and I am still doing it (or have just stopped)':

- **I've been learning** English **for a long time**. (*not* 'I am learning')
- Sorry I'm late. Have you been waiting long?
- It's been raining since I got up this morning.

The action can be a repeated action:

- 'How long have you been driving?' 'Since I was 17.'

Compare

I have done (*simple*) or **I have been doing** (*continuous*)

The continuous is more usual with **how long**, **since** and **for** (see also Unit 10B):

- I've been learning English for a long time. (*not* usually 'I've learnt')

You can normally use either the continuous or simple with **live** and **work**:

- John has been living / has lived in London for a long time.
- How long have you been working / have you worked here?

But we use the simple with **always**:

- John has always lived in London. (not 'has always been living')

You can use the continuous or the simple for actions repeated over a long period:

- I've been collecting / I've collected stamps since I was a child.

Some verbs (for example, **know/like/believe**) are not normally used in the continuous:

- How long have you known Jane? (not 'have you been knowing')
- I've had a pain in my stomach since I got up this morning.

We use the present perfect *simple* in negative sentences like these:

- I haven't seen Tom since Monday. (= Monday was the last time I saw him)
- Jane hasn't phoned me for two weeks. (= the last time she phoned was two weeks ago)

Exercises

I. Are the underlined verbs right or wrong? Correct them if they are wrong.

- 1) Bob is a friend of mine. I know him very well. ...RIGHT
- 2) Bob is a friend of mine. I know him for a long time.WRONG:
I've known him.
- 3) Sue and Alan are married since July.....
The weather is awful. It's raining again.
.....
- 4) The weather is awful. It's raining all day.
.....
- 5) I like your house. How long are you living there?
.....
- 6) Graham is working in a shop for the last few months.
.....
- 7) I'm going to Paris tomorrow. I'm staying there until next Friday.
.....
- 8) 'Do you still smoke?' 'No, I gave it up. I don't smoke for years.'
.....
- 9) That's a very old bicycle. How long do you have it?
.....

II. Read the situations and write questions from the words in brackets.

- 1) John tells you that his mother is in hospital. You ask him: (how long / be / in hospital?) **How long has your mother been in hospital?**
- 2) You meet a woman who tells you that she teaches English.
You ask her: (how long / teach / English?)
.....
- 3) You know that Jane is a good friend of Carol's.
You ask Jane: (how long / know / Carol?)
.....

- 4) Your friend's brother went to Australia some time ago and he's still there.
You ask your friend: (how long / be / in Australia?)
.....
- 5) Tim always wears the same jacket. It's a very old jacket.
You ask him: (how long / have / that jacket?)
.....
- 6) You are talking to a friend about Alan. Alan now works at the airport.
You ask your friend: (how long / work / at the airport?)
.....
- 7) A friend of yours is having driving lessons.
You ask him: (how long / have / driving lessons?)
.....
- 8) You meet somebody on a train. She tells you that she lives in Glasgow.
You ask her: (always / live / in Glasgow?)
.....

III. Complete B's answers to A's questions. (use always/want)

- 1) A: Amy is in hospital, isn't she?
B: Yes, she **has been** in hospital since Monday.
- 2) A: Do you see Ann very often?
B: No, I **haven't seen** her for three months.
- 3) A: Is Margaret married?
B: Yes, she married for ten years.
- 4) A: Are you waiting for me?
B: Yes, Ifor the last half hour.
- 5) A: You know Linda, don't you?
B: Yes, weother for ages.
- 6) A: Do you still play tennis?
B: No, I..... tennis for years.
- 7) A: Is Jim watching TV?
B: Yes, heTV all evening.
- 8) A: Do you watch TV a lot?
B: No, I TV for a long time.
- 9) A: Have you got a headache?
B: Yes, Ia headache all morning.
- 10) A: George is never ill, is he?
B: No, he ill since I've known him.
- 11) A: Are you feeling ill?
B: Yes, I ill since I got up.
- 12) A: Sue lives in London, doesn't she?
B: Yes, she in London for the last few years.
- 13) A: Do you still go to the cinema a lot?

B: No, Ito the cinema for ages.

14) A: Would you like to go to New York one day?

B: Yes, I..... to go to New York.

Present Perfect and Past (I have done and I did)

Jack **grew** a beard but now he **has shaved** it off. (*so, he didn't have a beard now*).

They **went** out after lunch and they've just **come back**. (*so they are back now*).

The Chinese **invented** printing. – *There is no connection with present, happened a long time ago.*

How many plays **did** Shakespeare write?

Beethoven **was** a great composer.

Compare:

Shakespeare **wrote** many plays.

My sister is a writer. She has written many books. (*she still writes books*).

1. A: Ow! **I've burnt** myself.

B: How **did** you do that?

A: I **picked** up a hot dish.

2. A: Look! Somebody **has spilt** milk

B: Well, it **wasn't** me. I didn't do it.

A: I wonder who it **was** than.

The weather **was** nice *yesterday*.

They **arrived** ten minutes *ago*.

I **ate** a lot of sweets *when I was a child*.

I've done a lot of work *today*. – I **did** a lot of work *yesterday*.

It **hasn't rained** this week. – It **didn't** rain *last week*.

Have you seen Ann *this morning (it is still morning)?* – **Did** you see Ann this morning?*(it is now afternoon or evening)*

Have you seen Ann *recently?* – **Did** you see Ann on *Sunday?*

I don't know where Ann is. I **haven't seen** her. – I **didn't** see her.

We've **been waiting** for an hour. (*we are still waiting now*) – We **waited (were waiting)** for an hour. (*we are no longer waiting*).

Ian lives in London. He **has lived** there for 7 years. – Ian **lived** in Scotland for 10 years.

Now he lives in London.

I **have never played** golf. (*in my life*) – I **didn't** play golf when I was on holiday **last summer**.

Exercises

I. *What has happened in these situations?*

1) Jack had a beard. Now he hasn't got a beard. He has shaved off his beard

2) Linda was here five minutes ago. Now she's in bed.

She.....

3) The temperature was 25 degrees. Now it is only 17.

The temperature.....

4) The light was off. Now it on.

Somebody.....

5) The tree was only three meters high. Now it is four.

The tree

6) The plane was on the runway a few minutes ago. Now it is in the air.

The plane

II. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

1) 'Where's your key?' 'I don't know. I ve lost it.' (lose)

2) I was very tired, so I lay down on the bed and went to sleep. (be)

3) Mary.....to Australia for 21 while but she's back again now (go)

4) 'Where's Ken?' 'He out. He'll be back in about an hour.' (go)

5) I did German at school but I most of it. (forget)

6) I meant to phone Diane last night but I(forget)

7) Ia headache earlier but I feel fine now (have)

8) Look! There's an ambulance over there. There..... an accident. (he)

9) They're still building the new road. They it. (not/finish)

10) 'Is Helen still here?' 'No, she out.(just/go)

11) The police three people but later they let them go. (arrest)

12) Ann me her address but I'm afraid I.....it. (give, lose)

13) Where's my bike? It outside the house. It!

(he, disappear)

14) What do you think of my English? Do you think I? (improve)

III. Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong? Correct the ones that are wrong.

1) Do you know about Sue? She's given up her job. RIGHT

2) The Chinese have invented pruning. WRONG: The Chinese invented

3) How many plays has Shakespeare written?.....

4) Have you read any of Shakespeare's plays?.....

5) Aristotle has been a Greek philosopher.

6) Ow! I've cut my finger. It's bleeding.

7) My grandparents have got married in London.

8) Where have you been born?

9) Mary isn't at home. She's gone shopping.

10) Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed
the theory of relativity.....

IV. Put the verb into the most suitable form, present perfect or past simple.

1) A: Look! Somebody has spilt (spill) coffee on the carpet.

B: Well, it wasn't (not/be) me. I didn't do (not/do) it.

2) A: Ben (break) his leg.

B: Really? How(that/happen)?

A: He(fall) off a ladder.

3) A: Your hair looks nice. (you/have) a haircut?

B: Yes.

A: Who(cut) it?(you/go) to the hairdresser?

B: No, a friend of mine (do) it for me.

V. Are the underlined parts of these sentences right or wrong?

Correct the ones that are wrong.

- 1) I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. RIGHT
- 2) Have you seen the news on television last night? WRONG: Did you see
- 3) I've bought a new car. Do you want to see it?
- 4) I've bought a new car last week.....
- 5) Where have you been yesterday evening?.....
- 6) Jenny has left school in 1991.
- 7) I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him?
- 8) I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten anything today.....
- 9) Diane hasn't been at work yesterday.
- 10) When has this book been published?.....

VI. Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or past simple.

- 1) (it / not / rain / this week) It hasn't rained this week
- 2) (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather.....
- 3) (it / cold / last week) It.....
- 4) (I / not / read / a newspaper yesterday) I.....
- 5) (I / not / read / a newspaper today)
- 6) (Ann / earn / a lot of money / this year)
- 7) (she / not / earn / so much / last year)
- 8) (you / have / a holiday recently?)

VII. Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

- 1) I don't know where Amy is. Have you seen (you/see) her?
- 2) When I.....(get) home last night, I.....(be) very tired and
I(go) straight to bed.
- 3) Your car looks very clean(you/wash) it?
- 4) George.....(not/be) very well last week.
- 5) Mr. Clark.....(work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
- 6) Molly lives in Dublin. She.....(live) there all her life.
- 7)(you/go) to the cinema last night?' 'Yes, but it(be)
a mistake. The film..... (be) awful.'
- 8) My grandfather(die) 30 years ago.
I.....(never/meet) him.

9) I don't know Carol's husband.

I.....(never/meet/him).

10) A: Is your father at home? B: No, I'm afraid he.....(go) out.

A: When exactly.....(he/go) out? B: About ten minutes ago.

11) A: Where do you live? B: In Boston.

A: How long.....(you/live) there? B: Five years.

A: Where.....(you/live) before that? B: In Chicago.

A: And how long.....(you/live) in Chicago? B: Two years.

VIII. Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.

1) (something you haven't done today) **haven't eaten any fruit today**

2) (something you haven't done today).....

3) (something you didn't do yesterday).....

4) (something you did yesterday evening).....

5) (something you haven't done recently).....

6) (something you've done a lot recently)

Past Perfect (I had done)

When Sarah **arrived** at the party, Paul **had** already **gone** home.

When we **got** home last time, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.

Karen **didn't** want to come to the cinema with us because she **had** already **seen** the film.

At first I thought **I'd done** the right thing, but I soon realized that I'd made a serious mistake.

The man sitting next to me on the plane **was** very nervous. He **hadn't flown** before. / He **had** never **flown** before.

Who **is** that woman? **I've** never **seen** her before. – I **didn't** know who she was. I **had** never **seen** her before. (*before that time*)

We **aren't** hungry. We've just **had** lunch – We **weren't** hungry. We'd just **had** lunch.

The house **is** dirty. They **haven't cleaned** it for weeks. – The house **was** dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it for weeks.

Compare:

1 . - "Was Tom at the party when you arrived?" – "No, he **had** already **gone** home".

- "**Was** Tom there when you arrived?" – "Yes, but he **went** home soon afterwards".

2. - Ann wasn't at home when I phoned. – She **was** in London.

- Ann **had** just **got** home when I phoned. She **had been** in London.

Exercises

I. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

1) You went to Jill's house but she wasn't there. (she / go / out) **She had gone out**

2) You went back to your home town after many years. It wasn't the same as before. (it / change / a lot).....

- 3) I invited Rachel to the party but she couldn't come.
(she / arrange / to do something else).....
- 4) You went to the cinema last night. You arrived at the cinema late.
(the film / already / begin).....
- 5) I was very pleased to see Tim again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him for five years).....
- 6) I offered Sue something to eat but she wasn't hungry.
(she / just / have / breakfast)

II. Read the situations and write sentences ending with *before*. Use the verb given in brackets.

- 1) The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. It was his first flight. (fly) He had never flown, before..OR He hadn't flown before
- 2) A woman walked into the room. She was a complete stranger to me.
(see) I..... before.
- 3) Simon played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game. (play)
He
- 4) Last year we went to Denmark. It was our first time there
(be) We.....

III. Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened -so (1) happened before (2), (2) before (3) etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the past perfect.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (1) Somebody broke into the office during the night. (2) <u>We arrived at work in the morning.</u> (3) We called the police. | } | <p>We arrived at work in the morning and found that somebody ...<u>had broken</u>... into the office during the night. So we</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 (1) Ann went out. (2) <u>I tried to phone her</u> this morning. (3) There was no answer. | } | <p>I tried to phone Ann this morning but
..... no answer. She
..... out.</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3 (1) Jim came back from holiday a few days ago. (2) <u>I met him the same day.</u> (3) He looked very well. | } | <p>I met Jim a few days ago. He just
.....
He</p> |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 (1) Kevin wrote to Sally many times. (2) She never replied to his letters. (3) <u>Yesterday he had a phone call from her.</u> (4) He was very surprised. | } | <p>Yesterday Kevin
He very surprised. He
..... many times but she
.....</p> |

IV. Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect (I had done etc.) or past simple (I did etc.).

- 1) 'Was Tom at the party when you arrived?' 'No, he ...had .gone... (go) home.'
- 2) I felt very tired when I got home, so I.....(go) straight to bed.
- 3) The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody.....
(go) to bed.
- 4) Sorry I'm late. The car.....(break) down on my way here.

- 5) We were driving along the road when we.....(see) a car which.
(break) down, so we.....(stop) to see if we could help.

Past Perfect Continuous (I had been doing)

I **was** very tired when I arrived home. **I'd been working** hard all day.
 Our game of tennis **was** interrupted. **We'd been playing** for about half an hour when it started to rain very heavily.
 Ken **gave up** smoking two years ago. **He'd been smoking** for 30 years.
 I hope the bus comes soon. **I have been waiting** for 20 minutes (*before now*) – At last the bus came. **I had been waiting** for 20 minutes.
 He's out of breath. **He has been running**. – He **was** out of breath. **He had been running**.
It wasn't raining when we went out. The sun **was shining**. But it **had been raining**, so the ground was wet.
 Anne **was sitting** in an armchair watching television. She was tired because **she'd been working** very hard.

Exercises

I. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

- 1) I was very tired when I arrived home.
 (I / work / hard all day) **I had been working hard all day**
- 2) The two boys came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired. (they / play / football)
- 3) There was nobody in the room but there was a smell of cigarettes. (somebody / smoke / in the room)
- 4) Ann woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was. (she / dream)
- 5) When I got home, Mike was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off. (he / watch / TV)

II. Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- 1) We played tennis yesterday. Half an hour after we began playing, it started to rain. We **had been playing for half an hour** when **started to rain**.
- 2) I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him. After 20 minutes I suddenly realised that I was in the wrong restaurant. I.....for 20 minutes when I.....
- 3) Sarah got a job in a factory. Five years later the factory closed down. At the time the factor....., Sarah..... there for five years.
- 4) I went to a concert last week. The orchestra began playing. After about ten minutes a man in the audience suddenly began shouting. The orchestrawhen.....
- 5) *This time make your own sentence:*
 I began walking along the road. I.....when.....

III. Put the verb into the most suitable form, past continuous (**I was doing**), past perfect (**I had done**) or past perfect continuous (**I had been doing**).

- 1) It was very noisy next door. Our neighbors were having (have) a party.
- 2) We were good friends. We had known (know) each other for a long time.
- 3) John and I went for a walk. I had difficulty keeping up with him because he(walk) so fast.
- 4) Mary was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She.....(run).
- 5) When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table with their mouths full. They(eat).
- 6) When I arrived, everybody was sitting round the table and talking. Their mouths were empty but their stomachs were full. They.....(eat).
- 7) Jim was on his hands and knees on the floor. He.....(look) for his contact lens.
- 8) When I arrived, Kate (wait) for me. She was rather annoyed with me because I was late and she.....(wait) for a very long time.
- 9) I was sad when I sold my car. I.....(have) it for a very long time.
- 10) We were extremely tired at the end of the journey. We.....(travel) for more than 24 hours.

CONDITIONALS

Conditionals (умовні конструкції або умовні речення) – особливий вид **складнопідрядних речень**, коли в підрядній частині виражається певна умова, а в головному – наслідки такої умови. Такі речення часто називаються **if-sentences** (речення зі сполучником **if**).

В залежності від умови, вираженої у реченні, умовні конструкції поділяються на чотири типи: умовні конструкції **нульового типу**, **першого**, **другого** та конструкції **третього типу**. Також виокремлюють **змішаний тип** умовних речень.

I. Zero Conditional (умовне речення нульового типу) – умовне речення, що передає загальні істини, природні або наукові факти, правила або ж часто повторювані події, що стали правилом. В таких реченнях сполучник підрядності if (якщо) може бути замінений на **when** (коли).

В умовних реченнях нульового типу завжди використовується **Present Simple** як в головному, так і в підрядному реченні.

1. *Ice cream **melts if** we **heat** it.* – Морозиво розтає, якщо ми його нагріємо.
2. ***If** you **don't water** plants, they **die**.* – Якщо ти не будеш поливати рослини, вони загинуть.
3. *The ground **gets** wet **when** it **rains**.* – Земля намокає, коли йде дощ.
4. ***When** we **mix** blue and yellow, we **get** green.* – Коли ми змішуємо синій та жовтий, ми утворюємо зелений.

II. First Conditional (умовне речення 1-го типу) – умовне речення, що виражає реальну або дуже ймовірну ситуацію в теперішньому або майбутньому часі.

1-го тип в підрядній частині завжди використовується час **Present Simple**, а в головній частині, в залежності від ситуації, може використовуватися **Future Simple**, спонукальний спосіб або ж модальні дієслова *can, must, may* тощо з інфінітивом без частки **to**.

- **Future Simple**

1. *If I like this dress, I'll definitely **buy** it.* – Якщо мені подобається ця сукня, я її обов'язково придбаю.
2. *Your feet **will hurt** if you wear these uncomfortable shoes.* – У тебе будуть боліти ноги, якщо ти будеш носити ці незручні туфлі.
3. *If Jack decides to move to Florida, we **will never see** him again.* – Якщо Джек вирішить переїхати до Флориди, ми його більше ніколи не побачимо.

- **Спонукальний спосіб**

1. *If you see Jessica tonight, **give** her this book, please.* – Якщо ти побачиш Джессіку сьогодні ввечері, дай їй цю книгу, будь ласка.
2. *If oranges are not expensive, **buy** me two kilos of them.* – Якщо апельсини будуть недорогими, купи мені їх 2 кілограми.
3. *Please, **come** to my place and **help** me if you are not busy tomorrow.* – Будь ласка, прийди до мене додому та допоможи мені, якщо ти не зайнятий завтра.

- **Модальні дієслова**

1. *If you like this shoes, we **can** buy them.* – Якщо тобі подобаються ці туфлі, ми можемо їх купити.
2. *You **may** stay at home next Monday if there is no work to do here.* – Ви можете залишитися вдома наступного понеділка, якщо тут не буде ніякої роботи.
3. *Kate **must** get up really early if she gets this job in New York. It's too far.* – Кейт буде змушена вставати дуже рано, якщо вона отримає цю роботу в Нью Йорку. Вона знаходиться надто далеко.

- **В умовних реченнях 1-го типу** в підрядній частині з заперечним значенням замість сполучника **if** можна використовуватися **unless** (якщо не) та дієслово в стверджувальній формі.

1. *You don't have to do this **unless** you want.* – Тобі не обов'язково робити це, якщо ти не хочеш.
2. *I will be very angry **unless** you clean your room.* – Я буду дуже розлючена, якщо ви не приберетесь у своїй кімнаті.
3. *Matt won't be able to go on holidays with us **unless** he saves some money.* – У Метта не вийде поїхати з нами у відпустку, якщо він не назбирає трохи грошей.

III. Second Conditional (умовне речення 2-го типу) – умовне речення, що передає нереальну ситуацію в теперішньому часі. Підрядне речення передає уявну ситуацію, що суперечить фактам в теперішньому часі, тому така ситуація неможлива або маловірогідна в теперішньому або майбутньому часі.

В умовних реченнях **2-го типу** в підрядній частині завжди використовується **Past Simple**, причому дієслово (а не **was**) використовується для всіх осіб. В головній частині таких речень використовуються модальні дієслова **would, could, might** з інфінітивом дієслова без частки **to**. В таких реченнях не можна замінити сполучник **if** на **when**.

1. *If I **were** him, I **would** never do that.* – Якщо б я був на його місці, я б ніколи так не робив.

2. *Jack **could** be happy if he married Janice.* – Джек був би щасливим, якщо б одружився з Дженіс.
3. *If Martha **were** rich, **would** she move to another country?* – Якщо б Марта була багатогою, вона б переїхала до іншої країни?
4. *The children **might** play outside if the weather **were** nice.* – Діти могли б пограти на вулиці, якщо б погода була хорошою.

IV. Third Conditional (умовне речення 3-го типу) – умовне речення, що виражає нереальну ситуацію в минулому та її нереальні наслідки, тобто ця уявна ситуація так і не відбулася. В більшості випадків умовні конструкції **3-го типу** передають відтінок докори, критики, прикrostі через щось, що не було виконано у минулому.

В умовних реченнях **3-го типу** в підрядній **if**-частині використовується час **Past Perfect**, а також інколи **Past Perfect Continuous**, а в головній частині – модальні дієслова **would, could, might** з формою **доконаного інфінітиву без частки to**. В таких реченнях сполучник **if** не можна замінити на **when**.

1. *You **could have passed** your exam if you **had studied** harder.* – Ти б пройшов свій екзамен, якщо б вчився старанніше. (але ти не вчився старанно, тому завалив екзамен)
2. *If they **had asked** me for help, I **would have helped** them.* – Якщо б вони мене попросили про допомогу, я б їм допоміг (але вони не просили, тому я не допоміг)
3. *What **would you have done** if I **hadn't helped** you at that time?* – Що б ти робив, якщо б я тобі тоді не допоміг?
4. *If you **hadn't been talking** on the phone for so long, we **might have arrived** to the airport on time.* – Якщо б ти не розмовляла по телефону так довго, ми б приїхали до аеропорту вчасно.

V. Mixed Conditionals (умовні речення змішаного типу) – умовні речення, в яких ситуації або дії в підрядній та головній частинах відносяться до різних часів. Між собою можуть змішуватися тільки **умовні речення 2-го та 3-го типів**. Існує два види змішаних умовних речень.

- В **першому виді змішаних речень** певна умова в підрядній **if**-частині відноситься до минулого часу, а результат в головному реченні – до теперішнього часу. В такому випадку в підрядному **if**-реченні використовується час Past Perfect (як в **third conditional**), а в головному – модальні дієслова would, could, might с формою простого інфінітиву без частки to (як в **second conditional**).

1. *If I **had got** that job, I **could be** rich now.* – Якщо б я отримав ту роботу, я б був зараз багатим.
2. *If we **had taken** a map, we **wouldn't be** lost now.* – Якщо б ми взяли мапу, ми б зараз не загубилися.
3. *They **might be** still together if they **hadn't moved** to different countries.* – Вони б до сих пір були разом, якщо б не роз'їхалися до різних країн.
4. *Matt **would feel** better today if he **hadn't gone** to the party yesterday.* – Метт відчував би себе краще сьогодні, якщо б не пішов на вчорашню вечірку.

- В **другому типі змішаних речень** умова в підрядній **if**-частині не відноситься до конкретного часу, а є загальною постійною характеристикою чогось. Однак, результат або наслідки такої умови

відбулися в минулому. В такому випадку в підрядному **if**-реченні використовується час Past Simple (як при **second conditional**), а в головному – модальні дієслова **would, could, might** з формою доконаного інфінітиву **без частки to** (як при **third conditional**).

1. *I wouldn't have helped you if we weren't friends.* – Я б тобі не допомагала, якщо б ми не були друзями.
2. *If I spoke French, I could have been appointed to that position.* – Якщо б я розмовляв французькою, мене б призначили на цю посаду.
3. *If I weren't afraid of cats, I might have adopted one long time ago.* – Якщо б я не боявся котів, я б вже давно взяв собі одного.
4. *Kate wouldn't have let you stay overnight at her place if she weren't a kind person.* – Кейт не дозволила б тобі переночувати у неї, якщо б вона не була доброю.

IF I DO... AND IF I DID...

Compare these examples:

(1) Sue has lost her watch. She thinks it may be at Ann's house.

SUE: I think I left my watch at your house. Have you seen it?

ANN: No, but I'll have a look when I get home. If I find it, I'll tell you.

In this example, Ann feels there is a real possibility that she will find the watch. So she says: If I find..., I'll... .

(2) Ann says: If I found a wallet in the street, I'd take it to the police.

This is a different type of situation. Here, Ann is not thinking about a real possibility; she is *imagining* the situation and doesn't expect to find a wallet in the street. So she says:

If I found..., I'd (= I would)... (*not* 'If I find..., I'll...').

When you imagine something like this, you use *if + past* (if I found / if you were / if we didn't etc.). But the meaning is *not past*:

- What would you do if you won a million pounds? (we don't really expect this to happen)
- I don't really want to go to their party, but I probably will go. They'd be offended if I didn't go.
- Sarah has decided not to apply for the job. She isn't really qualified for it, so she probably wouldn't get it if she applied.

We do not normally use *would* in the *if*-part of the sentence:

- I'd be very frightened if somebody pointed a gun at me. (*not* 'if somebody would point
- If I didn't go to their party, they'd be offended. (*not* 'If I wouldn't go')

But it is possible to say 'if... would' when you ask somebody to do something:

- (*from a formal letter*) I would be grateful if you would send me your brochure as soon possible.
- 'Shall I close the door?' 'Yes, please, if you would.'

In the other part of the sentence (not the if-part) we use would ('d) / wouldn't:

- If you took more exercise, you'd (= you would) probably feel healthier.
- Would you mind if I used your phone?
- I'm not tired enough to go to bed yet. I wouldn't sleep (if I went to bed now).

Could and might are also possible:

- If you took more exercise, you might feel healthier. (= it is possible that you would feel healthier)
- If it stopped raining, we could go out. (= we would be able to go out)

Do not use when in sentences like those on this page:

- They would be offended if we didn't accept their invitation. (*not* 'when we didn't')
- What would you do if you were bitten by a snake? (*not* 'when you were bitten')

Exercises

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1) They would be rather offended if I didn't go to see them. (not/go)
- 2) If you took more exercise, you would feel better. (feel)
- 3) If I was offered the job, I think I.....it. (take)
- 4) I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she.....(refuse)
- 5) If I sold my car, I.....much money for it. (not/get)
- 6) A lot of people would be out of work if the factory.....(close down)
- 7) What would happen if I.....that red button? (press)
- 8) Liz gave me this ring. She.....very upset if I lost it. (be)
- 9) Mark and Carol are expecting us. They would be disappointed if we.....(not/ come)
- 10) Would Tim mind if I.....his bicycle without asking him? (borrow)
- 11) If somebody.....in here with a gun, I'd be very frightened, (walk)
- 12) I'm sure Sue.....if you explained the situation to her. (understand)

II. You ask a friend questions. Use **What would you do if...?**

- 1) (Maybe one day your friend will win a lot of money.)
What would you do if you won a lot of money?
- 2) (Your friend's car has never been stolen but perhaps one day it will be.)
What.....
- 3) (Perhaps one day your friend will lose his/her passport.)
.....
- 4) (There has never been a fire in the building.)
.....

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES 1

1
If you _____
(have) your hair
dyed, you
_____ (look)
much better.



2
I _____ (learn)
flamenco if I
_____ (go) to
Spain this
summer.



3
Tom _____ (go)
sailing if the
weather _____
(be) nice
this
weekend.



4
If you _____ (not/
brush) your
teeth after
meals, you
_____ (have)
cavities.



5
John _____ (be)
healthier if he
_____ (lose)
a few pounds
and _____
(eat) less.



6
The baby _____
(cry) if you
(not/want)
to play with
him.



7
If Alice _____ (do)
her homework
before 6, her
mum _____
(let) her go out
to play.



8
We _____ (not/
visit) Paris if we
_____ (not/save)
enough
money.



9
It _____ (take) her
three hours
to get to
Rome if Mrs.
Dawson _____
(fly) by plane.



10
Pete's parents _____
(be) very
proud of him
if he _____
(get) good
marks.



11
_____ (you/be)
thrilled if you
_____ (try) bungee
jumping?



12
If you _____ (go) to
bed early, you _____
(not/be) tired
tomorrow.



13
If you _____
(have) toothache,
you _____
(must) go to the
dentist immediately.



14
If it _____ (be)
sunny, dad
_____ (take) a nap
in the
garden.



15
I _____ (make)
a snowman
if it _____
(snow)
today.



16
My boss _____
(be) furious if I
_____ (be) late
for work
again.



17
The blue whale _____
(die) out if we
_____ (not/
protect) it.



18
I _____ (wash)
up the dishes if you
_____ (help)
me with
dinner.



19
If it _____ (rain)
on Saturday, we
_____ (not/have)
a picnic at
the beach.



20
If my parents
_____ (allow) me to
have a pet, I
(buy) a dwarf
rabbit.



21
_____ (he/come)
to my birthday
party if I
_____ (invite)
him?



22
If you _____ (wait) patiently,
you _____ (see) rare birds
in their natural
habitat.



23
_____ (Liz/
visit) The Opera House
if she _____ (go) to
Australia
this
summer?



24
If Sue _____ (post) the letter
today, they
_____ (receive) it
this week.



III. Answer the questions in the way shown.

- 1) A: Shall we catch the 10.30 train?
B: No. (arrive / too early) **If we caught the 10.30 train, we'd arrive too early.**
- 2) A: Is Ken going to take the examination?
B: No. (fail) If he
- 3) A: Why don't we stay at a hotel?
B: No. (cost too much money) If.....
- 4) A: Is Sally going to apply for the job?
B: No. (not / get it) If
- 5) A: Let's tell them the truth.
B: No. (not / believe us) If.....
- 6) A: Why don't we invite Bill to the party?
B: No. (have to invite his friends too).....

IV. Use your own ideas to complete these sentences.

- 1) If you took more exercise, **you'd feel better**
- 2) I'd feel very angry if
- 3) If I didn't go to work tomorrow,
- 4) Would you go to the party if
- 5) If you bought some new clothes,.....
- 6) Would you mind if.....

If I knew... I wish I knew...

Study this example situation:

Sue wants to phone Paul but she can't do this because she doesn't know his number. She says:

If I knew his number, I would phone him.

Sue says: If I knew his number... This tells us that she *doesn't* know his number. She is imagining the situation. The *real* situation is that she doesn't know his number.



When you imagine a situation like this, you use *if + past* (if I knew / if you were / if we didn't etc. But the meaning is present, not past:

- Tom would read more **if he had** more time, (but he doesn't have much time)
- **If I didn't** want to go to the party, I wouldn't go. (but I want to go)
- We wouldn't have any money **if we didn't** work, (but we work)
- **If you were** in my position, what would you do?
- It's a pity you can't drive. It would be useful **if you could**.

We use the past in the same way after wish (I wish I knew / I wish you were etc.).

We use wish say that we regret something, that something is not as we would like it to be:

- I **wish I knew** Paul's phone number. (= I don't know it and I regret this)
- Do you ever **wish** you **could** fly? (you can't fly)
- It rains a lot here. I **wish** it **didn't** rain so often.
- It's very crowded here. I **wish** there **weren't** so many people, (but there are a lot of people)
- I **wish** I **didn't** have to work, (but I have to work)



After **if** and **wish**, you can use **were** instead of **was** (if I were / I wish it were etc.). So you can say:

- If I **were** you, I wouldn't buy that coat. or If I was you...
or ...if it wasn't raining.
- I'd go out if it **weren't** raining.. or I wish it was possible.
- I **wish** it were possible.

We do not normally use **would** in the **if**-part of the sentence or after **wish**:

- If I **were** rich, I **would** have a yacht. (*not* 'If I would be rich')
- I **wish** I **had** something to read. (*not* 'I wish I would have')

Sometimes wish...would is possible ('I wish you would listen'). See Unit 40C.

Note that **could** sometimes means 'would be able to' and sometimes 'was/were able to':

- You **could** get a job more easily (you could get = you would be able to get) if you could speak a foreign language. (you could speak = you were able to speak)

Exercises

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1) If I **knew** his number, I would phone him. (know)
- 2) I **wouldn't buy** that coat if I were you. (not/buy)
- 3) I.....you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't. (help)
- 4) We would need a car if we.....in the country.(live)
- 5) If we had the choice, we.....in the country, (live)
- 6) This soup isn't very good. It better if it wasn't so salty, (taste)
- 7) I would 't mind living in England if the weather.....better, (be)
- 8) If I were you, I.....(not/wait).
I.....now. (go)
- 9) You're always tired. If you.....to bed so late every night, you wouldn't be tired all the time, (not/go)
- 10) I think there are too many cars. If there.....so many cars (not/be), there so much pollution, (not/be)

II. Write a sentence with **If...** for each situation.

- 1) We don't visit you very often because you live so far away.
If you didn't live so far away, we'd. visit you more often.
- 2) He doesn't speak very clearly - that's why people don't understand him.
If he.....more....., people
- 3) That book is too expensive, so I'm not going to buy it.
If the book....., I
- 4) We don't go out very often because we can't afford it.
.....
- 5) It's raining, so we can't have lunch in the garden.
.....
- 6) I have to work tomorrow evening, so I can't meet you.
.....

III. Write sentences beginning **I wish...**

- 1) I don't know many people (and I'm lonely) **I wish knew more people.**
- 2) I don't have a key (and I need one). I wish
- 3) Ann isn't here (and I need to see her)
- 4) It's cold (and I hate cold weather).....
- 5) I live in a big city (and I don't like it)
- 6) I can't go to the party (and I'd like to)
- 7) I have to work tomorrow (but I'd like to stay in bed).....
- 8) I don't know anything about cars (and my car has just broken down).
.....
- 9) I'm not lying on a beautiful sunny beach (and that's a pity).....

IV. Write your own sentences beginning **I wish...**

- 1) (somewhere you'd like to be now - on the beach, in New York, in bed etc.)
wish I.....
- 2) (something you'd like to have - a computer, a job, lots of money etc.)
.....
- 3) (something you'd like to be able to do - sing, speak a language, fly etc.)
.....
- 4) (something you'd like to be - beautiful, strong, rich etc.)
.....

If I had known I wish I had known....

Last month Gary was in hospital for an operation. Liz didn't know this, so she didn't go to visit him. They met a few days ago. Liz said:

If I had known you were in hospital, **I would have gone** to visit you.

Liz said: **If I had known** you were in hospital... . The *real* situation was that she *didn't* know he was in hospital.

When you are talking about the past, you use **if + had ('d)... (if I had known/been/done etc.)**:

- I didn't see you when you passed me in the street. If I'd seen you, of course I would have said hello, (but I didn't see you)
- I decided to stay at home last night. I would have gone out if I hadn't been so tired, (but I was tired)
- If he had been looking where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall, (but he wasn't looking)
- The view was wonderful. If I'd had a camera, I would have taken some photographs, (but I didn't have a camera)

Compare:

- I'm not hungry. **If I was** hungry, I would eat something, (*now*)
- I wasn't hungry. **If I had been** hungry, I would have eaten something, (*past*)

Do not use **would** in the if-part of the sentence. We use **would** in the other part of the sentence:

- **If I had seen** you, I **would have said** hello. (*not* 'If I would have seen you')

Note that 'd can be **would** or **had**:

- **If I'd seen** you, **I'd have said** hello. (**I'd seen** = **I had seen**)
(**I'd have said** = **I would have said**)

We use **had (done)** in the same way after **wish**. **I wish** something **had happened** = I am sorry that it didn't happen:

- **I wish** I'd **known** that Gary was ill. I would have gone to see him. (but I didn't know)
- I feel sick. I wish I hadn't eaten so much cake. (I ate too much cake)
- Do you **wish** you **had studied** science instead of languages? (you didn't study science)
- The weather was cold while we were away. **I wish** it **had been** warmer.

Do not use would have... after wish in these sentences:

- **I wish** it **had been** warmer. (*not* 'I wish it would have been')

Compare **would (do)** and **would have (done)**:

- If **I had** gone to the party last night, I **would be** tired now. (I am not tired now - *present*)
- If **I had** gone to the party last night, I **would have met** lots of people. (I didn't meet lots of people - *past*)

Compare **would have**, **could have** and **might have**:

If the weather hadn't been so bad, { we **would have gone** out.
we **could have gone** out.
(= we would have been able to go out)
we **might have gone** out.
(= perhaps we would have gone out)

Exercises

I. Put the verb into the correct form.

- 1) I didn't know you were in hospital. If **I'd known** (I/know), **I would have gone** (I/go) to visit you.
- 2) Ken got to the station in time to catch his train.
If.....(he/miss) it,.....
.....(he/be) late for his interview.
- 3) It's good that you reminded me about Ann's birthday(I/forget)
if.....(you/not/remind) me.
- 4) Unfortunately, I didn't have my address book with me when I was in New York. If (I/have) your address,(I/send) you a postcard.
- 5) A: How was your holiday? Did you have a nice time?
B: It was OK, but.....(we/enjoy) it more if (the weather/be) better.
- 6) I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad.....(it/be) quicker if.....(I/walk).
- 7) I'm not tired. If.....(I/be) tired, I'd go home now.
- 8) I wasn't tired last night. If.....(I/be) tired, I would have gone home earlier.

II. Write a sentence with if for each situation.

- 1) I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
If I'd been hungry I would have eaten something.
- 2) The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly.
If the driver in front.....
- 3) I didn't know that George had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
If I.....
- 4) I was able to buy the car only because Jim lent me the money.
.....
- 5) Margaret wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
.....
- 6) You didn't have any breakfast - that's why you're hungry now.
.....
- 7) I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have any money on me.
.....

III. Imagine that you are in these situations. For each situation, write a sentence with I wish... .

- 1) You've eaten too much and now you feel sick.
You say: **I wish I hadn't eaten so much.**
- 2) There was a job advertised in the newspaper. You decided not to apply for it. Now you think that your decision was wrong.
You say: I wish I.....
- 3) When you were younger, you didn't learn to play a musical instrument.

Now you regret this.

You say:.....

4) You've painted the gate red. Now you think that it doesn't look very nice.

You say:.....

You are walking in the country. You would like to take some photographs but you didn't bring your camera.

You say:

5) You have some unexpected guests. They didn't tell you they were coming.

You are very busy and you are not prepared for them.

You say (to yourself):.....

Would I wish ... would

We use **would ('d)** when we imagine a situation or action:

- It **would be** nice to have a holiday but we can't afford it.
- I'm not going to bed yet. I'm not tired and **I wouldn't sleep**.

We use **would have (done)** when we imagine situations or actions in the past:

- They helped me a lot. I don't know what **I would have done** without their help.
- I didn't go to bed. I wasn't tired, so **I wouldn't have slept**.

Compare **will ('ll)** and **would ('d)**:

- I'll stay a bit longer. I've got plenty of time.
- I'd stay a bit longer but I really have to go now. (so I can't stay longer)

Sometimes **would/wouldn't** is the past of **will/won't**. Compare:

present

TOM: **I'll phone** you on Sunday.

ANN: I promise I **won't** be late.

LIZ: Damn! The car **won't** start.

past

→ Tom said he'd **phone** me on Sunday.

→ Ann promised that she **wouldn't be** late.

→ Liz was angry because the car **wouldn't start**.

I wish...would...

Study this example situation:

I wish it would stop raining.



It is raining. Jill wants to go out, but not in the rain. She says:

I wish it would stop raining.

This means that Jill is complaining about the rain and wants it to stop.

We use **I wish...would...** when we want something to happen or when we want somebody to do something. The speaker is not happy with the present situation.

- The phone has been ringing for five minutes. **I wish** somebody **would answer** it.
 - **I wish** you **would do** something instead of just sitting and doing nothing.
- You can use **I wish...wouldn't...** to complain about things people do repeatedly:
- **I wish** you **wouldn't keep** interrupting me.

We use **I wish...would...** for actions and changes, *not* situations. Compare:

- **I wish** Sarah **would** come. (= **I** want her to come)
But I wish Sarah **were** (or **was**) here now. (*not* I wish Sarah would be...')
- **I wish** somebody **would buy** me a car.
but I wish I had a car. (*not* 'I wish I would have...')

You can also use **would** when you talk about things that happened regularly in the past:

- When we were children, we lived by the sea. In summer, if the weather was fine, we **would** all get up early and go for a swim. (= we did this regularly)
- Whenever Arthur was angry, he **would** walk out of the room.

With this meaning, **would** is similar to **used to**

- Whenever Arthur was angry, he **used to walk** out of the room.

Exercises

I. Complete the sentences using **would** + one of the following verbs in the correct form: **be do enjoy enjoy phone stop**

- 1) They helped me a lot. I don't know what I **would have done** without their help.
- 2) You should go and see the film. You.....it.
- 3) It's a pity you couldn't come to the party last night. You.....it.
- 4) I.....you last night but I didn't have your number.
- 5) Why don't you go and see Clare? She.....very pleased to see you.
- 6) I was in a hurry when I saw you. Otherwise I.....to talk.

II. Write sentences using **promised**.

- 1) I wonder why she's late. **She promised she wouldn't be late**
- 2) I wonder why Tom hasn't written to me. He promised.....
- 3) I'm surprised they didn't wait for us. They.....
- 4) Why did you tell Jill what I said? You

III. What do you say in these situations? Write sentences with **I wish...would...**

- 1) It's raining. You want to go out, but not in the rain. You say: **I wish it would stop raining.**
- 2) You're waiting for John. He's late and you're getting impatient.
 You say (to yourself): I wish.....
- 3) You can hear a baby crying and you're trying to study. You say:.....

- 4) You're looking for a job - so far without success. Nobody will give you a job. You say: I wish somebody.....
- 5) Brian has been wearing the same clothes for years. You think he needs some new clothes. You say (to Brian):.....
For the following situations, write sentences with I wish...wouldn't... .
- 6) Your friend drives very fast. You don't like this. You say (to your friend):
 I wish you.....
- 7) Jack always leaves the door open. This annoys you. You say (to Jack):.....
- 8) A lot of people drop litter in the street. You don't like this.
 You say: I wish people.....

IV. Are these sentences right or wrong. Correct the ones that are wrong.

- 1) I wish Sarah would be here now. **Wrong. I wish Sarah were here now.**
- 2) I wish you would listen to me.
- 3) I wish I would have more money.
- 4) I wish it wouldn't be so cold today.
- 5) I wish the weather would change.
- 6) I wish you wouldn't complain all
 the time
- 7) I wish everything wouldn't be so
 expensive

V. These sentences are about things that often happened in the past. Complete the sentences using would + one of these verbs: forget shake share walk

- 1) Whenever Arthur was angry, he would walk out of the room.
- 2) I used to live next to a railway line. Whenever a train went past, the house

- 3) You could never rely on George. It didn't matter how many times you reminded him to do something, he always
- 4) Brenda was always very generous. She didn't have much but she..... what she had with everyone else.

Wish and if only

To express regret about a past situation, we can use *wish* or *if only* + past perfect:
He now wishes he hadn't bought a second car. (He bought a second car, but now he regrets it.)

To talk about a present situation which we would like to change, we use *wish* or *if only* + past simple. *If only* is used when we feel very strongly:
If only I lived closer to my office. (I don't live close to my office, but I would like to.)

To talk about something which we would like to happen in the future, we use *wish* or *if only* + subject + *could* + infinitive:
I wish I could see her again. (I would like to see her again in the future.)

If only I could see her again. (I feel very strongly that I would like to see her again in the future.)

When we use *wish* or *if only* + *would* instead of *could*, there is a sense that we are annoyed or frustrated:

If only they would stop making so much noise when I'm trying to sleep. (It is annoying that I can't sleep because of the noise they are making.)

We cannot use *wish* + *would* + infinitive if the subject of *wish* is the same as the subject of *would*:

She wishes she could get better marks at school.

She wishes she would get better marks at school. (*She* is the subject of both *wish* and *would*.)

Translate

1. I wish I'd bought the shirt on Friday. If only I hadn't waited until Monday.
2. I wish I hadn't come here on a Saturday. I wish people would stop pushing.
3. If only I didn't have to go to work tomorrow. I wish I could go to the sales.
4. I wish she wouldn't keep borrowing my things. I wish she would ask me before borrowing my things.

Conditional Sentences

EXERCISE 1

Complete with the correct form of the verbs to finish the sentences.

Use short forms if the sentence is negative.

1. If I (be) you, I would see a doctor first.
2. If I were a model, I (not / resist) eating chocolate now and then.
3. If she (eat) an apple instead of apple pie, she will get less calories.
4. We (have) a picnic tomorrow if it is sunny.
5. If people did sport regularly, they (not/have) so many health problems.
6. If you help me in the kitchen, I (give) you a piece of chocolate cake.

EXERCISE 2

Choose the correct answer to finish the sentences.

1. If you to Britain, you a rich cuisine.
2. If I some strawberries, I some strawberry jam.
3. I new recipes every week if I more time to cook.

4. If the meat raw, you to leave it in the oven for longer.
 5. He any dessert if he his soup.

EXERCISE 3

Conditional Sentences type 1 and 2 - Fill in the correct forms of the verbs.

1. If I were you, I (start) now.
2. If Charles (visit) me, I would lend him my tools.
3. If I (be) at home, I will learn my words.
4. If Sam has a hammer, he (lend) it to me.
5. If Mary helped in the kitchen, she (get) more pocket money.
6. If you (come), you would see her.
7. If we go to London, we (see) the Tower.
8. Susan will help you if she (get) more pocket money.
9. I (tell) you if you asked me.
10. He (wash) his hands if you give him some soap.
11. If you close the door, nobody (see) you.
12. If we (eat) too much, we would get fat.
13. I will travel to the USA if I (have) enough money
14. If you (get) up early, you would catch the bus
15. If I have some money, I (buy) a new car.

EXERCISE 4

Choose the correct answer to finish the sentences.

<p>1. She ... very happy if you told her the truth.</p> <p>a) will be <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) are <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) would be <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) was <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. If I had a nice house, I ... all my friends.</p> <p>a) would invite <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) will invite <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>11. John ... agree with her if she doesn't discuss the problem with him.</p> <p>a) wouldn't <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) don't <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>c) didn't <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>d) won't <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>12. If I ... dinner she would be very pleased with me.</p> <p>a) cook <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b) will cook <input type="checkbox"/></p>
--	--

c) invite

d) invited

3. If I go on holidays, I ... my dog.

a) take

b) would take

c) took

d) will take

4. What ... you do if you saw a ghost?

a) will

b) did

c) do

d) would

5. Where ... you go if she invites you?

a) would

b) does

c) do

d) will

6. Would you take me with you if you ... abroad?

a) travel

b) travelled

c) will travel

d) would travel

7.. If she ... a horror film, she will be very impressed.

a) watch

b) watches

c) will watch

d) would watch

8. John ... a mansion if he won the lottery.

a) bought

b) buys

c) will buy

d) would buy

c) cooked

d) would cook

13. If I ... not there on time, I'll miss the train.

a) am

b) will be

c) would be

d) was

14. What ... your opinion if they ask you about that issue?

a) would be

b) be

c) is

d) will be

15. Would she care about him if he ... her alone?

a) leaves

b) will leave

c) would leave

d) left

16. Tracy ... never spend all her money if she works hard.

a) will

b) would

c) don't

d) didn't

17.If he ... carefully he won't have an accident.

a) drove

b) drives

c) will drive

d) would drive

18. Louis will sing a song if she ... him.

a) asks

9. If Helen ... meat, I will ask her if she is a vegetarian.

- a) didn't eat
- b) won't eat
- c) wouldn't eat
- d) doesn't eat

10. Mary and I would visit interesting places if we ... the possibility to do so.

- a) have
- b) will have
- c) would have
- d) had

b) asked

c) will ask

d) would ask

19. If Harry and Sue ... to the cinema, they will go to the theatre.

a) won't go

b) wouldn't go

c) doesn't go

d) don't go

20. Grace and Paul ... married if they decided it.

a) would get

b) will get

c) got

d) get

FIRST CONDITIONAL - REAL POSSIBILITY

IF	CONDITION	RESULT
	PRESENT SIMPLE	WILL/WON'T+BASE VERB
If	she studies hard	she will pass the exam

RESULT	IF	CONDITION
WILL/WON'T+BASE VERB		PRESENT SIMPLE
She will pass the exam	if	she studies hard

We use the first conditional when there is a real possibility that this condition will happen in the future.



Exercise Write the verbs in brackets. Use the first conditional.



- 1- I _____ (stay) at home if it _____ (rain) this afternoon.
- 2- If my brother _____ (go) abroad, I _____ (be) very worried.
- 3- You _____ (not earn) enough money if you _____ (not work) more hours.
- 4- Melissa _____ (can) to go out later if she _____ (not finish) her homework
- 5- If I _____ (go) to the supermarket later, I _____ (buy) some tomatoes.
- 6- Peter _____ (get) wet if he _____ (not take) an umbrella.
- 7- If I _____ (find) the book you lent me, I _____ (give) it back to you.
- 8- They _____ (be) angry if we _____ (not visit) them next Saturday. We promised to go.
- 9- What _____ (happen) if you _____ (not go) to work tomorrow?
- 10- Many workers _____ (lose) their jobs if that factory _____ (close) down.
- 11- I _____ (not buy) a bigger house if I _____ (get) promoted at work.
- 12- If he _____ (not finish) the vegetables, he _____ (not have) a dessert.
- 13- My uncle _____ (can) to go to the opera if he _____ (not remember) to get the tickets.
- 14- If you _____ (not put) sugar in your coffee, it _____ (not taste) nice.
- 15- Sandra, if you _____ (not hurry up), you _____ (be) late for the meeting.
- 16- Christopher _____ (be) so happy if he _____ (find) the money he lost.
- 17- Your motorbike _____ (not break down) if the mechanic _____ (check) it .
- 18- If you _____ (not take) an aspirin, your headache _____ (not disappear).

SECOND CONDITIONAL - UNREAL POSSIBILITY

IF	CONDITION	RESULT
	PAST SIMPLE	WOULD+BASE VERB
If	I won the lottery	I would buy a new house

RESULT	IF	CONDITION
WOULD+BASE VERB		PAST SIMPLE
I would buy a new house	if	I won the Christmas lottery

Use the second conditional for unreal situations in the future that are not impossible but difficult to come true



Exercise Write the verbs in brackets. Use the second conditional.



- 1-If Linda _____ here (be), I'm sure she _____ (help) us.
- 2-What _____ (do) if you _____ (see) a ghost?
- 3-If I _____ (find) some money in the street, I _____ (take) it to the police.
- 4-Michael _____ (be) angry if someone _____ (take) his computer without permission.
- 5-If we _____ (not catch) the nine o'clock bus, we _____ (arrive) too late.
- 6-Carla _____ (not be) upset if you _____ (tell) her the truth.
- 7-If I _____ (know) how to solve this problem, I _____ (do) it.
- 8-If I _____ (fail) the exam, I _____ (be) very disappointed. I've studied so hard.
- 9-Jenny _____ (make) a nice cake if she _____ (know) how to cook well.
- 10-If my husband _____ (be) a famous actor, he _____ (earn) a lot of money.
- 11-We _____ (not learn) so quickly if we _____ (not have) such a good teacher.
- 12-If _____ (rain) tomorrow, we _____ (not go) to the beach but the sky is so clear.
- 13-If you _____ (stay) at home tonight, you _____ (not see) Tina at the party.
- 14-I _____ (learn) Japanese if I _____ (have) the time to do it.
- 15-What _____ (do) if you _____ (lose) your passport in a foreign country?
- 16-If you _____ (try) to give up smoking, you _____ (feel) much better.
- 17-If someone _____ (steal) my car, I _____ (report) it to the police immediately.
- 18-Our friends _____ (be) really angry if we _____ (not go) to their party next Friday.

THIRD CONDITIONAL - NO POSSIBILITY

IF	CONDITION	RESULT
	PAST PERFECT	WOULD HAVE+PAST PARTICIPLE
If	I had won the Christmas lottery	I would have bought a big house

RESULT	IF	CONDITION
WOULD HAVE+PAST PARTICIPLE		PAST PERFECT
I would have bought a new house	if	I had won the Christmas lottery

We use the third conditional to talk about the past.
It's a dream that will never come true.



Exercise Write the verbs in brackets. Use the third conditional.

- 1-If I _____ (not lose) my wallet, I _____ (arrive) at the opera on time.
- 2-Sally _____ (not be) so upset if she _____ (pass) the driving test.
- 3-If Mary _____ (be) hungry, she _____ (have) something to eat.
- 4-My parents _____ (not buy) the house if they _____ (not have) the money.
- 5-Peter _____ (forgot) her mother's birthday if I _____ (not remind) him.
- 6-I _____ (phone) you if I _____ (have) your telephone number.
- 7-Tim _____ (get) a taxi if he _____ (not forget) his wallet at home.
- 8-If the weather _____ (be) nicer, we _____ (go) to the beach.
- 9-I _____ (sell) my golden ring if I _____ (not give) it to my niece.
- 10-If Lisa _____ (not be) so tired, she _____ (go) to the concert last night.
- 11-I _____ (win) the contest if I _____ (know) all the answers.
- 12-You _____ (see) that wonderful film if you _____ (come) to the cinema with us.
- 13-If he _____ (have) more free time, he _____ (do) his homework yesterday.
- 14-If Mary _____ (not miss) the train, she _____ (see) Tom. Now he's gone.
- 15-My sister _____ (be) happier if she _____ (marry) her first love.
- 16-If Tony _____ (save) some money, he _____ (travel) to Paris last summer.
- 17-You _____ (learn) Chinese if you _____ (stay) longer in China.
- 18-If I _____ (see) my aunt, I _____ (tell) her the news.

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