

ENGLISH Chapter 19 Session A





Second Conditional





What if ...?





Get talking!

Discuss the pictures with a partner.

What can you see? Where are these people? What are they doing?

Do you think you are an honest person? Tell your partner.

01









82 Listen and read.

Sally: There's a quiz in this magazine: *How honest are you?* Do you want to do it?

Ryan: Not really. You know I'm not interested in quizzes.

Sally: Number one. If you found an expensive watch on a park bench, what would you do?

Ryan: Huh ... Er, well, if I found a really good watch, I'd keep it.

Sally: Really? You wouldn't take it to the police?

Ryan: No, I'd sell it and give the money to the homeless.

Sally: I see. Number two. If a store clerk gave you too much change, would you give it back?

Ryan: No, I wouldn't. I'd keep it. Prices are too high anyway.

Sally: Hmm ... Number three. If a waiter forgot to charge you for something you ate in a restaurant, would you tell him?

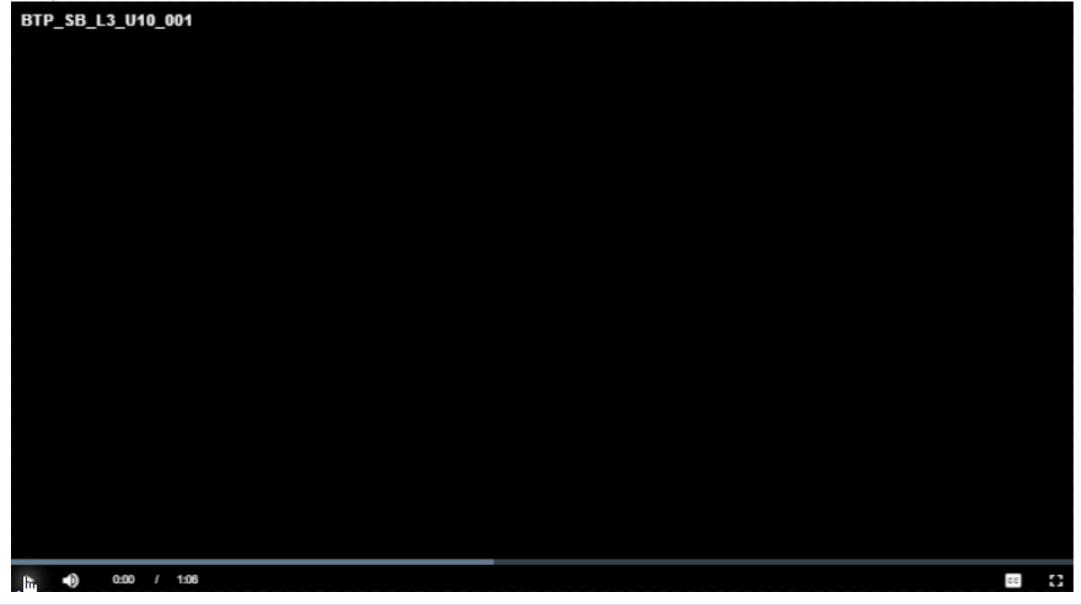
Ryan: No, but I'd leave a bigger tip. Say, this is good! Are there any more questions?

Sally: Yes, but I'm depressed now. I wish you were a little more honest, you know.

Ryan: But I am honest! I'm telling the truth, aren't I?



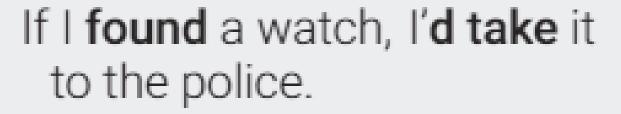






Language box







What **would** you do if you **found** \$20? I **wish** you **were** more honest.

Grammar reference » p.111

Second conditional

We use the **second conditional** to talk about imaginary or improbable situations in the present or future:

If I **had** the time, I'd exercise more.

What would you do if you found a cell phone?

We make the second conditional with If + simple past, would/wouldn't + verb.

Would/wouldn't can be replaced by could to talk about ability:

If you could have anything for dinner tonight, what would you have?

If they worked harder, they **could** make more progress.

The *If* clause can come either first or second:

If I won \$1,000, I'd be very happy.

I'd be very happy **if** I won \$1,000.



We use a comma after the *If* clause when it starts a sentence.

We can say either *If I/he/she/it was* or *If I/he/she/it were* in the second conditional:

If the weather **was/were** better, we could have a picnic.

If I was/were rich, I'd live in a big house.



The difference in meaning between the first and second conditional depends on how the speaker sees the situation:

If I **win** the game, I'll call you. (it's possible)

If I **won** \$1 million, I'd buy a plane. (I don't think it will happen.)

I wish + simple past

We use *I wish* + simple past to talk about a present situation that we would like to be different:

I wish I lived closer to work.

I wish we didn't have so much homework.



1

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

better / I / a / I wish / had / job I wish I had a better job.

- 1 had / if I / would / bicycle / to work / ride / a / I
- 2 I / would / go / the chance / to college / if I / had
- 3 would / happier / if I / be / much / worked / part-time / I
- 4 you / complain / the time / I wish / wouldn't / all



- 5 cooking / would / my / you / tell / if you / didn't like / me
- 6 to eat / if you / tonight, / have / what would / you / choose / anything / could
- 7 do / if you / what would / a / found / you / cell phone
- 8 could / to go / go anywhere, / if you / where / you / decide / would

Match the phrases to make sentences.



- 1 If she didn't work so hard, a I'd go out tonight.
- 2 If I found \$1,000 on the b if he lived closer to us. street,
 c if we had the time.
- 3 I would have more free d if I knew the answer. e I'd tell the police.
- 4 If I didn't have to do f they'd go swimming homework, every day.
- 5 He would visit us more often g she wouldn't be so
- 6 We'd go on vacation exhausted.
- 7 If they lived near the beach, h if I worked less.
- 8 Of course I'd tell you





Work with a partner. Ask questions using the second conditional.

What would you do if you ...

- find / a spider in your room?
- forget / your best friend's birthday?
- other?



Vocabulary



Match each definition with a verb.

- 1 to use your money to make a profit
- 2 to have enough money to pay for something
- 3 to get money from someone and promise to give it back to him or her later
- 4 to use more money than you need to
- 5 to receive money for work that you do
- 6 to receive money from someone who has died
- 7 to give someone some money for a short time, thinking he or she will give it back to you
- 8 to need to give someone money
- 9 to be priced, for example, \$45

- a waste
- b inherit
- c afford
- d earn
- e cost
- f owe
- g lend
- h borrow
- i invest



2

Test a partner. Say a verb. Can your partner remember the meaning?

A: "Earn."

B: Does that mean "to receive money for the work that you do"?

Real life exchange



Before you listen, complete the conversation using the correct form of each verb. Work with a partner.

	DOLLOM	Torget	iena	owe	pay
A:	Tim ¹	mo	e some m	noney, yo	u know.
B:	Really? I didn'	t know that			
A:	Yes. 2	ł	nim \$50 la	ast month	n and he ³
B:	That's too ba	ad. I'm sorry to hear that. Maybe he's just forgotten.			
A:	Well, if I 4		_ some n	noney fro	m someo







ENGLISH

B4 Listen and check. Then practice the conversation with your partner.







Strategy: **Showing surprise**



Respond to each statement by saying *Really?* and repeating the key information.

1 If I could afford it, I'd buy a new car. Really?

You'd buy a new car?

2 I'd like to be a chef one day, you know.

3 I saw John last night.

4 This phone only cost \$30.

5 I've been sick all week.





85 Listen and check. Then practice the conversations with a partner. Add follow-up questions.

A: If I could afford it, I'd buy a new car.

B: Really? You'd buy a new car? What model would you buy?