*TENSES: CONDITIONAL/IMPERATIVE/SUBJUNCTIVE*

**CONDITIONAL SENTENCES**

**C0: If + present simple → present simple**

***Ex: If I heat the water, it boils.***

**For any mechanical process 100% accomplishment**

**C1: If + present simple → future simple**

***Ex: If I work hard next year, I will succeed.***

**For actions in the future**

**C2: If + past simple → simple (present) conditional**

***Ex: If I were the president of the USA, I would ban the possession of handguns.***

***If : If you won the lottery, you would buy a Ferrari.***

**For fictitious ideas**

**C3: If + past perfect → past conditional**

***Ex: If I had worked hard, I would have succeeded.***

**For regrets in the past**

**NB: Inversion**

In unreal conditionals (C2 ou C3) it is common to find inversions (no IF / Auxiliary first) in formal language.

***Ex: Had I worked hard, I would have succeeded.***

In negative clauses with inversion, we don't use contracted forms:

***Ex: Had I not worked hard, I wouldn’t have succeeded.***

**A – Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.**

1. It \_\_\_would be\_\_ (be) silly if we tried to walk there.
2. I \_\_\_will watch\_\_ (watch) the film only if the reviews are good.
3. She'd have taken me to the station if her car \_\_hadn't broken\_\_\_ (break) down.
4. If you\_\_\_ask\_\_ (ask), he won't help you.
5. If it \_\_had rained\_\_\_ (rain) yesterday, we would have gone sailing.
6. \_\_\_Would you look\_\_ (you/look) after their dog again if they go on holiday this year?
7. Would you mind if I \_\_used\_\_\_ (use) your mobile?
8. I \_\_wouldn't have opened\_\_\_ (open) the mail if it had contained a virus.
9. Even if I \_\_\_had had\_\_ (have) a wet-suit, I wouldn't have gone scuba-diving.
10. He \_\_wouldn't have been\_\_\_ (be) that strict if he had known the truth.

**B – Complete the sentences using both forms of conditional sentences (regular and inverted).**

1. (*the books/be*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had been\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheaper, I would have bought them all.

2. *(the evidence/not be destroyed*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had not been destroyed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the accused would have been found guilty.  
  
3. (*the ship/not capsize*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_had not capsized\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there would have been more survivors.  
  
4. (*I/win*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had won\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the prize, I wouldn't have spent it on things I don't need.  
  
5. (*the storm/be*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had been\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at night, the rescue team wouldn't have found the lost boy scouts.  
  
6. (*she/not help*) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_had not helped\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me, I would have been in bad trouble.

**IMPERATIVE**

It is used to give an order, a warning, advice or to make a request (with ‘please’).

**Ex:** **Come / Don’t come - Let’s go / Let’s not go**

**C – Translate the following sentences.**

1. Donne-moi un morceau de gâteau s’il te plait.
2. Ne t’inquiète pas, je le ferai.
3. Il est malade. Ne le réveille pas.
4. Ne prenons pas la voiture et marchons jusqu’au centre commercial.
5. Ne lui parlons pas.
6. N’oublie-pas la pièce jointe.
7. Faites la queue s’il vous plait.
8. Faisons une pause maintenant.

**SUBJUNCTIVE**

The Subjunctive (infinitive without ‘to’) is used to emphasize urgency or importance. It is used after certain expressions**:**

to advise (that)  
to ask (that)  
to command (that)  
to demand (that)  
to desire (that)  
to insist (that)  
to propose (that)  
to recommend (that)  
to request (that)  
to suggest (that)  
to urge (that)

It is important that

It is necessary that

It is vital that

It is imperative that

It is essential that

***Ex: It is important that she attend the meeting***

***The boss insisted that Sam not be at the meeting.***

**D – Choose the correct form of the verb.**

1-I recommend that he………. to me directly. (to speak)

2- His doss demanded that he ……… overtime. (to work)

3-I think it’s necessary that your dog ……….. on a leash. (to keep)

4-It is important that she ………. to send the letter today. (to remember)

5-She insisted that the car ………. Before the week-end (to fix).

**FUTURE WITH WILL (GENERAL FUTURE)**

Reminder: future with will for general future, general ideas, % accomplishment 60%

**Ex:** **I will visit Venice next year (not that sure)**

**PLANNED FUTURE**

Equivalent of “je prévois de : to be +V +ING, % accomplishment 100%

**Ex:** **I have already booked the flight: I’m visiting Venice next week (100%certainty)**

**CLOSE FUTURE**

Equivalent of “je suis sur le point de : to be about to, % accomplishment 100%

**Ex:** **I am about tell him the truth**

**IMMINENT FUTURE/ PREDICTIONAL/ INTENTIONAL ACTIONS**

Equivalent of “je vais …, % accomplishment 100%

**Ex:** **I am going to help you with your moving**

**CASUAL FUTURE**

Equivalent of “je v’”…, % accomplishment 100%, langage familier

**Ex:** **I gonna help you with your moving**

**Gonna = to be going to**

**UNIVERSAL FUTURE**

Using the present simple Same in French % accomplishment 100%

**Ex:** **Summer starts on the 21st June in 2023**

**VERY FORMAL FUTURE**

Construction to be + inf

**The French prime minister is to meet the German Chancellor**

**Part 5 - MINI TEST/TENSE REVIEW**

1-Right now, day care is not provided at the factory, but a new day care center …………..

1. is constructing
2. is being built
3. has constructed
4. building

2-Mr O’Dell insisted that the proposal …………

1. rewrite
2. be rewritten
3. is rewritten
4. rewrote

3-After Pasteur ………….. the vaccine against rabies, he used it on people.

1. was discovering
2. has discovered
3. had discovered
4. has been discovered

4-Some improvements ……….. made since the last performance review.

1. have been
2. were made
3. were being
4. will be

5-Phone me as soon as the client ………….

1. arrives
2. will arrive
3. arrived
4. is arrived

6-What would you do if you …………. a lottery prize?

1. win
2. had won
3. can win
4. won

7-By the time she reaches New York, she ………… for 5 days. She is a persistent driver.

1. will have driven
2. will drive
3. drove
4. had driven

8-I know that the weather is improving but I’d rather he ………. at home.

1. stay
2. stayed
3. will stay
4. must stay

9-We were thinking of taking a taxi instead of the metro, ………..we?

1. are
2. were
3. aren’t
4. weren’t

10- Had I known about Mr Smith’s behaviour sooner, I …………. him immediately.

1. would fire
2. would have fired
3. will fire
4. fire