**Conditional sentences**

Daca voi termina lucrarea, voi veni la petrecere. ٭If + Future

**If + Present** Future ٭If + would

**If I finish** the paper, I will go to the party. **Unless** + Vb affirmative

**(if not)**

Daca as termina lucrarea, as veni la petrecere.

**If + Past**

**If I finished** the paper, I would come to the party.

Daca as fi terminat lucrarea, as fi venit la petrecere.

**If + Past Perfect**

**If I had finished** the paper, I would have come to the party.

If I know, I will tell you. Daca voi sti, iti voi spune.

If I knew, I would tell you. Daca as sti, ti-as spune.

If I had known, I would have told you. Daca as fi stiut, ti-as fi spus.

**If he is** at home, he will answer the phone. Daca va fi acasa, va raspunde la telefon.

**If he were** at home, he would answer the phone. Daca ar fi acasa, ar raspunde la telefon.

**If he had been** at home, he would have answered the phone. Daca ar fi fost acasa, ar fi raspuns la tel.

**Singular Noncount Nouns**

Advice (sfaturi) 1. **no ‘s’ at the end**

Homework (teme) 2. **+ Vb sing, pron sing**: Unde sunt banii? Where **is** the money?

Information (informatii) Sunt in plic. **It** **is** in the envelope.

Money Aceste informatii sunt foarte utile.

News (stiri, noutati) **This** information **is** very useful.

Entertainment (distractii) 3. **little, much**

Knowledge (cunostinte) putine informatii – **little information** vs few books

Luggage (bagaje) multi bani – **much money** vs many books

Equipment

4. **Un** sfat / o informatie – **a piece of** advice / information

Am nevoie de o informatie – I need a piece of information

**Type 0**

Imperative/Present                    If + Present

*Turn off the TV                                                   if lightning strikes outside.*

**Type 1**

Future **If + Present**

*You’ll remember her                      if you see her.*

**Type 2**

Present Conditional  **If + Past**

*I would take a pill                                               if I knew it helps.*

**Type 3**

Past Conditional                             **If + Past Perfect**

*The cyclist would have won the race,              if he had trained more.*

**Mixed**

*She wouldn’t be crying like that if nothing had happened.*

N-ar plange asa daca nu s-ar fi intamplat nimic.

**Wishes:** we use *wish* to talk about situations we would like to change but can’t, either because they are

outside our control or because they are in the past

1. **Wishes about present / future situations** **+ Past**

**I** wish **I *could*** drive.

**I** wish **I *were*** rich.

I wish I ***had*** a better job.

I wish I ***didn’t have to*** wake up so early every morning.

1. **Wishes about past situations** **+ Past Perfect**

**I** wish **I *had booked*** the seats in advance.

**They** wish **they** ***had*** never ***got*** married.

I wish I hadn’t eaten so much at the party.

I wish I’***d*** ***remembered*** his birthday.

**III. Wish + would:**

When we want to complain about a present situation:

**I** wish **that dog** would stop barking.

**I** wish **you** wouldn’t drive so fast.

**I** wish **they** wouldn’t make so much noise.

When we are impatient for an event outside our control to happen:

**I** wish **the bus** would come.

**I** wish **it** would stop raining.

**I** wish **the lesson** would stop now.

**NOTE**  We can’t say *I wish I would* …

It is not possible to use *wish … would* with the verb *be* – We say *I wish it* ***were*** Friday

**and not** *I wish it would be* Friday

**Be worth** + Vb-**ing**

noun

This book **is** worth reading.

**isn’t** worth reading.

**wasn’t** worth reading.

This movie **was** worth watching.

The journey **was** worth the money.

**Would rather**: Mai degraba as … / As prefera sa …

Preference for myself -- + **infinitiv scurt**

I would rather drive.

I’d rather **NOT** drive.

Preference for somebody else + **Past**

I would rather *you* **drove**.

I’d rather *you* **didn’t drive**.

**Had better**: Ai face mai bine sa …

+ **infinitiv scurt**

You had better leave.

You’d better **not** walk alone at night.

You’d better hurry if you don’t want to miss the bus.

You’d better **not** quit your job until you find another one.

**Causatives**

*Have something done* and *get something done* – refer to actions that are done for the subject rather than

by the subject

**We’ll have** *our car* fix**ed** before we go to Toronto.

I don’t know how to repair cars, so **I’m having** *mine* repair**ed** at the garage round the corner.

I’ll have *my tooth* filled.

I really must **get** my eyes **tested**.

**Get** your hair **cut**!

**Have** ***somebody*** **do** something and **get** **somebody** **to do** something

Have him *call* me.

Get someone ***to*** *fix* the phone right away!

**Modals** – can, may, must, should

**CAN (Be able to)** – Pot (capacity – physical, intellectual)

**MAY** – **Permission (Be allowed to)** – I am allowed to

You are allowed to

He was allowed to

**Possibility (60-70%)** – May > Might Ask him. He might know.

Intreaba-l. Ar fi posibil / S-ar putea ca el sa stie.

**MUST** – **Obligation (Have to)**

**Strong probability (90%)**, Logical conclusion based on evidence

Carol always gets good grades. She must study a lot.

The line is busy. Someone must be using the phone now. The streets are wet. It must have rained last night.

**SHOULD** – **Ar trebui** – Advice, recommendation: You don’t look well. You should see a doctor.

**TENSES** of Modals – With their **Equivalents!**

**Past** **Future**

Can (be able to) I could I will be able to

I was able to You’ll be able to

You were able to

May (be allowed to) I was allowed to He will be allowed to

You were allowed to

(Ti s-a permis)

Must (have to) I had to leave. You’ll have to leave.

(A trebuit sa plec) (Va trebui sa pleci)

You don’t have to write another paper – Nu e nevoie sa scrii alta lucrare. (tu)

He doesn’t have to be present. -- Nu e nevoie sa fie present. (el)

Don’t have to / don’t need to / needn’t + infinitive – same meaning: lack of obligation or necessity

There are no lessons tomorrow, so we don’t need to get up early.

*Didn’t need to* + infinitive – “It wasn’t necessary, so we didn’t do it”:

The train was delayed, so we ***didn’t need to*** hurry.

*Needn’t have* + *past participle* (f. III) – “It wasn’t necessary, but we did it before we realized it”:

We had to wait for half an hour on the platform because the train was delayed.

We ***needn’t have hurried*** after all.

1. Nu poate fi adevarat.
2. I se va permite sa plece la ora 12:00.
3. Puteti lua liftul.
4. Pot fuma in holul hotelului?
5. Nu ai voie sa canti la chitara in hotel dupa ora zece seara.
6. Este posibil sa avem o camera pentru dumneavoastra, desi nu ati facut rezervari din timp.
7. Fratele meu ar putea sa plece cu avionul.
8. E posibil sa ploua.
9. Ar fi posibil ca el sa piarda avionul.
10. Va trebui sa parasim hotelul.
11. Masina aceea trebuie sa fie a ta.
12. Ar trebui sa spui intodeauna adevarul.
13. Trebuie sa ne anuntati din timp plecarea dumneavoastra.
14. John nu a venit la serviciu astazi. E posibil sa fie bolnav.
15. Nu e nevoie sa sunati inainte sa veniti.
16. Ar trebui sa fiti mai atent.

**Question Tags** – What can we have in the tag?

**I. The full verb**

To be You are in charge of the project, aren’t you?

Nobody was hurt, were they?

There aren’t enough glasses, are there?

I’m a bit early, aren’t I?

You are not going to criticize me again, aren’t you? (offensive

position)

Can You can’t help me, can you?

You can come, can’t you?

He can meet the deadline, can’t he? (asking for confirmation)

He can’t meet the deadline, can he? (asking for information)

May

Must

Should I shouldn’t smoke in here, should I?

Have (possession) You’ve got a new car, haven’t you?

**II. Auxiliaries** (in case of auxiliary verbs)

Will You’ll help me, won’t you?

Would He wouldn’t do this to me, would he?

Have You haven’t seen Stuart, have you?

You have written this article, haven’t you?

She hasn’t managed the project very well, has she?

Be You weren’t sleeping, were you?

Nothing was stolen, was it?

You are going to the party, aren’t you?

**III. Do** (in case of full verbs – Present simple, Past simple: no auxiliary → we introduce “Do”)

His plane arrives at 10 pm, doesn’t it?

It snowed this time last year, didn’t it?

You like pizza, don’t you?

She set a realistic deadline, didn’t she?

He didn’t lie, did he?

Have as full verb (in expressions; **not** possession):

He had a cup of coffee in the morning, didn’t he?

They had a good time, didn’t they?

He has to sign here, doesn’t he?

**IV. Will you / would you? Can you / could you?** – after imperatives:

Take that to Mary, will you? Give me the latest figures, would you? (order)

Speak up, can you? Give me the latest figures, can you? (request)

Don’t make a mess, will you? (after a negative imperative, only *will you?* is possible)

Let’s look over the results once again, **shall we?**

**NOTE** With words like *nobody*, *somebody*, *everybody*, we use the plural pronoun *they*.

**Tag questions**

[**Form**](https://www.eslbase.com/grammar/tag-questions#form)

[**Meaning**](https://www.eslbase.com/grammar/tag-questions#meaning)

[**Pronunciation**](https://www.eslbase.com/grammar/tag-questions#pron)

[**Teaching ideas**](https://www.eslbase.com/grammar/tag-questions#comments)

**Form**

auxiliary verb + subject

1. We use the same auxiliary verb in the tag as in the main sentence. If there is no auxiliary verb in the main sentence, we use *do* in the tag.
   * You live in Spain, **don’t you?**
2. If the auxiliary verb in the sentence is affirmative, the tag is negative.
   * You’**re** Spanish, **aren’t you?**
3. If the auxiliary verb in the sentence is negative, the tag is affirmative.
   * You’**re not** Spanish, **are you?**

**Meaning**

1. We use tag questions to confirm or check information or ask for agreement.
   * You want to come with me, **don’t you?**
   * You can swim, **can’t you?**
   * You don’t know where the boss is, **do you**?
   * This meal is horrible, **isn’t it?**
   * That film was fantastic, **wasn’t it?**
2. We use tag questions to check whether something is true.
   * The meeting’s tomorrow at 9am, **isn’t it**?
   * You won’t go without me, **will you**?

**Additional points**

1. In the present form of *be*: In an affirmative statement, if the subject is “I”, the auxiliary changes to *aren’t* in the tag.
   * I’m sitting next to you, **aren’t I?**
   * I’m a little red, **aren’t I?**
2. With *let’s*, the tag is *shall we*?
   * Let’s go to the beach, **shall we?**
   * Let’s have a coffee, **shall we?**
3. With an imperative, the tag is *will you*?
   * Close the window, **will you?**
   * Hold this, **will you?**
4. We use an affirmative tag after a sentence containing a negative word such as *never, hardly, nobody*.
   * Nobody lives in this house, **do they?**
   * You’ve never liked me, **have you?**
5. When the subject is *nothing*, we use “it” in the tag.
   * Nothing bad happened, **did it?**
   * Nothing ever happens, **does it?**
6. If the subject is *nobody, somebody, everybody, no one, someone or everyone*, we use “they” in the tag.
   * Nobody asked for me, **did they?**
   * Nobody lives here, **do they?**
7. If the main verb in the sentence is *have* (not an auxiliary verb), it is more common to use *do* in the tag.
   * You have a Ferrari, **don’t you?**
   * She had a great time, **didn’t she?**
8. With *used to*, we use “didn’t” in the tag.
   * You used to work here, **didn’t you?**
   * He used to have long hair, **didn’t he?**
9. We can use affirmative tags after affirmative sentences to express a reaction such as surprise or interest.
   * You’re moving to Brazil, **are you?**

**Pronunciation**

1. If we don’t know the answer, it is a real question and we use a *rising* intonation with the tag.
   * You don’t know where the boss is, **do you**? ↗
2. If we know the answer and are just confirming the information a *falling* intonation is used with the tag.
   * That film was fantastic, **wasn’t it**? ↘