



# CHAPTER 20

## Conditional Sentences and Wishes

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**A conditional sentence** typically consists of an *if*-clause (which presents a condition) and a result clause.\* Example: *If it rains, the streets get wet.*

\*See Charts 17-1 (p. 359) and 17-5 (p. 367) for the basic structure of adverb clauses of condition.

### □ EXERCISE 1. Preview: conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-4)

*Directions:* Answer the questions with “yes” or “no.”

1. *If the weather had been good yesterday, our picnic would not have been canceled.*
  - a. Was the picnic canceled? yes
  - b. Was the weather good? no
2. *If I had an envelope and a stamp, I would mail this letter right now.*
  - a. Do I have an envelope and a stamp right now? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Do I want to mail this letter right now? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Am I going to mail this letter right now? \_\_\_\_\_
3. *Ann would have made it to class on time this morning if the bus hadn't been late.*
  - a. Did Ann try to make it to class on time? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Did Ann make it to class on time? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Was the bus late? \_\_\_\_\_
4. *If the hotel had been built to withstand an earthquake, it would not have collapsed.*
  - a. Was the hotel built to withstand an earthquake? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Did the hotel collapse? \_\_\_\_\_

5. *If I were a carpenter, I would build my own house.*
  - a. Do I want to build my own house? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Am I going to build my own house? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Am I a carpenter? \_\_\_\_\_
6. *If I didn't have any friends, I would be lonely.*
  - a. Am I lonely? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Do I have friends? \_\_\_\_\_
7. *If Bob had asked me to keep the news a secret, I wouldn't have told anybody.*
  - a. Did I tell anybody the news? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Did Bob ask me to keep it a secret? \_\_\_\_\_
8. *If Ann and Jan, who are twins, dressed alike and had the same hairstyle, I wouldn't be able to tell them apart.*
  - a. Do Ann and Jan dress alike? \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Do they have the same hairstyle? \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Can I tell them apart? \_\_\_\_\_

## 20-1 OVERVIEW OF BASIC VERB FORMS USED IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

SITUATION	IF-CLAUSE	RESULT CLAUSE	EXAMPLES
True in the present/future	simple present	simple present <i>will + simple form</i>	If I <i>have</i> enough time, I <i>watch</i> TV every evening. If I <i>have</i> enough time, I <i>will watch</i> TV later on tonight.
Untrue in the present/future	simple past	<i>would + simple form</i>	If I <i>had</i> enough time, I <i>would watch</i> TV now or later on.
Untrue in the past	past perfect	<i>would have + past participle</i>	If I <i>had had</i> enough time, I <i>would have watched</i> TV yesterday.

### ☐ EXERCISE 2. Basic verb forms in conditional sentences. (Chart 20-1)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. SITUATION: *I usually write my parents a letter every week. That is a true fact. In other words:*

If I (*have*) have enough time, I (*write*) write my parents a letter every week.

2. SITUATION: *I may have enough time to write my parents a letter later tonight. I want to write them a letter tonight. Both of those things are true. In other words:*

If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time, I (write) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents a letter **later tonight**.

3. SITUATION: *I don't have enough time right now, so I won't write my parents a letter. I'll try to do it later. I want to write them, but the truth is that I just don't have enough time right now. In other words:*

If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time **right now**, I (write) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents a letter.

4. SITUATION: *I won't have enough time tonight, so I won't write my parents a letter. I'll try to do it tomorrow. I want to write them, but the truth is that I just won't have enough time. In other words:*

If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time **later tonight**, I (write) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents a letter.

5. SITUATION: *I wanted to write my parents a letter last night, but I didn't have enough time. In other words:*

If I (have) \_\_\_\_\_ enough time, I (write) \_\_\_\_\_ my parents a letter **last night**.

## 20-2 TRUE IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE

<p>(a) If I <i>don't eat</i> breakfast, I always <b>get</b> hungry during class.</p> <p>(b) Water <b>freezes</b> OR <b>will freeze</b> if the temperature reaches 32°F/0°C.</p> <p>(c) If I <i>don't eat</i> breakfast tomorrow morning, I <b>will get</b> hungry during class.</p> <p>(d) If it <i>rains</i>, we <b>should stay</b> home. If it <i>rains</i>, I <b>might decide</b> to stay home. If it <i>rains</i>, we <b>can't go</b>. If it <i>rains</i>, we're <b>going to stay</b> home.</p> <p>(e) If anyone <i>calls</i>, please <b>take</b> a message.</p>	<p>In conditional sentences that express true, factual ideas in the present/future, the <i>simple present</i> (not the simple future) is used in the <i>if</i>-clause.</p> <p>The result clause has various possible verb forms. A result clause verb can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the <i>simple present</i>, to express a habitual activity or situation, as in (a).</li> <li>2. either the <i>simple present</i> or the <i>simple future</i>, to express an established, predictable fact or general truth, as in (b).</li> <li>3. the <i>simple future</i>, to express a particular activity or situation in the future, as in (c).</li> <li>4. <i>modals</i> and <i>phrasal modals</i> such as <b>should</b>, <b>might</b>, <b>can</b>, <b>be going to</b>, as in (d).*</li> <li>5. an imperative verb, as in (e).</li> </ol>
<p>(f) If anyone <b>should call</b>, please take a message.</p>	<p>Sometimes <b>should</b> is used in an <i>if</i>-clause. It indicates a little more uncertainty than the use of the simple present, but basically the meaning of examples (e) and (f) is the same.</p>

\*See Chart 9-1, p. 151, for a list of modals and phrasal modals.

□ EXERCISE 3. True in the present or future. (Chart 20-2)

*Directions:* Answer the questions. Pay special attention to the verb forms in the result clauses. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

1. If it rains, what always happens?\*
2. If it rains tomorrow, what will happen?
3. If it should rain tomorrow, what will you do or not do?
4. If it's cold tomorrow, what are you going to wear to class?
5. Fish can't live out of water. If you take a fish out of water, what will happen? / If you take a fish out of water, what happens?
6. If I want to learn English faster, what should I do?
7. If you run up a hill, what does/will your heart do?\*\*\*
8. Tell me what to do, where to go, and what to expect if I visit your hometown as a tourist.

## 20-3 UNTRUE (CONTRARY TO FACT) IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE

<p>(a) If I <i>taught</i> this class, I <i>wouldn't give</i> tests.          (b) If he <i>were</i> here right now, he <i>would help</i> us.          (c) If I <i>were</i> you, I <i>would accept</i> their invitation.</p>	<p>In (a): In truth, I don't teach this class.          In (b): In truth, he is not here right now.          In (c): In truth, I am not you.          Note: <b>Were</b> is used for both singular and plural subjects.  <b>Was</b> (with <i>I, he, she, it</i>) is sometimes used in informal speech: <i>If I was you, I'd accept their invitation.</i></p>
<p>COMPARE          (d) If I had enough money, I <i>would buy</i> a car.          (e) If I had enough money, I <i>could buy</i> a car.</p>	<p>In (d): The speaker wants a car, but doesn't have enough money. <b>Would</b> expresses desired or predictable results.          In (e): The speaker is expressing one possible result. <b>Could</b> = <i>would be able to</i>. <b>Could</b> expresses possible options.</p>

□ EXERCISE 4. Present or future conditional sentences. (Charts 20-2 and 20-3)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. If I have enough apples, I (*bake*) \_\_\_\_\_ **will bake** \_\_\_\_\_ an apple pie this afternoon.
2. If I had enough apples, I (*bake*) \_\_\_\_\_ an apple pie this afternoon.
3. I will fix your bicycle if I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a screwdriver of the proper size.
4. I would fix your bicycle if I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a screwdriver of the proper size.
5. Sally always answers the phone if she (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in her office.
6. Sally would answer the phone if she (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ in her office right now.

\*In true conditional sentences that express a habitual activity or general truth, **if** is very close in meaning to **when** or **whenever**. These sentences have essentially the same meaning:

*If it rains, the streets get wet.*

*When it rains, the streets get wet.*

*Whenever it rains, the streets get wet.*

\*\*\*In this sentence, **you** is an impersonal pronoun. Begin the response to this question with "If you run . . ."

7. I (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ a student in this class if English (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ my native language.
8. Most people know that oil floats on water. If you pour oil on water, it (*float*) \_\_\_\_\_.
9. If there (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ no oxygen on earth, life as we know it (*exist, not*) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. My evening newspaper has been late every day this week. If the paper (*arrive, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ on time today, I'm going to cancel my subscription.
11. If I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a bird, I (*want, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to live my whole life in a cage.
12. How old (*human beings, live*) \_\_\_\_\_ to be if all diseases in the world (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ completely eradicated?
13. If you boil water, it (*disappear*) \_\_\_\_\_ into the atmosphere as vapor.
14. If people (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ paws instead of hands with fingers and opposable thumbs, the machines we use in everyday life (*have to*) \_\_\_\_\_ be constructed very differently. We (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ able to turn knobs, push small buttons, or hold tools and utensils securely.



☐ **EXERCISE 5. Activity: present or future untrue conditions. (Chart 20-3)**

*Directions:* In small groups or as a class, discuss the questions.

Under what conditions, if any, would you . . .

1. exceed the speed limit while driving?
2. lie to your best friend?
3. disobey an order from your boss?
4. steal food?
5. carry a friend on your back for a long distance?
6. not pay your rent?
7. (*Make up other conditions for your classmates to discuss.*)

□ EXERCISE 6. Activity: present conditionals. (Chart 20-3)

*Directions:* Use the statistics in **PART I** to answer the question in **PART II**. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

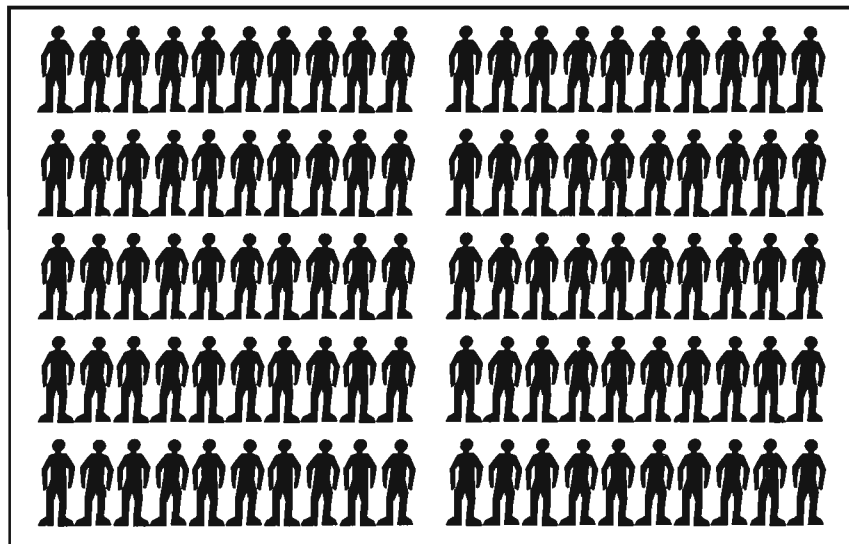
**PART I. POPULATION STATISTICS**

1. 51% of the world's population is female.
2. 57% of the people in the world are from Asia, the Middle East, and the South Pacific.
3. 21% are Europeans.
4. 14% are from the Western Hemisphere.
5. 8% are from Africa.
6. 50% of the world's population suffers from malnutrition.
7. 30% of the world's population is illiterate. 60% of the people who are illiterate are women.
8. 1% of the world's population has a college education.
9. 6% of the people in the world own half of the world's wealth.
10. One person in three is below 15 years of age. One person in ten is over 65 years old.

**PART II. QUESTION**

If there were only one village on earth and it had exactly 100 people, who would it consist of? Assuming that the village would reflect global population statistics, describe the people in this imaginary village. Use the illustration to point out the number of people who fit each description you make.

→ *If there were only one village on earth and it had exactly 100 people, 51 of them would be women and 49 of them would be men. More than half of the people in the village (57 of them) would . . . (continue describing the village).*



A village of 100 people

## 20-4 UNTRUE (CONTRARY TO FACT) IN THE PAST

<p>(a) If you <i>had told</i> me about the problem, I <i>would have helped</i> you.</p> <p>(b) If they <i>had studied</i>, they <i>would have passed</i> the exam.</p> <p>(c) If I <i>hadn't slipped</i> on the stairs, I <i>wouldn't have broken</i> my arm.</p>	<p>In (a): In truth, you did not tell me about it.</p> <p>In (b): In truth, they did not study. Therefore, they failed the exam.</p> <p>In (c): In truth, I slipped on the stairs. I broke my arm.</p> <p>Note: The auxiliary verbs are almost always contracted in speech. "If you'd told me, I would've helped you (OR I'd've helped you)."*</p>
<p>COMPARE</p> <p>(d) If I had had enough money, I <i>would have bought</i> a car.</p> <p>(e) If I had had enough money, I <i>could have bought</i> a car.</p>	<p>In (d): <i>would</i> expresses a desired or predictable result.</p> <p>In (e): <i>could</i> expresses a possible option; <i>could have bought</i> = <i>would have been able to buy</i>.</p>

\*In casual, informal speech, some native speakers sometimes use *would have* in an *if*-clause: *If you would've told me about the problem, I would've helped you*. This verb form usage is generally considered not to be grammatically correct standard English, but it occurs fairly commonly.

### □ EXERCISE 7. Conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-4)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

- If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I will go with you.
- If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I would go with you.
- If I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ enough money, I would have gone with you.
- If the weather is nice tomorrow, we (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.
- If the weather were nice today, we (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.
- If the weather had been nice yesterday, we (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo.
- If Sally (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ at home tomorrow, I am going to visit her.
- Jim isn't home right now. If he (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ at home right now, I (*visit*) \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- Linda wasn't at home yesterday. If she (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ at home yesterday, I (*visit*) \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- A: Shh! Your father is taking a nap. Uh-oh. You woke him up.  
B: Gee, I'm sorry, Mom. If I (*realize*) \_\_\_\_\_ he was sleeping, I (*make, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise when I came in. But how was I supposed to know?

11. Last night Alex ruined his sweater when he washed it. If he (*read*)

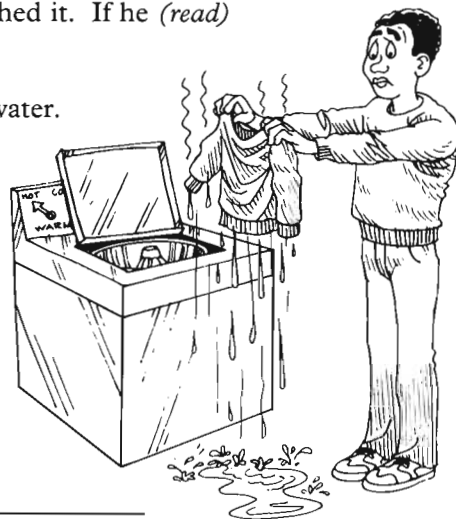
\_\_\_\_\_ the label, he (*wash, not*)  
\_\_\_\_\_ it in hot water.

12. A: Ever since I broke my foot, I haven't been able to get down to the basement to wash my clothes.

B: Why didn't you say something? I (*come*)  
\_\_\_\_\_ over and  
(*wash*) \_\_\_\_\_ them for you  
if you (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ me.

A: I know you (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_  
right away if I (*call*) \_\_\_\_\_ you. I guess  
I didn't want to bother you.

B: Nonsense! What are good neighbors for?



#### ☐ EXERCISE 8. Untrue in the past. (Chart 20-4)

*Directions:* Work in pairs.

Speaker A: Your book is open. Give the cue.

Speaker B: Your book is closed. Begin your response with "But if I had known . . ."

*Example:*

SPEAKER A (*book open*): There was a test yesterday. You didn't know that, so you didn't study.

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): But if I had known (that there was a test yesterday), I would have studied.

1. Your friend was in the hospital. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit her.
2. I've never met your friend. You didn't know that, so you didn't introduce me.
3. There was a meeting last night. You didn't know that, so you didn't go.
4. Your friend's parents are in town. You didn't know that, so you didn't invite them to dinner.

*Switch roles.*

5. I wanted to go to the soccer game. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy a ticket for me.
6. I was at home last night. You didn't know that, so you didn't visit me.
7. Your sister wanted a gold necklace for her birthday. You didn't know that, so you didn't buy her one.
8. I had a problem. You didn't know that, so you didn't offer to help.



□ EXERCISE 9. Untrue conditionals. (Charts 20-3 and 20-4)

Directions: Change the statements into conditional sentences.

1. Roberto came, so I wasn't disappointed. But . . .  
→ *But if he hadn't come, I would have been disappointed.*
2. There are so many bugs in the room because there isn't a screen on the window. But . . .
3. I didn't buy a bicycle because I didn't have enough money. But . . .
4. I won't buy a bicycle because I don't have enough money. But . . .
5. You got into so much trouble because you didn't listen to me. But . . .
6. The woman didn't die because she received immediate medical attention. But . . .
7. Nadia didn't pass the entrance examination, so she wasn't admitted to the university. But . . .
8. We ran out of gas because we didn't stop at the service station. But . . .



□ EXERCISE 10. Untrue conditional sentences. (Charts 20-3 and 20-4)

Directions: Make an *if*-clause from the given information and then supply a result clause using your own words.

Examples: I wasn't late to work yesterday.

→ *If I had been late to work yesterday, I would have missed the regular morning meeting.*

Tom asked my permission before he took my bicycle.

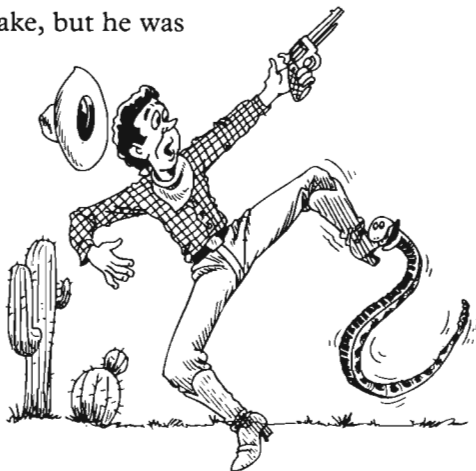
→ *If Tom hadn't asked my permission before he took my bicycle, I would have been angry.*

1. I wasn't absent from class yesterday.
2. I don't have enough energy today.
3. Ocean water is salty.
4. Our teacher likes his/her job.
5. People don't have wings.
6. You didn't ask for my opinion.
7. Water is heavier than air.
8. Most nations support world trade agreements.

□ EXERCISE 11. Review: conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-4)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

1. You should tell your father exactly what happened. If I *(be)* \_\_\_\_\_ you, I *(tell)* \_\_\_\_\_ him the truth as soon as possible.
2. If I *(have)* \_\_\_\_\_ my camera with me yesterday, I *(take)* \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of Alex standing on his head.
3. I'm almost ready to plant my garden. I have a lot of seeds. Maybe I have more than I need. If I *(have)* \_\_\_\_\_ more seeds than I need, I *(give)* \_\_\_\_\_ some to my neighbor.
4. George has only two pairs of socks. If he *(have)* \_\_\_\_\_ more than two pairs of socks, he *(have to, not)* \_\_\_\_\_ wash his socks so often.
5. The cowboy pulled his gun to shoot at the rattlesnake, but he was too late. If he *(be)* \_\_\_\_\_ quicker to pull the trigger, the snake *(bite, not)* \_\_\_\_\_ him on the foot. It's a good thing he was wearing heavy leather boots.
6. What *(we, use)* \_\_\_\_\_ to look at ourselves when we comb our hair if we *(have, not)* \_\_\_\_\_ mirrors?
7. It's been a long drought. It hasn't rained for over a month. If it *(rain, not)* \_\_\_\_\_ soon, a lot of crops *(die)* \_\_\_\_\_. If the crops *(die)* \_\_\_\_\_, many people *(go)* \_\_\_\_\_ hungry this coming winter.
8. According to one scientific theory, an asteroid collided with the earth millions of years ago, causing great changes in the earth's climate. Some scientists believe that if this asteroid *(collide, not)* \_\_\_\_\_ with the earth, the dinosaurs *(become, not)* \_\_\_\_\_ extinct. Can you imagine what the world *(be)* \_\_\_\_\_ like today if dinosaurs *(exist, still)* \_\_\_\_\_ ? Do you think it *(be)* \_\_\_\_\_ possible for dinosaurs and human beings to coexist on the same planet?



□ EXERCISE 12. Untrue conditionals. (Charts 20-3 and 20-4)

*Directions:* Make a true statement about the given topic. Then make a contrary-to-fact conditional sentence about that statement. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

*Examples:* yourself

→ *I am twenty years old. If I were seventy years old, I would already have lived most of my life.*

ice

→ *Ice doesn't sink. If the polar ice caps sank, the level of the oceans would rise and flood coastal cities.*

*Topics:*

- |                 |                              |                                |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. yourself     | 5. peace                     | 9. a famous person             |
| 2. fire         | 6. your activities right now | 10. your activities last night |
| 3. space travel | 7. air                       | 11. dinosaurs                  |
| 4. vegetables   | 8. a member of this class    | 12. a member of your family    |

□ EXERCISE 13. Conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-4)

*Directions:* Complete each sentence with an appropriate auxiliary verb.

1. I don't have a pen, but if I did, I would lend it to you.
2. He is busy right now, but if he weren't, he would help us.
3. I didn't vote in the last election, but if I had, I would have voted for Senator Anderson.
4. I don't have enough money, but if I \_\_\_\_\_, I would buy that book.
5. The weather is cold today, but if it \_\_\_\_\_, I would go swimming.
6. She didn't come, but if she \_\_\_\_\_, she would have met my brother.
7. I'm not a good cook, but if I \_\_\_\_\_, I would make all of my own meals.
8. I have to go to class this afternoon, but if I \_\_\_\_\_, I would go downtown with you.
9. He didn't go to a doctor, but if he \_\_\_\_\_, the cut on his hand wouldn't have gotten infected.
10. I always pay my bills. If I \_\_\_\_\_, I would get in a lot of trouble.
11. Helium is lighter than air. If it \_\_\_\_\_, a helium-filled balloon wouldn't float upward.
12. I called my husband to tell him I would be late. If I \_\_\_\_\_, he would have gotten worried about me.

□ EXERCISE 14. Conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-4)

Directions: Work in pairs.

Speaker A: Your book is open. Ask the questions.

Speaker B: Your book is closed. Begin your answers with "No, but . . . ."

Example:

SPEAKER A (*book open*): Do you have a dollar?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): No, but if I did (No, but if I had a dollar), I would lend it to you.

Switch roles.

- |                                                                 |                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Are you rich?                                                | 10. Are you tired?                                            |
| 2. Do you have a car?                                           | 11. Are you at home right now?                                |
| 3. Are you a bird?                                              | 12. Are you married/single?                                   |
| 4. Are you in ( <i>student's country/</i><br><i>hometown</i> )? | 13. Do you speak ( <i>another language</i> )?                 |
| 5. Do you live in a hotel?                                      | 14. Is the weather hot/cold today?                            |
| 6. Are you the teacher of this class?                           | 15. Are you hungry?                                           |
| 7. Do you have your own airplane?                               | 16. Do you live in ( <i>a different city</i> )?               |
| 8. Did you watch TV last night?                                 | 17. Did we eat dinner together last night?                    |
| 9. Did you grow up in ( <i>another country</i> )?               | 18. Did you forget to bring your grammar book to class today? |

## 20-5 USING PROGRESSIVE VERB FORMS IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Notice the use of progressive verb forms in these examples. Even in conditional sentences, progressive verb forms are used in progressive situations. (See Chart 1-2, p. 3, for a discussion of progressive verbs.)

- |                  |                                                                                             |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) TRUE:        | It <b>is raining</b> right now, so I <b>will not go</b> for a walk.                         |
| (b) CONDITIONAL: | If it <b>were not raining</b> right now, I <b>would go</b> for a walk.                      |
| (c) TRUE:        | I <b>am not living</b> in Chile. I <b>am not working</b> at a bank.                         |
| (d) CONDITIONAL: | If I <b>were living</b> in Chile, I <b>would be working</b> at a bank.                      |
| (e) TRUE:        | It <b>was raining</b> yesterday afternoon, so I <b>did not go</b> for a walk.               |
| (f) CONDITIONAL: | If it <b>had not been raining</b> , I <b>would have gone</b> for a walk.                    |
| (g) TRUE:        | I <b>was not living</b> in Chile last year. I <b>was not working</b> at a bank.             |
| (h) CONDITIONAL: | If I <b>had been living</b> in Chile last year, I <b>would have been working</b> at a bank. |

□ EXERCISE 15. Using progressive verb forms in conditional sentences. (Chart 20-5)

Directions: Change the statements into conditional sentences.

- It is snowing, so I won't go with you. But . . . .  
→ *But if it weren't snowing, I would go with you.*
- The child is crying because his mother isn't here. But . . . .
- You weren't listening, so you didn't understand the directions. But . . . .
- Joe got a ticket because he was driving too fast. But . . . .

5. I was listening to the radio, so I heard the news bulletin. But . . . .
6. Grandpa is not wearing his hearing aid because it's broken. But . . . .
7. You were sleeping, so I didn't tell you the news as soon as I heard it. But . . . .
8. I'm enjoying myself, so I won't leave. But . . . .

## 20-6 USING "MIXED TIME" IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Frequently the time in the *if*-clause and the time in the result clause are different: one clause may be in the present and the other in the past. Notice that past and present times are mixed in these sentences.

- |                  |                                                                                                            |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) TRUE:        | I <b>did not eat</b> breakfast several hours ago, so I <b>am</b> hungry now.                               |
| (b) CONDITIONAL: | If I <b>had eaten</b> breakfast several hours ago, I <b>would not be</b> hungry now.<br>(past) (present)   |
| (c) TRUE:        | He <b>is not</b> a good student. He <b>did not study</b> for the test yesterday.                           |
| (d) CONDITIONAL: | If he <b>were</b> a good student, he <b>would have studied</b> for the test yesterday.<br>(present) (past) |

### □ EXERCISE 16. Using "mixed time" in conditional sentences. (Chart 20-6)

*Directions:* Change the statements into conditional sentences.

1. I'm hungry now because I didn't eat dinner. But . . . .  
→ *But if I'd eaten dinner, I wouldn't be hungry now.*
2. The room is full of flies because you left the door open. But . . . .
3. You are tired this morning because you didn't go to bed at a reasonable hour last night. But . . . .
4. I didn't finish my report yesterday, so I can't begin a new project today. But . . . .
5. Anita is sick because she didn't follow the doctor's orders. But . . . .
6. I'm not you, so I didn't tell him the truth. But . . . .
7. I don't know anything about plumbing, so I didn't fix the leak in the sink myself. But . . . .
8. I received a good job offer from the oil company, so I won't seriously consider taking the job with the electronics firm. But . . . .

## 20-7 OMITTING IF

- (a) **Were I** you, I wouldn't do that.
- (b) **Had I known**, I would have told you.
- (c) **Should anyone call**, please take a message.

With **were**, **had** (past perfect), and **should**, sometimes **if** is omitted and the subject and verb are inverted.

In (a): **Were I you** = *if I were you*.

In (b): **Had I known** = *if I had known*.

In (c): **Should anyone call** = *if anyone should call*.

## □ EXERCISE 17. Omitting IF. (Chart 20-7)

*Directions:* Create sentences with the same meaning by omitting **if**.

1. If you should need more money, go to the bank before six o'clock.  
→ *Should you need more money, go to the bank before six o'clock.*
2. If I were you, I wouldn't do that.
3. If they had realized the danger, they would have done it differently.
4. If I were your teacher, I would insist you do better work.
5. If you should change your mind, please let me know immediately.
6. She would have gotten the job if she had been better prepared.
7. Your boss sounds like a real tyrant. If I were you, I would look for another job.
8. I'll be out of the country until June 12. If you should need to reach me, I'll be at the Hilton Hotel in Seoul.
9. The artists and creative thinkers throughout the history of the world have changed all of our lives. If they had not dared to be different, the history of civilization would have to be rewritten.
10. If there should be a global nuclear war, life on earth as we know it would end forever.

## 20-8 IMPLIED CONDITIONS

(a) I <b>would have gone</b> with you, but I <b>had to study</b> . (b) I never <b>would have succeeded</b> without your help.	Often the <i>if</i> -clause is implied, not stated. Conditional verbs are still used in the result clause. In (a): the implied condition = <i>if I hadn't had to study</i> . In (b): the implied condition = <i>if you hadn't helped me</i> .
(c) She ran; <i>otherwise</i> , she <b>would have missed</b> her bus.	Conditional verbs are frequently used following <b>otherwise</b> . In (c), the implied <i>if</i> -clause = <i>if she had not run</i> .

## □ EXERCISE 18. Implied conditions. (Chart 20-8)

*Directions:* Identify the implied conditions by creating sentences using *if*-clauses.

1. I would have visited you, but I didn't know that you were at home.  
→ *I would have visited you if I had known you were at home.*
2. It wouldn't have been a good meeting without Rosa.  
→ *It wouldn't have been a good meeting if Rosa hadn't been there.*
3. I would have answered the phone, but I didn't hear it ring.
4. I couldn't have finished the work without your help.
5. I like to travel. I would have gone to Nepal last summer, but I didn't have enough money.
6. I stepped on the brakes. Otherwise, I would have hit the child on the bicycle.
7. Olga turned down the volume on the tape player. Otherwise, the neighbors probably would have called to complain about the noise.
8. Tarek would have finished his education, but he had to quit school and find a job in order to support his family.

□ EXERCISE 19. Implied conditions. (Chart 20-8)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with your own words.

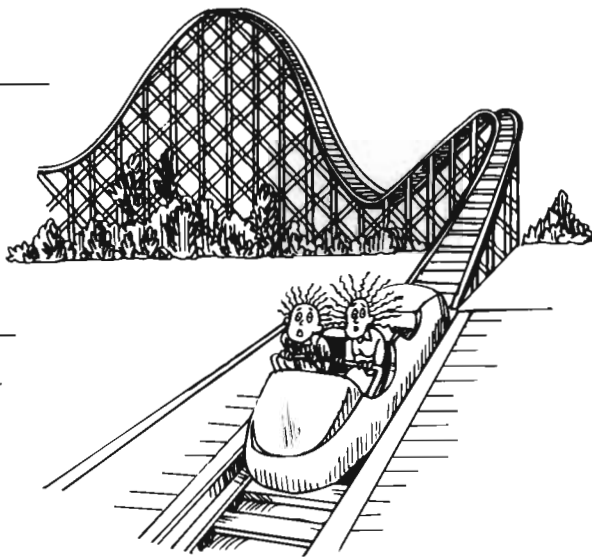
1. I would have . . . , but I didn't have enough time.
2. I couldn't have . . . without my parents' help.
3. I would . . . , but I don't have enough money.
4. I ran out of time. Otherwise, I would have . . . .
5. I could . . . , but I don't want to.
6. I would have . . . , but I didn't know about it.
7. Without water, all life on earth would . . . .
8. I set my alarm for six every day. Otherwise, I would . . . .
9. I set my alarm for six this morning. Otherwise, I would have . . . .
10. I would have . . . , but I didn't . . . .

□ EXERCISE 20. Review: conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-8)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Some of the verbs are passive.

1. If I could speak Japanese, I (*spend*) \_\_\_\_\_ next year studying in Japan.
2. Had I known Mr. Jung was in the hospital, I (*send*) \_\_\_\_\_ him a note and some flowers.
3. We will move into our new house next month if it (*complete*) \_\_\_\_\_ by then.
4. It's too bad that it's snowing. If it (*snow, not*) \_\_\_\_\_, we could go for a drive.
5. I was very tired. Otherwise, I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ to the party with you last night.
6. I'm glad I have so many friends and such a wonderful family. Life without friends or family (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ lonely for me.
7. My grandfather is no longer alive, but if he (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_, I'm sure he (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ proud of me.
8. If you (*sleep, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ last night when we arrived, I would have asked you to go with us, but I didn't want to wake you up.
9. Bill has such a bad memory that he (*forget*) \_\_\_\_\_ his head if it (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ attached to his body.

10. According to one report, the average hen lays 247 eggs a year, and the average person eats 255 eggs a year. If hens (*outnumber, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ people, the average person (*eat, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ 255 eggs a year.
11. A: What would you be doing right now if you (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ in class?  
B: I (*sleep*) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. A: Boy, is it ever hot today!  
B: You said it! If there (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ only a breeze, it (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ quite so unbearable.
13. A: Why isn't Peggy Anderson in class today?  
B: I don't know, but I'm sure she (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ absent unless \* she (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a good reason.
14. A: Hi. Sorry I'm late.  
B: That's okay.  
A: I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ here sooner, but I had car trouble.
15. A: Want to ride on the roller coaster?  
B: No way! I (*ride, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ on the roller coaster even if you paid me a million dollars!
16. A: Hi, Pat. Come on in.  
B: Oh, I didn't know you had company.  
I (*come, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ if (*I, know*) \_\_\_\_\_ someone was here.  
A: That's okay. Come in and let me introduce you to my friends.
17. A: Are you coming to the party?  
B: I don't think so, but if I change my mind, I (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ you.



□ EXERCISE 21. Review: conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-8)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences. Add commas where necessary.

1. If it hadn't rained . . . .
2. If it weren't raining . . . .
3. You would have passed the test had . . . .

\**unless* = *if not* (See Chart 17-8, p. 370.)



4. It's a good thing we took a map with us. Otherwise . . . .
5. Without electricity modern life . . . .
6. If you hadn't reminded me about the meeting tonight . . . .
7. Should you need any help . . . .
8. If I could choose any profession I wanted . . . .
9. If I were at home right now . . . .
10. Without your help yesterday . . . .
11. Were I you . . . .
12. What would you do if . . . .
13. If I had the chance to live my childhood over again . . . .
14. Had I known . . . .
15. Can you imagine what life would be like if . . . .

□ EXERCISE 22. Activity: conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-8)

*Directions:* Explain what you would do in these situations. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

*Example:*

SPEAKER A (*book open*): Suppose the student sitting next to you drops her pen. What would you do?

SPEAKER B (*book closed*): I would pick it up for her.

1. Suppose (pretend) there is a fire in this building right now. What would you do?
2. Suppose there is a fire in your room or apartment or house. You have time to save only one thing. What would you save?
3. Suppose you go to the bank to cash a check for (twenty dollars). The bank teller cashes your check and you leave, but when you count the money, you find she gave you (thirty dollars) instead of (twenty). What would you do?
4. Same situation, but she gave you only (fifteen dollars) instead of (twenty).
5. John was cheating during an examination. Suppose you were the teacher and you saw him. What would you have done?
6. You are at a party. A man starts talking to you, but he is speaking so fast that you can't catch what he is saying. What would you do?
7. Late at night you're driving your car down a deserted street. You're all alone. In an attempt to avoid a dog in the road, you swerve and hit a parked car. You know that no one saw you. What would you do?
8. ( . . . ) goes to a friend's house for dinner. Her/His friend serves a dish that ( . . . ) can't stand, doesn't like at all. What if you were ( . . . )?
9. My friend borrowed (ten dollars) from me and told me he would repay it in a couple of days, but it's been three weeks. I think he has forgotten about it. I really need the money, but I don't want to ask him for it. Give me some advice.
10. John was driving over the speed limit. A police car began to chase him, with lights flashing. John stepped on the accelerator and tried to escape the police car. Put yourself in his position.
11. Suppose you are walking down the street at night all by yourself. A man suddenly appears in front of you. He has a gun. He says, "Give me your money!" Would you try to take his gun away?

12. Suppose you go to (Chicago) to visit a friend. You have never been there before. Your friend said he would meet you at the airport, but he's not there. You wait a long time, but he never shows up. You try to call him, but nobody answers the phone. Now what?

□ EXERCISE 23. Activity: conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-8)

*Directions:* Discuss the situations. Use the given information to make conditional sentences.

*Example:*

Jan is working for a law firm, but she has been trying to find a different job for a long time. She doesn't like her job at the law firm. Recently she was offered a job with a computer company closer to her home. She wanted to accept it, but the salary was too low.

→ *If Jan liked her job at the law firm, she wouldn't be trying to find a different job.*

→ *Jan would have accepted the job at the computer company if the salary hadn't been too low.*

→ Etc.

1. Jim: Why don't we go to the ball game after work tonight?  
Ron: I'd like to, but I can't.  
Jim: Why not?  
Ron: I have a dinner meeting with a client.  
Jim: Well, maybe some other time.
2. Tommy had a pet mouse. He took it to school. His friend Jimmy put the mouse in the teacher's desk drawer. When the teacher found the mouse, she jumped in surprise and tried to kill it with a book. Tommy ran to the front of the room and saved his pet mouse. Tommy and Jimmy got into a lot of trouble with their teacher.



3. Ivan's axe was broken, and he wanted to borrow his neighbor Dan's axe so that he could chop some wood. Then Ivan remembered that he had already borrowed Dan's saw and had never returned it. He has since lost the saw, and he's too embarrassed to tell Dan. Because of that, Ivan decided not to ask Dan for his axe.

□ EXERCISE 24. Activity: conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-8)

Directions: Discuss and/or write about one or more of the topics.

1. If, beginning tomorrow, you had a two-week holiday and unlimited funds, what would you do? Why?
2. If you had to teach your language to a person who knew nothing at all about your language, how would you begin? What would you do so that this person could learn your language as quickly and easily as possible?
3. If you were Philosopher-King of the world, how would you govern? What would you do? What changes would you make? (A "Philosopher-King" may be defined as a person who has ideal wisdom and unlimited power to shape the world as s/he wishes.)
4. Suppose you had only one year to live. What would you do?
5. Describe your activities if you were in some other place (in this country or in the world) at present. Describe your probable activities today, yesterday, and tomorrow. Include the activities of other people you would be with if you were in that place.

## 20-9 USING AS IF/AS THOUGH

- (a) It looks **like** rain.  
 (b) It looks **as if** it is going to rain.  
 (c) It looks **as though** it is going to rain.  
 (d) It looks **like** it is going to rain. (informal)

Notice in (a): **like** is followed by a noun object.  
 Notice in (b) and (c): **as if** and **as though** are followed by a clause.  
 Notice in (d): **like** is followed by a clause. This use of **like** is common in informal English, but is not generally considered appropriate in formal English; **as if** or **as though** is preferred.  
 (a), (b), (c), and (d) all have the same meaning.

"TRUE" STATEMENT (FACT)	VERB FORM AFTER AS IF/AS THOUGH	Usually the idea following <b>as if/as though</b> is "untrue." In this case, verb usage is similar to that in conditional sentences.
(e) He <b>is not</b> a child. (f) She <b>did not take</b> a shower with her clothes on. (g) He <b>has met</b> her. (h) She <b>will be</b> here.	She talked to him <b>as if</b> he <b>were</b> a child. When she came in from the rainstorm, she looked <b>as if</b> she <b>had taken</b> a shower with her clothes on. He acted <b>as though</b> he <b>had never met</b> her. She spoke <b>as if</b> she <b>wouldn't be</b> here.	

□ EXERCISE 25. Using AS IF/AS THOUGH. (Chart 20-9)

Directions: Using the given idea, complete each sentence with **as if/as though**.

1. *I wasn't run over by a ten-ton truck.*

I feel terrible. I feel as if (as though) I had been run over by a ten-ton truck.

2. *English is not her native tongue.*

She speaks English \_\_\_\_\_

3. *You didn't see a ghost.*

What's the matter? You look \_\_\_\_\_

4. *His animals aren't people.*

I know a farmer who talks to his animals

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. *His father is not a general in the army.*

Sometimes his father gives orders \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. *I didn't climb Mt. Everest.*

When I reached the fourth floor, I was

winded. I felt \_\_\_\_\_

instead of just three flights of stairs.

7. *He does have a brain in his head.*

Sometimes he acts \_\_\_\_\_

8. *We haven't known each other all of our lives.*

We became good friends almost immediately. After talking to each other for only a short time, we felt \_\_\_\_\_

9. *A giant bulldozer didn't drive down Main Street.*

After the tornado, the town looked \_\_\_\_\_

10. *I don't have wings and can't fly.*

I was so happy that I felt \_\_\_\_\_

11. *The child won't burst.*

The child was so excited that he looked \_\_\_\_\_

12. NOTE: The following sentiments were expressed by Helen Keller, a woman who was both blind and deaf but who learned to speak and to read (Braille\*). Complete these sentences.

Use your eyes as if tomorrow you \_\_\_\_\_ become blind. Hear the music of voices, the song of a bird, as if you \_\_\_\_\_ become deaf tomorrow. Touch each object as if tomorrow you \_\_\_\_\_ never be able to feel anything again. Smell the perfume of the flowers and taste with true enjoyment each bite of food as if tomorrow you \_\_\_\_\_ never be able to smell and taste again.



\_\_\_\_\_

\*A system of writing for the blind devised by the Frenchman Louis Braille. Blind people read Braille by placing the tips of their fingers on raised dots that represent letters, punctuation, etc.

## 20-10 VERB FORMS FOLLOWING WISH

**Wish** is used when the speaker wants reality to be different, to be exactly the opposite.

	"TRUE" STATEMENT	VERB FORM FOLLOWING WISH	<b>Wish</b> is followed by a noun clause. (See Chart 12-5, p. 248.) Past verb forms, similar to those in conditional sentences, are used in the noun clause. For example, in (a): <b>would</b> , the past form of <b>will</b> , is used to make a wish about the future. In (d): the simple past ( <b>knew</b> ) is used to make a wish about the present. In (g): the past perfect ( <b>had come</b> ) is used to make a wish about the past.
A wish about the future	(a) She <b>will not tell</b> me. (b) He <b>isn't going to be</b> here. (c) She <b>can't come</b> tomorrow.	I <b>wish</b> (that) she <b>would tell</b> me. I <b>wish</b> he <b>were going to be</b> here. I <b>wish</b> she <b>could come</b> tomorrow.	
A wish about the present	(d) I <b>don't know</b> French. (e) It <b>is raining</b> right now. (f) I <b>can't speak</b> Japanese.	I <b>wish</b> I <b>knew</b> French. I <b>wish</b> it <b>weren't raining</b> right now. I <b>wish</b> I <b>could speak</b> Japanese.	
A wish about the past	(g) John <b>didn't come</b> . (h) Mary <b>couldn't come</b> .	I <b>wish</b> John <b>had come</b> . I <b>wish</b> Mary <b>could have come</b> .	

\*Sometimes in very informal speaking: *I wish John would have come.*

### □ EXERCISE 26. Verb forms following WISH. (Chart 20-10)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with an appropriate verb form.

- Our classroom doesn't have any windows. I wish our classroom had windows.
- The sun isn't shining. I wish the sun \_\_\_\_\_ right now.
- I didn't go shopping. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ shopping.
- I don't know how to dance. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ how to dance.
- You didn't tell them about it. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ them about it.
- It's cold today. I'm not wearing a coat. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a coat.
- I don't have enough money to buy that book. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.
- Elena is tired because she went to bed late last night. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ to bed earlier last night.
- I can't go with you tomorrow, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
- My friend won't ever lend me his car. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ me his car for my date tomorrow night.
- Mrs. Takasawa isn't coming to dinner with us tonight. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ to dinner with us.

12. The teacher is going to give an exam tomorrow. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ us an exam tomorrow.
13. You can't meet my parents. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ them.
14. Khalid didn't come to the meeting. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting.
15. I am not lying on a beach in Hawaii. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ on a beach in Hawaii.

☐ EXERCISE 27. Activity: verb forms following WISH. (Chart 20-10)

*Directions:* Discuss the questions.

1. What is something you can't do, but you wish you could do?
2. What do you wish you were doing right now?
3. What is something you don't have but wish you had?
4. What is something that didn't happen yesterday, but that you wish had happened?
5. What is something that has never happened in your life, but that you wish would happen?
6. What is something that happened in your life, but that you wish had not happened?
7. What is something you have to do but wish you didn't have to do?
8. What is something that will not happen tomorrow, but that you wish would happen?
9. What is something you don't know but wish you knew?
10. What is something you were unable to do yesterday, but you wish you could have done?

☐ EXERCISE 28. Verb forms following WISH. (Chart 20-10)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with an appropriate auxiliary verb.

1. I'm not at home, but I wish I were.
2. I don't know her, but I wish I did.
3. I can't sing well, but I wish I could.
4. I didn't go, but I wish I had.
5. He won't talk about it, but I wish he would.
6. I didn't read that book, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I want to go, but I can't. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I don't have a bicycle, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
9. He didn't buy a ticket to the game, but he wishes he \_\_\_\_\_.
10. She can't speak English, but she wishes she \_\_\_\_\_.
11. It probably won't happen, but I wish it \_\_\_\_\_.
12. He isn't old enough to drive a car, but he wishes he \_\_\_\_\_.

13. They didn't go to the movie, but they wish they \_\_\_\_\_.
14. I don't have a driver's license, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.
15. I'm not living in an apartment, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.

## 20-11 USING WOULD TO MAKE WISHES ABOUT THE FUTURE

<p>(a) It is raining. I <i>wish</i> it <b>would stop</b>. (<i>I want it to stop raining.</i>)</p> <p>(b) I'm expecting a call. I <i>wish</i> the phone <b>would ring</b>. (<i>I want the phone to ring.</i>)</p>	<p><b>Would</b> is usually used to indicate that the speaker wants something to happen or someone other than the speaker to do something in the future. The wish may or may not come true (be realized).</p>
<p>(c) It's going to be a good party. I <i>wish</i> you <b>would come</b>.</p> <p>(d) We're going to be late. I <i>wish</i> you <b>would hurry</b>.</p>	<p>In (c) and (d): <b>I wish you would . . .</b> is often used to make a request.</p>

### □ EXERCISE 29. Using WOULD to make wishes. (Chart 20-10 and 20-11)

*Directions:* Use the given information to answer the questions.

*Example:*

TOM: *Why are you watching the telephone?*

SUE: *I'm waiting to hear from Sam. I want him to call me. I need to talk to him right now. We had an argument. I need to make sure everything's okay.*

TOM: *Watching the phone won't make it ring, you know.*

(a) What does Sue want to happen in the near future? (Use *wish* + **would**.)

→ *She wishes the phone **would** ring.*

(b) What else does Sue wish?

→ *She wishes Sam would call her. She wishes she could talk to Sam right now. She probably wishes she and Sam hadn't had an argument.*

1. RITA: *It's raining. I want to go for a walk, but not in the rain.*

YOKO: *I want the rain to stop, too.*

(a) What does Rita want to happen in the near future? (Use *wish* + **would**.)

(b) What does Yoko wish?

2. ANNA: *Can't you come to the concert? Please change your mind. I'd really like you to come.*

YOKO: *No, I can't. I have to work.*

(a) What does Anna want Yoko to do? (Use *wish* + **would**.)

(b) What else does Anna wish?

3. BOB'S MOTHER: *Do you really like how you look with a beard?*

BOB: *Yes.*

BOB'S MOTHER: *Don't you want to shave it off?*

BOB: *Nope.*

(a) What does Bob's mother want Bob to do? (Use *wish* + **would**.)

(b) What does Bob probably wish?

4. *Helen is a neat and orderly person. Judy, her roommate, is messy. Judy never picks up after herself. She leaves dirty dishes in the sink. She drops her clothes all over the apartment. She clutters the apartment with her stuff everywhere. She never makes her bed. Helen nags Judy to pick up after herself.*

- (a) What does Helen want Judy to do? (Use *wish* + *would*.)  
(b) What does Judy probably wish?

□ EXERCISE 30. Using WISH. (Charts 20-10 and 20-11)

*Directions:* Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. We need some help. I wish Alfred (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ here now. If he (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_, we could finish this work very quickly.
2. We had a good time in Houston over vacation. I wish you (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ with us. If you (*come*) \_\_\_\_\_ with us, you (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ a good time.
3. I wish it (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ so cold today. If it (*be, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ so cold, I (*go*) \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.
4. I missed part of the lecture because I was daydreaming, and now my notes are incomplete. I wish I (*pay*) \_\_\_\_\_ more attention to the lecturer.
5. A: Did you study for that test?  
B: No, but now I wish I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_ because I flunked it.
6. A: Is the noise from the TV in the next apartment bothering you?  
B: Yes. I'm trying to study. I wish he (*turn*) \_\_\_\_\_ it down.
7. A: What a beautiful day! I wish I (*lie*) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sun by a swimming pool instead of sitting in a classroom.  
B: I wish I (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere but here!
8. A: I wish we (*have, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to go to work today.  
B: So do I. I wish it (*be*) \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday.
9. A: He couldn't have said that! That's impossible. You must have misunderstood him.  
B: I only wish I (*have*) \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm sure I heard him correctly.
10. Alice doesn't like her job as a nurse. She wishes she (*go, not*) \_\_\_\_\_ to nursing school.
11. A: I know that something's bothering you. I wish you (*tell*) \_\_\_\_\_ me what it is. Maybe I can help.  
B: I appreciate it, but I can't discuss it now.



12. A: My feet are killing me! I wish I (*wear*) \_\_\_\_\_ more comfortable shoes.

B: Yeah, me too. I wish I (*know*) \_\_\_\_\_ that we were going to have to walk this much.

□ EXERCISE 31. Using WISH. (Charts 20-10 and 20-11)

*Directions:* Answer the questions. Use **wish**. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

1. Where do you wish you were right now? What do you wish you were doing?
2. Are you pleased with the weather today, or do you wish it were different?
3. Look around this room. What do you wish were different?
4. Is there anything you wish were different about the place you are living?
5. What do you wish were different about this city/town?
6. What do you wish were different about this country?
7. What do you wish were different about a student's life? about a worker's life?
8. Where do you wish you could go on your next vacation?
9. Your friend gave you his phone number, but you didn't write it down because you thought you would remember it. Now you have forgotten the number. What do you wish?
10. ( . . . ) kept all of his money in his wallet instead of putting it in the bank. Then he lost his wallet. What does he probably wish?
11. You didn't eat breakfast/lunch/dinner before you came to class. Now you are hungry. What do you wish?
12. ( . . . ) stayed up very late last night. Today she is tired and sleepy. What does she probably wish?

□ EXERCISE 32. Using WISH. (Charts 20-10 and 20-11)

*Directions:* Using the given ideas, create sentences with **wish**. Add something that explains why you are making that wish.

*Examples:* be different

→ *I wish my name were different. I've never liked having "Daffodil" as my first name.*

go to the moon

→ *I wish I could go to the moon for a vacation. It would be fun to be able to leap long distances in the moon's lighter gravity.*

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|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. be different                           | 6. travel by instant teleportation |
| 2. know several world leaders personally  | 7. remember everything I read      |
| 3. speak every language in the world      | 8. be a big movie star             |
| 4. be more patient and understanding      | 9. read people's minds             |
| 5. interview some great people in history | 10. be born in the last century    |

□ EXERCISE 33. Activity: conditionals and wishes. (Chapter 20)

*Directions:* Answer the questions. Work in pairs, in groups, or as a class.

1. If you could have free service for the rest of your life from a chauffeur, cook, housekeeper, or gardener, which would you choose? Why?
2. If you had to leave your country and build a new life elsewhere, where would you go? Why?
3. If you had control of all medical research in the world and, by concentrating funds and efforts, could find the cure for only one disease in the next 25 years, which disease would you select? Why?
4. If you could stay one particular age for a span of 50 years, what age would you choose? Why? (At the end of the 50 years, you would suddenly turn 50 years older.)
5. You have promised to spend an evening with your best friend. Then you discover you have the chance to spend the evening with (*supply the name of a famous person*). Your friend is not invited. What would you do? Why?
6. Assume that you have a good job. If your boss told you to do something that you think is wrong, would you do it? Why or why not? (You understand that if you don't do it, you will lose your job.)
7. If you had to choose among perfect health, a loving family, and wealth (and you could have only one of the three during the rest of your life), which would you choose? Why?
8. Just for fun, what do you wish were or could be different in the world? What about animals being able to speak? people being able to fly? there being only one language in the world? being able to take a vacation on the moon? speed of transportation?
9. Is there anything in your past life that you would change? What do you wish you had or had not done? Why?
10. Suppose you were offered the opportunity to be a crew member on a spaceship that would travel to far points in the universe. There would be no guarantee that you would ever return to earth. Would you go? Why or why not?