

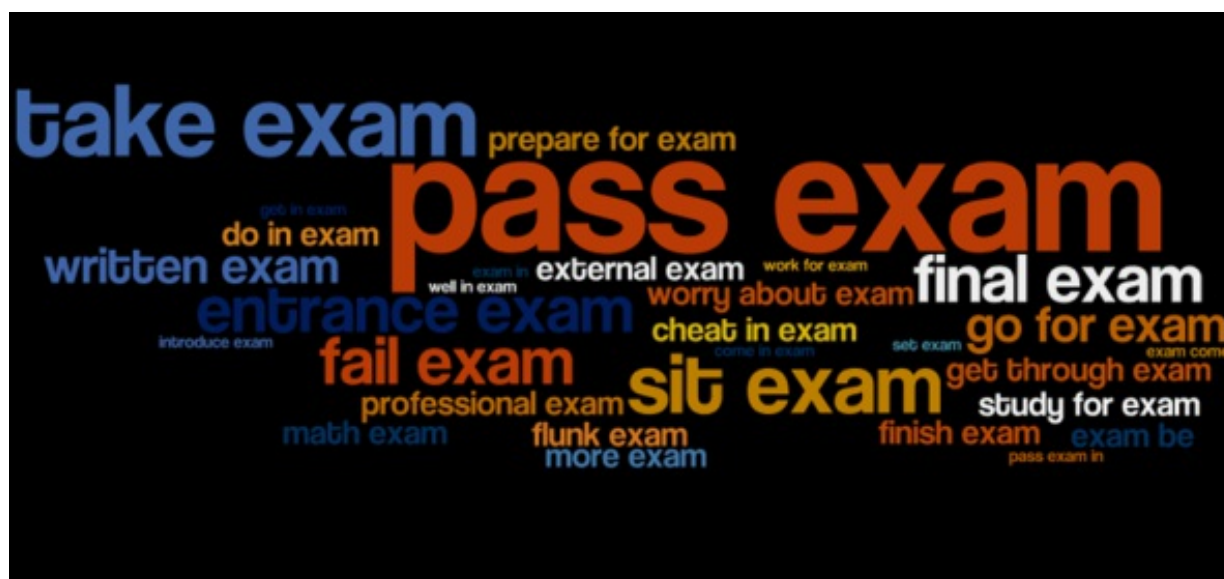
## Premium B2 Lesson 12

Sentence transformations 51 - 55

Language - conditionals (3rd and mixed)

Focus on Listening part 3

Focus on RUoE 1



What can you remember?

Get your thinking caps on!



46 She will probably be late for the meeting.

UNLIKELY She is ..... for the meeting.

47 They're launching a new product these days.

IS A new product .....these days.

48 Mrs Cashmore is head of this department.

CHARGE Mrs Cashmore ..... this department.

49 Shall I get you a cup of coffee?

LIKE Would .....you a cup of coffee?

50 It wasn't necessary for her to spend so much money?

NEEDN'T She ..... much money.

51 It's not possible that he ran away with the stolen goods.

RUN He ..... with the stolen goods.

52 He has always supported the idea of nuclear disarmament.

FAVOUR He has always ..... nuclear disarmament.

53 She had taken an umbrella so she wouldn't get wet.

AVOID She had taken an umbrella ..... wet.

54 We must try not to lose contact with each other.

KEEP We must try ..... each other.

55 She got the part even though she didn't have much acting experience.

OF In ..... much acting experience, she got the part.

## Answers

51 It's not possible that he ran away with the stolen goods.

RUN He ..... **can't have run away** ..... with the stolen goods.

52 He has always supported the idea of nuclear disarmament.

FAVOUR He has always ..... **been in favour of** ..... nuclear disarmament.

53 She had taken an umbrella so she wouldn't get wet.

AVOID She had taken an umbrella ..... **to avoid getting** ..... wet.

54 We must try not to lose contact with each other.

KEEP We must try ..... **to keep in touch with** ..... each other.

55 She got the part even though she didn't have much acting experience.

OF In ..... **spite of not having** ..... much acting experience, she got the part.

conditionals



*Last Christmas, my sister was travelling home when it started to rain.*

*Look what happened!*

*She only just escaped in time!*

*Here's what she said.....*



**Look at my sister's comments, and answer the questions in pairs.**

**a. "If I have to travel next Christmas, I'll take the train."**

**a. Will she definitely travel next Christmas?  
Is it likely or unlikely that she will take the train?**

**b. "If it happened again, I'd find somewhere safe much sooner."**

**b. Is it likely or unlikely to happen again?  
Will she probably need to find somewhere safe again?**

**c. "If I'd stayed in the car, I would've been in big trouble."**

**c. Did she stay in the car?  
Was she in big trouble?**

## Now complete the form...

a. "If I have to travel next Christmas, I'll take the train."

Sentence A is 1st / 2nd / 3rd conditional -

Form.....

b. "If it happened again, I'd find somewhere safe much sooner."

Sentence B is 1st / 2nd / 3rd conditional -

Form.....

c. "If I'd stayed in the car, I would've been in big trouble."

Sentence C is 1st / 2nd / 3rd conditional -

Form.....



## Answers:

Sentence A is 1st / 2nd / 3rd conditional -

Form If + sub + present , sub + modal + infin ( we can use will/might etc.)

Sentence B is 1st / 2nd / 3rd conditional -

Form if + sub + form 2, sub + modal + infinitive ( we can use other modals apart from would!)

Sentence C is 1st / 2nd / 3rd conditional -

Form if + sub + had + past participle, sub + would + have + past participle

Match the sentence halves

- 1 If it doesn't rain soon,
- 2 If the river had risen any higher,
- 3 If the warm Atlantic current stopped,
- 4 Unless it stops snowing,
- 5 If the desert had a rainy season,



- a the airport will be closed.
- b Western Europe would get much colder.
- c there won't be any water for the crops.
- d it would be possible to live there.
- e it might have flooded the city.

Match the sentence halves

- 1 If it doesn't rain soon, **c**
- 2 If the river had risen any higher, **e**
- 3 If the warm Atlantic current stopped, **b**
- 4 Unless it stops snowing, **a**
- 5 If the desert had a rainy season, **d**



- a the airport will be closed.
- b Western Europe would get much colder.
- c there won't be any water for the crops.
- d it would be possible to live there.
- e it might have flooded the city.

Correct the mistakes in these sentences

- 1 If I were you, I will try to have a rest.
- 2 If I had studied more, I would have write to you in Spanish.
- 3 If I would live near my work, I would prefer to go by bicycle.
- 4 If the climate keeps changing, we would have only two seasons.
- 5 Frankly, if I had a lot of money, I would have spend my entire life shopping
- 6 If I would have known what was going to happen that night, I would never have gone there.

Correct the mistakes in these sentences

- 1 If I were you, I <sup>would</sup> try to have a rest.
- 2 If I had studied more, I would have <sup>written</sup> to you in Spanish.
- 3 If I <sup>lived</sup> near my work, I would prefer to go by bicycle.
- 4 If the climate keeps changing, we <sup>will</sup> only have two seasons.
- 5 Frankly, if I had a lot of money, I would <sup>spend</sup> my entire life shopping.
- 6 If I <sup>had</sup> known what was going to happen that night, I would never have gone there.



## Mixed conditionals

- a *If it (the tornado) hadn't changed direction, I wouldn't be here now.*
- b *If I had a bigger car, I could have slept in it.*

- 1 Which part of a and b refers to the present or to a permanent situation? Which refers to the past?
- 2 In a, did the tornado change direction? Is the speaker still here?
- 3 In b, does she have a big car? Did she sleep in her car?



## Mixed conditionals

- a If it (the tornado) hadn't changed direction, I wouldn't be here now.
- b If I had a bigger car, I could have slept in it.

- 1 Which part of a and b refers to the present or to a permanent situation? Which refers to the past?
- 2 In a, did the tornado change direction? Is the speaker still here?
- 3 In b, does she have a big car? Did she sleep in her car?



make mixed conditional sentences

You're not cold now because you brought your coat.  
You would be cold now if .....

I have to work this month, so I couldn't go skiing with my friends last week.  
If I didn't have to work this month, I .....

Your bill is so high because you wasted so much electricity.  
If you hadn't wasted so much electricity, your bill .....

make mixed conditional sentences

You're not cold now because you brought your coat.  
You would be cold now if ...you hadn't brought your coat.

I have to work this month, so I couldn't go skiing with my friends last week.  
If I didn't have to work this month, I ...could have gone skiing with my  
friends last week.

Your bill is so high because you wasted so much electricity.  
If you hadn't wasted so much electricity, your bill ...would not be so high.

# Other conditional structures

## Omission of “if” (colloquial)

**Touch** me again and **I'll call** a policeman.

(**If** you touch me again I will ..... )

This is used in conversational English,  
especially when making threats

# Formal Inversion

## *Were / Had / Should*

- *Should you* need further information, do not hesitate to call.
- *Had I* known the answer, I would have.....
- *Were she* my daughter I would .....

## Alternatives to “if”

- *Supposing* you won the lottery...
- I'll lend you the book *providing* (provided)..
- I'll go with you *as/so long as* .....
- *Unless* you settle the balance due...

**Q1 - We'll get there on time \_\_\_\_ we get a move on.**

- ☐ unless
- ☐ providing

**Q2 - I'll be off now \_\_\_\_ there's anything left to do.**

- ☐ unless
- ☐ as long as

**Q3 - I'm having a barbecue on Saturday \_\_\_\_ it doesn't rain.**

- ☐ provided
- ☐ unless



**Q1 - We'll get there on time \_\_\_\_ we get a move on.**

- ☐ unless
- ☒ providing

**Q2 - I'll be off now \_\_\_\_ there's anything left to do.**

- ☒ unless
- ☐ as long as

**Q3 - I'm having a barbecue on Saturday \_\_\_\_ it doesn't rain.**

- ☒ provided
- ☐ unless

**Q4 - You can borrow it \_\_\_\_ you give it back in a couple of days.**

- ☐ providing
- ☒ unless

**Q5 - Children can't enter \_\_\_\_ they are accompanied by an adult.**

- ☐ unless
- ☐ as long as

**Q6 - You can sit there \_\_\_\_ no one has reserved it.**

- ☐ unless
- ☐ as long as

**Q7 - You mustn't ring her \_\_\_\_ it's an emergency.**

- ☐ provided
- ☐ unless

**Q4 -** You can borrow it \_\_\_\_ you give it back in a couple of days.

- ☒ providing
- ☐ unless

**Q5 -** Children can't enter \_\_\_\_ they are accompanied by an adult.

- ☒ unless
- ☐ as long as

**Q6 -** You can sit there \_\_\_\_ no one has reserved it.

- ☐ unless
- ☒ as long as

**Q7 -** You mustn't ring her \_\_\_\_ it's an emergency.

- ☐ provided
- ☒ unless

**Q8 -** I'll quit \_\_\_\_ they give me a raise.

- ☐ providing
- ☐ unless

**Q9 -** \_\_\_\_ they apologise, I'll drop the matter.

- ☐ Provided
- ☐ Unless

**Q10 -** I will go \_\_\_\_ you come with me, but I won't go alone.

- ☐ unless
- ☐ providing

**Q8 -** I'll quit \_\_\_\_ they give me a raise.

☐ providing

☒ unless

**Q9 -** \_\_\_\_ they apologise, I'll drop the matter.

☒ Provided

☐ Unless

**Q10 -** I will go \_\_\_\_ you come with me, but I won't go alone.

☐ unless

☒ providing

## Listening part 3



Track 7 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about shopping for clothes. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H), what each speaker enjoys about shopping for clothes. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A searching for bargains

B looking at goods in windows

Speaker 1 .....

C keeping up with trends

Speaker 2 .....

D buying occasional designer items

Speaker 3 .....

E trying unusual items on

Speaker 4 .....


F finding copies of expensive items

Speaker 5 .....

G buying things for other people

H getting employee discounts

## Listening part 3

 Track 7 You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about shopping for clothes. For questions 1–5, choose from the list (A–H), what each speaker enjoys about shopping for clothes. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use.

A searching for bargains

B looking at goods in windows

C keeping up with trends

D buying occasional designer items

E trying unusual items on

F finding copies of expensive items

G buying things for other people

H getting employee discounts

Speaker 1 .....

Speaker 2 .....

Speaker 3 .....

Speaker 4 .....

Speaker 5 .....

**Answers:**

2 1 G

2 F

3 E

4 B

5 D



## **Past tense revision**

*You studied past tenses in lesson 8, let's see what you can remember!*

**Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences about the past.**

1. I wish *I'd worn / I wore* more fashionable clothes when I was younger.
2. My brother *used to be / would be* into designer clothes but he isn't bothered about them now.
3. *Had / Have* you just come back from shopping? Where did you go?
4. I *stood / was standing* in the queue when a woman came up and pushed in front of me!
5. When I got to the shops, Mum *was already waiting / had already been waiting* for me.
6. I've *been browsing / browsed* the internet for bargains all morning.
7. I've missed the deadline for getting those cool boots in the online sale – it *has been / was* at 12 o'clock.
8. *You were / You've been* online all morning looking at clothes! Why don't we go out now?

## **Past tense revision**

Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences about the past.

1. I wish *I'd worn / I wore* more fashionable clothes when I was younger.
2. My brother *used to be / would be* into designer clothes but he isn't bothered about them now.
3. *Had / Have* you just come back from shopping? Where did you go?
4. I *stood / was standing* in the queue when a woman came up and pushed in front of me!
5. When I got to the shops, Mum *was already waiting / had already been waiting* for me.
6. I've *been browsing / browsed* the internet for bargains all morning.
7. I've missed the deadline for getting those cool boots in the online sale – it *has been / was* at 12 o'clock.
8. *You were / You've been* online all morning looking at clothes! Why don't we go out now?

### **Answers:**

- |                |                       |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 I'd worn     | 5 was already waiting |
| 2 used to be   | 6 been browsing       |
| 3 Have         | 7 was                 |
| 4 was standing | 8 You've been         |

## **RUoE part 1**

***Collocations are very important in part 1.***

***Let's look at some collocations...***

Choose the correct alternative in *italics*.

- 1 Eating badly can result *on / in* poor health.
- 2 That old city is known *for / of* its beautiful castle.
- 3 My teacher is still not satisfied *with / of* my work.
- 4 Hannah is proud *of / for* her daughter's success.
- 5 It takes time to get used *to / of* living in another country.
- 6 The film is based *of / on* events that really happened.
- 7 I was disappointed *for / with* the food in that café.
- 8 Leroy is capable *of / in* running 100 metres in under 10 seconds.

Choose the correct alternative in *italics*.

- 1 Eating badly can result ~~on~~ / *in* poor health.
- 2 That old city is known *for* / ~~of~~ its beautiful castle.
- 3 My teacher is still not satisfied *with* / ~~of~~ my work.
- 4 Hannah is proud *of* / ~~for~~ her daughter's success.
- 5 It takes time to get used to / ~~of~~ living in another country.
- 6 The film is based ~~of~~ / *on* events that really happened.
- 7 I was disappointed ~~for~~ / *with* the food in that café.
- 8 Leroy is capable *of* / ~~in~~ running 100 metres in under 10 seconds.



**Example:****Tip!** Un  
the  
co

0 A keep out of B put up with C miss out on D stand up for

0	A	B	C	D
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Planes can make it rain

Living next to an airport has always meant having to (0) ..... the noise of planes landing and taking off. Now it seems that (1) ..... residents also have bad weather, according to a (2) ..... published study.

The scientists looked at satellite (3) ..... of clouds above airports, and also studied computer models of the way clouds behave. What they found was that as a plane flies through a very cold cloud, the air behind it expands and then cools (4) ..... rapidly. This sudden drop in temperature, (5) ..... with the hole formed in the cloud where the plane has passed through, can increase the (6) ..... of rain or snow on the ground.

In the case of major airports, with hundreds of flights every day, this can have a significant (7) ..... on weather patterns up to 100 kilometres away. The researchers point out, however, that aircraft passing through clouds are (8) ..... to affect the global climate.

## Planes can make it rain

Living next to an airport has always meant having to (0) ..... the noise of planes landing and taking off. Now it seems that (1) ..... residents also have bad weather, according to a (2) ..... published study.

The scientists looked at satellite (3) ..... of clouds above airports, and also studied computer models of the way clouds behave. What they found was that as a plane flies through a very cold cloud, the air behind it expands and then cools (4) ..... rapidly. This sudden drop in temperature, (5) ..... with the hole formed in the cloud where the plane has passed through, can increase the (6) ..... of rain or snow on the ground.

In the case of major airports, with hundreds of flights every day, this can have a significant (7) ..... on weather patterns up to 100 kilometres away. The researchers point out, however, that aircraft passing through clouds are (8) ..... to affect the global climate.

- |   |                |               |               |                 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A neighbouring | B close       | C local       | D surrounded    |
| 2 | A lately       | B recently    | C lastly      | D freshly       |
| 3 | A images       | B figures     | C aspects     | D portraits     |
| 4 | A totally      | B extremely   | C entirely    | D perfectly     |
| 5 | A joined       | B attached    | C composed    | D combined      |
| 6 | A forecasts    | B certainties | C chances     | D opportunities |
| 7 | A result       | B influence   | C consequence | D impression    |
| 8 | A doubtful     | B unsure      | C unlikely    | D improbable    |



## Planes can make it rain

Living next to an airport has always meant having to (0) ..... the noise of planes landing and taking off. Now it seems that (1) ..... residents also have bad weather, according to a (2) ..... published study.

The scientists looked at satellite (3) ..... of clouds above airports, and also studied computer models of the way clouds behave. What they found was that as a plane flies through a very cold cloud, the air behind it expands and then cools (4) ..... rapidly. This sudden drop in temperature, (5) ..... with the hole formed in the cloud where the plane has passed through, can increase the (6) ..... of rain or snow on the ground.

In the case of major airports, with hundreds of flights every day, this can have a significant (7) ..... on weather patterns up to 100 kilometres away. The researchers point out, however, that aircraft passing through clouds are (8) ..... to affect the global climate.

- |   |                |               |               |                 |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A neighbouring | B close       | C local       | D surrounded    |
| 2 | A lately       | B recently    | C lastly      | D freshly       |
| 3 | A images       | B figures     | C aspects     | D portraits     |
| 4 | A totally      | B extremely   | C entirely    | D perfectly     |
| 5 | A joined       | B attached    | C composed    | D combined      |
| 6 | A forecasts    | B certainties | C chances     | D opportunities |
| 7 | A result       | B influence   | C consequence | D impression    |
| 8 | A doubtful     | B unsure      | C unlikely    | D improbable    |

## Answers:

- 1C:** this completes the expression 'local residents'.
- 2B:** the expression 'recently published' (with or without a hyphen) is often used with books, studies, research etc.
- 3A:** 'satellite images' is a common phrase also used in, for example, weather forecasting.
- 4B:** none of the others can be used with the adverb 'rapidly'.
- 5D:** the preposition 'with' often follows 'combined' to mean 'together with'.
- 6C:** B-D can all be followed by 'of', but only one means to 'increase the likelihood of something happening'. 'Forecasts' cannot be 'increased'.
- 7B:** only this one both collocates with 'have' and is followed by the preposition 'on'.
- 8C:** this is the only one that is followed directly by the 'to' infinitive.