

Bloque 11. Unit 4.
The "if" generation

ÍNDICE

- 0. Introduction
 - 1. Grammar.
 - 1.1. Conditional sentences
 - 1.2. I wish...
 - 2. Vocabulary: linking words
 - 3. Reading: the "if" generation
 - 4. Listening: wishes and hypothetical situations.
 - 5. Writing: requests, offers and suggestions.
 - 6. Speaking: giving opinions.
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0. Introduction

En este tema vamos a leer un texto muy interesante titulado *The "if" generation*. Aparece en el último apartado porque para entenderlo y poder hablar de ello, antes debes aprender a usar las oraciones condicionales y a expresar nuestra opinión. También veremos conectores que nos van a ser muy útiles para contrastar ideas, y por último aprenderemos a formular hipótesis y expresar deseos.

1. Grammar

La sección de gramática la hemos dividido en dos bloques:

- Oraciones condicionales. Me ayudarán a expresar condiciones, hipótesis, sugerencias y deseos. En el curriculum de ESPAD del módulo 4 sólo se incluye la condicional de primer tipo y de segundo tipo. Aunque en la teoría aparecerá la explicación de todas las condicionales, en los ejercicios sólo se practicarán las de tipo 1 y 2, que son de las que el alumno se tendrá que examinar.

- *I wish...* para expresar opinión, gustos, preferencias y deseos.

1.1. Conditional sentences

	CONDITION	+	RESULT
ZERO conditional	If you stand in the rain, If you heat ice,		you get wet. it melts.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	PRESENT SIMPLE
	USES: <i>Facts which are generally true or scientific facts</i> <i>The condition always has the same result</i>		
FIRST conditional	If it rains, If you study,		we will cancel the trip. you will pass the exam.
	PRESENT SIMPLE	+	WILL / WON'T + VERB
	USES: <i>A possible situation in the future</i> <i>Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)</i>		
SECOND conditional	If I won the lottery, If they sold their house,		I would travel a lot. they would be rich.
	PAST SIMPLE	+	WOULD + VERB
	USES: <i>Hypothetical or unlikely situations</i> <i>Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future</i>		
THIRD conditional	If you had studied, If I hadn't been sick,		you would have passed the exam. I would have gone to your party.
	PAST PERFECT	+	WOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE
	USES: <i>The person is imagining a different past</i> <i>Imaginary situation that did not happen</i>		

Los condicionales se emplean para especular acerca de lo que podría ocurrir, lo que puede haber ocurrido y lo que desearíamos que ocurriese. En inglés, la mayoría de las oraciones que emplean el tiempo verbal condicional contienen el término "if". Muchas de las construcciones condicionales del inglés se utilizan en oraciones que incluyen verbos en pasado. Este uso se denomina "el pasado irreal" porque empleamos un tiempo verbal de pasado pero no estamos refiriéndonos a algo que haya sucedido realmente. Hay cinco formas principales de construir oraciones condicionales en inglés. En todos los casos, se componen de una proposición o cláusula con "if" y una proposición principal. En muchas oraciones condicionales negativas existe una construcción alternativa equivalente que usa "unless" en lugar de "if".

CONDICIONAL TIPO CERO

El "**zero conditional**" se utiliza cuando el tiempo al que nos referimos es ahora o siempre y la situación es real y posible. Este tipo de condicional suele emplearse para hablar de hechos generales. El tiempo verbal de ambas proposiciones es el "simple present". En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 0, el término "if" puede normalmente sustituirse por "when" sin que cambie el significado.

EJEMPLOS

If you heat ice, it melts.

Ice melts if you heat it.

When you heat ice, it melts.

Ice melts when you heat it.

If it rains, the grass gets wet.

The grass gets wet if it rains.

When it rains, the grass gets wet.

The grass gets wet when it rains.

El condicional tipo cero suele también utilizarse para dar instrucciones y, en este caso, el verbo de la cláusula principal va en imperativo.

EJEMPLOS

If Bill phones, tell him to meet me at the cinema.

Ask Pete if you're not sure what to do.

If you want to come, call me before 5:00.

Meet me here if we get separated.

CONDICIONAL TIPO 1

El "**type 1 conditional**" se emplea para referirse al presente o futuro cuando la situación es real. El condicional tipo 1 se refiere a una condición posible y su resultado probable. En estas oraciones, la cláusula "if" adopta el "simple present" y la proposición principal el "simple future".

EJEMPLOS

If it rains, you will get wet.

You will get wet if it rains.

If Sally is late again I will be mad.

I will be mad if Sally is late again.

If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.

You will miss the bus if you don't hurry.

CONDICIONAL TIPO 2

El "**type 2 conditional**" se utiliza para referirse a un tiempo que puede ser ahora o en cualquier momento y a una situación que no es real. Estas oraciones no aluden a hechos. El condicional tipo 2 se emplea para hacer referencia a una condición hipotética y su resultado probable. En estas oraciones, la proposición "if" adopta el "simple past" y la cláusula principal el "present conditional".

EJEMPLOS

If it rained, you would get wet.

You would get wet if it rained.

If you went to bed earlier you wouldn't be so tired.

You wouldn't be so tired if you went to bed earlier.

If she fell, she would hurt herself.

She would hurt herself if she fell.

Con el verbo "to be", es correcto y además muy habitual decir "if I were" en lugar de "if I was".

EJEMPLOS

If I were taller, I would buy this dress.

If I were 20, I would travel the world.

If I were you, I would give up smoking.

If I were a plant, I would love the rain.

En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 2 también pueden emplearse los modales en la proposición principal para expresar el grado de certeza, permiso o una recomendación sobre el resultado.

EJEMPLOS

We might buy a larger house if we had more money

He could go to the concert if you gave him your ticket.

If he called me, I couldn't hear.

CONDICIONAL TIPO 3

El "**type 3 conditional**" se emplea para referirse a un tiempo situado en el pasado y a una situación contraria a la realidad. Se basa en unos hechos que son opuestos a lo que se está expresando. El condicional tipo 3 se utiliza para hacer referencia a una condición del pasado que no es real, así como a su resultado probable en el pasado. En estas oraciones, la cláusula "if" adopta el "past perfect" y la proposición principal el "perfect conditional".

EJEMPLOS

If it had rained, you would have gotten wet.

You would have gotten wet if it had rained.

You would have passed your exam if you had worked harder.

If you had worked harder, you would have passed your exam.

I would have believed you if you hadn't lied to me before.

If you hadn't lied to me before, I would have believed you.

Actividad nº 1

Complete the Conditional Sentences (Type I) by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If you (SEND) _____ this letter now, she (RECEIVE) _____ it tomorrow.
2. If I (DO) _____ this test, I (IMPROVE) _____ my English.
3. If I (FIND) _____ your ring, I (GIVE) _____ it back to you.
4. Peggy (GO) _____ shopping if she (HAVE) _____ time in the afternoon.
5. Simon (GO) _____ to London next week if he (GET) _____ a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend (PHONE) _____ today, she (LEAVE) _____ him.
7. If they (STUDY) _____ harder, they (PASS) _____ the exam.
8. If it (RAIN) _____ tomorrow, I (HAVE) _____ to water the plants.
9. You (CAN) _____ able to sleep if you (WATCH) _____ this scary film.
10. Susan (MOVE) _____ into the new house if it (BE) _____ ready on time.

Actividad nº 2

Janine is a daydreamer. She imagines what would happen if she won the lottery. Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.

1. If I (PLAY) _____ the lottery, I (HAVE) _____ a chance to hit the jackpot.
2. If I (HIT) _____ the jackpot, I (BE) _____ rich.
3. If I (BE) _____ rich, my life (CHANGE) _____ completely.
4. I (BUY) _____ a lonely island if I (FIND) _____ a nice one.
5. If I (OWN) _____ a lonely island, I (BUILD) _____ a huge house by the beach.
6. I (INVITE) _____ all my friends if I (HAVE) _____ a house by the beach.
7. I (PICK) _____ my friends up in my yacht if they (WANT) _____ to spend their holidays on my island.
8. We (HAVE) _____ great parties if my friends (COME) _____ to my island.
9. If we (LIKE) _____ to go shopping in a big city, we (CHARTER) _____ a helicopter.
10. But if my friends' holidays (BE) _____ over, I (FEEL) _____ very lonely on my lonely island.

Actividad nº 3

Complete the Conditional Sentences. Decide whether to use Type I or II.

1. If you (DO) _____ your homework now, we (GO) _____ to the cinema in the evening.
2. If we (ORDER) _____ the book now, we (HAVE) _____ it tomorrow.
3. If I (HAVE) _____ more money, I (BUY) _____ a bigger car.
4. If I (MEET) _____ my favourite movie star, I (ASK) _____ him for an autograph.
5. I (CALL) _____ you if I (NEED) _____ your help.
6. I (GO) _____ swimming if the weather (BE) _____ better.
7. If he (HAVE) _____ time tomorrow, we (MEET) _____ the day after.
8. If I (BE) _____ you, I (KNOW) _____ what to do.
9. If we (ORDER) _____ the tickets soon, there (BE) _____ any tickets left.
10. She (SAY) _____ that if she (BE) _____ your friend.

Actividad nº 4

Complete the conditional sentences (type I or II)

The Cat and the Mouse

Once upon a time the cat bit the mouse's tail off.

"Give me back my tail," said the mouse.

And the cat said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you back your tail if you (FETCH) _____ me some milk. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the cow.

"The cat (GIVE) _____ me back my tail if I (FETCH) _____ her some milk."

And the cow said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you milk if you (GET) _____ me some hay. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the farmer.

"The cat (GIVE) _____ me back my tail if the cow (GIVE) _____ me some milk. And the cow (GIVE) _____ me milk if I (GET) _____ her some hay."

And the farmer said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you hay if you (BRING) _____ me some meat. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the butcher.

"The cat (GIVE) _____ me back my tail if the cow (GIVE) gives me milk. And the cow (GIVE) _____ me milk if she (GET) _____ some hay. And the farmer (GIVE) _____ me hay if I (GET) _____ him some meat."

And the butcher said, "Well, I (GIVE) _____ you meat if you (MAKE) _____ the baker bake me a bread. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the baker. "The cat (GIVE) _____ me back my tail if I (FETCH) _____ her some milk. And the cow (NOT GIVE) _____ me milk if I (NOT GET) _____ her hay. And the farmer (GIVE) _____ me hay if the butcher

(HAVE) _____ some meat for him. And the butcher (NOT GIVE) _____ me meat if you (NOT BAKE) _____ him a bread.”

And the baker said, “Well, I (GIVE) _____ you bread if you (PROMISE) _____ never to steal my corn or meal.”

The mouse promised not to steal, and so the baker gave the mouse bread, the mouse gave the butcher bread. The butcher gave the mouse meat, the mouse gave the farmer meat. The farmer gave the mouse hay, the mouse gave the cow hay. The cow gave the mouse milk, the mouse gave the cat milk. And the cat gave the mouse her tail back.

But imagine what would have happened otherwise:

If the mouse had not promised never to steal corn or meal, the baker would not have given the mouse bread.

If the baker had not given the mouse bread, the butcher would have refused to give her meat for the farmer.

If the butcher had refused her any meat, the farmer would not have been willing to give the mouse hay.

If the farmer had not been willing to give the mouse hay, the mouse would not have received milk from the cow.

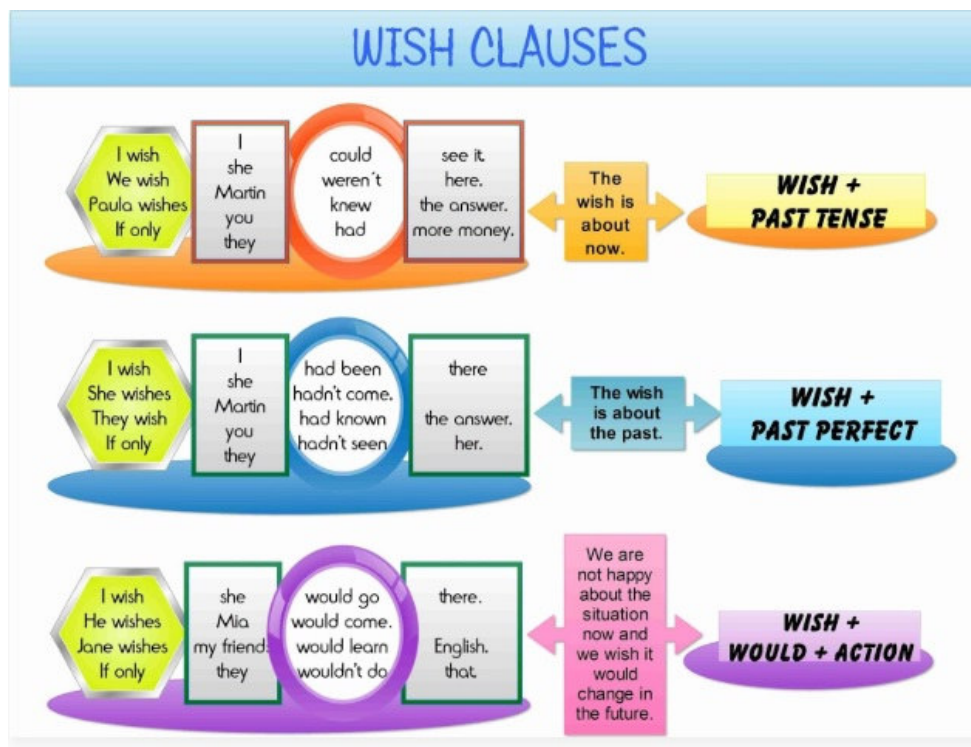
If the mouse had not received milk from the cow, she would not have got back her tail.

[Para saber más](#)

ONLINE ACTIVITIES:

- <https://web2.uvcs.uvic.ca/elc/studyzone/330/grammar/1cond1.htm>
- <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/firstconditional2.htm>
- <http://perso.wanadoo.es/autoenglish/gr.con1.1.i.htm>

1.2. I wish ...



"I wish" y "If only" son utilizados para hablar de **deseos** y **arrepentimientos**. Los traduciríamos en español como "ojalá" o "qué mas quisiera".

También usamos estas expresiones para **lamentarnos** sobre algo que ha ocurrido en el pasado o que puede que ocurra en el futuro.

Si nos lamentamos o mostramos arrepentimiento sobre un suceso presente o futuro, entonces las expresiones "if only" y "I wish" van seguidas de el **pasado simple**.

- I wish I had a car to be able to accept that job.

- If only I had a car to be able to accept that job.

Ójala tuviera un coche para poder aceptar ese puesto de trabajo. No tengo un coche, por lo que me lamento ya que no puedo aceptar ese puesto de trabajo.

Si de lo que hablamos es de un suceso que ocurrió (o no llegó a ocurrir) en el pasado y que, por lo tanto, es imposible de modificar, las expresiones "if only" y "I wish" van seguidas del **pasado perfecto**.

- I wish I had left the house earlier.

- If only I had left the house earlier.

Ojalá hubiera salido antes de casa. Lo que queremos decir con estos ejemplos es que nos lamentamos, por ejemplo, hemos perdido el autobús porque hemos salido tarde de casa y ya no tiene solución.

Por último, tenemos que hablar del uso de "I wish" y "if only" para hablar de algo en el presente y que nos gustaría cambiar. Suele ser generalmente algo que nos molesta. En estos casos, la expresión "wish" va seguida del verbo modal "would". Sin embargo, no olvides que solo podemos usar "wish" + "would" para hablar de cosas que no podemos cambiar.

- I wish I wouldn't like chocolate cake so much.

Ojalá no me gustara tanto la tarta de chocolate. Me gustaría que no me gustara tanto la tarta de chocolate, pero es imposible cambiarlo.

Error común

Aunque hablemos de deseos sobre el pasado, **wish** siempre se mantiene en **presente simple**. No se dice **I wished he had come*, sino **I wish he had come**.

Actividad nº 5

Lee las siguientes situaciones, y expresa un deseo para cada una utilizando 'I wish...'

- a) I don't have any friends. I wish _____.
- b) I can't go to the party. I wish _____.
- c) My car doesn't work. I wish my car _____.
- d) She isn't at the beach. She likes the beach very much. She wishes _____.
- e) I don't have a computer. I wish _____.
- f) I'm not very strong. I wish _____.

Actividad nº 6

Fill the gaps using the verbs in brackets.

Regrets

- 1. I wish I (GET DRUNK) _____ and kissed Samantha.
- 2. I wish it (RAIN) _____ so much. The garden's turned to mud.
- 3. If only I (PARK) _____ there, I wouldn't have got a fine.

Wanting change

- 4. If only I (HAVE) _____ more time for my hobbies.
- 5. I wish it (RAIN) _____ more often in Valencia.
- 6. I wish I (HAVE) _____ to go to your nephew's wedding.

Complaints

7. I wish you (DRINK) _____ so much. You're a complete idiot when you're drunk.
8. If only it (RAIN) _____ The garden's as dry as a bone.
9. I wish Samantha (WASH) _____ her hair more often. It looks so greasy all the time.

Mixed

10. I wish you (BE) _____ so horrible to your brother. He's a really nice bloke.
11. I wish the council (DEMOLISH) _____ that beautiful old house. It was part of the town's heritage.
12. If only I (HAVE) _____ the money to go to Jon's wedding in The States.
13. I wish I (TELL) _____ her she'd put on weight. She hates me now.
14. I wish you (SPEAK) _____ to your mother like that.
15. If only we (BUY) _____ a Hewlett Packard printer. The cartridges are so expensive.
16. I wish Jorge (DRIVE) _____ so fast. It's only a matter of time before he kills someone.

Para saber más

ONLINE ACTIVITIES:

- <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/wishes.htm>
- <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/wish2.htm>
- <http://www.better-english.com/grammar/wish1.htm>

2. Vocabulary: linking words

En este apartado vamos a estudiar conectores de causa y resultado, contraste y finalidad.

Cause-and-Effect Linking Words

There are three main types of linking words: conjunctions, transitions, and prepositions.

1. Conjunctions

The most important conjunctions are **because**, **as**, **since**, and **so**. "Because", "as", and "since" introduce a cause; "so" introduces an effect. These are used to join two complete sentences (or independent clauses) together.

For example:

I stayed at home because it was raining.

Or:

It was raining, so I stayed at home. (use a comma before "so")

You can also reverse the order of the sentences with because, as, and since.

For example:

Because it was raining, I stayed at home. (use a comma between the first and second sentences)

Note that this is not possible with "so".

2. Transitions

The most important transitions are **therefore**, **consequently**, and **as a result**. All of these introduce an effect. These are used to join two complete sentences (or independent clauses) together.

For example:

It was raining; therefore, I stayed home.

Or:

It was raining. Consequently, I stayed at home.

3. Prepositions

The most important prepositions are **due to** and **because of**. Both of these introduce a cause in the form of a noun phrase.

For example:

I stayed at home due to the rain.

Or:

Because of the rain, I stayed at home.

Actividad nº 7

Link the following two sentences using "because":

Hemp is related to the marijuana plant.

It is illegal.

Link the following sentences using "as a result":

In the last ten years, many BC valleys have been clearcut.

142 species of salmon have become extinct.

Link the following sentences using "since":

Forestry is important to Canada.

It generates a lot of export income.

Link the following sentences using "therefore":

Some people believe marijuana should be legal.

Marijuana is less toxic than alcohol or tobacco.

Link the following sentences using "due to" (you will have to change one of the sentences into a noun phrase):

Many species in BC are threatened.

Logging is taking place.

Using linking words to show contrast

We use linking words to join ideas together when we're talking or writing. Sometimes we want to link two ideas that are different from each other (for example, one is a positive idea and one is a negative idea) or we want to link one idea to another one which is surprising or unexpected. We can use linking words like '**however**', '**although**' and '**despite**' to do this.

Although

We can use 'although' at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence. It is used in front of a clause (a clause has at least a subject and a verb that agrees with the subject).

Although the weather is bad, I love London.

I love London, although the weather is bad.

Despite / in spite of

We use 'despite' or 'in spite of' before a noun or a gerund. It can also go in the middle or at the beginning of a sentence. 'Despite' and 'in spite of' mean exactly the same thing. You can choose whichever one you like! If you want to use 'despite' or 'in spite of' before a clause, you need to add 'the fact that'.

I love London despite the bad weather.

I love London in spite of the bad weather.

Despite the bad weather, I love London.

In spite of the bad weather, I love London.

Despite the fact that the weather is bad, I love London.

In spite of the fact that the weather is bad, I love London.

I love London despite the fact that the weather is bad.

I love London in spite of the fact that the weather is bad.

But/ However

But is more informal than however. You can use however at the beginning of a sentence, but you can't use but at the beginning of a sentence (in written English).

We use 'although' and 'despite / in spite of' to connect two clauses in the same sentence. On the other hand, 'however' isn't used to connect two clauses. Instead, we usually put the two ideas in two separate sentences. We put 'however' in the second sentence, and we can put it at the beginning, at the end, or after the subject.

I love London. However, the weather is bad.

I love London. The weather, however, is bad.

I love London. The weather is bad, however.

I tried to lift the box, but it was too heavy for me.

While / Whereas / Unlike

These linking words are used to make contrasts. While and whereas are usually used between two complete phrases. Unlike is typically used with only a subject.

I like tennis, while my brother prefers bowling.

This cell phone plan costs \$0.05 per minute, whereas that one gives you up to 800 minutes per month for a fixed price.

His boss allows him to work from home, unlike mine.

She's very friendly, unlike her sister.

On the one hand ... on the other hand

We can use on the one hand and on the other hand when we contrast two different things or two different ways of thinking about something. We often use them to present a balanced argument in which both sides must be considered:

On the one hand, mobile phones are very useful and can save lives. On the other hand, people seem to use them for the most pointless and unnecessary calls.

We often use on the other hand on its own in the second part of a contrast, without on the one hand:

It's a chaotic and disorganised country, but on the other hand it's a very friendly and beautiful place. (Both things are true about the country.)

On the contrary

We can use on the contrary to emphasise that something is the opposite of something which has been mentioned. We often use it to state that an original statement was not true, and we often use it after a negative statement. On the contrary is much more common in writing than in informal speaking:

He didn't seem offended by her criticisms; on the contrary, he seemed to enjoy them. (It was not true that he was offended by the remarks – he enjoyed them.)

as opposed to + noun

Significa a diferencia de ...

As opposed to my sister, I don't smoke

instead of + noun

Significa en lugar de / en vez de

I want tea instead of coffee

Actividad nº 8

En el siguiente texto faltan conectores. Colócalos donde correspondan.

or although despite on the other hand on the one hand but

Maria Karpov joined London's lacrosse team yesterday. (1) _____ she was offered many positions, she decided to accept London's offer, (2) _____ the low salary. (3) _____, she could earn more money in other teams, but (4) _____, London's team is one of the best in the world. She knows that she must work hard (5) _____ she won't stay in the team. It is a lot of effort (6) _____ it's Maria's dream.

TO and FOR

The prepositions **to** and **for** are very easy to confuse! Here are some rules:

Don't say: "I'm studying every day for improve my English."

Say: "I'm studying every day to improve my English."

Use TO In These Cases:

Destination

"We're going to Paris."

What time it is

"It's a quarter to 2."

Distance

"It's about ten miles from my house to the university."

Comparing

"I prefer sleeping to working."

Giving

"I gave the book to my sister."

Motive/Reason – with verb

"I came here to see you."

Use FOR In These Cases:

Benefits

"Yogurt is good for your digestion."

Period of time

"We've lived here for 2 years."

Schedule

"I made an appointment for May 3."

Agree with

"Are you for or against the development of nuclear weapons?"

Doing something to help someone

"Could you carry these books for me?"

Motive/Reason – with noun

"Let's go out for a drink."

Function – with verb (-ing form)

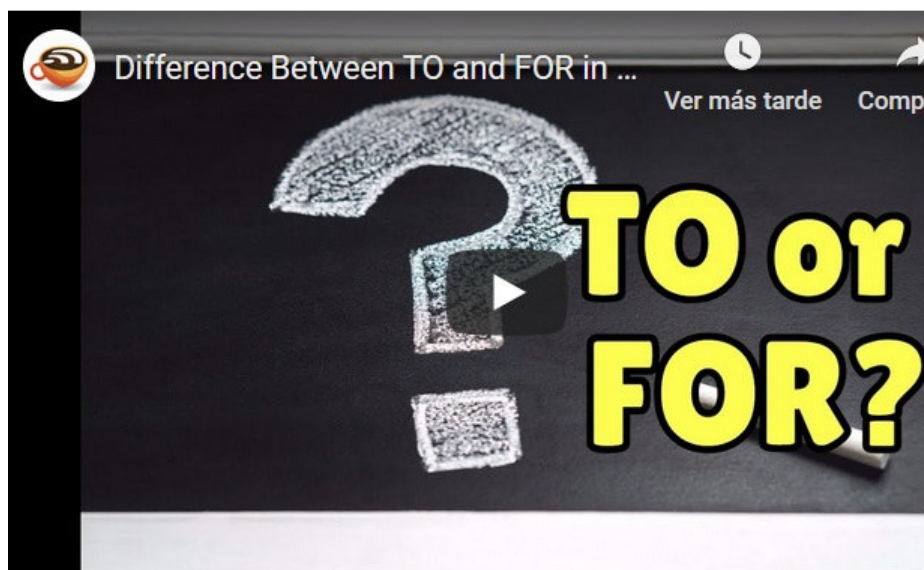
"A ladle is a big spoon used for serving soup."

As you can see, TO or FOR can be used for a motive/reason, but TO is always with a verb, and FOR is always with a noun. Here's a good example:

I came to New York to work.

I came to New York for a new job.

Watch the next video:



Vídeo nº 1. To or for. Fuente: youtube. Autor: desconocido. Licencia: desconocida
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zTmTcEOQMFA>

Purpose

We use the following conjunctions to talk about purposes or goals. **So** and **so that** are more common than **so as** and **in order that**. **So as** is rather informal. **In order that** is more formal than the others.

Example: **I asked him to move so / so that/ so as / in order that / I could see the screen better.**

Para saber más

- In the next link you will find different videos about linking words. Press [here](#) to watch them.

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=anglo+link+linking+words

- [Here](#) you can practice linking words.

<https://www.english-in-chester.co.uk/e-learning/lesson/linking-words/>

- Continue practising in this [link](#).

<https://www.flo-joe.co.uk/cae/students/writing/linking/>

3. Reading: the "if" generation

Read the text aloud and then tell your classmates what you understood.

THE IF GENERATION

Nowadays, many people have issues with appreciating what they have; it is always the matter of 'If I were richer...', 'If I were younger...', 'If I were him...' etc. I don't have a problem with the fact that we want more from our lives; what annoys me is the fact that we keep saying what we would do 'IF' ...

When I was younger, I thought that if my parents had been richer I could have been more fortunate with my life. I was losing my time on thinking that if I had been born in the family of my cousin, I would have enjoyed private tennis lessons, skiing holidays in Austria or expensive, fashionable clothes. What I didn't take into consideration back then was the fact that I didn't really like sport, I absolutely hated skiing and expensive clothes often covered the lack of personality. In other words, I was jealous of the things that I didn't want in reality.

Nowadays I keep finding myself the new 'ifs' that can successfully keep me away from being happy. I think that if I had more time, I would start going to the gym; if I had more money, I would eat healthy etc. Result? An overweight 30-year-old woman, always complaining about how difficult life is.

But the problem of 'ifs' doesn't finish here. We tend to overuse the 1st conditional in quite straightforward situations. 'I'll visit you if I have time' usually means 'I won't visit you, I'm busy' or 'I will lend you the money if I can' equals: 'I will not lend you the money, don't put me in an uncomfortable situation'. Why do we choose to send confusing messages when we can simply say what we think? We have to be not only politically correct anymore, we must be socially correct too.

After reading the text, think about the following questions. Tell your classmates your opinion.

1. Is it difficult for you to make decisions? Do you often look for the opinions of other people before you decide on something?
2. Are you the kind of person that looks for excuses when it comes to doing things that need a lot of effort? (ex. giving up smoking, exercising regularly, learning a foreign language on a daily basis etc.)
3. Do you regret not doing something in the past because you know that if you had done it, your present life would be better?
4. How do you understand the quote by Sun Tzu : *Can you imagine what I would do if I could do all I can?*
5. Do you agree with the author's opinion that we are the 'IF' generation?
6. Do you find any similarities between your and the author's way of thinking?
7. Are you socially correct in the way it is described in the text?

4. Listening: wishes and hypothetical situations.

Watch the next video up to minute 3:



Vídeo nº 2. What would you do if you won the lottery? Autor: desconocido.

Fuente: youtube. Licencia: desconocida

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORK8x43fGWQ>

Actividad nº 8

1. What would Halina do if she won the lottery?
2. How much would she like to win?
3. Why do they use second conditional when they talk about what she would do if she won the lottery?

Now you can continue watching the video up to the end if you want to. Enjoy it!

5. Writing: requests, offers and suggestions.

Read the different ways to express requests, offers and suggestions in English:



Actividad Nº 9

MAKE OFFERS USING THE WORDS GIVEN

- 1- COOK THE DINNER. (SHALL) _____
- 2- CEAN THE FLOOR (CAN) _____
- 3-CUP OF COFFEE (WOULD) _____
- 4-DO THE SHOPPING (WILL) _____
- 5-SOME SANDWICHES (WOULD) _____
- 6-HELP YOU WITH YOUR HOMEWORK (CAN) _____

MAKE SUGGESTIONS USING THE WORDS GIVEN

- 1. INVITE OUR FRIENDS TO THE PARTY. (HOW) _____
- 2-WATCH A VIDEO (WE) _____
- 3-GO TO THE BEACH (LET'S) _____
- 4.MAKE A CAKE IN THE AFTERNOON (WHAT) _____
- 5-CALL TOM (CAN) _____
- 6-HAVE A COFFEE (SHALL) _____

MAKE REQUESTS USING THE WORDS GIVEN

- 1- SEND THIS E-MAIL (COULD) _____
- 2-TURN ON THE LIGHTS (MAY) _____
- 3-WASH THE DISHES (CAN) _____
- 4- CLOSE THE WINDOW. IT IS COLD HERE (WILL) _____
- 5-BUY SOME BISCUITS (CAN) _____
- 6- HELP YOU (MAY) _____

COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE

- A-I'M HUNGRY. LET'S _____ (HAVE) A PIZZA
B. OK
A-WOULD YOU LIKE ME _____ (MAKE) IT?
B. NO, OF COURSE NOT. I WILL _____ (ORDER) ONE FROM THE TAKEAWAY.WHAT WOULD _____ (LIKE) TO DRINK?
A- COKE, PLEASE. HOW _____ (LAY) THE TABLE?
B-I WILL _____ (HELP) YOU.
A-WHAT _____ (HAVE) ICE-CREAM FOR DESSERT?
B- THAT WOULD BE GREAT.
A-WHY _____ (BUY) SOME AFTER DINNER?
B.OK
A- THE PIZZA HAS JUST ARRIVED. LET'S _____ (SIT) AT THE TABLE.

NOW WRITE A SIMILAR DIALOGUE ABOUT DOING HOUSEWORK.

6. Speaking: giving opinions.

GIVING OPINIONS

1. Giving your opinion neutrally
 - I think...
 - I feel that...
 - In my opinion...
 - As far as I'm concerned...
 - As I see it...
 - In my view...
 - I tend to think that
2. Asking someone's opinion
 - What do you think?
 - What's your view?
 - How do you see the situation?
 - What's your opinion?
 - What are your ideas?
 - Do you have any thoughts on that?
 - How do you feel about that?
3. Agreeing with an opinion
 - Of course.
 - You're absolutely right.
 - Yes, I agree.
 - I think so too.
 - That's a good point.
 - Exactly.
 - I don't think so either.
 - So do I.
 - That's true.
 - Neither do I.
4. Disagreeing with an opinion
 - That's different.
 - I don't agree with you.
 - However...
 - That's not entirely true.
 - On the contrary...
 - I'm sorry to disagree with you, but...
 - Yes, but don't you think...
 - That's not the same thing at all.
 - I'm afraid I have to disagree.
 - I'm not so sure about that.
 - I must take issue with you on that.
 - It's unjustifiable to say that...

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Actividad nº 1

1. If you (SEND) send this letter now, she (RECEIVE) will receive it tomorrow.
2. If I (DO) do this test, I (IMPROVE) will improve my English.
3. If I (FIND) find your ring, I (GIVE) will give it back to you.
4. Peggy (GO) will go shopping if she (HAVE) has time in the afternoon.
5. Simon (GO) will go to London next week if he (GET) gets a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend (PHONE) does not phone today, she (LEAVE) will leave him.
7. If they (STUDY) do not study harder, they (PASS) will not pass the exam.
8. If it (RAIN) rains tomorrow, I (HAVE) will not have to water the plants.
9. You (CAN) will not be able to sleep if you (WATCH) watch this scary film.
10. Susan (MOVE) will not move into the new house if it (BE) is not ready on time.

Actividad nº 2

1. If I (PLAY) played the lottery, I (HAVE) would have a chance to hit the jackpot.
2. If I (HIT) hit the jackpot, I (BE) would be rich.
3. If I (BE) were rich, my life (CHANGE) would change completely.
4. I (BUY) would buy a lonely island if I (FIND) found a nice one.
5. If I (OWN) owned a lonely island, I (BUILD) would build a huge house by the beach.
6. I (INVITE) would invite all my friends if I (HAVE) had a house by the beach.
7. I (PICK) would pick my friends up in my yacht if they (WANT) wanted to spend their holidays on my island.
8. We (HAVE) would have great parties if my friends (COME) came to my island.
9. If we (LIKE) liked to go shopping in a big city, we (CHARTER) would charter a helicopter.
10. But if my friends' holidays (BE) were over, I (FEEL) would feel very lonely on my lonely island.

Actividad nº 3

1. If you (DO) do your homework now, we (GO) will go to the cinema in the evening.
2. If we (ORDER) order the book now, we (HAVE) will have it tomorrow.
3. If I (HAVE) had more money, I (BUY) would buy a bigger car.
4. If I (MEET) met my favourite movie star, I (ASK) would ask him for an autograph.
5. I (CALL) will call you if I (NEED) need your help.
6. I (GO) would go swimming if the weather (BE) were better.
7. If he (HAVE) doesn't have time tomorrow, we (MEET) will meet the day after.
8. If I (BE) were you, I (KNOW) wouldn't know what to do.

9. If we (ORDER) don't order the tickets soon, there (BE) won't be any tickets left.

10. She (SAY) would not say that if she (BE) were your friend.

Actividad nº 4

The Cat and the Mouse

Once upon a time the cat bit the mouse's tail off.

"Give me back my tail," said the mouse.

And the cat said, "Well, I (GIVE) would give you back your tail if you (FETCH) fetch me some milk. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the cow.

"The cat (GIVE) will give me back my tail if I (FETCH) fetch her some milk."

And the cow said, "Well, I (GIVE) would give you milk if you (GET) get me some hay. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the farmer.

"The cat (GIVE) will give me back my tail if the cow (GIVE) gives me some milk. And the cow (GIVE) will give me milk if I (GET) get her some hay."

And the farmer said, "Well, I (GIVE) would give you hay if you (BRING) brought me some meat. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the butcher.

"The cat (GIVE) will give me back my tail if the cow (GIVE) gives me milk. And the cow (GIVE) will give me milk if she (GET) gets some hay. And the farmer (GIVE) will give me hay if I (GET) get him some meat."

And the butcher said, "Well, I (GIVE) would give you meat if you (MAKE) made the baker bake me a bread. But that's impossible to do for a little mouse like you."

The mouse, however, went to the baker. "The cat (GIVE) will give me back my tail if I (FETCH) fetch her some milk. And the cow (NOT GIVE) will not give me milk if I (NOT GET) don't get her hay. And the farmer (GIVE) will give me hay if the butcher (HAVE) has some meat for him. And the butcher (NOT GIVE) will not give me meat if you (NOT BAKE) do not bake him a bread."

And the baker said, "Well, I (GIVE) will give you bread if you (PROMISE) promise never to steal my corn or meal."

The mouse promised not to steal, and so the baker gave the mouse bread, the mouse gave the butcher bread. The butcher gave the mouse meat, the mouse gave the farmer meat. The farmer gave the mouse hay, the mouse gave the cow hay. The cow gave the mouse milk, the mouse gave the cat milk. And the cat gave the mouse her tail back.

But imagine what would have happened otherwise:

If the mouse had not promised never to steal corn or meal, the baker would not have given the mouse bread.

If the baker had not given the mouse bread, the butcher would have refused to give her meat for the farmer.

If the butcher had refused her any meat, the farmer would not have been willing to give the mouse hay.

If the farmer had not been willing to give the mouse hay, the mouse would not have received milk from the cow.

If the mouse had not received milk from the cow, she would not have got back her tail.

Actividad nº 5

- a) I don't have any friends. I wish I had friends.
- b) I can't go to the party. I wish I could go to the party.
- c) My car doesn't work. I wish my car worked.
- d) She isn't at the beach. She likes the beach very much. She wishes she were/was at the beach.
- e) I don't have a computer. I wish I had a computer.
- f) I'm not very strong. I wish I was/were stronger.

Actividad nº 6

Regrets

- 1. I wish I (GET DRUNK) hadn't got drunk and kissed Samantha.
- 2. I wish it (RAIN) hadn't rained so much. The garden's turned to mud.
- 3. If only I (PARK) hadn't parked there, I wouldn't have got a fine.

Wanting change

- 4. If only I (HAVE) had more time for my hobbies.
- 5. I wish it (RAIN) rained more often in Valencia.
- 6. I wish I (HAVE) didn't have to go to your nephew's wedding.

Complaints

- 7. I wish you (DRINK) wouldn't drink so much. You're a complete idiot when you're drunk.
- 8. If only it (RAIN) would rain. The garden's as dry as a bone.
- 9. I wish Samantha (WASH) would wash her hair more often. It looks so greasy all the time.

Mixed

10. I wish you (BE) weren't so horrible to your brother. He's a really nice bloke.
11. I wish the council (DEMOLISH) hadn't demolished that beautiful old house. It was part of the town's heritage.
12. If only I (HAVE) had the money to go to Jon's wedding in The States.
13. I wish I (TELL) hadn't told her she'd put on weight. She hates me now.
14. I wish you (SPEAK) wouldn't speak to your mother like that.
15. If only we (BUY) hadn't bought a Hewlett Packard printer. The cartridges are so expensive.
16. I wish Jorge (DRIVE) wouldn't drive so fast. It's only a matter of time before he kills someone.

Actividad nº 7

Link the following two sentences using "because":

Hemp is related to the marijuana plant.

It is illegal.

Hemp is illegal because it is related to the marijuana plant.

Link the following sentences using "as a result":

In the last ten years, many BC valleys have been clearcut.

142 species of salmon have become extinct.

In the last ten years, many BC valleys have been clearcut; as a result, 142 species of salmon have become extinct.

Link the following sentences using "since":

Forestry is important to Canada.

It generates a lot of export income.

Forestry is important to Canada since it generates a lot of export income.

Link the following sentences using "therefore":

Some people believe marijuana should be legal.

Marijuana is less toxic than alcohol or tobacco.

Marijuana is less toxic than alcohol or tobacco; therefore, some people believe marijuana should be legal.

Link the following sentences using "due to" (you will have to change one of the sentences into a noun phrase):

Many species in BC are threatened.

Logging is taking place.

Many species in BC are threatened due to logging.

Actividad nº 8

1. What would Halina do if she won the lottery?

She would donate money to help other people. She would travel.

2. How much would she like to win?

One billion dollars.

3. Why do they use second conditional when they talk about what she would do if she won the lottery?

Because they talk about a hypothetical situation.

Actividad nº 9

MAKE OFFERS USING THE WORDS GIVEN

1- COOK THE DINNER. (SHALL) Shall we cook the dinner?

2- CLEAN THE FLOOR (CAN) Can I clean the floor?

3- CUP OF COFFEE (WOULD) Would you like a cup of coffee?

4- DO THE SHOPPING (WILL) Will I do the shopping?

5- SOME SANDWICHES (WOULD) Would you like some sandwiches?

6- HELP YOU WITH YOUR HOMEWORK (CAN) Can I help you with your homework?

MAKE SUGGESTIONS USING THE WORDS GIVEN

1. INVITE OUR FRIENDS TO THE PARTY. (HOW) How about inviting our friends to the party?

2- WATCH A VIDEO (WE) We could watch a video.

3- GO TO THE BEACH (LET'S) Let's go to the beach.

4. MAKE A CAKE IN THE AFTERNOON (WHAT) What about making a cake in the afternoon?

5- CALL TOM (CAN) We can call Tom.

6- HAVE A COFFEE (SHALL) Shall we have a coffee?

MAKE REQUESTS USING THE WORDS GIVEN

1- SEND THIS E-MAIL (COULD) Could you send this e-mail?

2- TURN ON THE LIGHTS (MAY) May you turn on the lights?

3- WASH THE DISHES (CAN) Can you wash the dishes?

4- CLOSE THE WINDOW. IT IS COLD HERE (WILL) Will you close the window?

5- BUY SOME BISCUITS (CAN) Can you buy some biscuits?

6- HELP YOU (MAY) May I help you?

COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE

A- I'M HUNGRY. LET'S have (HAVE) A PIZZA

B. OK

A- WOULD YOU LIKE ME to make (MAKE) IT?

B. NO, OF COURSE NOT. I WILL order (ORDER) ONE FROM THE TAKEAWAY.WHAT WOULD you like (LIKE) TO DRINK?

A- COKE, PLEASE. HOW about laying (LAY) THE TABLE?

B-I WILL help (HELP) YOU.

A-WHAT about having (HAVE) ICE-CREAM FOR DESSERT?

B- THAT WOULD BE GREAT.

A-WHY don't we buy (BUY) SOME AFTER DINNER?

B.OK

A- THE PIZZA HAS JUST ARRIVED. LET'S sit (SIT) AT THE TABLE.

NOW WRITE A SIMILAR DIALOGUE ABOUT DOING HOUSEWORK.