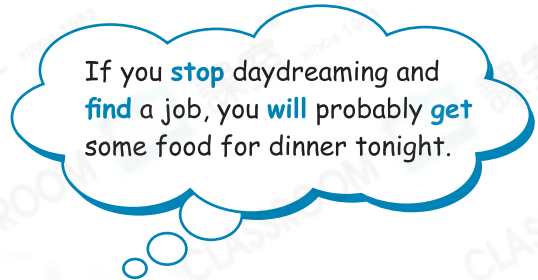




If I **were** rich, I **would buy** a lot of food. I **would also live** in a big house with a private swimming pool.



If you **stop** daydreaming and **find** a job, you **will probably get** some food for dinner tonight.



Usage

We use a conditional sentence to talk about the **probable result** of an action under a **particular condition**. There are four types of conditional sentences. In *Grammar Revolution S.2*, we learnt about Type 0 and Type 1 conditional sentences. We are going to learn about Type 2 conditional sentences in this unit.

e.g. If you **pour** oil on water, it **floats**. (Type 0 → talking about facts)

e.g. Jack **will propose** to Betty if he **has** a diamond ring.
(Type 1 → talking about possible happenings now or in the future)

e.g. If I **were** you, I **would choose** to study Business Administration.
(Type 2 → talking about imaginary situations now or in the future)



Educator's Tips

For ALL types of conditional sentences, we put a comma after the *if*-clause. However, if we put the main clause before the *if*-clause, we don't put a comma between them.

X You will oversleep the next morning, **if you don't go to bed now**.

✓ You will oversleep the next morning **if you don't go to bed now**.

✓ **If you don't go to bed now**, you will oversleep the next morning.





Part 1 Revision: Type 0 & Type 1 Conditional Sentences

We use Type 0 conditional sentences to talk about **facts, truths** and **things that are generally true**. For Type 0 conditional sentences, we use the **simple present tense** in both the *if*-clause and main clause.

<i>If</i> -clause (situation)	Main clause (result)
If you press the button,	the radio plays music.
If I don't water the plants,	they die .



We use Type 1 conditional sentences to talk about something that is **very likely to happen now or in the future**. For Type 1 conditional sentences, we use the **simple present tense** in the *if*-clause and the **simple future tense** in the main clause.

<i>If</i> -clause (situation)	Main clause (result)
If it rains heavily,	we won't go to Ocean Park.
If George doesn't work hard,	he will fail the test.



Exercise 1

Underline the correct words in brackets.

- If you (mix / will mix) yellow and blue, you get green.
- I will give my friends a helping hand if they (need / will need) help.
- If there is a typhoon tomorrow, we (will go / won't go) for a hike.
- The egg (breaks / will break) if you drop it on the floor.
- I (will give / give) you a chance if you promise to be honest.
- You will never succeed if you (don't take / won't take) the first step.



Educator's Tips



We can use modals (with the bare infinitive) or the imperatives in the main clause to make suggestions or give advice. They are regarded as Type 1 conditionals.

e.g. If you **have** a fever, you **should rest** at home. (Modal)

e.g. If the bag **is** too expensive, **don't buy** it. (Imperative)



Part 2 Type 2 Conditional Sentences

We use Type 2 conditional sentences to talk about **imaginary situations (i.e. something unreal) in the present and in the future**. For Type 2 conditional sentences, we use the **simple past tense** in the *if*-clause and **'would + bare infinitive'** in the main clause.

<i>If</i> -clause (situation)	Main clause (result)
If Peter didn't come to the party,	he would regret it.
If my grandparents lived with me,	I would not miss them so much.



Exercise 2.1

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Look at that injured dog! If it did not / didn't get (not get) hurt, it would walk (walk) around freely.
- Casey _____ (make) dinner every day if he _____ (know) how to cook.
- If they _____ (win) a million dollars in the Mark Six, they _____ (donate) some of the money to charity.
- If I _____ (not need) money, I _____ (not go) to work at all.
- If the city _____ (have) more green space, the air quality _____ (not be) so bad.



Educator's Tips



For Type 2 conditional sentences, we can usually use either *was* or *were* **after the singular subject** *I*, *he*, *she* and *it* in the *if*-clause.

e.g. *If I was / were in the meeting, I **would listen** to the opinions of the staff.* (in this case, it is often more formal to use 'were')

If we use Type 2 conditional sentences to **give advice**, we should use *were* in the *if*-clause, regardless of the subject.

X *If I was you, I **would greet** the principal politely.*

✓ *If I were you, I **would greet** the principal politely.*

Exercise 2.2

Circle the correct words in brackets. If both words are correct, circle both of them.

1. If Hong Kong (was / were) bigger in size, its citizens would have more living space.
2. I would not treat my parents so badly if I (was / were) you.
3. If I (was / were) a designer, I would build a brand of my own.
4. Harriet would move to Los Angeles if she (was / were) rich.
- ★ 5. If the teenagers (was / were) qualified voters, they would definitely not vote for this candidate.
6. I would eat cheese for every meal if I (was / were) a little mouse.



Exercise 2.3

The school social worker, Miss Wong, is talking with a student, Jeff. Correct the underlined mistakes by writing the correct form of the verbs above them.

Jeff: Miss Wong, I always argue with my parents because they don't let me use the computer! If I (1) argued with them, I (2) felt very moody.

Miss Wong: If you (3) become your parents, you (4) will know their feelings. If you (5) have kids now, you (6) will also worry about their studies.

Jeff: You're right.

Miss Wong: If I (7) am you, I (8) will not argue with them. Instead, I would persuade them with my exam results. (9) You could win their trust as well if you prove your effort.

Jeff: You are so right! If they (10) saw my good results, they (11) are pleased. Thank you so much, Miss Wong.





Educator's Tips



In Type 2 conditional sentences, we can use the modal verbs *could* or *might* with a bare infinitive in the main clause to **show ability** or **possibility**.

e.g. If Mum **had** a job, she **could help** reduce the family burden. (Ability)

e.g. If you **told** me earlier, I **might be able to help**. (Possibility)

Exercise 2.4

A criminal is reflecting on his life in prison. Complete what he says by putting the words in brackets in the correct order.

- If I wasn't in prison, _____ *I would take care of my family* _____
(take care / would / my family / I / of)
- If I lived with my family, _____
(might / feel happier / safer / they / and)
- If I had a job now, _____
(could / and / I / earn a living / buy toys for my kids)
- If I brought up the kids with my wife together, _____
(would not / feel / they / unwanted)
- If I saw my family members now, _____
(I / say sorry / would / to them)
- If my wife forgave me, _____
(would / I / promise her / a good person / to be)
- If I didn't have any criminal records, _____
(my family and I / migrate / to Canada / could)



Unit Recap

Clement is writing an article for a lifestyle magazine about different taboos. Complete the article with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Taboos of the East and the West

There are different taboos in each culture. If you go through the following taboos, you (1) will find (find) that some words or actions are mainly avoided for social or religious reasons.

Greetings

Westerners greet others with a hug or a kiss. However, if you do this to Chinese people, they (2) _____ probably _____ (respond) with a weird face!

Gifts

We like preparing gifts for someone's birthday or festivals. Be reminded not to give clocks to Chinese people. They (3) _____ (feel) like being *cursed* with death if you do so. Likewise, British people (4) _____ (not be) happy either if you give them white lilies, which suggest death.

Eating

In most societies, people (5) _____ (be) disgusted with the way you eat if you (6) _____ (make) loud noises. But if I (7) _____ (be) a Japanese, I (8) _____ (slurp) loudly to show my liking for the ramen! If you go to any restaurants with a Jewish or Muslim background, you (9) _____ (not see) pork on their menus as it is forbidden in the religion of Jews and Muslims.

If you (10) _____ (not commit) any of the above, you will get along with people from different cultures *harmoniously*!



Vocabulary:

cursed (adj.): experiencing bad luck caused by magic words that are intended to bring bad luck to someone

harmoniously (adv.): living in peace with others