

# 8 Reference

## Second Conditional

To talk about an unreal/imaginary/hypothetical situation and its consequences, we use:

*If + Past Simple + would('d)/wouldn't*  
*If I had a car, I'd drive to work.*

We can use *would*, *could* or *might* in the result clause.

*I'd live in Jamaica if I could live anywhere.*

The 'if clause' can come first or second in the sentence. If it is first, there is a comma before the result clause.

*If I could live anywhere, I'd live in Jamaica.*

When the subject is *I* and the verb is *to be*, we often say *If I were*.

*If I were you, I wouldn't wear that dress again!*

## Adverbs

We usually make an adverb by adding *-ly* to the adjective.

*interesting – interestingly*      *quick – quickly*

Some adverbs are irregular.

*good (adj) – well (adv)*      *hard (adj) – hard (adv)*  
*Do you feel well?*      *Natasha works hard.*

- Adverbs of manner** describe how something happens – they modify the verb. They usually come after the verb.  
*The news spread quickly around the office.*  
*Drive carefully!*
- Adverbs of frequency/probability** describe how often something happens or how probable it is. They usually come before the main verb.  
*Newspapers rarely report on these important issues.*  
*She'll probably arrive at six o'clock.*
- Adverbs of degree** modify an adjective or a verb. They make it weaker or stronger.  
*It was totally unexpected.*  
*He's quite late.*
- Attitude adverbs** describe the speaker's attitude towards the information in the clause.  
*Luckily, the money was still there when I returned.*  
*Surprisingly, he waited until the bus had left.*  
(These can come at the beginning/end of the sentence because they modify the whole sentence or clause.)

There is usually a comma after a sentence adverb.

Some adjectives look like adverbs because they end in *-ly*, but they are not, e.g. *silly, lovely, lively*.

## Third Conditional

We use this form to talk about imaginary or hypothetical past situations, and imagine different consequences.

*If there hadn't been so much traffic on the motorway, I would have got to the meeting on time.*

Form: *If + past perfect + would have + past participle*

To indicate possibility, rather than certainty, we can use *might have/could have* instead of *would have*.

*If she'd studied harder, she might have passed her exams.*

These unreal past situations have unreal past results.

*If I'd studied Art I would have been happier.*

Sometimes the hypothetical past situation has a present result.

*If I'd finished my university degree, I'd be an architect now.*  
(*If + Past Perfect + would + verb*)

### Key vocabulary

#### Expressions with *change*

career change    climate change    image change  
political change    change an arrangement/direction/places/  
the subject/your mind/your address/your clothes/  
your hairstyle/your name/your password/your tune

#### The law

against the law    an appeal    banned    be arrested  
break the law    face a fine    give someone a fine    illegal  
a minor offence

#### Cities

architecture    building work    congestion    construction  
drilling    exhaust fumes    heatwave    horns honking  
noise    roads being blocked    rush hour    terribly cold  
tower blocks    traffic jams

#### Global issues

climate change    conflict    cure    debt(s)    disease  
fair trade    global warming    intensive farming  
mortality rate    organic farming    peace    pollution    poverty  
recycling    solar power    standard of living    war    wealth

#### Life decisions

be promoted/be offered a promotion  
have no real alternative    quit    regret something  
take the plunge    take unpaid leave    volunteer



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