



In the Name of God,
the Compassionate, the Merciful

The ILI English Series

High Intermediate 2

(Student's Book)



Iran Language Institute

Affiliated with the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults



1

FACTUAL CONDITIONALS:

PRESENT AND FUTURE

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

BEFORE YOU READ What are some issues that candidates for city mayor might discuss?



Two candidates are running for mayor of a large city. Read their statements from their campaign fliers.

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR



DANIEL BAKER

Party: Democrat

Occupation: Mayor

Background: City Clerk, State Assemblyman, attorney

Education: Yale Law School, LL.B.;

Howard University, B.S. cum laude

Four years ago, I promised to create a government that you could count on. Today, after four years as mayor of this great city, I am proud to say that we have come a long way. But the job is not finished. **If I am reelected, we will finish the work we started four years ago.**

My first priority is education. In the next ten years, there will be millions of new jobs in this country. **Many of those jobs could be filled by citizens of our city if we prepare them.** But **they won't be ready unless we improve our school system now.**

My second priority is housing. **It won't do any good to provide jobs if people continue to live in bad conditions.** We must rebuild housing in our city neighborhoods. My opponent talks about a "war on crime." I agree that violent crime is a problem. But **we're not going to solve the social problems in this city unless we house people better.**

If our city offers an educated work force, business will thrive here. This will provide more money to rebuild housing. **If our citizens have decent homes, then our neighborhoods will become healthy again.** These problems won't go away quickly. But **if we work together, we will solve them.** I urge everyone to get out and vote on election day. **Unless you vote, you will not have a say in the future of our great city.**



MAYORAL CANDIDATE GABRIELA SOTO



Party: Republican
Occupation: City Comptroller
Background: District Attorney, lawyer
Education: U.C.L.A. Law School, LL.B.; U.S.C., B.A.

Today, street crime has made many people afraid to leave their homes. **If I am elected, I will give neighborhoods back to their citizens.** A lot of this violence is being committed by young offenders. My administration will say to them: **If you want to stay out of trouble, we will help you do that. But if you do the crime, you'll do the time. If you commit a violent crime, you will go to jail and serve your full sentence.**

If I become your mayor, I will put more police on the streets and set up a cooperative program between police and communities. Together we will fight for every street and every house, and together we will win. **This will be my first priority if I am elected.**

But **our young people won't avoid crime unless they have hope for their futures.** That's why my second priority as mayor will be to bring businesses back to our city. My opponent raised taxes as soon as he took office four years ago. As a result, many businesses left town. **If we lower taxes, they will return. If businesses return, our youth will have the hope of finding jobs. And if they have hope, they will not turn to a life of crime.**

I urge you to vote for me next Tuesday. **If I am elected, we'll hang out a sign: "Open for business again."**

GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

FACTUAL CONDITIONALS: PRESENT

STATEMENTS	
If CLAUSE: Present	RESULT CLAUSE: Present
if we have high unemployment,	crime rate increases .
you vote ,	you can have a say.

STATEMENTS	
RESULT CLAUSE: Present	If CLAUSE: Present
Crime rate increases	if we have high unemployment.
You can have a say	you vote .

YES / NO QUESTIONS	
RESULT CLAUSE: Present	If CLAUSE: Present
Does crime rate increase	if we have high unemployment?
Can you have a say	you vote ?

SHORT ANSWERS	
AFFIRMATIVE	
Yes,	it does .
	you can .

SHORT ANSWERS	
NEGATIVE	
No,	it doesn't .
	you can't .

WH- QUESTIONS	
RESULT CLAUSE: Present	If CLAUSE: Present
Why does air get lighter	if it expands ?

FACTUAL CONDITIONALS: FUTURE

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

If CLAUSE: PRESENT	RESULT CLAUSE: FUTURE
If she wins ,	she'll lower taxes. she's going to fight crime.

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

If CLAUSE: PRESENT	RESULT CLAUSE: FUTURE
If she doesn't lower taxes,	businesses won't return .

YES / NO QUESTIONS

If CLAUSE: PRESENT	RESULT CLAUSE: FUTURE
If she wins ,	will she lower taxes?
	is she going to fight crime?

SHORT ANSWERS

AFFIRMATIVE	
Yes, she	will .
	is .

SHORT ANSWERS

NEGATIVE	
No, she	won't .
	isn't .

WH- QUESTIONS

RESULT CLAUSE: FUTURE	If CLAUSE: PRESENT
What will she do is she going to do	if she wins ?

NOTES

1. Use **present factual conditional** sentences to talk about general truths and scientific facts.

The *if* clause talks about the condition, and the result clause talks about what happens if the condition occurs.

Use the simple present tense in both clauses.

2. You can also use **present factual conditional** sentences to talk about habits and recurring events (things that happen again and again).

Use the simple present tense or present progressive in the *if* clause. Use the simple present tense in the result clause.

3. Use the **imperative** in the result clause to give instructions, commands, and invitations that depend on a certain condition.

USAGE NOTE: We sometimes use *then* to emphasize the result in factual conditional sentences with imperatives or modals.

4. You can often use *when* or *whenever* instead of *if*. This is especially true when you talk about general truths, habits, and recurring events.

EXAMPLES

if clause

result clause

- If people **care about** their future, they **vote** in the elections.
- If air **expands**, it **becomes** lighter.
- If you **raise** taxes, businesses **leave** the city.
- If you **are voting**, I **ask** you to vote for me.
- If you **want** to have a say in the running of the city, **vote** in the election.
- If you **vote** for Democrats, *then* **don't expect** businesses to grow.
- If you **don't want** to do the time, *then* you **should stay** away from crime.
- *When* the police and communities **work** together, we **get** better results.
- *When(ever)* the Democrats **take up** office, they **raise** taxes.

5. Use future factual conditional

sentences to talk about what will happen under certain conditions. The *if* clause states the condition. The result clause states the probable or certain result.

Use the simple present in the *if* clause. Use the future with *will* or *be going to* in the result clause.

- **If Soto wins**, she'll **lower** taxes.
(It's a real possibility that Soto will win.)
- **If Baker wins**, he'll **improve** housing.
- **If Baker wins**, he's **going to improve** housing.

6. You can also use a modal in the result clause.

BE CAREFUL! Even though the *if* clause refers to the future, use the simple present tense.

- If you want to vote, you **must register**.
- **If she wins**, she'll fight crime.
NOT ~~If she will win~~...

7. You can begin conditional sentences with the *if* clause or the result clause. The meaning is the same.

BE CAREFUL! Use a comma between the two clauses only when the *if* clause comes first.

- **If you vote for Baker**, you won't regret it.
- OR
- You won't regret it **if you vote for Baker**.

8. You can make either or both clauses negative in conditional sentences.

- If he wins, taxes will be higher.
- If he **doesn't** win, taxes will be lower.
- If he wins, taxes **won't** be lower.
- If he **doesn't** win, taxes **won't** be higher.

9. **If** and **unless** can both be used in conditional sentences, but their meanings are very different.

Use **unless** to state a negative condition.

Often, but not always, **unless** has the same meaning as **if . . . not**.

- **If** Baker wins, the Democrats will remain in control.

- **Unless** Baker wins, the Republicans will gain control.
(*If Baker doesn't win, the Republicans will gain control.*)

- **Unless** you vote, you won't have a say in the future of our city.

OR

- **If** you *don't* vote, you won't have a say in the future of our city.

FOCUSED PRACTICE

1 IF YOU'RE IN HONG KONG

Grammar Notes 1- 3,6

*Read these conversations about Hong Kong.
Summarize the advice with conditional sentences.*

1. **A:** I hate hot weather.

B: The best time to go to Hong Kong is
November or December.

If you hate hot weather, the best time to
go to Hong Kong is November or December.

The weather is cooler then.



2. **A:** I'm traveling with my children.

B: Take them to Lai Chi Kok Amusement Park in Kowloon.

They'll enjoy the games, shows, and rides.

3. **A:** We need a moderate-priced hotel.

B: I suggest Harbour View International House.

It's a good hotel, and it's fairly inexpensive.

4. **A:** We like seafood.

B: There are wonderful seafood restaurants on Lamma Island.

You can take the Star Ferry there.

5. **A:** I'm fascinated by Chinese opera.

B: You might like the street opera in the Shanghai Street Night Market.

Opera is also performed at City Hall.

6. A: I'd like to get a good view of Hong Kong.

B: You should take the funicular to the Peak.

There's a great view of the harbor from there.

7. A: I'm interested in buying some traditional Chinese crafts.

B: Then you ought to visit the Western District on Hong Kong Island.

You can buy things like fans and mahjong tiles there.

8. A: I'm looking for a good dim sum restaurant.

B: Try Luk Yu Teahouse on Stanley Street.

It's a historical monument as well as a restaurant.

2

FREQUENT FLYER

Grammar Notes 1- 2, 7- 8

*Complete the interview with a Skyways flight attendant. Combine the two sentences in parentheses to make a factual conditional sentence. Keep the same order and decide which clause begins with **if**. Make necessary changes in capitalization and punctuation.*

INTERVIEWER: How long are you usually away?

ATTENDANT: If I go to the Bahamas, I have a two-day layover.

1. (I go to the Bahamas. I have a two-day layover.)

INTERVIEWER: What do you do for two days?

ATTENDANT: I spend a lot of time at the pool if I stay at a hotel.

2. (I spend a lot of time at the pool. I stay at a hotel.)

3. (I stay with friends. I spend time with them.)

INTERVIEWER: Sounds nice.

ATTENDANT:

4. (It's not so nice. I get a Dracula.)

INTERVIEWER: A Dracula?

ATTENDANT: That's when you fly to Pittsburgh at midnight, spend four hours in the airport, and then fly back to New York.

INTERVIEWER: Who walks the dog and waters the plants when you're away?

ATTENDANT: I share an apartment with three other flight attendants.

5. (You have three roommates. You don't have trouble finding dogwalkers.)

INTERVIEWER: Sounds like a tough job. Is it worth it?

ATTENDANT: Sure.

6. (It's very rewarding. You don't mind hard work.)

INTERVIEWER: What do you like most about it?

ATTENDANT: The travel. I can write my own ticket for any destination on a Skyways route.

7. (A flight has an empty seat. I ride for free.)

INTERVIEWER: Where have you been so far this year?

ATTENDANT: Tokyo, Honolulu, Hong Kong. It's great—except when you can't get back.

INTERVIEWER: What do you mean?

ATTENDANT:

8. (A flight is completely booked. You can't get on it.)

INTERVIEWER: Has that ever happened to you?

ATTENDANT: Sure. I've been stranded in some of the most beautiful cities in the world.

3 MEET THE PRESS

Grammar Note 5

Complete this interview with another mayoral candidate, Herb Tresante. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

INTERVIEWER: Election day is just around the corner. Polls indicate that you have a pretty good chance of winning. What's the first thing you 'll do if you get elected?

1. (do)

2. (get)

TRESANTE: Well, it's been a long, hard campaign. If I , I a short vacation with my family.

3. (win)

4. (take)

INTERVIEWER: Sounds good. Where to?

TRESANTE: To be perfectly honest, I'd rather not say. If I mayor, I to keep my private life private.

5. (become)

6. (try)

INTERVIEWER: I can understand that. Now, every election has a winner and a loser. What you if you ?

7. (do)

8. (lose)

TRESANTE: Well, let's hope that won't happen. But, if I this election, I to be active in politics. Unless both parties

9. (not win)

10. (continue)

 , this city as great as it can be. If my opponent my help, I to improve the

11. (cooperate)

12. (not be)

13. (accept)

14. (work)

school system. And last, but not least, if the people me to office this time, I back in four years to try again!

15. (not elect)

16. (be)

INTERVIEWER: How about a second term?

TRESANTE: If the voters me for another four years, I back for sure!

17. (want)

18. (be)

4 SOLUTIONS

Grammar Note 8

Read these problems and write possible solutions. Use **if**, **if . . . not**, or **unless**.

1. Your neighbors are always playing music so loud that you can't fall asleep.

EXAMPLE:

If they don't stop, I'll call the police.

Unless they stop, I'll call the landlord.

If they continue to bother me, I'll consider moving.

2. You've had a headache every day for a week. You can't concentrate.
3. You keep phoning your friend, but there is no answer. It's now midnight.
4. You like your job, but you just found out that other workers are making much more money than you are.
5. You live in an apartment building. It's winter and the building hasn't had any heat for a week. You're freezing.
6. You're ten pounds overweight. You've been trying for months to lose weight, but so far you haven't lost a single pound.
7. You bought a radio in a local store. It doesn't work, but when you tried to return it, the salesclerk refused to take it back.
8. Your roommates don't clean up after they cook. You've already reminded them several times, but they always "forget."
9. You paid for a parking space near school or work. For the past week the same car has taken your space.

5 EDITING


Read this journal entry. Find and correct six mistakes in the use of future factual conditionals. The first mistake is already corrected. (Don't forget to check commas.)

October 1

Should I campaign for student council president? I'll have to decide soon if I ^{want}~~wanted~~ to run. If I'll be busy campaigning, I won't have much time to study. That's a problem because I'm not going to get into a good college if I get good grades this year. On the other hand, there's so much to do in this school, and nothing is getting done if Todd Laker becomes president again. A lot of people know that. But will I know what to do if I'll get the job? Never mind. I'll deal with that problem, if I win.

COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

6 LISTENING

 Gabriela Soto is talking about her political platform. Listen to the interview. Then read the list of issues. Listen again and check the things that Soto promises to do if she is elected.

1. ☒ hold neighborhood meetings
2. ☐ open recreation centers
3. ☐ close health centers at six o'clock
4. ☐ raise teachers' salaries
5. ☐ raise taxes
6. ☐ improve public transportation

7 TRAVEL TIPS

Work in small groups. Give and ask for travel advice using **when**, **whenever** or **if**.

EXAMPLE:

A: When I visit your country, what should I see?

B: When you go to Ecuador, you should take a trip to the Galápagos Islands.

2

UNREAL CONDITIONALS:
PRESENT

GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT

BEFORE YOU READ What kind of story is a fairy tale? What is the title of a famous fairy tale from your culture?



Read this version of a famous fairy tale.

The Fisherman and His Wife

Once upon a time there was a poor fisherman and his wife who lived in a pigsty near the sea. Every day the man went to fish. One day, after waiting a very long time, he caught a very big fish. To his surprise, the fish spoke and said, "Please let me live. I'm not a regular fish. **If you knew my real identity, you wouldn't kill me.** I'm an enchanted prince."

"Don't worry. I won't kill you," said the kind-hearted fisherman. With these words, he threw the fish back into the clear water, and went home to his wife.

"Husband," said the wife, "didn't you catch anything today?"

"I caught a fish, but it said it was an enchanted prince, so I let it go."

"You mean you didn't wish for anything?" asked the wife.

"No," said the fisherman. "What do I need to wish for?"

"Just look around you," said the wife. "We live in a pigsty. **I wish we had a nice little cottage. If we had a cottage, I would be a lot happier.** You saved the prince's life. Go back and ask him for it."

"I'm not going to ask for a cottage! **If I asked for a cottage, the fish would be angry.**" But in the end, the fisherman was more afraid of his wife's anger.

When he got to the sea, it was all green and yellow. "**My wife wishes we had a cottage,**" said the fisherman. "Just go on back," said the fish. "She already has it."

When he returned home, the fisherman found his wife sitting outside a lovely little cottage. The kitchen was filled with food and all types of cooking utensils. Outside was a little garden with vegetables, fruit trees, hens, and ducks.

Things were fine for a week or two. Then the wife said, "This cottage is much too crowded. **I wish we lived in a bigger house. If we lived in a big stone castle, I would be much happier.** Go and ask the fish for it."



The fisherman didn't want to go, but he did. When he got to the sea, it was dark blue and gray. **"My wife wishes we lived in a big stone castle,"** he said to the fish.

"Just go on back. She's standing in front of the door," said the fish.

When he returned home, the fisherman found his wife on the steps of a great big stone castle. The inside was filled with beautiful gold furniture, chandeliers, and carpets, and there were servants everywhere.

The next morning the wife woke up and said, **"I wish I were King of all this land."**

"What would you do if you were King?" asked her husband.

"If I were King, I would own all this land." Go on back and ask the fish for it."

This time, the sea was all blackish gray, and the water was rough and smelled terrible. "What does she want now?" asked the fish.

"She wants to be King," said the embarrassed fisherman.

"Just go on back. She already is."

When the fisherman returned home, he found an enormous palace. Everything inside was made of marble and pure gold, and it was surrounded by soldiers with drums and trumpets. His wife was seated on a throne, and he said to her, "How nice for you that you are King. Now we won't need to wish for anything else."

But his wife was not satisfied. **"If I were Emperor, I would be much happier,"** she said. "I am King and I command you to go back and ask the fish to make me Emperor."

Reluctantly, the fisherman went back to the fish, and again the wish was granted. Next, his wife wanted to be Pope, and that wish, too, was granted. "Wife, now be satisfied," said the fisherman. "You're Pope. You can't be anything more."

The wife, however, wasn't convinced. She kept thinking and thinking about what more she could be. **"I wish I were like the Lord of the universe,"** she finally said. **"If I were like the Lord, I could make the sun rise and set. Then I would be much happier."** Go right now and tell the fish that I want to be like the Lord."

"Oh, no," said the fisherman. "The fish can't do that. **If I were you, I wouldn't ask for anything else."** But his wife got so furious that the poor fisherman ran back to the fish. There was a terrible storm, and the sea was pitch black with waves as high as mountains. "Well, what does she want now?" asked the fish.

"She wishes she were like the Lord of the universe," said the fisherman.

"Just go on back. She's sitting in the pigsty again."

And they are still sitting there today.

GRAMMAR PRESENTATION

UNREAL CONDITIONALS: PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

IF CLAUSE: SIMPLE PAST

RESULT CLAUSE: WOULD + BASE FORM OF VERB

If she	had money, were* rich,	she would live in a palace.
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*Note that *were* is used for all persons of *be*.

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

IF CLAUSE: SIMPLE PAST

RESULT CLAUSE: WOULD NOT + BASE FORM OF VERB

If she	didn't have money, weren't rich,	she would not live in a palace.
--------	---	--

CONTRACTIONS

I would	=	I'd
you would	=	you'd
he would	=	he'd
she would	=	she'd
we would	=	we'd
they would	=	they'd
would not	=	wouldn't

YES / NO QUESTIONS

RESULT CLAUSE

IF CLAUSE

Would you live here	if you	had money? were rich?
-----------------------------------	---------------	--

SHORT ANSWERS

AFFIRMATIVE

Yes, I would.

SHORT ANSWERS

NEGATIVE

No, I wouldn't.

WH- QUESTIONS

RESULT CLAUSE

IF CLAUSE

What would you do	if you	had money? were rich?
---------------------------------	---------------	--

NOTES

1. Use **present unreal conditional**

sentences to talk about unreal, untrue, imagined, or impossible conditions and their results.

The *if* clause presents the unreal condition. The result clause presents the unreal result of that condition.

2. Use the simple past tense in the *if* clause. Use **would** + base form of the verb in the result clause.

BE CAREFUL!

- a. The *if* clause uses the simple past tense form, but the meaning is not past.
- b. Don't use *would* in the *if* clause in present unreal conditional sentences.
- c. Use **were** for all persons when the verb in the *if* clause is a form of *be*.

USAGE NOTE: You will sometimes hear native speakers use *was* in the *if* clause. However, many people think that this is not correct.

3. If the result is not certain, use **might** or **could** in the result clause to express possibility.

You can also use **could** in the result clause to express ability.

EXAMPLES

- **If I lived** in a palace, I **would give** parties all the time.
(*But I don't live in a palace, so I don't give parties.*)
- **If I had** more time, I **would read** fairy tales to my children.
(*But I don't have time, so I don't read them fairy tales.*)

- **If they had** money, they **wouldn't live** in a pigsty.
- **If I had** more money **now**, I would take a trip around the world.
- **If she knew** the answer, she would tell you.
~~NOT If she would know the answer ...~~
- **If I were** King, I would make you prime minister.
~~NOT If I was King ...~~

- If I had time, I **might / could read** more.
(*It's possible I would read more often.*)
- If you knew German, you **could translate** this story for me.

4. Remember that you can begin conditional sentences with the *if* clause or the result clause. The meaning is the same.

BE CAREFUL! Use a comma between the two clauses only when the *if* clause comes first.

- **If I had more money**, I would move.
- OR
- I would move **if I had more money**.

5. Remember that you can make either or both clauses negative in conditional sentences.

- If I caught a fish, I would be happy.
- If I **didn't** catch a fish, I would be unhappy.
- If I caught a fish, I **wouldn't** be unhappy.
- If I **didn't** catch a fish, I **wouldn't** be happy.

6. Statements beginning with *If I were you*, . . . are often used to give advice.

- **If I were you**, I wouldn't ask the fish for anything else. He could get angry.

7. Use **wish** followed by a verb in the **simple past tense** to talk about things that you want to be true now, but that are not true.

Note that after *wish*, **were** is used instead of *was*.

Use **could** or **would** after *wish*. Don't use *can* or *will*.

- I **wish** I **lived** in a castle.
(*I don't live in a castle, but I want to live in one.*)
- I **wish** we **had** a yacht.
(*We don't have a yacht, but I want one.*)
- I **wish** I **were** a child again.
NOT ~~I wish I was a child again.~~
- I **wish** I **could** buy a car.
NOT ~~I wish I can buy a car.~~
- I **wish** she **would** call tomorrow.
NOT ~~I wish she will call tomorrow.~~

FOCUSED PRACTICE

1 ABRACADABRA?

Grammar Notes 1-3

Complete this article from a popular psychology magazine. Use the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

BEYOND

Wishful Thinking

BY IWANNA B. RICH

Marty Hijab has always wanted to invite his whole family over for the holidays, but his apartment is small, and his family is very large. "If I invited them all for dinner, there 1. (invite) enough room for everyone to sit down," 1. (not be) he told a friend. If Marty 3. (be) a complainer, he 4. (moan) about the size of his apartment and spend the holiday at his parents' house. But Marty is a problem solver. This year he is hosting an open house. People can drop in at different times during the day, and there will be room for everyone.



"If life 5. (be) a fairy tale, we 6. (can / wish) problems away," noted Joel Grimes, a practicing Los Angeles therapist. "This is what complainers are trying to do when they moan about a problem. What they are really saying is, 'If I 7. (have) a magical solution, I 8. (not have to) deal with this myself.' I wish it 9. (be) that easy," says Grimes, "but unfortunately it's not." He gives the example of one of his clients, a very wealthy man who complains constantly about his limited time for his family. "He's waiting for a miracle to give him the time he needs to get to know his children. But if he 10. (think) about the problem creatively, he 11. (can / find) the time," says Grimes.

Resources (time, money, space) always have limits, even for the rich. If complainers 12. (realize) this, then they 13. (understand) that there will always be problems. They could then stop using these limitations as excuses and concentrate on solutions. Marty is a student and works only part-time. If he 14. (insist) on a bigger apartment for his party, he 15. (may / have to) wait for years before having his whole family over for dinner. Instead, he is using his actual resources creatively and solving his problems right now.

There's an old saying: "If wishes 16. (be) horses, then beggars 17. (can / ride)." But wishes aren't horses. We have to learn to create our own good fortune and not wait for a powerful genie with three wishes to come along and solve our problems.

2 MAKING EXCUSES**Grammar Notes 1- 4**

In his practice, psychologist Joel Grimes hears all types of excuses from his clients. Rewrite these excuses, using present unreal conditional sentences.

1. I'm so busy. That's why I don't read bedtime stories to my little girl.

If I weren't so busy, I would read bedtime stories to my little girl.

2. My husband's not ambitious. That's why he doesn't ask for a raise.

3. I'm not in shape. That's why I don't play sports.

4. I don't have enough time. That's why I'm not planning to study for the exam.

5. I'm too old. That's why I'm not going back to school.

6. My boss doesn't explain things properly. That's why I can't do my job.

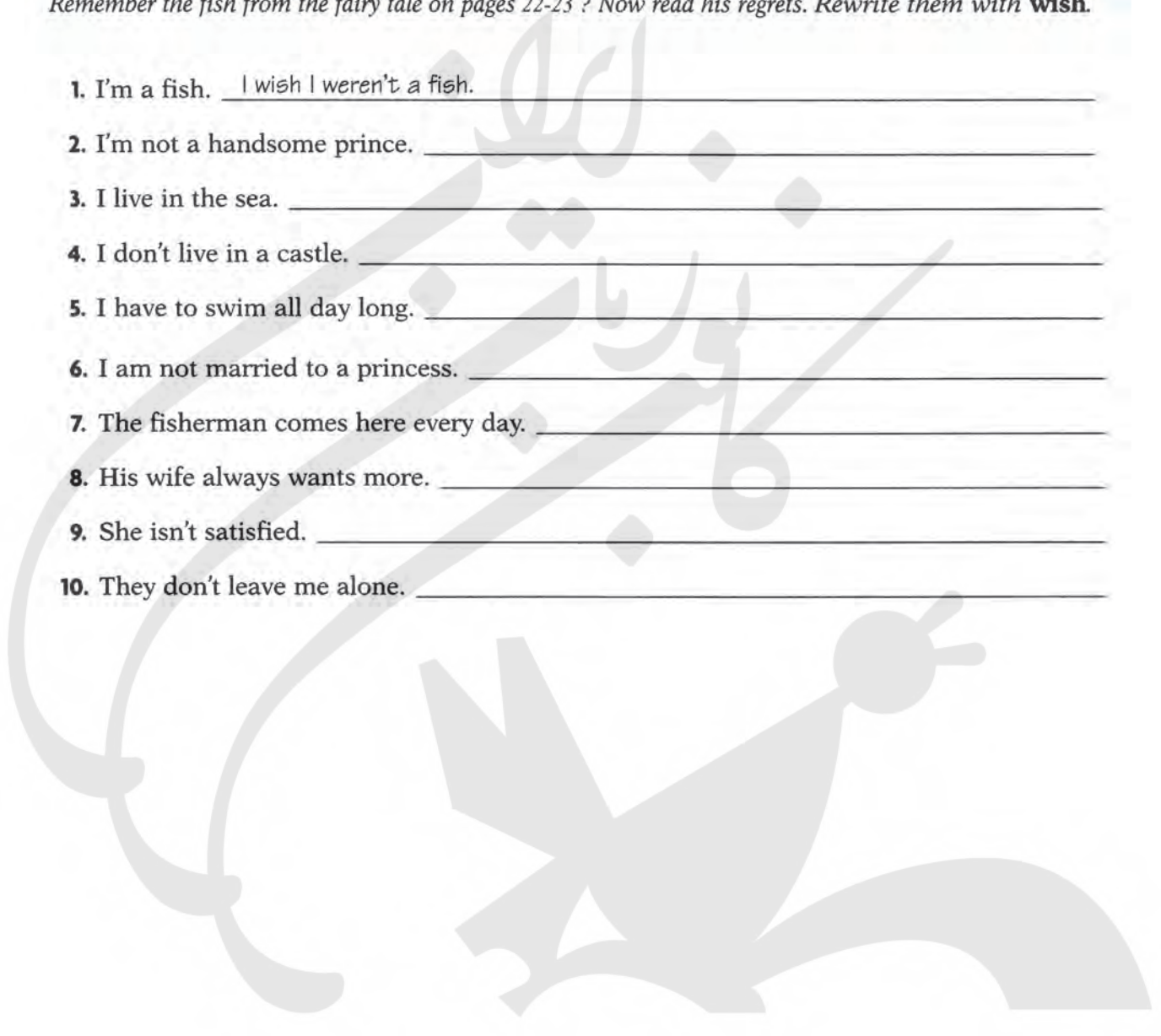
7. I'm not good at math. That's why I don't balance my checkbook.

8. I feel nervous all the time. That's why I can't stop smoking.

3 THE FISH'S WISHES

Grammar Note 7

Remember the fish from the fairy tale on pages 22-23 ? Now read his regrets. Rewrite them with **wish**.

1. I'm a fish. I wish I weren't a fish.
 2. I'm not a handsome prince. _____
 3. I live in the sea. _____
 4. I don't live in a castle. _____
 5. I have to swim all day long. _____
 6. I am not married to a princess. _____
 7. The fisherman comes here every day. _____
 8. His wife always wants more. _____
 9. She isn't satisfied. _____
 10. They don't leave me alone. _____
- 

4

WHAT IF?

Grammar Notes 1- 4

Marty is having his open-house holiday party. His nieces and nephews are playing a fantasy question game. Complete their questions with the following words.

1. What / you / do / if / you / be a millionaire?

What would you do if you were a millionaire?

2. What / you / do / if / you / be the mayor of your city?

3. How / you / feel / if / you / never need to sleep?

4. What / you / do / if / you / have more free time?

5. What / you / do / if / you / can swim like a fish?

6. What / you / do / if / you / not have to work?

7. Where / you / travel / if / you / have a ticket for anywhere in the world?

8. If / you / can build anything / what / it / be?

9. If / you / can meet a famous person / who / you / want to meet?

5 EDITING

Read part of a book report that Marty's niece wrote. Find and correct six mistakes in the use of the present unreal conditional. The first mistake is already corrected.

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CLASS: English 4

The Disappearance


What would happen to the women if all the men in the world ~~would disappear~~ ^{disappeared}? What would happen to the men when there were no women? Philip Wiley's 1951 science-fiction novel, *The Disappearance*, addresses these intriguing questions.

According to Wiley, if men and women live in different worlds, the results would be catastrophic. Wiley thinks that men are too aggressive to survive on their own. If women didn't control them, men will start more wars. He also believes that women wouldn't have the technological skills to survive in their own world. If men aren't there to pump gas and run the businesses, women wouldn't be able to manage.

Many people disagree with Wiley's visions. In fact, they think the book is sexist. They don't think men are more warlike than women, and they don't believe that women are more helpless than men. I think if men and women learned to cooperate more, the world will be a much better place.

COMMUNICATION PRACTICE

6 LISTENING

 You are going to listen to a modern fairy tale about Cindy, a clever young girl, and a toad. Before you listen, read the statements. Then listen again and mark each statement **True (T)** or **False (F)**.

- F 1. Cindy wishes she had a new soccer ball.
2. The toad wishes Cindy would marry him.
3. If Cindy married the toad, he would become a prince.
4. Cindy wishes she could become a beautiful princess.
5. If Cindy became a princess, she'd have plenty of time to study science.
6. The toad doesn't know how to use his powers to help himself.
7. Cindy wants to become a scientist and help the prince.
8. Cindy and the prince get married and live happily ever after.



7 JUST THREE WISHES

In fairy tales, people are often granted three wishes. Imagine that you had just three wishes. What would they be? Write them down. Discuss them with a classmate.

EXAMPLE:

I wish I were famous.

I wish I spoke perfect English.

I wish I knew how to fly a plane.

There is an old saying: "Be careful what you wish for; it may come true." Look at your wishes again. Discuss what negative results might happen if they came true.

EXAMPLE:

If I were famous, I would have no free time. I wouldn't have a private life . . .