

I 9 Adverbials: concession and contrast

Although it was raining, we went for a walk.



The following words and phrases are used to contrast two ideas:

but / yet / however / although / even though / despite / in spite of

Look at the following examples.

- It was raining, but we went for a walk. (in the middle of a sentence)
It was raining, yet we went for a walk. (in the middle of a sentence)
It was raining. However, we went for a walk. (at the start of a new sentence)
Although it was raining, we went for a walk. (followed by a subject and verb)
Even though it was raining, we went for a walk. (followed by a subject and verb)
Despite the rain, we went for a walk. (followed by a noun)
In spite of the rain, we went for a walk. (followed by a noun)
Despite the fact that it was raining, we went for a walk. (followed by a subject and verb)
In spite of the fact that it was raining, we went for a walk. (followed by a subject and verb)

Use one of the above words or phrases in the following sentences.

- 1 they are always arguing, Jack and Jill still say they love each other.
2 Paris is an expensive city, it's still a great place for a holiday.
3 The rate of inflation has come down to 3% this year, the unemployment figures are still rising.
4 They're still going ahead with the wedding her father's death.
5 They won the football match they only had ten players.
6 the bad weather, they're having a good time.
7 He's had several bad accidents, he still loves skiing.
8 She made her granddaughter a lovely dress, the fact that she had arthritis in her hands.
9 she had lost her passport and ticket, Sue went to the airport and tried to get on the plane.
10 Tony lost his job last month and doesn't know where he's going to get another one, he's still cheerful and hopes to get married soon.
11 the recession, Mr. Leech's company is doing well.
12 the fact that the company kept losing money, the director increased his salary.

ANSWERS
1 Although/Even though; 2 but/yet; 3 However; 4 despite/in spite of; 5 although/even though; 6 Despite/in spite of; 7 but/yet; 8 despite/in spite of; 9 Although/Even though; 10 However; 11 However; 12 Despite/in spite of.

I 21 Prepositions of time: at, in, on, from...to, by

It happened at 8 o'clock in the morning on Monday.



It happened at 8 o'clock in the morning on Monday.

Table with columns AT, IN, ON and rows for various time-related phrases and their usage examples.

Put the correct prepositions into each space.

- 1 I'm watching TV - I'll phone you back 9.30 the end of the programme.
2 We're going holiday three weeks' time.
3 So there you are last! Can't you ever be time?
4 first, I intended to stay the whole time, but the end I decided to leave before the end.
5 Shouldn't you have finished this now? - I've got to leave noon at the latest.
6 Saturday morning I'm going to work 9.00 11.30.
7 We usually stay at home Christmas, but go out New Year's Eve.
8 I've never been to Greece spring before - I didn't realise it would be as warm as this May.
9 I didn't understand what he meant the time, but it became clear the end.
10 the time we got there we were just time for dinner.

ANSWERS
1 at...; 2 on...; 3 at...; 4 At...; 5 by...; 6 On...; 7 at...; 8 in...; 9 at...; 10 By...

I

34 Verbs: conditionals I and II

If he applies, he'll get the job.

We normally use conditional I (*If + present + future*) when the outcome is likely, and conditional II (*If + past + would*) when the outcome is unlikely.

Look at this advertisement for a job.

Conditional I (likely)



BILL
Age 22
Degree in French and Spanish
enjoys travel
sociable
present salary £9,200

If Bill applies, he'll probably get the job.
If Bill applies for it, he'll ask for more money.
If Bill doesn't get more money, he won't accept the job.
Unless Bill gets more money, he won't accept the job.
NOTE Unless is similar to *If not*.

Other people saw the advertisement and were interested in the job. Complete the sentences using conditional I or II.

- Sally: 'I'd love the job, but I'm married, so I won't apply.'
- If Sally _____ (not be) married, she _____ (apply) for the job.
- Tim: 'I have a house in London. I don't want to leave it, so I'm not very keen.'
- If Tim _____ (get) the job, he _____ (have to) leave his house.
 - If he _____ (not have) a house in London, he _____ (be) quite interested in the job.
- Liz: 'It looks great - I wonder how long the holidays are? I must ask.'
- If the holidays _____ (be) long enough, Liz _____ (apply) for the job.
- Sam: 'I will only take a job with a good pension scheme.'
- Sam _____ (not be) interested unless there _____ (be) a pension scheme.
- Maggie: 'My degree's in Chinese. I don't think they'll be interested in me.'
- If Maggie's degree _____ (not be) in Chinese, she _____ (send) in an application.
- Mark: 'The salary isn't as much as I get now so I'm not prepared to leave my present job.'
- He _____ (not leave) his present job unless they _____ (offer) him more money.
 - If the salary _____ (be) better, the job _____ (appeal) to many more people.

- ANSWERS**
- If Sally wasn't (weren't) married, she would apply for the job.
 - If he got the job, he would have to leave his house.
 - If the holidays were long enough, Liz would apply for the job.
 - Sam wouldn't be interested unless there was a pension scheme.
 - If Maggie's degree wasn't (weren't) in Chinese, she would send in an application.
 - He wouldn't leave his present job unless they offered him more money.
 - If the salary were better, the job would appeal to many more people.

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35 Verbs: conditional III

I would have called if you had told me.

When we use *if* to talk about the past (the *impossible* conditional), we must use *had* in the *if* clause, and *would, should, could* or *might + have* in the main clause.



If I'd braked, we would have crashed!

Examples: The bomb *might have exploded* if you *had trodden* on it.
We *could have saved* a lot of time if we *had gone* by train.
The flood *would not have happened* if they *had strengthened* the defences.

We can start the sentence with *If*. In this case, we should separate the *if* clause from the main clause by a comma.

Example: *If the concert had started* on time, we *might have missed* the beginning.

Exercise A

Join each clause in A to a suitable clause in B.

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|---|---|
| <p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If it hadn't snowed this week, He might have been arrested If the drought had continued, If John had won the competition, I wouldn't have voted for this party If he had invested more wisely, | <p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> most of the cattle would have died. if I had realised that they would raise taxes. we couldn't have gone skiing. the company might not have collapsed. he would have been the local champion. if the police had been more alert. |
|---|---|

Exercise B

Complete the following sentences with the verb given in a suitable form, as in the example.

- Example: She (not marry) him if she had known about his past.
She wouldn't have married him if she had known about his past.
- The team could have won the cup if they (practise) a bit harder.
 - If he had gone to university, he (apply) for this position.
 - The mosque might have been destroyed if the fire brigade (not arrive) in time.
 - If Shakespeare had been born in France, (he write) Romeo and Juliet in French?
 - If you (buy) some cheese, I could have made that recipe for dinner.

Exercise C

Do Exercise 11 on the cassette.

- ANSWERS**
- 1 c; 2 f; 3 a; 4 e; 5 b; 6 d
- 1 I had practised; 2 would/could/might have applied; 3 had not arrived; 4 would he have written; 5 had bought.

media: models of past probability

you must have been a beautiful baby.

...I'm not completely sure, but I think I've seen you before. The degree of model depends on the degree of certainty, so I'm not sure I can...

| PROBABILITIES | CLASS |
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Word
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made a mistake
out of it.

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