



Department of German Language.

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English Language.

Course Instructor: Salma Hourani.

Unite 4:

Grammar

4A. First Conditional sentences:

- We make a first conditional sentences by using **if (or unless) + present simple, will/ will not + infinitive**.
- We use first conditional sentences to describe things that are **likely** to happen in the future. Those things **might or might not** happen.
- We use the *present simple* after *if* (the if clause).
- We use *the future* (will/ will not) in the *main clause* (the clause after the if).
- We put a comma between the if clause and the main clause.
- We can start our sentence with the if clause or the main clause. There is no different in the meaning, but if we start the sentence with the main clause, we remove the comma.

If you **don't do** more work , you **will fail** the exam.
(the if clause) (the main clause)
(present simple) (future)

- unless = if not.
She won't get into the university **unless** she gets good grades.

Future Time Clauses:

- We use **as soon as, when, until, before, after** to talk about the **future**.
- After the future time clauses, we use the *present simple*.
I will have lunch **after** I leave. (we are talking about the future).

4B. Second Conditional sentences:

- We make a second conditional sentences by using **If + past simple, would/ wouldn't + infinitive**.
- We use the second conditional to talk about an imaginary situation (not real) in the present or future and its consequences.
- We use the *past simple* in the *if clause*, and *would/ wouldn't* in the *main clause*.
If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house. (**imaginary situation**).
I don't have much money, so I can't buy a real house. (**real situation**).

4C. usually and used to:

- For *future habits* we use *usually + present simple*.
I **usually** get up at 8.00 on school days.
- For *past habits* we use *used to/ didn't use to + infinitive*.
- Used to is for the things that were **true in the past**. It refers for something is not true now.
I used to smoke = I no longer smoke now.

P. 137. Grammar Bank:

4A.

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| a | 1 before | 2 until | 3 as soon as | 4 if |
| | 5 when / as soon as | 6 unless | 7 when | 8 until |
| | 9 before | 10 Unless | | |
| b | 1 leave | 2 finishes | 3 won't get | 4 'll tell |
| | 5 arrive | 6 get | 7 'll go | 8 doesn't like |
| | 9 tell | 10 'll be | | |

4B.

- a
- 1 It would be better for me if we met tomorrow.
 - 2 She wouldn't treat him like that if she really loved him.
 - 3 If I could live anywhere in the world, I'd / would live in New Zealand.
 - 4 The kitchen would look bigger if we painted it white.
 - 5 I wouldn't buy that house if I were you.
 - 6 He'd / would be more attractive if he wore nicer clothes.
 - 7 If we didn't have children, we'd / would travel more.
 - 8 What would you do in this situation if you were me?
- b
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1 get | 5 didn't live |
| 2 'd / would feel | 6 doesn't get lost |
| 3 lost | 7 gets |
| 4 'll cook | 8 'd / would enjoy |

4C.

- a
- 1 I **used** to get up
 - 2 Did she always **use** to...?
 - 3 Do you **usually** have breakfast...?
 - 4 They didn't **use** to have
 - 5 he **usually** drinks tea
 - 6 He used **to** be a teacher
 - 7 Do **you usually** wear...?
 - 8 we **went** to
 - 9 **Did** she use to live...?
 - 10 we **didn't** use to wear
- b
- 1 used to live
 - 2 Did you use to have
 - 3 didn't use to like
 - 4 used to be
 - 5 did you use to work
 - 6 used to play
 - 7 used to have
 - 8 Did you use to argue
 - 9 didn't use to be

P. 61. Exercise d.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 We used to go out | 4 used to come |
| 2 he used to go to | 5 I used to know |
| 3 I used to live | |

Reading

P. 53. "So school these days is easy? Think again."

The answers:

- a. One of the pupils is an adult.
- b. He is a journalist. He wanted to see if it is true that school is getting easier. He went to a large, state, secondary school.
- c. He finds schools nowadays are difficult because teaching methods have changed. He found that being a pupil today is very hard work.
- d. 2D, 3H, 4C, 5G, 6B, 7E, 8A.
- e.

interrogating = asking questions in an aggressive way
do up = fasten a button (or shoe laces)
in return = in exchange
canteen = a communal dining room, e.g. in a school or factory
spreadsheets = a computer programme used for financial planning
give it in = give sth to somebody in authority, e.g. a teacher
slightly dazed = (a bit) unable to think clearly
bell = a metal object shaped like a cup that makes a ringing noise when you move it

P. 59. "Houses you will never forget."

b.

Two giant statues – **the entrance**: they guard it, and are nearly 7 metres tall.
Leon Trotsky – **the living room**. He was a political leader who was a friend of Frida Kahlo's and who visited the house.
A yellow floor – **the kitchen** has a yellow floor to stop insects from coming in.
A monkey and a parrot – **the kitchen**, where they used to have their meals. The monkey and parrot were Frida's pets. The parrot used to do tricks at the table in return for butter.
A pair of shoes – **Diego's bedroom**. They can be seen there today. They are enormous because Diego had very big feet.
A cupboard with a glass door – **upstairs in a bedroom**. It contains a colourful Mexican dress which Frida loved wearing.
July 7 1910 – this date is written **above the cupboard with the glass door**. It says that Frida was born on this day but she wasn't. She was born three years earlier.
1929-1954 – These dates are written on the walls of **the patio**. It says that Frida and Diego lived in the house for those years. In fact they lived separately for some of that time.

- c. 1. dresser, 2. glass, 3. entrance, 4. gallery, 5. upstairs, 6. airy, 7. shutters, 8. patio.

P. 62. "Do you need to "edit your friends?""

b. It means to decide which of your friends are important, and stop seeing, spending time with the rest.

- c. 1.c, 2.b, 3.a, 4.c.

P. 63. How words work.

1. 1. f, 2. b, 3. d, 4. g, 5. d, 6.e, 7.c.

2. 1. get on with.

2. get to know.

3. get.

4. get in touch.

5. get rid of.

Vocabulary Bank

P. 60. "Still Friends?"

a.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1 known | 5 have a lot in common |
| 2 met | 6 lost touch |
| 3 colleague | 7 keep in touch |
| 4 get on very well | 8 argue |

P. 150. "Education."

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2 revise | 6 take (<i>do</i> is also possible) |
| 3 learn | 7 start, leave |
| 4 do | 8 pass, fail |
| 5 cheat | 9 behave |
| 1 state school | 7 religious school |
| 2 private school | 8 head teacher |
| 3 nursery school | 9 professor |
| 4 primary school | 10 student |
| 5 secondary school | 11 pupil |
| 6 boarding school | 12 graduate |
| 1 B | |
| 2 A | |
| 3 E | |
| 4 C | |
| 5 D | |

P. 151 "Houses."

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 terraced house | |
| 2 block of flats | |
| 3 cottage | |
| 4 detached house | |
| 1 g 2 d 3 e 4 b 5 a 6 c 7 f | |
| 1 chimney | |
| 2 roof | |
| 3 balcony | |
| 4 garage | |
| 5 wall | |
| 6 gate | |
| 7 garden | |
| 8 steps | |
| 9 terrace | |
| 0 path | |
| bathroom | kitchen |
| washbasin | sink |
| shower | dishwasher |
| living room | bedroom |
| coffee table | bedside table |
| armchair | chest of drawers |

Unite 4 Review

P. 66 "What do you remember?"

GRAMMAR

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a 1 will / 'll do | 4 would / 'd change |
| 2 drank | 5 arrives |
| 3 are | |
| b 1 c | 4 a |
| 2 b | 5 c |
| 3 c | |

VOCABULARY

- a 1 village (It's a place. The others are kinds of houses.)
 2 shower (It's in the bathroom. The others are all in the kitchen.)
 3 uniform (It's a noun. The others are all adjectives describing schools.)
 4 exam (It's a noun. The others are all verbs related to exams.)
 5 friendship (It's a concept. The others all describe people you spend time with.)
- b 1 subjects 2 terms 3 private 4 professor
 5 suburbs 6 chimney 7 roof 8 gate
- c 1 about 2 in, with 3 in 4 on 5 at 6 in