

54 Present and future conditions

If people **steal** from this shop, the store detectives always **catch** them.



They **won't catch** me if I run fast enough!

1 Present conditions (zero conditional)

A conditional sentence has two clauses.

the condition (*if*) clause

the result clause

If people steal from this shop, the store detectives always catch them.

The *if* clause can come before or after the result clause.

We use the **zero conditional** to describe real situations that can happen at any time, or one event that always follows another. We can use *when* instead of *if*:

If/When we talk to the baby, she smiles.

We often use this conditional form, with the **imperative** in the result clause, for rules and to give instructions:

*If the lift **breaks down**, **press** the alarm button.*

*If you **arrive** after the start of the performance, please **wait** outside until the first interval.*

With this meaning, we use *if*, not *when*, in the *if* clause.

*X When a red light comes on, call the technician. ✓ If a red light comes on, **call** the technician.*

2 Future conditions (first conditional)

We use the **first conditional** to talk about the results of a POSSIBLE future condition, one we think is likely to happen:

*If they **catch** you, they'll **call** the police. If I **don't see** you at the gym, I'll **give** you a call.*

Note the comma after the conditional clause when it comes before the result clause. If the conditional clause comes after the result clause, a comma is not necessary:

They won't catch me if I run fast enough.

! In the first conditional the *if* clause describes the future but uses the present tense, not *will* or *won't*:

*X If Jan **will get** the job, he'll **move** to New York. ✓ If Jan **gets** the job, he'll **move** to New York.*

We can use the present continuous in the *if* clause, and *can* or *might* in the result clause:

*If it's **raining** tomorrow, we **might not go** to the festival.*

We can make offers and warnings that depend on a future condition:

*If you **wait** there for a minute, I'll **get** you a few brochures.*

*If you children **don't stop fighting**, I'll **come and stop** you myself!*

3 Alternatives to *if*

<i>unless</i>	<i>I won't wash your car unless you pay me. (if you don't pay me)</i>
<i>in case</i>	<i>Take an umbrella in case it rains. (It might/might not rain but you will be prepared.)</i>
<i>even if</i>	<i>I won't wash your car even if you pay me! (if you pay me or not)</i>
<i>provided/ as long as</i>	<i>You can borrow the car provided I have it back by six o'clock. (I must have the car back by six o'clock.)</i>

Practice

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.  3.41 Listen and check.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 0 When you book a superior room, | A we can provide a choice of meat-free dishes. |
| 1 If you take items from the minibar, | B room service can provide snacks. |
| 2 If the fire alarm sounds, | C we provide fresh fruit and flowers every day. |
| 3 If you eat in the hotel every evening, | D we'll give you a discount on your meals. |
| 4 If you require a vegetarian meal, | E we will add them to your bill on departure. |
| 5 If you require a meal after 10.00 p.m., | F leave the building immediately. |
| 6 When you check out, | G don't forget to hand your key to reception. |

2 GRAMMAR IN USE Write the verbs from the box in the correct form to make first conditional sentences. Use *will* or *might (not)* in the result clause.  3.42 Listen and check.

be able to / not have confuse / allow not cover / see
 get / steal not have / not be tell / not return

Credit card fraud – the facts

If a credit card thief *gets* the chance, he *will steal* your card or your money. How can you prevent this? There are several ways:

- 1 Always cover your PIN number when you use it. If you it, someone it.
- 2 Don't talk to people at the cash machine – a thief you by talking to you if you him to.
- 3 You need good security on your computer – thieves get into your accounts if you proper security.
- 4 When you buy something on the Internet, make sure the website has a 'locked' symbol. If it one, it secure enough.
- 5 Don't forget, if you your PIN number to another person and your money is stolen, your credit card company your money.



3 Find seven more mistakes and correct them. Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 0 If I get the job at Siemens, ~~I move~~ ^{I'll move} to Swansea.
- 1 Take your warm coat tonight if case it gets cold.
- 2 Mike really dislikes Luke and Pete. He won't come to your party unless they come.
- 3 When you go out, don't forget to lock the back door.
- 4 I'll meet you at 6.00, but when my bus is late, don't wait for me.
- 5 If the corner shop won't be open, I can go to the supermarket.
- 6 If I don't eat much during the day, I always get a headache.
- 7 Even my boss begs me to stay, I won't listen to him.
- 8 The taxi won't wait at the airport if your plane will be delayed.
- 9 I'll make some sandwiches provided you get hungry on the journey.
- 10 The match might be cancelled if the weather's really bad.

HANDOUT 25

Here today, gone tomorrow

The Arctic and Antarctica are now within reach of the modern tourist, with many going to see these icy wildernesses before it's too late. Christian Amodeo reports on the growth of polar tourism.

Travel at the North and South Poles has become an expensive leisure activity, suitable for tourists of all ages. The poles may be inhospitable places, but they are seeing increasing numbers of visitors.

Annual figures for the Arctic, where tourism has existed since the 19th century, have increased from about a million in the early 1990s to more than 1.5 million today. This is partly because of the lengthening summer season brought about by climate change.

Most visitors arrive by ship. In 2007, 370,000 cruise passengers visited Norway, twice the number that arrived in 2000. Iceland, a country where tourism is the second-largest industry, has enjoyed an annual growth rate of nine percent since 1990. Meanwhile, Alaska received some 1,029,800 passengers, a rise of 7.3 percent from 2006. Greenland has seen the most rapid growth in marine tourism, with a sharp increase in cruise-ship arrivals of 250 percent since 2004.

The global economic downturn may have affected the annual 20.6 percent rate of increase in visitors to the Antarctic - last season saw a drop of 17 percent to 38,200 - but there has been a 760 percent rise in land-based tourism there since 1997. More people than ever are landing at fragile sites, with light aircraft, helicopters and all-terrain vehicles increasingly used for greater access, while in the past two seasons, 'fly-sail' operations have begun. These deliver tourists by air to ships, so far more groups can enjoy a cruise in a season; large cruise ships capable of carrying up to 800 passengers are not uncommon.

In addition, it seems that a high number of visitors return to the poles. "Looking at six years' worth of data, of the people who have been to the polar regions, roughly 25 percent go for a second time," says Louisa Richardson, a senior marketing executive at tour operator Exodus.

In the same period that tourism has exploded, the 'health' of the poles has 'deteriorated'. 'The biggest changes taking place in the Antarctic are related to climate change,' says Rod Downie, Environmental Manager with the British Antarctic Survey (BAS). Large numbers of visitors increase these problems.

Although polar tourism is widely accepted, there have been few regulations up until recently. At the meeting of the Antarctic Treaty in Baltimore, the 28 member nations adopted proposals for limits to tourist numbers. These included safety codes for tourist vessels in Antarctic waters, and improved environmental protection for the continent. They agreed to prevent ships with more than 500 passengers from landing in Antarctica, as well as limit the number of passengers going ashore to a maximum of 100 at any one time, with a minimum of one guide for every 20 tourists. "Tourism in Antarctica is not without its risks," says Downie. After all, Antarctica doesn't have a coastguard rescue service.'

"So far, no survey confirms that people are going quickly to see polar regions before they change," says Frigg Jorgensen, General Secretary of the Association of Arctic Expedition Cruise Operators (AECO). 'However, Hillary Clinton and many other big names have been to Svalbard in the northernmost part of Norway to see the effects of the climate change. The associated media coverage could influence others to do the same.'

These days, rarely a week passes without a negative headline in the newspapers. The suffering polar bear has become a symbol of a warming world, its plight a warning that the clock is ticking. It would seem that this ticking clock is a small but growing factor for some tourists. "There is an element of "do it now";" acknowledges Prisca Campbell, Marketing director of Quark Expeditions, which takes 7,000 People to the poles annually. Leaving the trip until later, it seems, may mean leaving it too late.

Questions 1-7

complete the summary below.

*choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.*

polar tourism – the figures

Tourism in the Arctic began in the 1. _____, and visitor numbers have risen since that time. These days, over 2. _____ people travel there, mostly by ship. The country with the greatest increase in visitors is 3. _____. Tourism has expanded in the Arctic because the 4. _____ lasts longer than it used to.

Travel to the Antarctic has fallen by 5. _____ over the past year. However, many more people are using small planes and 6. _____ to land on the ice. Aircraft are also taking visitors to huge ships that hold as many as 7. _____ tourists.

Questions 8 – 12

Look at the following statements and the list of people below.

*Match each statement with the correct person, **A-D**.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

8. Some tourists believe they should not delay their trip to the poles.
9. There are some dangers to travelling in Antarctica.
10. Some famous people have travelled to polar regions to look at the impacts of global warming.
11. Some tourists make more than one trip to the poles.
12. There is no evidence that visitors are hurrying to the poles.

List of people

- A. Louisa Richardson
- B. Rod Downie
- C. Frigg Jorgensen
- D. Prisca Campbell

HANDOUT 26

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

In some countries it is traditional for men to work and women to stay at home to look after the family. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this?

Give reasons for your answers and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

HANDOUT 27

talk about a successful person in your family

you should say:

who the person is

what the person is like

how long have you known him or her

why do you think the person is successful?

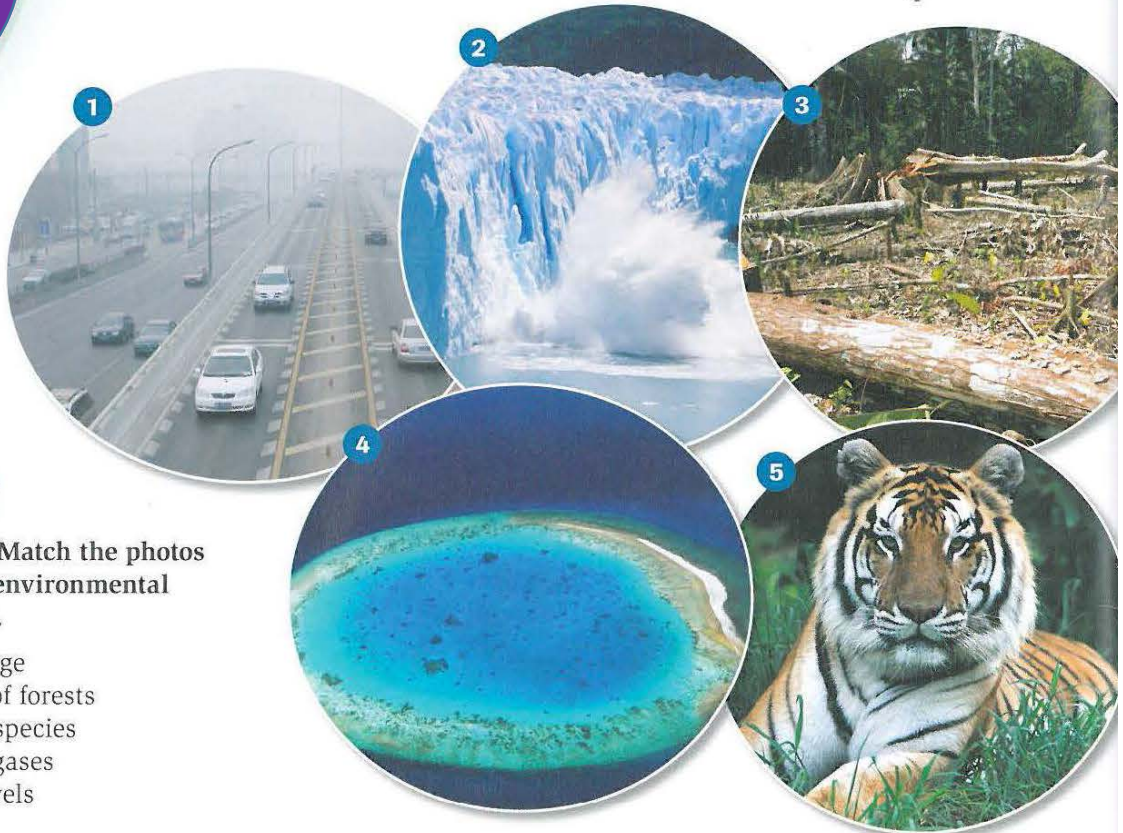
why do you like the person?

Do you think people are too interested in the lives of famous people?

Well, I think there are two types of people. the first group are interested in the lives of celebrities in a logical way. they follow their life story to get inspirations and maybe learn something from them to improve their life or career. however, a second group of people follow them in an obsessive way. They want to know all the personal details of their lives and they often waste too much time on the net to see what is going on in their favorite stars' life. this is bad, because it not only wastes their precious time, but also destroys the privacy of the famous people and causes problems for them.

Starting off

The world in our hands



Starting off

1 Work in pairs. Match the photos (1-5) with the environmental problems (a-e).

- a climate change
- b destruction of forests
- c endangered species
- d greenhouse gases
- e rising sea levels

2 Match these sentence halves to form four ways of protecting the environment. Which do you think is the most urgent?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Driving cars with zero emissions | a are essential for protecting endangered species. |
| 2 Nature reserves are a way | b will reduce our dependence on fossil fuels. |
| 3 Switching to renewable energy | c will cut the quantity of greenhouse gases which are released into the atmosphere. |
| 4 Wildlife conservation programmes | d of protecting natural habitats. |

HANDOUT 29

Introduction to modals

Form

The modal verbs are:

statement	negative	statement	negative
can	can't / cannot	could	couldn't / could not
may	may not	might	mightn't / might not
will	won't / will not	would	wouldn't / would not
shall	shan't / shall not	should	shouldn't / should not
must	mustn't / must not		

All modal verbs:

- have only one form
I/you/he/she/it/we/they **may** write an e-mail.
- are followed by the bare infinitive
You **should call** Stella.
- do not have an infinitive

Semi-modals

There are also some phrases that we use like modals:

- *ought to* (*ought not to*)
- *have to* (*don't have to*)
- *need to* (*don't need to / needn't*)

Like modals, *ought to* doesn't change.*Have to* and *need to* change for person and tense like normal verbs and have infinitives.**Watch out!**

- We form questions with modal verbs like this:
✓ **Can you** understand what he's saying?
- We use modals with the passive voice like this:
✓ The address **should be written** clearly on the front of the envelope.

Ability

Use	Modal	Example
Ability now or generally	can	Can you use a fax machine?
Ability in the past	could	Tom could read when he was two years old.

Watch out!

- We use *be able to* to form other tenses.
- ✓ It's useful **to be able to** order things by e-mail. (infinitive)
 - ✓ Soon, I'll **be able to** speak Italian quite well. (future)
 - ✓ **Have you been able to** speak English for a long time? (present perfect)

Permission

Use	Modal	Example
Asking for permission	can / could / may	Can / Could / May I use the phone?
Giving permission	can / may	You can / may send the fax when you like.

Watch out!*May* is more polite than *could* and *could* is more polite than *can*.

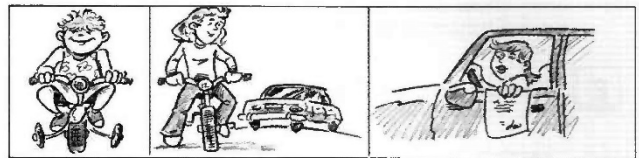
Advice

Use	Modal	Example
Asking for and giving advice	should ought to	Liam ought to / should watch less TV.

A Underline the mistake in each sentence and write the correct words.

- 1 My older brother can to ride a motorbike, but I can't.
- 2 He'll has his dinner early today because he's going out.
- 3 Do you can come to my party?
- 4 You should to see a doctor about your foot.
- 5 I couldn't bought any bread because the baker's was closed.
- 6 You needn't to do the washing-up. I've already done it.
- 7 The school ought listen to pupils' opinions.
- 8 People shouldn't to drop their rubbish in the street.

B Look at the pictures and complete the sentences using *can*, *could* or the correct form of *be able to*. You may have to use some negative forms.



Amy really loves playing chess and she (1) play very well. When she was a baby she (2) play chess. She thinks that when she's older, she'll (3) win the national championships!

Amy has (4) ride a bicycle since she was three. She wants to learn to drive when she grows up, though. When she's eighteen, she hopes she'll (5) do her driving test. She (6) drive a car now though. It's against the law!

C Write what they say using the word given.

- 1 Tony wants to borrow his friend's pencil. **could**
'Could I borrow your pencil?'
- 2 Alex wants to allow her friend to use her dictionary. **can**
'.....?'
- 3 Julie wants permission from her teacher to leave the classroom. **may**
'.....?'
- 4 Lou wants to wear his brother's new trainers. **can**
'.....?'
- 5 Terry wants to ask her boss for permission to take the day off work. **could**
'.....?'
- 6 Diane wants to use her dad's car this weekend. **can**
'.....?'
- 7 A teacher wants to give her students five extra minutes to finish the test. **may**
'.....?'

D Rewrite the sentences using *should* or *ought to* and the words in brackets. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 'I need to earn more money.' (a, get, job, new, you)
'You should/ought to get a new job
- 2 'Brenda is angry about what I said.' (are, say, sorry, you, you)
'.....'
- 3 'Tom doesn't understand his homework.' (about, ask, it, he, his, teacher)
'.....'
- 4 'I'd like to learn to play the piano.' (having, lessons, start, you)
'.....'
- 5 'Tina is often tired at work.' (at, late, night, she, TV, watch)
'.....'
- 6 'I don't seem to have much energy at the moment.' (exercise, get, some, you)
'.....'

E Circle the correct word or phrase.



- 1 I've been having swimming lessons and now I **can** / **could** swim really well.
- 2 Please **could** / **should** I use your mobile phone? Mine doesn't have any power.
- 3 Sam **could** / **ought** to get a job instead of complaining about having no money.
- 4 Okay, yes – you **can** / **should** leave five minutes early today.
- 5 Do you think I **must** / **should** tell Michael the truth about what happened?
- 6 I **can't** / **couldn't** read until I was five years old.
- 7 I'm sorry, but you **can't** / **couldn't** leave your car there.
- 8 If you want to pass the exam, you **can** / **ought to** do some revision.
- 9 I know John lived in Tokyo, but I don't think he **can** / **may** speak Japanese.
- 10 Tracy **can** / **could** sing really well now that she's had a few lessons.

F Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 There's a lot of washing-up; I think we should | A wait for their flight in the VIP area. |
| 2 It's getting quite late and we ought | B borrow some if you need it. |
| 3 I don't have much money, but you can | C to think about getting a taxi. |
| 4 It's amazing that Andrew could | D offer to do it. |
| 5 Passengers travelling in first class may | E walk when he was just six months old. |

For general information about modals, see Unit 19.

Obligation

Use	Modal	Example
Present or future obligation	<i>must / mustn't have to need to</i>	All visitors must turn off their mobile phones. You have to/need to press 'send'.
No present or future obligation	<i>don't have to don't need to needn't</i>	You don't have to/don't need to/needn't pay to send an e-mail.
Past obligation	<i>had to</i>	Yesterday, Sam had to buy more stamps.
No past obligation	<i>didn't have to didn't need to</i>	I learnt a little Italian, but everyone spoke English, so I didn't have to/didn't need to use it.

Helpful hints

In spoken English, *have to* is more common than *must*. *Must* is often used in written notices and instructions.

- ✓ 'We **have to** pay the phone bill today,' Rita said.
- ✓ Passengers **must** turn off all mobile phones.



Mustn't and *don't have to* do not mean the same.

- ✓ You **mustn't** do that! (= Don't do that!)
- ✓ You **don't have to** do that. (= You can do that if you want to, but it's not necessary.)

Probability and possibility

Use	Modal	Example
Present strong probability	<i>must can't couldn't</i>	The phone is ringing – it must be Simon. This letter can't/couldn't be from Japan because it's got a French stamp.
Present and future probability	<i>should ought to</i>	We ought to/should hear from Cheryl this weekend.
Present and future possibility	<i>could may might</i>	I'm not sure what language it is – it could/may/might be Polish.

Helpful hints

We often use *must*, *can't* and *couldn't* for probability when we have some evidence for our opinion.

- ✓ I just rang Paul, but there's no answer. He **must** be out.



To talk about possibility and probability about the past, we use a modal and the perfect infinitive. See Unit 22.

A Choose the sentence (A, B or C) which means the same as the first sentence.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 We have to pay the electricity bill before Friday.
A We can pay it if we want to.
B We must pay it.
C We've already paid it.</p> <p>2 You don't need to buy me a birthday present.
A You must buy me a birthday present.
B It's not necessary to buy me a birthday present.
C You mustn't buy me a birthday present.</p> <p>3 I have to do some work on my project this evening.
A I haven't got time to do the work.
B I've already done the work.
C I need to do the work.</p> <p>4 Lenny didn't have to see the head teacher after all.
A It wasn't necessary for Lenny to see the head teacher.
B Lenny went to see the head teacher.
C Lenny is waiting to see the head teacher.</p> | <p>5 Students mustn't run in school buildings.
A They can run if they want to.
B Students don't like running.
C Running isn't allowed.</p> <p>6 All passengers must fasten their seatbelts.
A They have to fasten their seatbelts now.
B They don't have to fasten their seatbelts.
C They can fasten their seatbelts.</p> <p>7 Mr Reed had to go to the police station to answer some questions.
A Mr Reed was able to go to the police station.
B Mr Reed forgot to go to the police station.
C Mr Reed was obliged to go to the police station.</p> <p>8 It's kind of you to offer to help, but you really don't need to.
A I don't want you to help me.
B Your help isn't necessary.
C You won't be able to help me.</p> |
|--|--|

B Circle the correct word or phrase.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 'Smoking isn't allowed in the airport.'
You mustn't / don't have to smoke in the airport.</p> <p>2 'It's not necessary to come to the train station to meet me.'
You have to / don't have to meet her at the train station.</p> <p>3 'We were forced to wait for over two hours in the rain.'
They had to / didn't need to wait for over two hours in the rain.</p> <p>4 'The instructions tell you to write in pencil.'
You must / needn't write in pencil.</p> | <p>5 'You can contact us by either phone or e-mail.'
You mustn't / don't have to phone them.</p> <p>6 'In my country, you can carry your passport with you if you want, but it's not necessary.'
In her country, you don't need to / mustn't carry your passport with you.</p> <p>7 'My grandfather was made to start work when he was just fourteen years old.'
He had to / must start work when he was just fourteen years old.</p> <p>8 'It's not necessary to book a hotel; you can stay in our spare room.'
You mustn't / don't have to stay in a hotel.</p> |
|---|---|

C Complete using the correct form of *have to*. You may have to use some negative forms.

- 1 Jade can't come out tonight. She look after her little brother.
- 2 I didn't have enough money, so I borrow some from Yuri.
- 3 It's raining really hard, but luckily we go out this evening.
- 4 To start the laptop you press the power button.
- 5 Robbie worked last weekend, but I
- 6you go to piano lessons when you were younger?

D Match the sentences with the explanations. You have to use some of the explanations more than once.

- 1 'Someone is at the door. It must be Mrs Johnson from next door.'
- 2 'Lena might not know where the cinema is.'
- 3 'Dad should know what the capital of New Zealand is.'
- 4 'Greg can't be in the final! He's a terrible player!'
- 5 'The dog is wet. It must be raining outside.'
- 6 'We may go to the Canary Islands for Easter.'
- 7 'Ken must like that film. He's seen it six times!'
- 8 'Barry ought to be able to cook Chinese food. He lived there for two years.'

- A I'm almost certain.
 B It's probable.
 C Maybe / Perhaps.

E Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

- 1 You're expecting David to ring. The phone rings. **must**
 '.....'
- 2 Anna is a better runner than Rula. You think Anna will probably win the race tomorrow.
should
 '.....'
- 3 A letter arrives. It's possible that it's from your cousin, Janice. **could**
 '.....'
- 4 There's a knock at the door. Your mum says it might be Colin, but you know Colin is on holiday. **can't**
 '.....'
- 5 You see someone wearing a costume. You think there's a strong probability that she's going to a fancy-dress party. **must**
 '.....'
- 6 Your sister is looking for her hairbrush. You think it's possible that it's in the living room. **might**
 '.....'
- 7 You're waiting for Harriet to arrive. You think she'll probably be there in half an hour. **should**
 '.....'
- 8 You're talking about why James seems to be sad. You think it's possible he's in trouble at school. **could**
 '.....'

HANDOUT 30

WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Nowadays, in many families both parents need to have jobs. What are some of the problems associated with both parents working, and what are some of the possible solutions?

Give reasons for your answers and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

You should write at least 250 words.

HANDOUT 31

well, I am going to talk about a wild animal that is famous in my country. it is called the Persian tiger and it has become very popular among people these days. it is a rare type of tiger that is only found in Iran. its habitat is the mountainous regions in the northern parts of my country. it is large, muscular and strong. it is also very fast. in the past, people did not care about this animal and unfortunately a lot of hunters hunted it illegally for its skin. that is why nowadays, the animal is in danger of extinction. people also did not pay any attention to the environment and destroyed its living place and this made the situation worse. this animal is a predator, so it usually eats preys such as rabbits, deer and other animals of this kind. fortunately, these days, people are more aware of the value of this unique animal and try to protect it. they even have some programs to make others aware of the critical conditions of this tiger, for example, they have used a picture of the animal on the shirts of the Iranian National football team. all in all, this animal has turned into a symbol of my country and I think the government should do whatever it can to protect it from extinction.