

## ➔ 9.4 Third conditional: impossible past conditions

### Form

**if + Past Perfect, would + have + past participle**

#### Positive

**If I'd (had) worked** harder, **I'd (would) have made** more money.  
They'd (would) **have been** here hours ago **if they'd (had) followed** my directions.

#### Negative

**If I hadn't seen** it with my own eyes, **I wouldn't have believed** it.  
**If you'd listened** to me, you **wouldn't have got** lost.

#### Question

What **would** you **have done** if you'd been me?  
**If the hotel had been** full, where **would** you **have stayed**?

### Use

We use the third conditional to express an impossible situation in the past and its probable result. It is too late! These things can't change.

**If she'd known** he was cruel, **she wouldn't have** married him.  
My parents **wouldn't have met** if they **hadn't** studied at Oxford University.

## ➔ 9.5 might/could have done

### Use

*Might have done* and *could have done* express possibilities in the past that didn't happen.

Thank goodness you went to hospital. You **might have died**.  
She **could have married** anyone she wanted.

They are found in the result clauses of third conditional sentences.

If I'd told him I had no money, he **might have given** me some.  
If I'd really wanted, I **could have been** a professional footballer.

*Might have done* and *could have done* can express criticism. With this use, they are similar to *should*.

You **might have told** me it was her birthday!  
She **could have helped** tidy the flat instead of going out!

## ➔ 9.6 should have done

### Use

*Should have done* expresses advice for a past situation, but the advice is too late!

You **should have apologized**. He wouldn't have been so angry.  
You **shouldn't have said** she looked old. She really didn't like it.

*Should have done* can express criticism.

You **should have asked** me before you borrowed my car.

## ➔ 9.7 Relative clauses

- 1 Relative clauses identify which person or thing we are talking about. They give more information about the person or thing.

The boy has gone to the beach. (Which boy?)  
The boy **who lives next door** has gone to the beach.

The book is very good. (Which book?)  
The book **that you gave me** is very good.

There is a photo of the hotel. (Which hotel?)  
There is a photo of the hotel **where we stayed**.

- 2 We use *who/that* to refer to people, and *which/that* to refer to things.

This book is about a girl **who marries a millionaire**.  
What was the name of the horse **that won the race**?

- 3 When *who* or *that* is the object of a relative clause, and a new subject is introduced immediately after it, it can be left out.

The person (who) **you need to talk to** is on holiday.  
The film (that) **I watched last night** was very good.

But when *who* or *that* is the subject of a relative clause, it must be included.

I like people **who are kind and considerate**.  
I want a computer **that's easy to use**.

- 4 *Which* can be used to refer to the whole previous sentence or idea.

I passed my driving test on the first attempt, **which was a surprise**.  
Jane can't come to the party, **which is a shame**.

- 5 We use *whose* to refer to something that belongs to someone.

That's the man **whose daughter** you met last night.  
That's the woman **whose dog** ran away.

- 6 We can use *where* to refer to places.

The hotel **where we stayed** was right on the beach.  
We went back to the place **where we first met**.

## ➔ 9.8 Participles

Participles after a noun define and identify in the same way as relative clauses.

That woman **driving** the red Porsche is my aunt.  
The men **seen** outside the jeweller's were probably the thieves.

## Unit 10

### Modal verbs of probability

Modal auxiliary verbs can express ability, obligation, permission, and request. They can also express probability, or how certain a situation is. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on [p145](#).

## ➔ 10.1 Probability in the present and future

- 1 *Must* and *can't* express the logical conclusion of a situation.  
*must* = logically probable    *can't* = logically improbable  
We are not absolutely sure, but we are nearly certain.

He **must** be exhausted. He hasn't slept for 24 hours!  
Sue **can't** have a ten-year-old daughter! She's only 24!  
Aren't they answering? They **must** be in bed. They **can't** be out this late!

- 2 *May/Might/Could* express probability in the present or future.  
*May/Might + not* is the negative. *Couldn't* is rare in this use.

He **might** be lost. Or he **may** be stuck in traffic.  
Dave and Beth aren't at home. They **could** be at the concert, I suppose.  
We **may** go to Greece for our holiday. We haven't decided yet.  
Take your umbrella. It **might** rain later.  
I **might not** be able to come tonight. I might have to work late.  
They **may not** know where we are.

- 3 The continuous infinitive is formed with *be + -ing*.

You **must be joking!**                      They **can't still be eating!**  
Peter **might be working** late. They **may be coming** on a later train.