

## if and unless

### 9 Underline the correct word in bold.

- 1 **If** / **Unless** business improves, I'll lose my job.
- 2 **If** / **Unless** business improves, we'll all get a pay rise.
- 3 **If** / **Unless** you put down a 10% deposit, we can accept your order.
- 4 **If** / **Unless** you put down a 10% deposit, we can't accept your order.

*unless = if not*

**Unless** business improves, I'll lose my job.

= **If** business doesn't improve, I'll lose my job.

### 10 Rewrite these sentences using *unless*.

- 1 If we don't leave now, we'll miss the start of the film.  
\_\_\_\_\_, we'll miss the start of the film.
- 2 If he doesn't agree to our terms, we should walk away from the negotiation.  
\_\_\_\_\_, we should walk away from the negotiation.

## Second conditional

### 11 Read sentences 1–4 then match the forms in bold with their best explanations a–d below.

- 1 If we **increase** our order, **will** you give us a discount?
  - 2 If we **increased** our order, **would** you give us a discount?
  - 3 If we **increased** our order it **would** be very risky. We might never resell all the items to our customers.
  - 4 If we **increased** our order it **would** be too risky. We would never resell all the items to our customers.
- a) First conditional: there is a high probability of the event happening.
- b) Second conditional: there is no probability at all of the event happening – it is purely imaginary.
- c) Second conditional: there is a low probability of the event happening, but it is not out of the question.
- d) Second conditional: there is no reference to probability, instead the speaker is using the past form to be indirect/tentative/diplomatic. It is easier for the other person to say 'no' without losing face.

### 12 Correct the mistakes in these sentences. They should both be second conditionals.

- 1 If I would be the boss of this company, I will improve communications by having regular meetings.
- 2 If we would paid a 50% deposit now, you reduce the price to €25,000?

The second conditional refers to an unlikely, impossible or imaginary event in the future. In the *if* clause you use the past simple and in the main clause you use *would/might/could*.

The second conditional can also be used to make the speaker sound indirect/tentative.

## providing (that)/as long as, etc.

### 13 Read the example sentence then underline the correct words in bold in the box to make a rule.

*I might consider working abroad, **providing (that)/provided (that)/as long as/so long as** the money was good.*

The expressions *providing, provided, as long as* and *so long as* all mean *if and only if*. They emphasize the condition. They have a **first / second** conditional form, so they are followed by a verb in the **present / past simple**.

## Verbs patterns with *recommend/suggest/advise*

### 14 Read the verb patterns in the box.

*recommend/suggest* something  
*recommend/suggest* something to someone  
*recommend/suggest (not) doing* something  
*recommend/suggest (that) someone do* something  
*advise (not) doing* something  
*advise someone (not) to do* something  
*advise (not) doing* something

NOT I recommend ~~you~~ this.

NOT I recommend ~~you~~ doing this.

NOT I recommend ~~it~~ that you do this.

NOT I advise ~~you~~ doing this.

NOT I advise ~~that~~ you to do this.

### Now correct these sentences by deleting one word from each.

- 1 I suggest we to buy the cheaper model.
- 2 I recommend it that we have a short break.
- 3 I advise that you to look again at the figures.
- 4 What do you suggest me?
- 5 I recommend you not parking here.