

Talk a Lot

Intermediate Book 1

Notes on Intermediate Verb Forms

Second Conditional = different present or future

Time of action:	Present or future.
When do we need to use it?	<p>To describe hypothetical actions or alternative choices – and their consequences – in the present or future. To give advice.</p> <p>- <i>If I switched on the light, the room would get brighter.</i> - <i>If you sold your car, you could buy a better one.</i></p> <p>To describe imaginary actions and situations in the present or future, where there is perhaps little or no chance of them happening:</p> <p>- <i>If I met the President of the World Bank, I would ask him for a loan.</i></p>
How is it formed?	<p>1st clause: if + past simple 2nd clause: would/could/should/might + infinitive</p>
Contractions in spoken English:	<p>I would ⇨ I'd /aɪd/ She would ⇨ She'd /ʃi:d/ could / should / might = no contractions possible</p>
Examples:	
Positive Form:	If I made time, I could help you with your homework.
Negative Form:	Even if I made time, I couldn't help you with your homework.
Question Form:	If you made time, could you help me with my homework?
Answers:	Yes, I could . / No, I couldn't .
Passive form:	If time were made , you could be helped with your homework.
Used with state verbs?	Yes, e.g. <i>If you liked fish and chips, you could have some for dinner.</i>
Tips:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Often called “unreal future” form.• We can use “might”, “could”, or “should” instead of “would”.• Great for giving advice: <i>If I were you, I would...</i> I imagine what I would do in your position – <i>If I were in your shoes...</i> (idiom)• Optimists use first conditional more: “If I get a pay rise, I’ll...” while pessimists use second conditional more: “If I got a pay rise, I’d...” The difference is in the outlook – how unlikely the situation appears to be to the speaker.