## TAKE THE LEAD

### SECOND AND THIRD CONDITIONALS

#### **Second Conditional**

#### **Condition** + Imaginary situation

If I were you,

if clause in simple past

main clause *would* + verb in base form

I would apply for the job.

### **Imaginary** situation

I would apply for the job

#### Condition

if I were you.

#### **Third Conditional**

Condition

Imaginary situation

If he had studied harder,

he would have passed the exam.

if clause in past perfect

main clause would + have + past participle

**Imaginary** situation

Condition

He would have passed the exam

if he had studied harder.

- The second conditional is used to express an imaginary situation in the present or future that won't happen.
- The third conditional expresses an imaginary situation in the past that is impossible to happen.
- You can also use other modals instead of would, like should, could, or might.



# TAKE THE LEAD

## BLOCK 2 PHRASAL VERBS

Inseparable						
look after	She <b>looks after</b> the children in the afternoons.	to take care				
break into	The thief <b>broke into</b> my neighbor's house.	to enter a building by force				
get on	Let's <b>get on</b> a taxi to arrive earlier.	to get on something like a vehicle				
look forward to away on vacation this year.		to feel happy about something that will happen				
run out of	We've <b>run out of</b> fruit.	to have no more of				

Separable						
fill in	Can you <b>fill in</b> this form? Can you <b>fill</b> this form <b>in</b> ? Can you <b>fill</b> it <b>in</b> ?	to complete with personal information a document				
try on	I <b>tried on</b> the sweater. I <b>tried</b> the sweater <b>on</b> . I <b>tried</b> it <b>on</b> .	to put on clothes to see if they're suitable				

- The object comes after the preposition in inseparable phrasal verbs.
- Phrasal verbs with more than one preposition are inseparable.
- With separable phrasal verbs, the object can come after the preposition or between the verb and the preposition. Pronouns are always between the verb and the preposition.

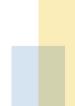


## TAKE THE LEAD

### PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

	Subject	Verb to have + been	Verb ending in <i>—ing</i>	Complement
Affirmative	I/We/You/They	have been	working	since 9:00 a.m.
	He / She	has been	studying	all day long.
Negative	I/We/You/They	haven't been	waiting	for hours.
	He / She	hasn't been	paying attention	in class lately.

Interrogative	Wh-word	Verb to have	Subject	been	Verb ending in –ing	Complement
Yes / No		Have	you / we / they	been	answering	emails all morning?
questions		Has	he / she	been	studying	all night?
Wh– questions	What	have	you / we / they	been	doing	this week?
	Where	has	he / she	been	living	for the last two months?



- The present perfect progressive tense is used to talk about ongoing actions from the past that continue up to the present.
- · You can make contractions in the affirmative form, for example: She's been studying hard. I've been working all day.

