

SECOND AND THIRD CONDITIONALS

Second Conditional

Third Conditional

Condition

+ Imaginary situation

Condition

+ Imaginary situation

If I **were** you,

I **would apply** for the job.

If he **had studied** harder,

he **would have passed** the exam.

if clause in simple past

main clause *would* + verb in base form

if clause in past perfect

main clause *would* + *have* + past participle

Imaginary situation

+ Condition

Imaginary situation

+ Condition

I would apply for the job

if I were you.

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*.

Inseparable

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

Separable

| | | |
|---------|--|--|
| fill in | Can you fill in this form? Can you fill this form in ? Can you fill it in ? | to complete with personal information a document |
| try on | I tried on the sweater. I tried the sweater on . I tried it on . | 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.

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

| | Subject | Verb <i>to have + been</i> | 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 <i>to have</i> | Subject | been | Verb ending in <i>-ing</i> | Complement |
|--------------------|----------|---------------------|-----------------|------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Yes / No questions | | Have | you / we / they | been | answering | emails all morning? |
| | | 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.