

## CONDITIONAL • 条件的な

I SHOULD EARN

YOU WOULD EARN

HE

SHE WOULD EARN

IT

WE SHOULD EARN

YOU WOULD EARN

THEY WOULD EARN

We form the Conditional Tense in the same way as the Future, except that instead of using "shall" and "will", we use "should" and "would". For example, the Conditional of the verb "to go" is - I should go, you would go, he, she, it would go, we should go, you would go, they would go./

321 HOW DO WE FORM THE CONDITIONAL TENSE ? We form the Conditional Tense in the same way as the Future, except that instead of using "shall" and "will", we use "should" and "would"

WHAT'S THE CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB "TO HOLD" ? The Conditional of the verb "to hold" is "I should hold, you ... etc."

Exactly as with the Future, where we prefer to use "will" for all persons instead of "shall", so in the Conditional we generally prefer to use "would" for all persons instead of "should", and say "I would, you would, he, she, it would ... etc."

SEE CHART 8

## OPEN CONDITIONAL • 無条件文

**PROBABILITY**

有りそうなこと, 見込み

**PROBABLY**

おそらく, 多分

**CONSTRUCTION /**

構造

**IF + PRESENT + FUTURE = PROBABILITY**

IF I GO TO LONDON, I WILL SEE THE THAMES

**This sentence expresses a probability./ It means that I probably have the intention of going to London, and, if I do, I will see the Thames./ The construction of this sentence is If + Present + Future:**

322 **SUBJUNCTIVE** • 仮定法

<b>SUPPOSITION</b> 仮定, 想像	<b>POLICE STATION</b> 警察署	<b>LETTER</b> <sup>959</sup> / 手紙
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**IF + PAST (subjunctive) + CONDITIONAL = SUPPOSITION**

IF I WENT TO LONDON, I WOULD SEE THE THAMES

**This sentence expresses a supposition./ It does not mean that I have the intention of going to London, it only means "IF ...".**

**The construction of this sentence is If + Past (or Subjunctive) + Conditional./**

323 **WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES? -**

"IF I GO TO LONDON, I WILL SEE THE THAMES",  
AND

"IF I WENT TO LONDON, I WOULD SEE THE THAMES"/ The first sentence expresses a probability ... The second sentence expresses a supposition ...

**In English, we have no separate tense for the Subjunctive (except for the verb "to be")/ and so we use the Past Simple Tense instead, and say "If I went, If I took, If I met etc."**

**WHAT IS THE SUBJUNCTIVE TENSE IN ENGLISH?** In English we have no separate Subjunctive Tense (except for the verb "to be"), and so we use the Past Simple Tense instead, and say "If I went, If I ..."

**IF YOU WALK IN THE RAIN, WILL YOU CARRY AN UMBRELLA ?/**

Yes, if I walk in the rain, I'll carry an umbrella

**WHAT DOES THAT SENTENCE MEAN?** That sentence means that perhaps I have the intention of walking in the rain, and, if I do, I shall carry an umbrella

**IF YOU WALKED IN THE RAIN, WOULD YOU CARRY AN UMBRELLA ?**

Yes, if I walked in the rain, I would carry an umbrella

324 WHAT DOES THAT SENTENCE MEAN ? That sentence means that I do not have the intention of walking in the rain. It is only a supposition

IF YOU GO TO BED EARLY TONIGHT, WILL YOU FEEL TIRED TOMORROW MORNING ?/

No, if I go to bed early tonight, I shan't feel tired tomorrow morning

IF YOU WENT TO BED EARLY TONIGHT, WOULD YOU FEEL TIRED TOMORROW MORNING ?

No, if I went to bed early tonight, I wouldn't feel tired tomorrow morning

TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE:- IF YOU COME HERE NEXT SUNDAY, WILL YOU FIND THE SCHOOL CLOSED ?/

NOW TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE:- IF YOU CAME HERE NEXT SUNDAY, WOULD YOU FIND THE SCHOOL CLOSED ?

RIGHT. NOW, WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THOSE TWO SENTENCES ?/

The first sentence means that perhaps I have the intention of coming to the school next Sunday, whilst the second sentence expresses only a supposition

IF YOU SWAM IN THE SEA IN THE MIDDLE OF WINTER, WOULD YOU FIND THE WATER WARM ?

No, if I swam in the sea in the middle of winter, I wouldn't find the water warm, but I'd find it cold

325 IF YOU FOUND ANYTHING IN THE STREET/ WORTH A LOT OF MONEY,/ WOULD YOU KEEP IT OR WOULD YOU TAKE IT TO THE POLICE STATION ?/

If I found anything in the street worth a lot of money, I would ...

IF YOU SENT A LETTER TO A FRIEND AND FORGOT TO PUT THE ADDRESS ON IT, WOULD IT ARRIVE ?

No, if I sent a letter to a friend and forgot to put the address on it, it wouldn't arrive

IF YOU READ A GOOD BOOK, WOULD YOU BE BORED ?

No, if I read a good book, I wouldn't be bored, but I'd be interested

## GRAMMAR QUESTIONS

- 326 1) WHEN DO WE USE "AN" BEFORE A WORD, AND WHEN DO WE USE "A" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! We use "an" before a word beginning with a vowel, and "a" before a word beginning with a consonant. For example, a book: an ash-tray
- 2) WHEN DOES THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE WORD "THE" CHANGE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. The pronunciation of the word "the" changes before a word beginning with a vowel. For example, the book: the ash-tray
- 3) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "ANY" AND "SOME" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... is that we use "any" in interrogative and negative sentences, and "some" in positive sentences. For example, "Are there any books on the table? - Yes, there are some books on the table. And are there any books on the floor? - No, there aren't any books on the floor
- 4) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE AND THE PRESENT SIMPLE ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH  
The difference between ... is that we use the Present Progressive for an action we are doing now, for example, "I'm speaking English now", whilst the Present Simple we use for an action we do generally, for example, "I generally speak [French]"
- 327 5) WHERE DOES THE PREPOSITION GENERALLY COME IN AN ENGLISH SENTENCE WITH AN INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. The preposition generally comes last in an English sentence with an interrogative pronoun. For example, "Who are you speaking to ?".
- 6) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "INTO" AND "IN" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... is that we use "into" for a thing that moves from one place to another, and "in" for a thing that remains in one place. For example, "I'm putting my hand into my pocket. My hand is in my pocket"
- 7) WITH THE VERB "TO HAVE", WHAT DOES THE WORD "GOT" MEAN, AND WHY DO WE USE IT ? With the verb "to have", the word "got" means nothing, but we use it for rhythm
- 8) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE AND A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.  
The difference ... is that a Possessive Adjective we put in front of a noun, whilst a Possessive Pronoun we put after it, or use without a noun. For example, "This is my book. This book is mine"

9) GIVE ME ALL THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES, PLEASE ! The Possessive Adjectives are "my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their"

328 10) GIVE ME ALL THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS. The Possessive Pronouns are "mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs"

11) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MANY" AND "FEW" AND "MUCH" AND "LITTLE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference ... is that we use "many" and "few" for things we can count, whilst "much" and "little" we use for things we can't count. For example, "many books, much water, few pens, little wine"

12) WHY DO WE SAY "CHEAPER THAN" BUT NOT "EXPENSIVER THAN" ?

We say ... because the adjective "cheap" has only one syllable, whilst the adjective "expensive" has three syllables

13) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "TO LOOK AT" AND "TO WATCH" ?

The difference ... is that we use "to look at" for something that is still, whilst we use "to watch" for something that is moving

14) WHAT'S THE PAST TENSE OF "I AM" ? The Past Tense of "I am" is "I was"

15) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EVER" AND "NEVER" ?

The difference ... is that "ever" is positive and is generally used in interrogative sentences, whilst "never" is negative

16) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "QUICK" AND "QUICKLY" ?

- AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The difference ... is that "quick" is an adjective, whilst "quickly" is an adverb. For example, "He is a quick writer. He writes quickly"

329 17) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "OVER" AND "ON" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference ... is that we say "over" when there is no contact between the two objects, or when one object covers the other completely; whilst we use "on" when there is contact, or when one object doesn't cover the other completely. For example, "My right hand is *over* the pen, whilst my left hand is *on* the table"

18) HOW DO WE FORM THE PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

We form ... by putting the letters "ed" at the end. For example, "walk - walked"

19) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BRING" AND "TAKE" ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The difference ... is that we use "bring" when we carry something to somebody who is speaking, and "take" when we carry something from somebody who is speaking. For example, "Bring me your book, please Now, take your book to him, please"

20) WHAT ARE THE TWO MEANINGS OF THE WORD "QUITE", AND HOW DO WE KNOW THE DIFFERENCE ?  
The two meanings of ... are "completely" and "nearly completely", and we know the difference by the accent. A heavy accent means "completely" whilst a light accent means "nearly completely"

330 21) WHAT ARE THE ELEVEN MEANINGS OF THE VERB "TO GET" ?  
The eleven ... are "become, earn, reach, arrive, buy, receive, bring, obtain, take, persuade" and "have"

22) GRAMMATICALLY, WE SAY "I SHALL, YOU WILL" ETC., BUT WHAT DO PEOPLE GENERALLY PREFER TO USE FOR ALL PERSONS ?  
People generally prefer to use "will" for all persons

23) WHEN DO WE USE CONTRACTIONS IN ENGLISH, AND WHEN DO WE NOT ?  
We use ... when they sound pleasant to the ear and are easy to pronounce, and we don't use them when they are unpleasant to the ear and difficult to pronounce

24) GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF HOW PRONUNCIATION CAN CHANGE WHEN WE SPEAK QUICKLY FROM WHEN WE SPEAK SLOWLY. "Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday" become "Mondee, Tuesdee, Wednesdee" ... "can" becomes "cun"

25) WHAT ARE THE THREE WAYS OF ASKING A QUESTION WITH THE VERB "TO HAVE" ?  
The three ... "Have you a pen ? Have you got a pen ?" and "Do you have a pen ?"

26) CAN WE ALWAYS USE THESE THREE FORMS ?  
No, we can't ...

331 27) WHAT CONSTRUCTION FOLLOWS A WORD LIKE "SUCCEED" ?  
The construction that follows a word like "succeed" is the word "in" and a gerund

28) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PRESENT PERFECT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.  
The difference between ... is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst we use the Present Perfect when the action is finished but the time is not finished. For example, "I spoke English yesterday" and "I have spoken English today"

29) WHY DO WE NOT USUALLY SAY "LITTLER" AND "LITTLEST" ?  
We don't usually say ... because they're too difficult to pronounce. Instead we usually use "smaller" and "smallest" as they are easier to pronounce

30) WHAT ARE THE THREE PARTS OF AN ENGLISH VERB ? - WHAT DO WE CALL THESE THREE PARTS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.  
The three parts of ... are the Present, the Past, and the Past Participle. They are called a paradigm. For example, "see - saw - seen"

31) WHAT ARE THE FOUR KINDS OF PARADIGMS ? - AND GIVE ME

AN EXAMPLE OF EACH. The four ... are 1) Those that have all three parts different. For example, "see - saw - seen" 2) Those that have only two parts different. For example, "sit - sat - sat" 3) Those that have all their parts the same. For example, "cut - cut - cut", and 4) The regular verbs that add the letters "ed" to form their Past and Past Participles. For example, "arrive - arrived - arrived"

332 32) WHAT DO THE WORDS "ONE, YOU, WE" AND "THEY" SOMETIMES MEAN ? The words ... mean people in general

33) WHICH IS GENERALLY USED MOST "ONE, YOU" OR "WE" ? "You" is generally used most

34) WHAT ARE THE THREE KINDS OF SENTENCES IN WHICH WE CAN USE THE PRESENT PERFECT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH.

The three kinds ... are 1) Where the action is finished, but the time is not finished. For example, "I have seen him today" 2) Where the time is indefinite. For example, "I have never seen him", and 3) Where we don't say the time. For example, "I have seen him"

35) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "BETWEEN" AND "AMONG" ?

The difference between... is that we use "between" for two people or things, and "among" for more than two people or things

36) WHAT WORDS DO WE USE FOR THE FUTURE INTENTION ? - WHEN DO WE USE IT ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. We use the words "going to" for the Future Intention. We use it when we have the intention of doing something in the future - usually in the near future. For example, "I am going to open the book"

333 37) WHAT ARE THE PARADIGMS OF THE VERBS "TO BE" AND "TO GO" ?

The paradigms of ... are "I am, I was, I have been" and "I go, I went, I have gone"

38) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MR BROWN HAS BEEN TO SCOTLAND" AND "MR BROWN HAS GONE TO SCOTLAND" ?

The difference between ... is that the first sentence means that Mr Brown has been to Scotland and has returned and is perhaps here now, whilst the second sentence means that Mr Brown is not here now, but has gone to Scotland

39) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EACH OTHER" AND "ONE ANOTHER" ? The difference between ... is that we generally use "each other" for two people or things and "one another" for more than two people or things

40) WHAT ARE THE PAST, FUTURE AND INFINITIVE OF "CAN" ? The Past of "can" is "could" or "was able"; it has no Future or Infinitive, so we use "will be able" for the Future, and "to be able" for the Infinitive

41) WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "WHETHER" AND "IF" ?

The difference between ... is that "whether" is generally followed by the word "not" and usually expresses a doubt

42) WHAT'S THE CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB "TO HOLD" ?

The Conditional of ... "held"

334 43) WHAT'S THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN OPEN CONDITIONAL SENTENCE ?- WHAT DOES IT EXPRESS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The construction of an Open Conditional sentence is If + Present + Future. It expresses a probability. For example, "If I go to London, I shall see the Thames"

44) WHAT'S THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SUBJUNCTIVE SENTENCE ? - WHAT DOES IT EXPRESS ? - AND GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE.

The construction of a Subjunctive sentence is If + Past + Conditional. It expresses a supposition. For example, "If I went to London, I would see the Thames"

## PARADIGMS OF IRREGULAR VERBS

### SEE - SAW - SEEN

am - was - have been

am able - was able - have been able

become - became - become

begin - began - begun

break - broke - broken

can - could - have been able

come - came - come

335 do - did - done

drink - drank - drunk

eat - ate - eaten

fly - flew - flown

mistake - mistook - mistaken

see - saw - seen

shake - shook - shaken

show - showed - shown

speak - spoke - spoken

take - took - taken

wear - wore - worn

forget - forgot - forgotten

give - gave - given

go - went - gone

know - knew - known



**SIT - SAT - SAT**

bend - bent - bent

bring - brought - brought

build - built - built

buy - bought - bought

dream - dreamt - dreamt

earn - earned - earned

feel - felt - felt

find - found - found

get - got - got

hang - hung - hung

have - had - had

hold - held - held

keep - kept - kept

learn - learnt - learnt

leave - left - left

mean - meant - meant

meet - met - met

say - said - said

sell - sold - sold

send - sent - sent

shine - shone - shone

sit - sat - sat

sleep - slept - slept

smell - smelt - smelt

stand - stood - stood

teach - taught - taught

tell - told - told

think - thought - thought

**336 CUT - CUT - CUT**

cost - cost - cost

cut - cut - cut

put - put - put

## LIST OF TENSES

### IMPERATIVE

Take! Don't take!

### PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

I am taking - I am not taking. Am I taking? Am I not taking?

### PRESENT SIMPLE

I take - I do not take. Do I take? Do I not take?

### INFINITIVE

To take - I want to take.

### PAST SIMPLE

I took - I did not take. Did I take? Did I not take?

### 337 FUTURE

I shall take - I shall not take. Shall I take? Shall I not take?

### PRESENT PERFECT

I have taken - I have not taken. Have I taken? Have I not taken?

### FUTURE INTENTION

I am going to take - I am not going to take. Am I going to take?

Am I not going to take?

### CONDITIONAL

I should take - I should not take. Should I take? Should I not take?

### SUBJUNCTIVE

If I took - If I did not take.