

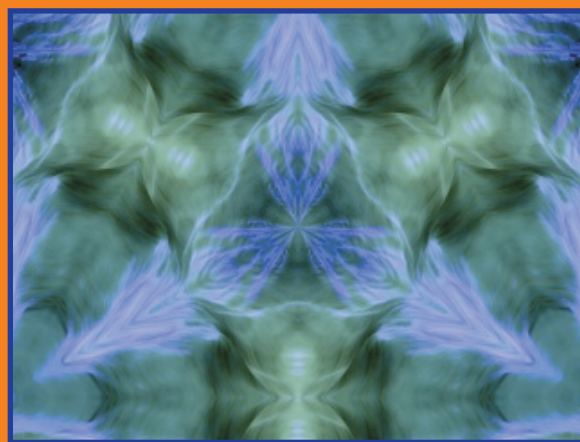


# Universidad América Latina

Bachillerato en la Modalidad No Escolarizada y Semiescolarizada

## Inglés IV

MÓDULO 4



Breviario  
Temático  
Integral

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# **UNIVERSIDAD AMÉRICA LATINA**

Estudios Universitarios Abiertos de México  
**Bachillerato General en la Modalidad No Escolarizada**

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Breviario Temático Integral

## **INGLÉS IV**

CUARTO MÓDULO



2011

**SESSION 1**

**USE OF THE THREE MAIN TENSES IN ENGLISH (PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE) AND THE USE OF IF**

**I. CONTENTS**

1. Time Contrast: Past, Present and Future.
2. Conditional sentences with IF.

**II. OBJECTIVES**

At the end of the class, students:

- Will be able to use the three main tenses in writing and speaking form correctly, as well as identify the correct use of IF and the implications that convey a wrong sentence.
- Will know the auxiliary that can be used in present, past, future and in their variations of these tenses (past, present, future continuous, past with auxiliary did and verb to be).
- Will be able to give examples using the conditional sentences.

**III. DISCUSSION**

*Discuss the questions with your teacher and choose the most important ideas.*

- In Spanish what are the words, phrases that we use for expressing the different verbal tenses?
- Do we use the same words that are used in English?
- Which auxiliary verbs do we use in Spanish?
- When can we say that a sentence is subordinated to another sentence?
- In Spanish, which is the word we use for a subordinated sentence? Is it the same as in English?

**IV. INFORMATIONAL AND FORMATIVE TEXT**

**1.1. Time Contrast: Past, Present and Future.**

This is the most typical structure used with time contrast: *Past, Present, and Future.*

<b>Past tense</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Future</b>
Words in past + Subject + verb in past + complement	Words in present + subject + verb in present + complement	Word in future + subject + verb in future + complement

A. With the time contrast we can describe how our lives have changed during the years. Here is an example:

<b>Past tense</b>	<b>Present</b>	<b>Future</b>
In the past I used to wear tennis shoes and shorts	Nowadays, I wear casual clothing	In the future I am going to wear formal clothing
A few years ago, I was living in Guatemala	On these days I am living in Jalisco.	In ten more years. I will live in Italy.
10 years ago, I didn't have a car.	Now, I have a new car.	Soon, I might buy a Ferrari.
In 2002, I started working in High School.	Today, I am working in High School and in Secondary	In five more years, I will work at Technologic de Monterrey.

B. We can also use contrast time to describe the changes in the town or city during the years.

In the past, example: Guadalajara was a beautiful and quiet town, not any more.

In the past, people used to live in big houses.

A few years ago, people in Guadalajara used to sit on the sidewalks in the evenings.

A few years ago, the people used to send letters using the postal service.  
10 years ago, the students visited the library to search some information.  
50 years ago, people in Guadalajara drove to get their groceries.

In the present:

These days Guadalajara is growing.  
Nowadays, teenagers and adults visit cyber cafes.  
Today, our town has a better high school.  
These days, the people drive their cars to commute.  
Nowadays, everyone have their own cell phone.

In the future:

In twenty years, Cocula might be a big city.  
In the future, students are going to take classes at home.  
Soon, there will be smart classrooms in all the schools.  
In the future, Cocula will have subways and a better transportation service.  
In ten more years, people might buy bread at home.

Another example is Cd. Juarez's huge change.

In the past, Cd. Juarez wasn't very crowded.      Fifty years ago we didn't have good stadiums.  
People used to walk on the streets.                      Fifty years ago people used to work in the fields.

Nowadays it's a big and modern city.                      In these days, visitors can enjoy its tourist attractions.  
Today Cd. Juarez has many universities.              Nowadays it's one of the most violent cities in Mexico.

C. Read to understand. We give you a little of more information about time contrast:

**The present:**

The present tense denotes action occurring at the time of speaking or writing: She lives in Michoacán.  
It is used to indicate habitual actions: I exercise every day.  
It is also used to express general truths -Time flies- and scientific knowledge -Light travels faster than sound-.  
Present tense also has some special uses:  
To indicate future time when used with time expressions:  
We travel to Guanajuato next week.  
José returns in the morning.  
To describe works of literature and the arts:  
Hamlet avoids avenging his father's death for one reason.

**The Future:**

There is no separate inflection or ending for the future in English. The simple future is usually expressed by placing the auxiliary will or shall in front of the base form of a verb -I will leave today-  
Other ways to express the future include -but are not limited to- the use of:  
a present form of be plus going to: You are going to leave.  
The present progressive: We are leaving tomorrow.  
The simple present: The girls leave on Tuesday.

**The Past:**

The past tense includes any action or state of being that we could find between the dawn of time and a split second before the present. Generally the past tense refers to events, habitual activities, and states in the past:

I talked to my father this morning; The Normans conquered England in 1066; She went to Cancun every day; It contained salt.

In the sequence of tenses rule in reported speech, it restates the present tense of the original utterance: He likes coffee as reported. She said he liked coffee.

The past simple can also be used with a habitual sense, to refer to a series of past events that occurred on a regular basis. Often, when used in this way, the verb is accompanied by an adverbial that underscores the regularity of the situation described:

- a. Every day, I walked to the university, no matter the weather.
- b. My sister always went to the fish market on Fridays.
- c. Whenever I played basketball I would injure myself.

The habitual meaning expressed here by means of the past simple can also be expressed with an alternative grammatical pattern. This involves a special habitual form, *used to*, plus an infinitive verb.

- a. Every day, I *used to* walk to the university, no matter the weather.
- b. My sister always *used to* go to the fish market on Fridays.
- c. Whenever I *used to* play basketball I would injure myself.

### 2.1. Conditional sentences with IF.

Conditional Sentences are also known as *Conditional Clauses* or *If Clauses*. They are used to express that the action in the main clause -without if- can only take place if a certain condition -in the clause with if- is fulfilled. Here are the types of Conditional Sentences:

A. Zero conditional.

**If + Does, Does.**

**If + present simple tense, present simple tense.**

1. If is used to state general rules.

If we heat oil enough, it begins to boil.

In statements like this, if means the same as when or every time.

B. The 1st conditional.

If + Does, Will Do.

If + present simple tense, will + bare infinitive

2. In 1st conditional *if* is used to speculate about the future consequences of a specific event. In this case, the verb in the second part of the sentence is preceded by *will*.

If you offer a good price, they will buy the whole consignment.

Common Mistake: we do not use *will* in the *if* part of the sentence.

3. When we talk about an event that will take place in the future, we can use *if* or *when*.

I am flying to the ocean tonight. I'll give you a call if I can find a phone booth.

The speaker is not sure if he will be able to find a phone booth or not.

I am flying to the ocean tonight. I'll give you a call when I get there.

The speaker has no doubt that the plane will arrive safely.

4. In a sentence with an *if*-clause we can use the imperative, or other modal verbs, instead of *will* + infinitive. If you hear from Laura today, tell her to ring me.

If the weather is bad, I may get late to the office.

Note. We say the weather meaning a traffic jam caused by weather.

5. 1st conditional is usually used in these cases:

Contingency plans, considering events that may/may not occur

If I feel too excited to sleep, I'll try studying a lesson.

Planning your labor force

We'll need more staff *if* (company predictions) / *when* (degrees of certainty) / *in case* (project planning) we start the new project.

C. Conditionals: if, unless, in case, provided that, as long as, so that

6. *If and unless*

*Unless* means the same as *if ... not*. It always refers to the conditional part of the sentence and not the result part of the sentence:

If she doesn't get here soon, we will have to start the meeting without her.

Unless she gets here soon, we will have to start the meeting without her.

We often use *not + unless*, which means *only ... if*, when we want to emphasize a condition:

We will only sign the contract if they give us an additional discount.

We won't sign the contract unless they give us an additional discount.

7. *If and in case*

We use *in case* to talk about precautions we will take before a problem happens. We use *if* to talk about what we will do after a problem happens:

We are going to insure the shipment in case the goods get damaged in transit.

We will take our insurance first; the problem may or may not happen afterward.

If the goods get damaged in transit, we'll make a claim.

The damage may happen, and we will make a claim afterward.

Note that in sentences with *in case*, we often use *going to* rather than *will* because we are often talking about something that we have already decided to do.

8. *Provided that vs. as long as, etc.*

We can use *provided that/providing, as long as, and so long as* when we want to emphasize condition. *Provided that* and *as long as* mean *if and only if*—*provided that* and *as long as* are a little less formal: I will agree to these conditions provided that you increase my salary.

You will only agree if they give you more money.

The match will be successful as long as we all stay together.

We will succeed only if we all stay together.

9. *So that*

We use *so that* to say what the result or purpose of an action will be:

I'll take a money order so that we don't run out of money.

The money order will stop us from running out of money.

D. 2nd conditional. ***If + Did, Would do. If + past tense, would + infinitive***

10. 2nd conditional can be used to refer to less probable or impossible situations. The verb in the second part is preceded by *would / should / could / might*.

The *if-clause* can come in the first part of the sentence, or the second.

If I knew her address, I would send her a letter.

I would send her a letter if I knew her address.

Common Mistake, we do not use *would* in the *if* part of the sentence.

11. This form refers to present or future time.

If these horses were not so expensive, we would buy them.

If we hired a lawyer, we would recover our debts more easily.

If I lost my job tomorrow, I would move to Monterrey to find the same kind of job.

The first two sentences refer to a present situation, and imagining a situation that is different from the reality. In the third one we are talking about a possible event in the future, but using second conditional we make it clear that we do not really think it will happen.

12. 2nd conditional is usually used in these cases: Stating preferences; Supposing: If I were 10 years younger, I'd take the job. As long as / Providing it was well paid, I'd accept this proposal.

Unusual circumstances: I would / might join the army, if there were a war. I wouldn't go on strike, unless there was no alternative.

13. First or second conditional  
 If we think that a future event is reasonably likely, we use first conditional:  
 If the market grows at 10% a month, it will involve new investment rapidly.  
 If we are talking about an event that is unlikely or impossible, we use the second conditional: If I had as much money as Carlos Slim owner of Telmex, I would retire.

14. Variation  
 It is also possible to use *might* and *could* instead of *would*:  
 If we received a lot of money, we could expand much more rapidly.  
 In the *if*-clause, we use *were* instead of *was*. This is very common when we give advice using the expression *If I were you...*  
 If I were them, I would have another look through those figures.

E. 3rd conditional.

**If + Had Done, Would + Have Done.**

**If + past perfect tense, would + present perfect.**

15. 3rd conditional is used when talking about things that didn't happen in the past (and the consequence if they had happened). The verb in the second part is used with *would / should / could / might* (+ *have* + past participle).  
 If I'd known it was formal meeting, I wouldn't have gone wearing jeans and jumper. I would have worn a suit.

16. Positive and negative  
 When we use the 3rd conditional we are imagining the opposite situation. If what actually happened was negative, we use a positive form. If what actually happened was positive, we use a negative form:  
 If my client had given me her cell number, I wouldn't have had to post a letter to her.  
 If I'd known it was a formal meeting, I wouldn't have gone wearing jeans and a jumper.  
 If I had not been in Morelia at the last RIPE meeting, I would not have met the monarch butterfly sanctuary and I wouldn't have known she speaks tarasco.

17. Mixed conditionals  
 If we talk about a past action and its result in the present we use *if* + past perfect and *would not* + infinitive:  
 If he hadn't done well on the training courses, he wouldn't be a project leader now.

In other words this is the most typical structure used with possible future situations and consequences.

If + If	Simple Present + you eat candy,	Subject + you	Will/Won't will gain weight
We can say this in a different order: You'll gain weight, if you eat sugar.			
We can also use <i>may</i> and <i>might</i> as consequences, to show that the consequence is less likely: If you eat tortilla, you may gain weight. You might gain weight, if you eat tortilla.			
We can express possibilities using <i>will be able to</i> : If you save some money, you'll be able to travel.			
We can express necessities using <i>will have to</i> : If you travel abroad, you'll have to get a visa.			

Here is another example in the same direction.

How would your life change if you won a million dollars?

You won't have to study any more

You might get a bodyguard

You may have your own island

You might get a Mercedes

You will be able to take a tour in United States

You will buy the Andares Mall

You will be able to study abroad

You will have to open a bank account