



Conditional sentences: Type 2

Use → It is used to express **dreams, un real situations and things that are unlikely to happen.**

In other words, The condition specified in the clause is not actual but is a condition that is currently being imagined.

Formula → If clause= If + past verb (v2)
Main clause= would (could) + simple present
(v1)

Examples:

1. If I were a girl, I wouldn't be pregnant. (but I am not a girl) .

If clause Main clause

2. If I **had** money, I **would give** you (but I don't have money)

3. She would buy this dress if she were taller. (but she is not taller)

Main clause if clause

4. If she **knew** the answer, she **could win** the prize. (but she doesn't know the answer)

4. If I **didn't smoke**, I **would be** healthy. (but I smoke so I am not healthy)

5. **Student1**: If you **were** rich, what **would** you do?

Student2: I **would** buy a car.

Exercise

I. Complete each sentence. Use the second conditional

1. If I were a police officer, _____.

2. If I were Mr. Ashenafi, _____.

3. If I met Donald Trump, _____.



4. _____ if I knew Ms. Shemsiya's phone number.
5. _____ if I found one million dollar.

II. Complete the conditional sentences **(Type 2) by putting the verbs in to the** **correct form.**

1. If I _____ (feel) better, I _____ (go) to the cinema with you.
2. I _____ (help) you if I _____ (know) how.
3. If I _____ (be) a color, I _____ (be) red.
4. If she _____ (be) healthy, she _____ (attend) the meeting.
5. If we _____ (arrive) by plane, we _____ (arrive) early.

III. Make 3 conditional sentences using type **2.**

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Ever and Never

- The adverbs **ever** and **never** express **the idea of a time that happened before now.**
- **Ever** and **never** are **always placed before the main verb.**

Examples:

1. I have **never** **gone** to America.

Adverb Main verb

2. Have you **ever** **drunk** beer?

Adverb Main verb

Ever

- **Ever** means **at any time.**



- ✓ **Ever** is used in **positive and negative questions**.

Examples:

1. **Have you ever studied German?**
2. **Haven't you ever been to Paris?**
3. **Has she ever met Donald Trump?**

- ✓ **Ever** is used in **negative sentences if we have 'not'**.

Example:

1. **I haven't ever been here before.**

- ✓ **Ever** is used with negative adverbs like **'hardly'** or **'barely'** or **'scarcely'** and in sentences with **'nothing'** or **'nobody'** or **'no one'**.

Examples:

1. **Nobody** has **ever** bought my painting before.
2. **Nothing** like this has **ever** happened to me.
3. She has **hardly ever** gone to cinema.

- ✓ **Ever** is used with superlatives and adjectives like **'only'** and **'first'**.

Examples:

1. This is **the first time** I have **ever** played tennis ball.
2. It is **the only thing** that I have **ever** wanted.

Never

- **Never** means **at no time** before now, and is the same as not...ever.

We **don't use never** and **not together**.

Examples:

1. I have **never** been to India.



2. She has **never** kissed a man.

3. Student1: Have you ever danced?

Student2: Yes, I have.

Student2; Have you ever listened to French music?

Student2; No, I haven't.

Exercise

I. Fill in the blanks with **ever or **never**.**

1. It is the first time that the children have _____ been to the theatre.

2. Have you seen _____ seen such a lovely picture?

3. They have _____ eaten meat.

4. Nobody has _____ helped me before.

5. She has hardly _____ got up early.

2. She has _____ respected her mother.

4. Has she _____ come to your house?

5. They have _____ bought new shoes.

6. No one has _____ asked me like that before.

I. Give complete answer for the questions give below.

1. Have you ever insulted your teacher?

2. Have you ever been to China?

3. Have you ever been pinched by your mother?

4. Have you ever eaten burger?



5. Have you ever farted among people?

Comma

- We also use **comma** before conjunctions like **or, and, but, yet, so, ...**

Examples:

1. I am feeling fine, **but** my sister is sick.
2. We must hurry now, **or** we will be late.

- We also use **comma** if a clause begins with **if, although, when, after, ...**

Examples:

1. **If** you study hard, you will pass the exam.
2. **Although** she is poor, she never begs.

Exercises:

I. Add comma to the sentences when you copy them in to your exercise book.

1. If I were Aymen I would kiss her.
2. After we had studied hard we played football.
3. They went to the festival and they had a great time.
4. She has to wear a uniform or she will not be allowed to go to school.

Reading

- Read **the English language** on page 57.
- Read **Kenya language** on page 64-65.



Individual assignment

Attention:

- Do the exercises given below **on your text book.**
- Do not worry about **the answer whether you are right or not.** Just do as much as you can.

Page 51- 66

- A, B and C on page 51-52
- 8. Vocabulary on page 53
- 3. Vocabulary on page 58
- A and B on page 60-61
- 8. Vocabulary on page 61-62
- 9. Writing on page 62
- Vocabulary on page 66