

◇ PRACTICE 3. Showing cause and effect. (Charts 17-2, 19-1, and 19-2)

PART I. Complete the sentences with *because of*, *because*, or *therefore*. Add any necessary punctuation and capitalization.

1. Because it rained, we stayed home.
2. It rained . Therefore, we stayed home.
3. We stayed home because of the bad weather.
4. The hurricane was moving directly toward a small coastal town _____
all residents were advised to move inland until it passed.
5. The residents moved inland _____ the hurricane.
6. _____ the hurricane was moving directly toward the town all residents
were advised to move inland.
7. Piranhas, which are found in the Amazon River, are ferocious and bloodthirsty fish. When
they attack in great numbers, they can devour an entire cow in several minutes
_____ their extremely sharp teeth.

PART II. Complete the sentence with *due to*, *since*, or *consequently*. Add any necessary punctuation and capitalization.

8. _____ his poor eyesight John has to sit in the front row in class.
9. _____ John has poor eyesight he has to sit in the front row.
10. John has poor eyesight _____ he has to sit in the front row.
11. Sarah is afraid of heights _____ she will not walk across a bridge.
12. Sarah will not walk across a bridge _____ her fear of heights.
13. Mark is overweight _____ his doctor has advised him to exercise
regularly.
14. _____ a diamond is extremely hard it can be used to cut glass.

◇ PRACTICE 4. Periods and commas. (Charts 16-3 and 19-3)

Directions: Punctuate the sentences properly, using periods and commas. Capitalize as appropriate.

1. Edward missed the final exam. **T**herefore, he failed the course.*
2. Edward failed the course because he missed the final exam. (*no change*)
3. Edward missed the final exam. **H**he simply forgot to go to it.**

*The use of a semicolon is also possible:

Edward missed the final exam; therefore, he failed the course.

**The use of a semicolon is also possible:

Edward missed the final exam; he simply forgot to go to it.

4. Because we forgot to make a reservation we couldn't get a table at our favorite restaurant last night.
5. The waitress kept dropping trays full of dishes therefore she was fired.
6. The waiter kept forgetting customers' orders so he was fired.
7. Ron is an unpleasant dinner companion because of his uncouth table manners.
8. The needle has been around since prehistoric times the button was invented about 2000 years ago the zipper wasn't invented until 1890.
9. It is possible for wildlife observers to identify individual zebras because the patterns of stripes on each zebra are unique no two zebras are alike.
10. When students are learning to type, they often practice the sentence "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" because it contains all the letters of the alphabet.

◇ **PRACTICE 5. *Such . . . that* and *so . . . that*. (Chart 19-4)**

Directions: Add **such** or **so** to the following sentences.

1. It was such a hot day that we canceled our tennis game.
2. The test was so easy that everyone got a high score.
3. The movie was _____ bad that we left early.
4. It was _____ a bad movie that we left early.
5. Professor James is _____ a stern taskmaster that lazy students won't take his class.
6. The restaurant patron at the table near us was _____ belligerent that we all felt embarrassed, especially when he swept everything off the table and demanded his money back.
7. The intricate metal lacework on the Eiffel Tower in Paris was _____ complicated that the structure took more than two and a half years to complete.
8. Charles and his brother are _____ hard-working carpenters that I'm sure they'll make a success of their new business.
9. The children had _____ much fun at the carnival that they begged to go again.
10. I feel like I have _____ little energy that I wonder if I'm getting sick.

◇ **PRACTICE 6. *Such . . . that* and *so . . . that*. (Chart 19-4)**

Directions: Combine the sentences by using **so . . . that** or **such . . . that**.

1. We took a walk. It was a nice day.
→ *It was such a nice day that we took a walk.*
2. The weather was hot. You could fry an egg on the sidewalk.
3. I couldn't understand her. She talked too fast.

4. It was an expensive car. We couldn't afford to buy it.
5. I don't feel like going to class. We're having beautiful weather.
6. Grandpa held me tightly when he hugged me. I couldn't breathe for a moment.
7. There were few people at the meeting. It was canceled.
8. The classroom has comfortable chairs. The students find it easy to fall asleep.
9. Ted couldn't get to sleep last night. He was worried about the exam.
10. Jerry got angry. He put his fist through the wall.
11. I have many problems. I can use all the help you can give me.
12. The tornado struck with great force. It lifted automobiles off the ground.
13. I can't figure out what this sentence says. His handwriting is illegible.
14. David has too many girlfriends. He can't remember all of their names.
15. Too many people came to the meeting. There were not enough seats for everyone.

◇ **PRACTICE 7. So that. (Chart 19-5)**

Directions: Combine the ideas using so that.

1. Rachel wanted to watch the news. She turned on the TV.
→ *Rachel turned on the TV so that she could watch the news.*
2. Alex wrote down the time and date of his appointment. He didn't want to forget to go.
→ *Alex wrote down the time and date of his appointment so that he wouldn't forget to go.*
3. Nancy is carrying extra courses every semester. She wants to graduate early.
4. Jason wants to travel in Europe. He's tired of work and school and is planning to take a semester off.
5. Suzanne didn't want to disturb her roommate. She lowered the volume on the TV set.
6. Whenever we are planning a vacation, we call a travel agent. We are able to get expert advice on our itinerary.
7. It's a good idea for you to learn how to type. You'll be able to type your own papers when you go to the university.
8. Lynn wanted to make sure that she didn't forget to take her book back to the library. She tied a string around her finger.
9. Ed took some change from his pocket. He wanted to buy a newspaper.
10. I wanted to listen to the news while I was making dinner. I turned on the TV.
11. I unplugged the phone. I didn't want to be interrupted while I was working.
12. Yesterday Linda was driving on the highway when her car started making strange noises. After she pulled over to the side of the road, she raised the hood of her car in order to make sure that other drivers knew that she had car trouble.

◇ PRACTICE 8. Cause and effect. (Charts 16-3, 17-2, and 19-1 → 19-5)

Directions: Choose the correct completion.

Example: B I was tired, I went to bed.

- A. Because of B. Since C. For D. Due to

1. The workers have gone on strike. _____, all production has ceased.
A. Because B. So that C. Now that D. Therefore
2. A small fish needs camouflage to hide itself _____ its enemies cannot find it.
A. so that B. because C. therefore D. due to
3. Our apartment building has had two robberies in the last month, _____ I'm going to put an extra lock on the door and install a telephone in my bedroom.
A. now that B. so that C. so D. since
4. The Chippewas are Native North Americans. Their language is one of the most complex in the world, _____ it contains more than 6,000 verb forms.
A. consequently B. so C. so that D. for
5. _____ the bad grease stain on the carpet, we had to rearrange the furniture before the company arrived.
A. Because B. Now that C. For D. Because of
6. The price of airline tickets has gone down recently. _____ the tickets cost less, more people are flying than before.
A. Consequently B. Because of C. Because D. For
7. Let's ask our teacher how to solve this problem _____ we can't agree on the answer.
A. since B. because of C. consequently D. so
8. The fire raged out of control. It got _____ bad that more firefighters had to be called in.
A. such B. therefore C. so D. so that
9. Dolphins are sometimes caught and killed in commercial fishing nets _____ they often swim in schools with other fish, such as tuna.
A. due to B. because C. so D. therefore
10. We can finally afford to trade in the old car for a new one _____ I've gotten the raise I've been waiting for.
A. so that B. consequently C. now that D. so
11. Two of the factories in our small town have closed. _____, unemployment is high.
A. Consequently B. Because C. So that D. For
12. _____ I had nothing for lunch but an apple, I ate dinner early.
A. For B. Since C. Due to D. Therefore
13. I needed to finish the marathon race _____ I could prove that I had the strength and stamina to do it. I didn't care whether I won or not.
A. because of B. so that C. for D. therefore

14. The Eskimo* way of life changed dramatically during the 1800s _____ the introduction of firearms and the influx of large numbers of European whalers and fur traders.
A. because B. for C. due to D. so
15. During extremely hot weather, elephants require both mud and water to keep their skin cool _____ they have no sweat glands.
A. and B. because of C. so D. due to the fact that

◇ **PRACTICE 9. Showing contrast: punctuation. (Chart 19-6)**

Directions: Add commas, periods, and capital letters as necessary. Do not add or omit any words. Do not change the order of the words.

1. Annie told the truth, but no one believed her.
2. Annie told the truth. **H** however, no one believed her.**
3. Even though Annie told the truth no one believed her.
4. No one believed Annie even though she told the truth.
5. Annie told the truth yet no one believed her.
6. Annie told the truth nevertheless no one believed her.
7. In spite of the fact that Annie told the truth no one believed her.
8. No one believed Annie despite the fact that she told the truth.
9. Even though all of my family friends have advised me not to travel abroad during this time of political turmoil I'm leaving next week to begin a trip around the world.
10. Some people think great strides have been made in cleaning up the environment in much of the world however others think the situation is much worse than it was twenty years ago.

◇ **PRACTICE 10. *Despite/in spite of vs. even though/although.* (Chart 19-6)**

Directions: Choose the correct completions.

1. a. *Even though, Despite* her doctor warned her, Carol has continued to smoke nearly three packs of cigarettes a day.
b. *Even though, Despite* her doctor's warnings, Carol has continued to smoke nearly three packs of cigarettes a day.
c. *Even though, Despite* the warnings her doctor gave her, Carol continues to smoke.
d. *Even though, Despite* the fact that her doctor warned her of dangers to her health, Carol continues to smoke.
e. *Even though, Despite* she has been warned about the dangers of smoking by her doctor, Carol continues to smoke.

*Eskimos are people who live in the Arctic regions of northern Alaska, northern Canada, and Greenland.

**Also possible: *Annie told the truth; however, no one believed her.*

2. a. *Although, In spite of* an approaching storm, the two climbers continued their trek up the mountain.
- b. *Although, In spite of* a storm was approaching, the two climbers continued their trek.
- c. *Although, In spite of* there was an approaching storm, the two climbers continued up the mountain.
- d. *Although, In spite of* the storm that was approaching the mountain area, the two climbers continued their trek.
- e. *Although, In spite of* the fact that a storm was approaching the mountain area, the two climbers continued their trek.
3. a. *Although, Despite* his many hours of practice, George failed his driving test for the third time.
- b. *Although, Despite* he had practiced for many hours, George failed his driving test for the third time.
- c. *Although, Despite* practicing for many hours, George failed his driving test again.
- d. *Although, Despite* his mother and father spent hours with him in the car trying to teach him how to drive, George failed his driving test repeatedly.
- e. *Although, Despite* his mother and father's efforts to teach him how to drive, George failed his driving test.



4. a. *Even though, In spite of* repeated crop failures due to drought, the villagers are refusing to leave their traditional homeland for resettlement in other areas.
- b. *Even though, In spite of* their crops have failed repeatedly due to drought, the villagers are refusing to leave their traditional homeland for resettlement in other areas.

- c. The villagers refuse to leave *even though, in spite of* the drought.
- d. The villagers refuse to leave *even though, in spite of* the drought seriously threatens their food supply.
- e. The villagers refuse to leave *even though, in spite of* the threat to their food supply because of the continued drought.
- f. The villagers refuse to leave *even though, in spite of* the threat to their food supply is serious because of the continued drought.
- g. The villagers refuse to leave *even though, in spite of* their food supply is threatened.
- h. The villagers refuse to leave *even though, in spite of* their threatened food supply.

◇ PRACTICE 11. Using *in spite of/despite* and *even though/though/although*. (Chart 19-6)

Directions: Choose the phrase from the list that best completes each sentence. Use each completion only once.

- A. *its many benefits*
- ✓B. *its inherent dangers*
- C. *it has been shown to be safe*
- D. *it has been shown to cause birth defects and sometimes death*
- E. *his fear of heights*
- F. *he is afraid of heights*
- G. *he is normally quite shy and sometimes inarticulate*
- H. *an inability to communicate well in any language besides English*
- I. *having excellent skills in the job category they were trying to fill*
- J. *he had the necessary qualifications*

1. In spite of B , nuclear energy is a clean and potentially inexhaustible source of energy.
2. In spite of _____, Carl enjoyed his helicopter trip over the Grand Canyon in Arizona.
3. Because of his age, John was not hired even though _____.
4. Although _____, Mark rode an elevator to the top of the World Trade Center in New York for the magnificent view.
5. Although _____, many people avoid using a microwave oven for fear of its rays.
6. Jack usually has little trouble making new friends in another country despite _____.
7. In spite of _____, the use of chemotherapy to treat cancer has many severe side effects.
8. Though _____, Bob managed to give an excellent presentation at the board meeting.
9. Jerry continued to be denied a promotion despite _____.
10. DDT is still used in many countries as a primary insecticide even though _____.

◇ **PRACTICE 12. Direct contrast. (Chart 19-7)**

Directions: Connect the given ideas, using the words in parentheses. Add commas, periods, semicolons, and capital letters as necessary.

1. (*while*) red is bright and lively gray is a dull color
→ *Red is bright and lively, while gray is a dull color.* OR
→ *While red is bright and lively, gray is a dull color.*
2. (*on the other hand*) Jane is insecure and unsure of herself her sister is full of self-confidence
3. (*while*) a rock is heavy a feather is light
4. (*whereas*) some children are unruly others are quiet and obedient
5. (*on the other hand*) language and literature classes are easy and enjoyable for Alex math and science courses are difficult for him
6. (*however*) strikes can bring improvements in wages and working conditions strikes can also cause loss of jobs and bankruptcy

◇ **PRACTICE 13. Cause and effect; showing contrast. (Charts 16-3, 17-2, and 19-1 → 19-7)**

Directions: Show the relationship between the ideas by adding any of the following expressions, as appropriate. There may be more than one possible completion.

<i>because</i>	<i>because of</i>	<i>while/whereas</i>	<i>on the other hand</i>
<i>since</i>	<i>due to</i>	<i>nevertheless</i>	<i>in spite of</i>
<i>now that</i>	<i>even though</i>	<i>however</i>	<i>despite</i>
<i>therefore</i>	<i>although</i>		

1. It was still hot in the room even though/although I had turned on the air conditioner.
2. Several people in the crowd became ill and fainted due to/because of the extreme heat.
3. The gardener trimmed the branches on the cherry tree _____ I asked him not to.
4. The meat of the puffer fish can cause paralysis or even death if it is improperly prepared. _____, it remains a delicacy in Japan for brave diners.
5. _____ everyone disagreed with him, Brian went ahead with his original plan for the company.
6. The first mention of the game of chess appears in an Indian text written almost 1500 years ago. _____ its ancient beginnings, it remains one of the most widely played games in the world today.
7. Alice heard a siren and saw the flashing lights of a police car in her rear-view mirror. _____, she quickly pulled over to the side of the road and stopped.

8. Most adults carry around certain attitudes and prejudices about the world around them. Most children, _____, enter new situations without such preconceived notions.
9. They often have to close all of the ski areas in the mountains _____ severe weather conditions and avalanche danger.
10. _____ paper was first developed by the ancient Chinese, its English name comes from the word *papyrus*, the name of an Egyptian water plant.
11. The supervisor must know what everyone in the department is doing _____ all responsibility for error will fall on her shoulders.
12. _____ aspirin is relatively safe for most adults, it should be administered very carefully to children, if at all. It can be dangerous to children's health.
13. The peanut is used today to make everything from cosmetics to explosives _____ the pioneering scientific work of George Washington Carver in the 1910s and 1920s.
14. In ancient China, yellow was considered to be an imperial color. _____, only the emperor was allowed to wear it. No one else could have yellow clothing of any kind.
15. _____ the abacus had been in use in Asia since ancient times, many in the Western world credited 19-year-old Blaise Pascal, a Frenchman, with inventing the first calculating machine in 1642.
16. _____ she thought she heard the telephone ringing, Marge turned the TV down—only to discover it had been a telephone on the show she was watching.

◇ **PRACTICE 14. Using *otherwise*. (Chart 19-8)**

Directions: Make two sentences. Show the relationship between them by using ***otherwise***. In the first sentence, use a modal auxiliary or phrasal modal: ***should, had better, have to, must, etc.***

1. If you don't eat less and get more exercise, you won't lose weight.
→ *You should (had better/have to/must) eat less and get more exercise. Otherwise, you won't lose weight.*
2. The children can watch TV tonight only if they finish all of their chores.
→ *The children have to (had better/should/must) finish all of their chores. Otherwise, they cannot watch TV tonight.*
3. Unless you speak up now, the boss will go ahead without knowing that you don't agree.
4. If you don't stop at the store on your way home from work, we won't have anything to eat for dinner tonight.
5. Unless you think it through very carefully, you won't come up with the right answer.
6. If we don't catch any fish this morning, we're going to have beans for dinner again.

7. It's going to be very difficult to finish on time if you don't get someone to help you.
8. Maria is probably going to lose her job unless she finds a way to convince the boss that the error was unavoidable.

◇ **PRACTICE 15. Expressing conditions. (Charts 17-6 → 17-9 and 19-8)**

Directions: Complete the sentences with any appropriate form of the verb **pass**.

1. Keith will graduate if he passes all of his courses.
2. Sam won't graduate if he doesn't pass all of his courses.
3. Ed won't graduate unless he _____ all of his courses.
4. Sue will graduate only if she _____ all of her courses.
5. Jessica will graduate even if she _____ all of her courses.
6. Alex won't graduate even if he _____ all of his courses.
7. Jennifer will graduate unless she _____ all of her courses.
8. Amy won't graduate in the event that she _____ all of her courses.
9. Jerry _____ all of his courses. Otherwise, he won't graduate.
10. Carolyn _____ all of her courses, or else she won't graduate.

◇ PRACTICE 16. TEST A: Connecting ideas. (Chapters 16 → 19)

Directions: Choose the best completion.

1. I have to eat breakfast in the morning. _____, I get grouchy and hungry before my lunch break.
A. Consequently B. And C. Otherwise D. However
2. My mouth is burning! This is _____ spicy food that I don't think I can finish it.
A. such B. so C. very D. too
3. I couldn't use the pay phone, _____ I didn't have any coins with me.
A. yet B. despite C. for D. even though
4. Bats are fascinating _____ have many interesting and amazing qualities.
A. animals. Therefore, they C. animals. They
B. animals, they D. animals. Because they
5. I need to find an apartment before I can move. _____ I can find one in the next week or so, I will move to Chicago the first of next month.
A. If B. Even if C. Whether D. Only if
6. Sam and I would love to meet you at a restaurant tonight, but we can do that _____ we can find a babysitter.
A. if B. unless C. only if D. even if
7. _____ want to take a train trip across western Canada, but my traveling companion wants to fly to Mexico City for our vacation.
A. Although I B. Even if I C. I D. Despite I
8. Timmy doesn't do well in school _____ his inability to concentrate on any one thing for longer than a minute or two.
A. as B. because of C. because D. therefore
9. Tony spent _____ money buying movie tickets that he didn't have enough left to buy a soft drink or candy bar.
A. such B. a lot of C. too much D. so much
10. You should learn how to change a tire on your car _____ you can handle an emergency situation if necessary.
A. so that B. if C. for that D. therefore
11. Cars have become much more complicated. _____, mechanics need more training than in the past.
A. Because B. Therefore C. So that D. For
12. Not wanting to be late my first day of class, _____ to school after I missed my bus.
A. so I ran B. because I ran C. I ran D. therefore, I ran
13. It was raining _____ I couldn't go outside.
A. because B. so hard that C. so that D. too hard that
14. The Northern Hemisphere has mostly westerly winds _____ the rotation of the earth toward the east.
A. due to B. because C. therefore D. so

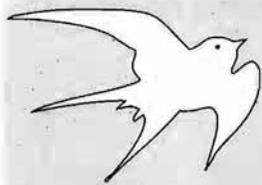
15. Emily is motivated to study _____ she knows that a good education can improve her life.
A. therefore B. because of C. because D. so
16. Sonia broke her leg in two places. _____, she had to wear a cast and use crutches for three months.
A. Nevertheless B. Consequently C. For that D. Because
17. Carol showed up for the meeting _____ I asked her not to be there.
A. even though B. despite C. because of D. because
18. Peter works hard at everything he does. His brother, _____, seldom puts out much effort.
A. on the other hand C. even though
B. otherwise D. consequently
19. The road will remain safe _____ the flood washes out the bridge.
A. as long as B. unless C. if D. since
20. _____ I can't make the presentation myself, I've asked my assistant to be prepared to do it for me.
A. For C. Only if
B. In the event that D. On the other hand
21. I have to go to the meeting _____ I want to or not.
A. because B. whether C. even though D. only if
22. I asked Angela to run the office while I'm gone _____ I know I can depend on her.
A. unless B. since C. Although D. so that
23. I think I did okay in my speech last night _____ I'd had almost no sleep for 24 hours.
A. in spite of B. unless C. so that D. despite the fact that
24. I talked to Anna throughout the evening, _____ nothing I said changed her opinion.
A. yet B. and C. otherwise D. so that
25. After getting home from elementary school, _____.
A. our house buzzes with the children's many activities
B. the dog greets the children at the front door with wagging tail
C. the children have an hour to play before they begin their homework
D. the school bus drops the children at the corner near their house

◇ PRACTICE 17. TEST B: Connecting ideas. (Chapters 16 → 19)

Directions: Choose the best completion.

1. _____ the extremely bad weather in the mountains, my friends decided not to cancel their trip across the mountain pass.
A. Because of B. In spite of C. Even if D. Even though
2. Even though a duck lives on water, it stays dry _____ the oil on its feathers, which prevents water from reaching its skin.
A. because of B. since C. because D. for
3. Alex cannot express himself clearly and correctly in writing. He will never advance in his job _____ he improves his language skills.
A. otherwise B. if C. only if D. unless
4. _____ there was no electricity, I was able to read because I had a candle.
A. Unless B. Even though C. Even D. Only if
5. A fire must have a readily available supply of oxygen. _____, it will stop burning.
A. Consequently B. Therefore C. Otherwise D. However
6. I studied Spanish for four years in high school. _____, I had trouble talking with people when I was traveling in Spain.
A. Therefore C. Otherwise
B. On the other hand D. Nonetheless
7. I'm sorry you've decided not to go with us on the river trip, but _____ you change your mind, there will still be enough room on the boat for you.
A. even C. in the event that
B. nevertheless D. although
8. I like to keep the windows open at night no matter how cold it gets. My wife, _____, prefers a warm bedroom with all windows tightly shut.
A. nevertheless C. on the other hand
B. consequently D. whereas
9. You must lend me the money for the trip. _____, I won't be able to go.
A. Consequently B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. Although
10. I don't understand why, but my neighbor Mr. Morrow doesn't seem to like me. He never smiles at me or speaks to me _____ the many efforts I have made to be friendly and neighborly.
A. because of B. in spite of C. for D. so
11. _____ the salary meets my expectations, I will accept the job offer.
A. Due to B. Even if C. If D. Unless
12. Camels have either one hump or two humps. The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel, _____, has two humps.
A. nevertheless B. however C. therefore D. otherwise

13. Ms. Moore, the school counselor, has had years of experience dealing with student problems. _____, she is sometimes confronted by a problem that she cannot handle by herself.
A. Therefore B. Nevertheless C. Otherwise D. On the other hand
14. Right now all the seats on that flight are taken, sir. _____ there is a cancelation, I will call you.
A. In the event that C. Unless
B. Nevertheless D. Even if
15. A newborn baby can neither walk nor crawl. A newborn antelope, _____, can run within minutes of birth.
A. however B. nevertheless C. otherwise D. even though
16. Jason has become _____ famous that he now ignores his old friends. He shouldn't do that.
A. such B. so C. so much D. too
17. Joan worked in a vineyard last summer _____ money for school expenses.
A. because to earn C. for she earned
B. so she earns D. so that she could earn
18. Watching the children fly their kites in the park, _____.
A. suddenly a gust of wind blew my hat off my head
B. one of the kites got stuck in a tree
C. I thought of the times long ago when I did the same thing
D. it looked like a lot of fun
19. I guess I'm a soft touch. I just lent Jan some money for lunch _____ she never paid me back my last loan.
A. even though B. unless C. or else D. only if
20. Hundreds of species of Hawaiian flowers have become extinct or rare _____ extensive land development and the grazing of wild goats.
A. now that B. due to C. because D. for
21. It looks like they're going to succeed _____ their present difficulties.
A. despite B. because of C. even though D. yet
22. The professor told me that I was doing well, _____ my final grade was awful.
A. so B. therefore C. in spite of D. yet
23. _____ Beth has a new car, she no longer takes the commuter train to work. She drives to work every day.
A. Now that B. While C. Although D. In case
24. Our village had _____ money available for education that the schools had to close.
A. so little B. such little C. so much D. such much
25. I hadn't understood his _____ asked him to repeat what he'd said.
A. directions. I C. directions, I
B. directions because I D. directions. However, I



CHAPTER 20

Conditional Sentences and Wishes

◇ PRACTICE 1. Conditional sentences: present/future. (Charts 20-1 → 20-3)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Some of the sentences are contrary to fact, and some are not.

- I am not an astronaut. If I (*be*) were were an astronaut, I (*take*) would take my camera with me on the rocket ship next month.
- That sounds like a good job offer. I (*accept*) _____ it if I (*be*) _____ you.
- Don't throw aerosol cans into a fire. An aerosol can (*explode*) _____ if you (*throw*) _____ it into a fire.
- It is expensive to call across the ocean. However, if transoceanic telephone calls (*be*) _____ cheap, I (*call*) _____ my family every day and (*talk*) _____ for hours.
- The teacher was absent today, so class was canceled. If she (*be*) _____ absent again tomorrow, class (*cancel*) _____ tomorrow, too.
- Sea water is salty. If the oceans (*consist*) _____ of fresh water, there (*be*) _____ plenty of water to irrigate all of the deserts in the world to provide an abundant food supply for the entire population of the earth.

◇ PRACTICE 2. Conditional sentences: past time. (Chart 20-4)

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. All of the sentences to complete are contrary to fact.

- I'm sorry you had to take a cab to the airport. I didn't know you needed a ride. If you (*tell*) had told me, I (*give*) would have given you a ride gladly.
- I got wet because I didn't take my umbrella. However, I (*get, not*) _____ wet if I (*remember*) _____ to take my umbrella with me yesterday.
- Many people were not satisfied with the leader after he took office. If they (*know*) _____ more about his planned economic program, they (*vote, not*) _____ for him.

4. You made a lot of unnecessary mistakes in your composition. You (*get*) _____ a better grade if you (*use*) _____ either a dictionary or the spell checker on your computer to check your spelling.
5. A: Oh, no! I've lost it!
 B: Lost what?
 A: The address for my job interview this afternoon. I wrote it on a match book.
 B: A match book! If you (*write*) _____ the address in your appointment book where it belongs, you (*lose, not*) _____ it. When are you going to get organized?
6. A: Ann, (*you, take*) _____ that job if you (*know*) _____ that you had to work nights?
 B: No way. I had no idea I'd have to work the late night hours they've had me working.

◇ **PRACTICE 3. Conditional sentences: present/future and past time. (Charts 20-1 > 20-4)**

Directions: Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses.

- If I (*have*) _____ wings, I (*have to, not*) _____ take an airplane to fly home.
- (*people, be*) _____ able to fly if they (*have*) _____ feathers instead of hair?
- This box has got to be in Chicago tomorrow. I'm going to send it by express mail. I'm sure if I (*send*) _____ it today by overnight express, it (*arrive*) _____ in time.
- I didn't know the Newtons were going to bring two other people to dinner last night. If anyone else (*bring*) _____ an extra guest, we (*have, not*) _____ enough seats at the table.
- A: I don't understand anything in this class. It's boring. And I'm getting a failing grade.
 B: If I (*feel*) _____ the way you do about it, I (*drop*) _____ the class as soon as possible.
- I've never understood why people build houses on flood plains. If we (*have*) _____ heavy rains in the spring, the river through my hometown (*rise, always*) _____ above its banks and (*flood*) _____ the low-lying areas of the town. Some houses have been flooded a half-dozen times in the last 20 years.

7. A: I'm exhausted, and we're no closer to a solution to this problem after nine hours of work.
 B: Why don't you go home and get some sleep, and I'll keep working. If I (*discover*) _____ a solution before morning, I (*call*) _____ you immediately. I promise.
8. A: I can't believe that you haven't finished that report. What will I use in the committee meeting at noon today?
 B: I'm really sorry. If I (*know*) _____ you needed it today, I (*stay*) _____ up all night last night and (*finish*) _____ it.

◇ **PRACTICE 4. Conditional sentences. (Charts 20-1 → 20-4)**

Directions: Using the given information, create conditional sentences. Use *if*.

- I was sick yesterday, so I didn't go to class.
→ *If I hadn't been sick yesterday, I would have gone to class.*
- Because Alan never eats breakfast, he always overeats at lunch.
→ *If Alan ate breakfast, he wouldn't overeat at lunch.*
- Kostas was late to his own wedding because his watch was slow.
- I don't ride the bus to work every morning because it's always so crowded.
- Sara didn't know that highway 57 was closed, so she didn't take an alternative route.
- Camille couldn't finish unloading the truck because no one was there to help her.

◇ **PRACTICE 5. Using progressive forms and "mixed time" in conditional sentences. (Charts 20-5 and 20-6)**

Directions: Using the given information, complete the conditional sentences.

- It is raining, so we won't finish the game.*
→ If it weren't raining, we would finish the game.
- I didn't eat lunch, and now I'm hungry.*
→ If I had eaten lunch, I wouldn't be hungry now.
- Bob left his wallet at home this morning, and now he doesn't have any money for lunch.*
→ If Bob _____ his wallet at home this morning, he _____ some money for lunch now.
- Carol didn't answer the phone because she was studying.*
→ Carol _____ the phone if she _____.
- The sun was shining, so we went to the beach yesterday.*
→ If the sun _____, we _____ to the beach yesterday.

6. *Every muscle in my body aches today because I played basketball for three hours last night.*
 → Every muscle in my body _____ today if I _____
 _____ basketball for three hours last night.
7. *Barry stops to shake everyone's hand because he's running for political office.*
 → Barry _____ to shake everyone's hand if he _____
 _____ for political office.
8. *We didn't eat all of the turkey at dinner last night, so we have to have turkey again tonight.*
 → If we _____ all of the turkey at dinner last night, we
 _____ turkey again tonight.
9. *The music was playing loudly at the restaurant, so I didn't hear everything Mr. Lee said during dinner.*
 → If the music _____ so loudly, I _____
 everything Mr. Lee said during dinner.
10. *The library is closing now, so Abdul will have to leave before finishing his research.*
 → If the library _____ now, Abdul _____
 _____ before finishing his research.

◇ **PRACTICE 6. Using progressive forms and "mixed time" in conditional sentences.**
(Charts 20-5 and 20-6)

Directions: Using the given information, make conditional sentences. Use *if*.

1. The wind is blowing hard, so I won't take the boat out for a ride.
 → *If the wind weren't blowing hard, I would take the boat out for a ride.*
2. I feel better now because you talked to me about my problems last night.
 → *I wouldn't feel better now if you hadn't talked to me about my problems last night.*
3. Ann carried heavy furniture when she helped her friend move. Her back hurts now.
4. Paulo is working on two jobs right now, so he doesn't have time to help you with your remodeling.
5. I wasn't working at the restaurant last night. I didn't wait on your table.
6. Because Diane asked questions every time she didn't understand a problem, she has a good understanding of geometry now.
7. A fallen tree was blocking the road, so we didn't arrive on time.
8. Rita is exhausted today because she didn't get any sleep last night.
9. Olga and Ivan weren't paying attention, so they didn't see the sign marking their exit from the highway.
10. The doctor doesn't really care about his patients. He didn't explain the medical procedure to me before surgery.

◇ PRACTICE 7. Omitting *if*. (Chart 20-7)

Directions: Make sentences with the same meaning by omitting *if*.

1. *If you should need my help, please call.*
→ Should you need my help, please call.
2. *If I were you, I wouldn't go there.*
→ _____ you, I wouldn't go there.
3. *If I had been offered a job at the law office, I would have gladly accepted.*
→ _____ a job at the law office, I would have gladly accepted.
4. *If anyone should call, would you please take a message?*
→ _____, would you please take a message?
5. *If I were your doctor, I'd insist that you stop smoking.*
→ _____ your doctor, I'd insist you stop smoking.
6. *They wouldn't have visited her house if they had known about her illness.*
→ They wouldn't have visited her house _____ about her illness.
7. *I would start giving my sister driving lessons if she were just a little older.*
→ I would start giving my sister driving lessons _____ just a little older.
8. *If I had not opened the door when I did, I wouldn't have seen you walk by.*
→ _____ the door when I did, I wouldn't have seen you walk by.

◇ PRACTICE 8. Omitting *if*. (Chart 20-7)

Directions: Make sentences with the same meaning by omitting *if*.

1. *If I were your age, I'd do things differently.*
→ *Were I your age, I'd do things differently.*
2. *If Bob should show up while I'm away, please give him my message.*
3. *If my uncle had stood up to sing, I'd have been embarrassed.*
4. *If she were ever in trouble, I'd do anything I could to help her.*
5. *If the manager should question these figures, have her talk to the bookkeeper.*
6. *I wouldn't have known about your new job if I hadn't talked to your mother.*

◇ PRACTICE 9. Implied conditions. (Chart 20-8)

Directions: Notice the conditional verbs in the sentences. Then, using the given information, complete the implied *if*-clauses.

1. *Sara's dad **would have picked** her up, but I forgot to tell him that she needed a ride.*
→ Sara's dad would have picked her up if I hadn't forgotten to tell him that she needed a ride.

