

Aula 6

THIRD CONDITIONAL

META

Apresentar situações hipotéticas do passado para utilizar a 3rd conditional.

OBJETIVOS

At the end of this class, it is expected that the students:
Saber diferenciar as situações de uso das
condicionais;
Ter conhecimento das situações hipotéticas do passado.

PRERREQUISITOS

Ter aprendido First and Second Conditional .

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INTRODUCTION

We have all gone through situations where we have not succeeded in accomplishing something because the conditions for this have not been appropriate. Later we are reminded that if such conditions had occurred in the past, we would have accomplished what we wanted.

In other semesters you studied the three types of conditional sentences in English. However, as the use of the third conditional normally offers more difficulty to the student, especially when used with modal verbs, we will revise and expand this more practical grammar structure in this class. Let's start with the text "What a Bargain", where the story of the consecutive setbacks of a lady, which serves to exemplify and practice using the third conditional.

But tell me before: Do you usually bargain when shopping? Is that a Brazilian way of trying to save money? Have you ever bought something cheaper and gotten in trouble because of it?



Have you ever faced a situation like that? Fonte: <https://st.depositphotos.com>

WHAT A BARGAIN

When Julie Booker bought a new frying pan at 30% off in the sales, she thought she had got a real bargain. But as it turned out that was only the beginning of a very expensive day. First, she dropped the pan on her food on the way home and was taken to hospital. "I had lots of shopping because I hadn't planned to buy a frying pan, and the pan was very heavy. I just couldn't carry it all." said Julie. At the hospital her foot was bandaged

and she was sent home in a taxi. Then, when she eventually got home, she decided to use the new pan to cook dinner. "I'd just put some oil in it and started to heat it up when the phone rang. I only left the kitchen for a couple of minutes, but when I came back there, there were flames coming out of it," said Julie. So, she picked up a bowl of water and threw it onto the pan "I know it was a stupid thing to do, but I panicked," said Julie, and the flames got bigger."

Fortunately, her neighbors saw smoke and called the fire brigade, who arrived and dealt with the fire in minutes. Although she will need a new kitchen the rest of Julie Booker's flat was only slightly damaged by smoke. A shocked but unhurt Mrs. Booker was taken to hospital for routine tests. "They were rather surprised to see me back again so soon," she said.

Source: KENNY , Nick First Certificate Passkey. Heinemann, 1996.

After reading the text above tell me:
Have you ever faced a situation like that?
Do you usually bargain? Why?

1. Complete the sentences by using the scanning strategy to complete the idea.

The first time she _____

The second time she _____

2. Why was it an expensive day for her? _____

3. What caused the two accidents? _____

Match group A with group B to form the conditional sentences.

A - CONDITIONAL

1 Mrs Booker hadn't bought a frying pan in the sale, ()

2 If the frying pan hadn't been in the sale, ()

3 If she hadn't dropped the pan on her foot, ()

4 If the pan hadn't been heavy, ()

5 If she had had less shopping, ()

6 If the phone hadn't rung, ()

7 If she hadn't panicked, ()

8 If she hadn't thrown water onto the pan, ()

9 If her neighbours hadn't seen smoke, ()

10 If the fire brigade hadn't come so quickly, ()

11 If she had turned off the cooker, ()

B – UNREAL

a they wouldn't have called the fire brigade.

b she wouldn't have dropped the pan.

c she wouldn't have left the kitchen.

d it wouldn't have hurt her foot.

- e she wouldn't have gone to hospital twice in one day.
- f the rest of the flat could have been seriously damaged.
- g the oil wouldn't have caught fire.
- h she wouldn't have been taken to hospital.
- i Mrs Booker wouldn't have bought it.
- j she wouldn't have thrown water into the pan.
- k the flames wouldn't have spread.

In the previous class you were introduced to the second conditional to talk about hypothetical situations, not true or possible in the present or future; things that do not or will not happen

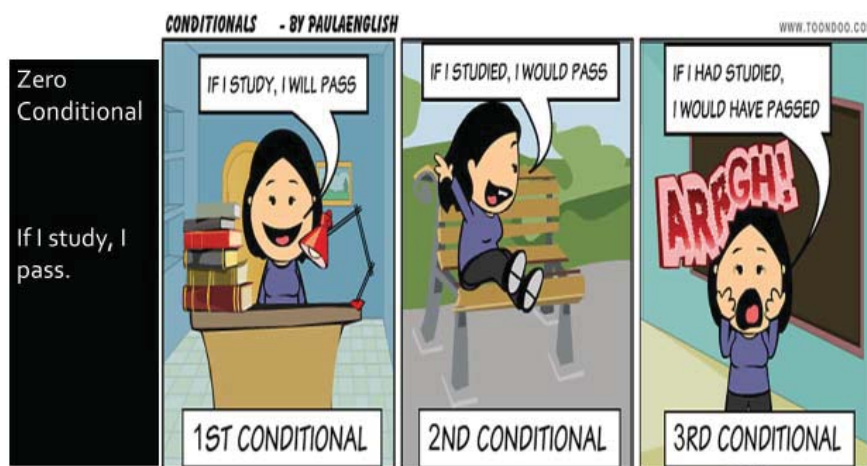
If I were rich, I would buy a new house.

All the conditional sentences in the previous exercise, past unreal conditionals, are introduced by if, and followed by the main clause, which mentions the consequence. The difference between the two is that in the third conditional as in the second conditional, the order of the two sentences can be changed, without any change of meaning.

Mrs. Booker wouldn't have bought the frying pan if it hadn't been on sale.

If the frying pan hadn't been on sale, Mrs. Booker wouldn't have bought it.

Observe that the two are only separated by commas when the conditional begins the period (the sentence).



We can see the third conditional if something had been different, something else would have happened. Fonte: <https://slideplayer.com>.

We will now practice third conditional sentences in the negative and interrogative form. Follow the example below using the contractions. Verbs are in parentheses.

•What would've happened if the frying pan hadn't been on sale?

Answer: Mrs. Booker wouldn't have bought it.(buy)

1 What _____ if the frying pan _____ (be) heavy? It _____ her foot. (hurt)

2 What _____ if she (drop) _____ the pan on her foot? Her foot _____ (get) hurt.

3 What _____ if the phone _____ (not/ ring) She _____ the kitchen. (leave)

4 What _____ if she _____ foot? (hurt) She _____ to the hospital. (not / be/take)

5 What _____ if she _____? (panic) She _____ water into the pan. (throw)

6 What _____ if she _____ turned off the stove? The fire _____ (sp read)

7 What _____ if her neighbors _____ smoke?(see) They _____ the fire brigade. (call)

8 What _____ if the fire brigade _____ quickly?(come)

Let's keep on going:

Condition: If + past perfect (had + past participle)

Result: would have + past participle

Ex) We _____ (go) to the party if we _____ (be) invited. We **would have gone** to the party if we'd been invited.

1. My son _____ (not clean) his room if I _____ (not ask) him.
2. If he _____ (not step in) and stopped the argument, a fight _____ (break) out.
3. If I _____ (wait) any longer to see a doctor, I _____ (end) up needing surgery.
4. I never _____ (develop) a love for learning if I _____ (not have) such great teachers.
5. Do you think you (be) happier if you _____ (marry) your ex?
6. I _____ (not have) to rush if I _____ (start) the assignment earlier.
7. We _____ (buy) more DVD if they _____ (be) on sale.
8. If I _____ (know) about the problem, I _____ (help) you.
9. If the manager _____ (give) better instructions, everyone _____ (understand) the task.
10. They _____ (learn) more about the city if they _____ (take) a guided tour.

Fonte: Shania Expresso Advanced Grammar, 2015.

CONCLUSION

Chegamos ao final de nossa aula e um breve apanhado da *2nd conditional* foi apresentado no início da aula, para depois ser abordada a *3rd conditional*. Esta é utilizada em situações de hipotéticas passado.



SUMMARY

Apresentamos nesta lição um texto onde ocorre uma cadeia de fatos desagradáveis com uma senhora, e que serviu de base para explicar e praticar o uso da estrutura gramatical do *third conditional* em inglês, que usamos para falar sobre uma situação hipotética no passado, algo que não aconteceu. Apresentamos outras situações com a mesma finalidade, e incluímos a prática da compreensão oral e expressão escrita.



SELF-EVALUATION

1. Consigo entender o uso da estrutura da *third conditional* em inglês?
2. Sei fazer a distinção entre *third conditional* e *second conditional*, assunto apresentado numa lição anterior a esta?
3. Sou capaz de usar de forma adequada esta estrutura?
4. Estou seguro de minhas respostas anteriores?



NEXT CLASS

Abordaremos Genre Differences _ Wishes and Regrets. Usaremos as estruturas *I wish/ If only + simple past / I wish/ If only + would+ verb / I wish / If only + had/had + past participle of the verb*, que mudam o sentido no momento de expresser o desejo ou arrependimento.

REFERENCE

KENNY, Nick. Nick First Certificate Passkey. Heinemann, 1996
OLIVEIRA, Shanya. **Expresso Advanced Grammar**, 2015.
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Student's Book and Workbook. Oxford University Press, 2009.