Module 3

Module three builds on module two and brings a review of conditionals, introduces past modals of speculation, ways of expressing sympathy and explains basic verb patterns (-ing, inf).

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Conditionals - revision

Comparing three conditionals

Try to complete the table.

Conditional	1st conditional	2nd conditional	3rd conditional
Time		present	
Real/ hypothetical	real		hypothetical
Tense		If I were sick	
Translation	Jestliže budu		Kdybych býval byl

Comparing three conditionals

Conditional	1st conditional	2nd conditional	3rd conditional
Time	future	present	past
Real/ hypothetical	real	hypothetical	hypothetical
Tense	If I am sick	If I were sick	If I had been sick
Translation	Jestliže budu	Kdybych byl	Kdybych býval byl

Try to complete the 3 conditionals.

1st conditional

If I _____ (be) sick, I _____ (take) the medicine.

2nd conditional

If I _____ (be) sick, I _____ (take) the medicine.

3rd conditional

If I _____ (be) sick, I _____ (take) the medicine.

Try to complete the 3 conditionals.

1st conditional

If I _____ (be) sick, I _____ (take) the medicine.

2nd conditional

If I _____ (be) sick, I _____ (take) the medicine.

3rd conditional

If I _____ (be) sick, I _____ (take) the medicine.

3rd conditional exercise

Complete the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original.

- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
  If _____
- I didn't break it so I didn't apologise.
  If I _____, I _____
- The accident happened because the road was icy.
  If the road _____, the accident _____.
- I didn't know that Joe had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
  If I _____ that he had to get up early, I _____.
- Karen wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
  If Karen _____ a seat belt, she _____.
- Unfortunately I lost my phone, so I couldn't call you.
  If I _____ my phone, I _____ you.
- You didn't have breakfast - that's why you were hangry.
  If you _____, you _____.
- I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have enough money.
  If I _____, I _____.

3rd conditional exercise

Complete the sentences so that they have the same meaning as the original.

- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat anything.
  If I had been hungry, I would have eaten
- I didn't break it so I didn't apologise.
  If I had broken it, I would have apologised
- The accident happened because the road was icy.
  If the road hadn't been icy, the accident wouldn't have happened.
- I didn't know that Joe had to get up early, so I didn't wake him up.
  If I had known ... that he had to get up early, I would have woken him up.
- Karen wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.
  If Karen hadn't worn / hadn't been wearing a seat belt, she would/could have been injured.
- Unfortunately I lost my phone, so I couldn't call you.
  If I hadn't lost my phone my phone, I would have/could have called you.
- You didn't have breakfast - that's why you were hangry.
  If you had had breakfast, you wouldn't have been hangry.
- I didn't get a taxi because I didn't have enough money.
  If I had had enough money, I would've got(ten) a taxi.

Mixed conditionals

Not going to be on the test, but still quite useful to know now that we know all the conditionals already. :)

It’s quite common to mix the conditionals, for example “if something happened in the past, I can see the result now”.

Let me show you a couple examples.

- If I hadn’t taken a mortgage, I wouldn’t have a flat (now) - kdybych si (tenkrát) nevzal hypotéku, neměl bych (teď) byt - je to mix 3. a 2. podmínky.
- I would know what to do if I had listened. - (teď) věděl bych, co dělat, kdybych (tenkrát byl) poslouchal - tady je to mix 2. a 3. podmínky.

Mixed conditionals are actually used maybe even more often than the second and third conditionals as such. You don’t necessarily need to use this right away, but it’s definitely useful to know. :) More info on mixed conditionals is here https://www.helpforenglish.cz/article/2007051002-smisene-kondicionaly-mixed-conditionals.

Quizlet with Past modals of speculation

Click the following link and try to match the beginning and end of the short conversations so that they make sense.

https://quizlet.com/500252172/aa-past-modals-of-speculation-flash-cards/

Past modals of speculation

Check out this link to learn more about the past modals of speculation (deduction).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GTIGz9UFEEQ

Past modals of speculation

Examples:
She **must have been** really pretty when she was young.
You **might have left** them stuck in the car.
She **can't have broken** it.

Rules:
-use a modal verb + _____ + _____
-use the past modals to express how certain or uncertain you are about what happened in **the past / present**
-use *must have* when you **are sure / aren't sure**
-use *may/might/could have* when you **are sure / aren't sure**
-use *can't have/couldn't have* when you are sure that **something happened / something didn't happen**

Past modals of speculation

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What is this grammar good for?

NOTE: Notice that these sentences look very similar to the 3rd conditional, specifically the main clause.
Notice the difference between the present and the past:
It can’t be him. - Nemůže to být on.
It can’t have been him. - Nemohl to být on.

The verb in the past has got 3 parts and that’s why it may be difficult to use this structure right away. Not to worry, though.
Sentences like these are used surprisingly often in day-to-day conversations. They are sort of like quick reactions to what people say and they make the conversation flow nicely. (e.g. Ah, that must’ve been nice., etc.)

EXTRA: If you want to express regret or that someone was supposed to do something, we use a similar structure with the verb “should”.
I should have done that. - Měl jsem to udělat. (je to myšleno jako že lituju, že jsem to neudělal)
You shouldn’t have touched the pot. It’s hot. - Neměl jsi se toho hrnce dotýkat. Je horký.
I should have told you earlier. - Měl jsem ti to říct dříve.

Exercise

Practise past modals here

https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/could-have-should-have-would-have-exercise-1.html

The website seems to have an issue with the apostrophe so use the full version of verbs instead (could not have been, must have been, etc.)

Can it be true?

Use “that must have happened, that might have happened, that can’t have happened, etc.” to say what you think is true.

- The first email was sent in 2001.
- Steven Spielberg directed the Star Wars films.
- The electric chair was invented by a dentist.
- King Francis bought the Mona Lisa painting to decorate his bathroom.
- Last year about 15 000 babies were born every second.
- The credit card was first used in 1970.
- Machu Picchu was built in around 1450 and the Oxford University in around 1100.
- The Levi jeans were first worn by rock and roll musicians.

Can it be true?

Use “that must have happened, that might have happened, that can’t have happened, etc.” to say what you think is true.

- The first email was sent in 2001. F (1971)
- Steven Spielberg directed the Star Wars films. F
- The electric chair was invented by a dentist. T
- King Francis bought the Mona Lisa painting to decorate his bathroom. T
- Last year about 15 000 babies were born every second. F
- The credit card was first used in 1970. F (1950)
- Machu Picchu is younger than the Oxford University. T (1450 Machu Picchu vs. Oxford uni 1100)
- The Levi jeans were first worn by rock and roll musicians. F (miners)

Expressing sympathy

Note:
Sypmathy = soucit, soustrast
Sympathetic = soucitný
Nice, likeable = sympatický, milý
Empathetic = empatický

Expressing sympathy

Maybe it's happened to you too, that you were talking to somebody in English and they were not having a great day. It might be tricky to know what to say in Czech, let alone in English.
I've prepared a list of phrases that might help with that (see below). You can mark the phrases that sound like something you could find yourself saying. Of course these are just a few that one could say. Can you think of some more that are not on the list?

- Take care, and be good to yourself.
- I hope that you're feeling better soon.
- I'm sorry to hear you're not feeling well.
- Don't worry about anything except getting better.
- That's too bad.
- You know that you can talk to me anytime.
- I'm here for you, if you want to talk.
- I've been there. I understand.
- Don't let it get you down.
- You're strong, and you'll get through this.
- Days like this are the worst, I know.
- Try to put it behind you.
- Tomorrow's another day.
- What's done is done. Better days are ahead.
- You're going to be okay, you know.
- You've got this.
- Cheer up!
- I know how you feel.
- There's something (or someone) else out there.
- I'm sorry, too.
- It just wasn't meant to be this time.
- One door closes, another door opens.
- Let's see if we can work this out together.
- You're not alone.
- I've got your back.
- Let's take this one step at a time.
- This is what friends (or family) are for.
- Let's roll up our sleeves and fix this.

When things get real tough

- I'm so sorry to have heard the news.
- Please accept my sincerest condolences.
- I want you to know that I've been thinking of you.
- You have my heartfelt sympathies.
- These are difficult times, and I want you to know that I am here for you.
- I was deeply saddened to learn the news.

Vocabulary

(learning to make new parts of speech (=slovní druhy))

Put the following words into the boxes.

assume, general, judge, satirical, satirise, stereotype, tolerant, generalise, judgmental, tolerate, misconception, judgment, assumption, tolerance

Noun	Verb	Adjective

Put the following words into the boxes.

assume, general, judge, satirical, satirise, stereotype, tolerant, generalise, judgmental, tolerate, misconception, judgment, assumption, tolerance

Noun

general
judge
stereotype
misconception
judg(e)ment
assumption
tolerance

Verb

assume
judge
satirise
stereotype
generalise
tolerant

Adjective

General
satirise
tolerant
judg(e)mental

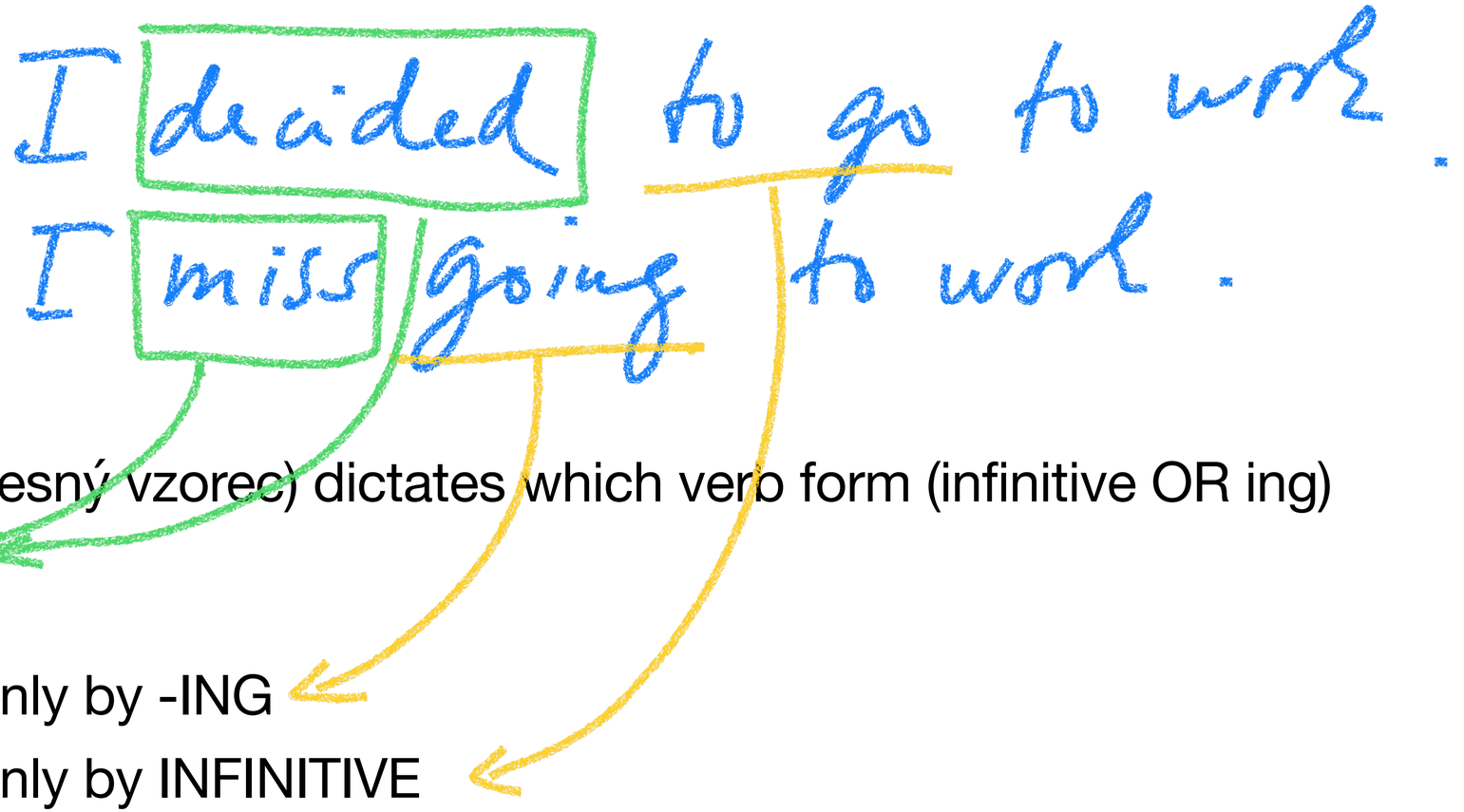
Stereotypes

To start off, do you know what a stereotype is?
Simply said, a stereotype is an oversimplified image or idea of a particular person or thing that is shared by a lot of people. A typical example might be that women are bad drivers, or that guys do not have feelings, or that attractive people do not have nice personalities, etc. These are of course not true, but sadly, a lot of people still believe them to be true.

Do you know any other stereotypes?
Are there any stereotypes that affect you?
Do you know anyone who is very tolerant?

NOTE: the Czech words “stereotypní, monotóní, všední” = “mundane” in English.

Verb patterns



- Note:
  Basically, a verb pattern (slovesný vzorec) dictates which verb form (infinitive OR ing) follows some verbs.
  There are 4 possibilities here:
  - Some verbs are followed only by -ING
  - Some verbs are followed only by INFINITIVE
  - Some verbs can be followed by both -ING and INFINITIVE (and the meaning is the same)
  - And some verbs can be followed by both -ING and INFINITIVE (but the meaning changes).

Let’s start with the last category - verbs followed by both -ING and INFINITIVE (but the meaning changes).

What is the difference between the pairs of sentences?

- I forgot to lock the door.
  I forgot locking the door.

- I must remember to buy some groceries[1)].
  I remember buying some groceries.

- She stopped to text him.
  She stopped texting him.

Let's start with the last category - verbs followed by both -ING and INFINITIVE (but the meaning changes).

What is the difference between the pairs of sentences?

- I forgot to lock the door. Zapomněl jsem zamknout.
  I forgot locking the door. Zapomněl jsem, že jsem zamkl.

- I must remember to buy some groceries. Nesmím zapomenout nakoupit potraviny.
  I remember buying some groceries. Vzpomínám si, že jsem nakoupil nějaké potraviny

- She stopped (walking, driving, etc.) to text him. Zastavila se, aby mu napsala.
  She stopped texting him. Přestala mu psát.

Let's try to complete the table with the verbs below. Which verb form goes after the following verbs?

like, forget, love, remember, choose, ask, afford, stop, begin, continue, manage, want, refuse, risk, fancy, hate, prefer, decide, miss, can't stand, start, expect, decide

-ing / to inf with the same meaning	-ing / to inf with a different meaning	-ing	to inf
like	forget		

Let's try to complete the table with the verbs below.

like, forget, love, remember, choose, ask, afford, stop, begin, continue, manage, want, refuse, risk, fancy, hate, prefer, decide, miss, can't stand, start, expect, decide

-ing / to inf with the same meaning	-ing / to inf with a different meaning	-ing	to inf
like love begin continue hate prefer start	forget remember stop	risk fancy miss can't stand	choose ask afford manage want refuse decide expect decide

Is there a rule for verb patterns?

Note:

If you’re wondering if there is some sort of a rule when to use which pattern, there really isn’t one definitive rule, but there is a tendency - verbs expressing feelings (like, love, hate, prefer) and verbs expressing the start or continuation of something (begin, start, continue) can be used with ING and INFINITIVE and the meaning is the same.
Another one is that there are very few verbs that can have different meanings with ING and INFINITIVE (forget, remember, stop, try and a few more). The rest, however, is pretty random.

Rewrite the sentences using the words in the brackets.

- 1. I've made up my mind to go to France. (decide)
  I've decided to go to F.
- 2. I'm sure I'll have a better life there. (expect)

  .....
- 3. I like to eat French food. (enjoy)

  .....
- 4. I began to learn French last year. (start)

  .....
- 5. I passed my first exam. (manage)

  .....
- 6. Do you want to go with me? (fancy)

  .....
- 7. I can't go because I don't have enough money. (afford)

  .....

Rewrite the sentences using the words in the brackets.

- 1. I've made up my mind to go to France. (decide)

  I've decided to go to France.

- 2. I'm sure I'll have a better life there. (expect)

  I expect to have a better life there.

- 3. I like to eat French food. (enjoy)

  I enjoy eating French food.

- 4. I began to learn French last year. (start)

  I started/learning French last year.
  to learn

- 5. I passed my first exam. (manage)

  I managed to pass my first exam.

- 6. Do you want to go with me? (fancy)

  Do you fancy going with me?

- 7. I can't go because I don't have enough money. (afford)

  I can't afford to go because I don't have enough money.

Revision :)

Click the link to practise the language covered in this module.
https://forms.gle/mjfh3i34vGhpCtYa6