

EXERCISES

EXERCISES

A. COMPLETE THE EXERCISES KEEPING IN MIND THE CONDITIONAL.

1. (Second conditional) If she _____ (have) her laptop with her, she _____ (email) me.
2. (Third conditional) If the students _____ (not be) late for the exam, they _____ (pass).
3. (Third conditional) If the weather _____ (not be) so cold, we _____ (go) to the beach.
4. (Third conditional) If the baby _____ (sleep) better last night, I _____ (not be) so tired.
5. (Second conditional) If I _____ (want) a new car, I _____ (buy) one.
6. (Second conditional) If José _____ (not speak) good French, he _____ (not move) to Paris.
7. (Third conditional) If we _____ (tidy) our flat, we _____ (not lose) our keys.
8. (Third conditional) If Luke _____ (not send) flowers to his mother, she _____ (not be) happy.
9. (Second conditional) If the children _____ (be) in bed, I _____ (be able to) have a bath.
10. (Second conditional) If you _____ (not be) so stubborn, we _____ (not have) so many arguments!

B. Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. If a deer got into your garden, it _____ (eat) all your plants
2. You _____ (not pass) the exam if you didn't study harder.
3. If I were you, I _____ (not open) that umbrella inside the house. It's bad luck!
4. I'd love to visit India if I _____ (have) the chance.
5. I _____ (write) a book if I had more free time.
6. You'd be very healthy if you _____ (eat) an apple every day.
7. I wouldn't do that if I _____ (be) you.
8. If I _____ (have) a penny for each Coke I've ever drunk, I would be rich.

C. PUT THE VERB INTO THE CORRECT TENSE:

1. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (get) a new job.
2. If he _____ (be) younger, he _____ (travel) more.

3. If we _____ (not / be) friends, I _____ (be) angry with you.
4. If I _____ (have) enough money, I _____ (buy) a big house.
5. If she _____ (not / be) always so late, she _____ (be) promoted.
6. If we _____ (win) the lottery, we _____ (travel) the world.
7. If you _____ (have) a better job, we _____ (be) able to buy a new car
8. If I _____ (speak) perfect English, I _____ (have) a good job.
9. If we _____ (live) in Mexico, I _____ (speak) Spanish.
10. If she _____ (pass) the exam, she _____ (be) able to enter university.

D. PUT IN THE CORRECT THIRD CONDITIONAL VERB FORM:

1. If you _____ (not / be) late, we _____ (not / miss) the bus.
2. If she _____ (study), she _____ (pass) the exam.
3. If we _____ (arrive) earlier, we _____ (see) John.
4. If they _____ (go) to bed early, they _____ (not / wake) up late.
5. If he _____ (become) a musician, he _____ (record) a CD.
6. If she _____ (go) to art school, she _____ (become) a painter.
7. If I _____ (be) born in a different country, I _____ (learn) to speak a different language.
8. If she _____ (go) to university, she _____ (study) French.
9. If we _____ (not / go) to the party, we _____ (not / meet) them.
10. If he _____ (take) the job, he _____ (not / go) travelling.

E. READ THE TEXT

Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*) The polar bear is one of eight different _____ **species** of bears. Its **habitat** is the ice and water near the Arctic Circle. These bears are _____ **predators** that eat other animals. Their usual _____ **prey** is other arctic animals, such as seals. They _____ **hunt** for their food during the day. This bear is _____ **wild** and is found in the north of Canada. Polar bears are vulnerable, and there are not many of them left. Their habitat is shrinking. If we don't _____ **protect** these bears, they will become _____ **extinct**

Match the words in blue to their meanings.

1. to look for animals and kill them
2. an animal that other animals kill to eat
3. animals that kill other animals
4. the place where an animal usually lives
5. a kind of animal
6. doesn't exist any more, all dead
7. to keep safe from danger
8. in nature, not controlled by people

READ THE TEXT AND EXPLAIN WITH YOUR OWN WORDS WHAT YOU UNDERSTAND, USE A MIND MAP

John Kasaona

Community Based Conservationist

How Poachers Became Caretakers

John Kasaona's idea worth spreading is that Namibia's community-led conservation program can be a model for the rest of the world. It will help us protect endangered animals while empowering and improving the lives of rural people.

When John Kasaona was a boy growing up in Namibia, his father took him into the **bush** to teach him how to take care of the family's livestock. His father said, "If you see a cheetah eating our goat, walk up to it and smack it on the backside." A cheetah is a very nervous animal. If a person **confronts** it, it will probably run away. John also learned how to deal with a lion by standing very still and making himself look very big. These were useful lessons for a boy who became a wildlife **conservationist**. As Kasaona says, "it is very important if you are in the field to know what to confront and what to run from."

Kasaona was born in 1971. At that time, Namibia had many problems. The country was at war from 1966 to 1990. Because of the fighting, many people had rifles. This caused a secondary problem—**poaching**. For example, poachers killed many black rhinos for their horns, which were very valuable. To make things even worse, around 1980, a terrible drought killed people, livestock, and wildlife. By 1995, there were only 20 lions left in the Kunene region in the northwest of the country, where Kasaona's family lives. Many other **species** were also endangered.

At the same time, positive changes were taking place. A non-governmental organization, the Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) began working in Namibia to protect wildlife. They met with village leaders to ask who would be able to work with them. They needed people who knew the bush well, and who understood how wild animals lived. The answer was surprising: work with local poachers. It seemed crazy, but it also made sense. After all, if you spend your time hunting for animals, you will know where they live and how they behave. So IRDNC hired a group of poachers, including Kasaona's own father, to help protect wildlife in Namibia.

"We knew conservation would fail if it didn't work to improve the lives of the local communities." — John Kasaona

Since then, the situation has changed dramatically. The Kunene region now has more than 130 lions. The black rhino, almost extinct in 1982, has come back and there are now many free-roaming black rhinos in Kunene. Most importantly, more land than ever is under conservation. That protected land generates money from tourism for Namibia to use in education, health care, and other important programs for its people. John Kasaona explains, "We were successful in Namibia because we dreamed of a future that was much more than just a healthy wildlife." That success is now a model for other African countries.