

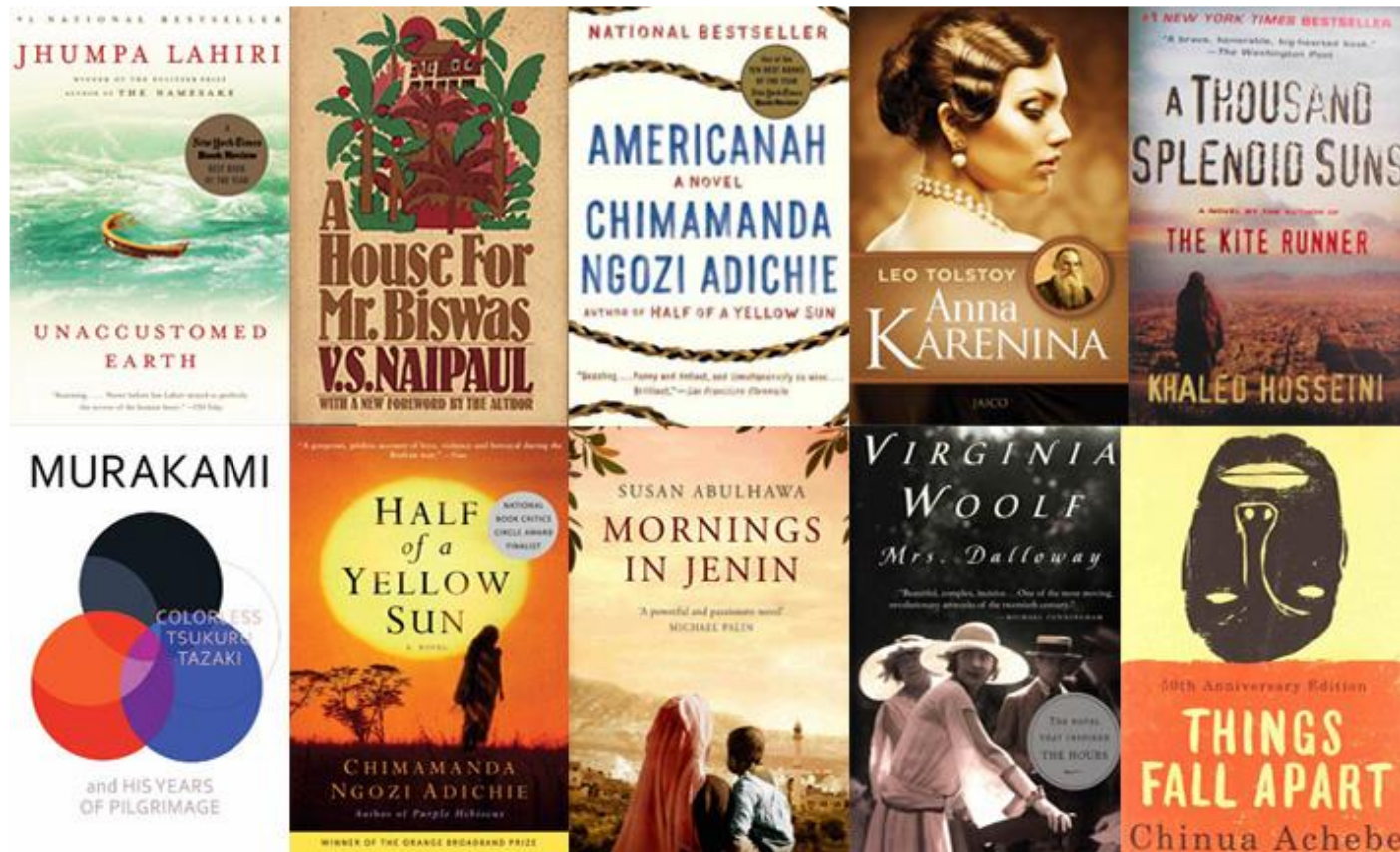


# 1<sup>st</sup> semester

# Topic 17:

## Vocabulary: Talking about stories

## Grammar: Conditional Sentences



## *Literary forms*



*comic book*

*fable*

*fairy tale*

*fantasy*

*folk tale*

*graphic novel*

*myth*

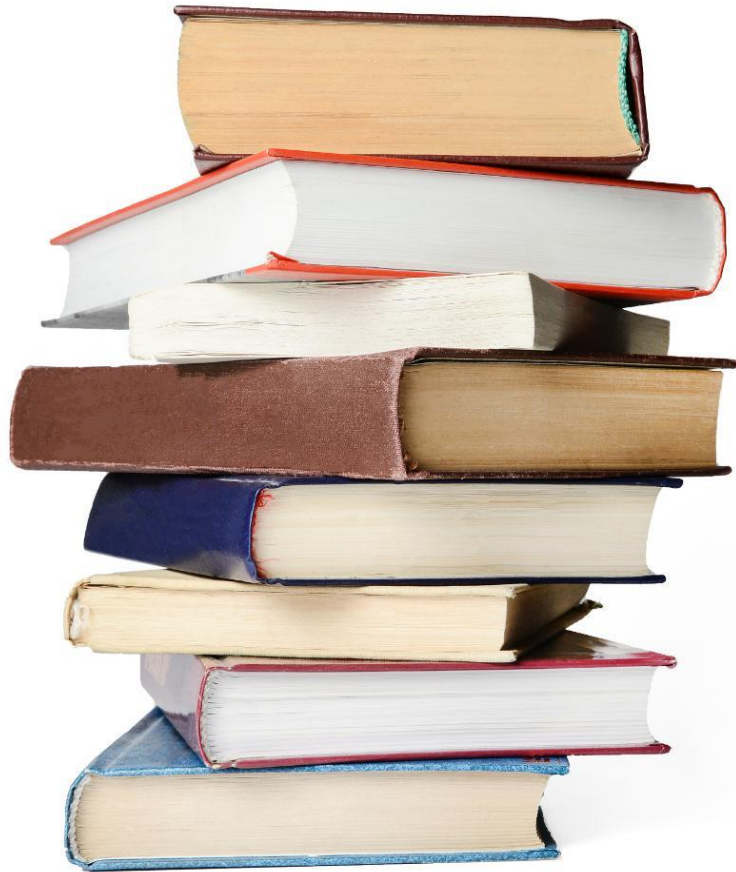
*novel*

*play*

*poetry*

*short story*

# Adjectives to describe books



Breath – taking,  
chilling, compelling,  
evocative, fast – moving,  
humorous, light – hearted,  
lightweight, macabre, nail –  
biting, poignant, predictable,  
sensational, sentimental,  
shallow, slow – moving,  
tedious, thought – provoking,  
touching, (un)convincing



# ENGLISH IDIOMS

## BOOKS

## IDIOMS



### A CLOSED BOOK

Something that you know very little about or something that you find very difficult to understand.

### A TURN-UP FOR THE BOOK(S)

This expression is used to describe an unexpected development of events, a surprising and unusual occurrence.

### BE IN SOMEONE'S BAD BOOKS

To be out of favour with someone.

### IN SOMEONE'S BOOK

According to someone's opinion, from someone's perspective.

### BRING SOMEONE TO BOOK

To punish someone who did something wrong or to make someone explain their actions publicly.

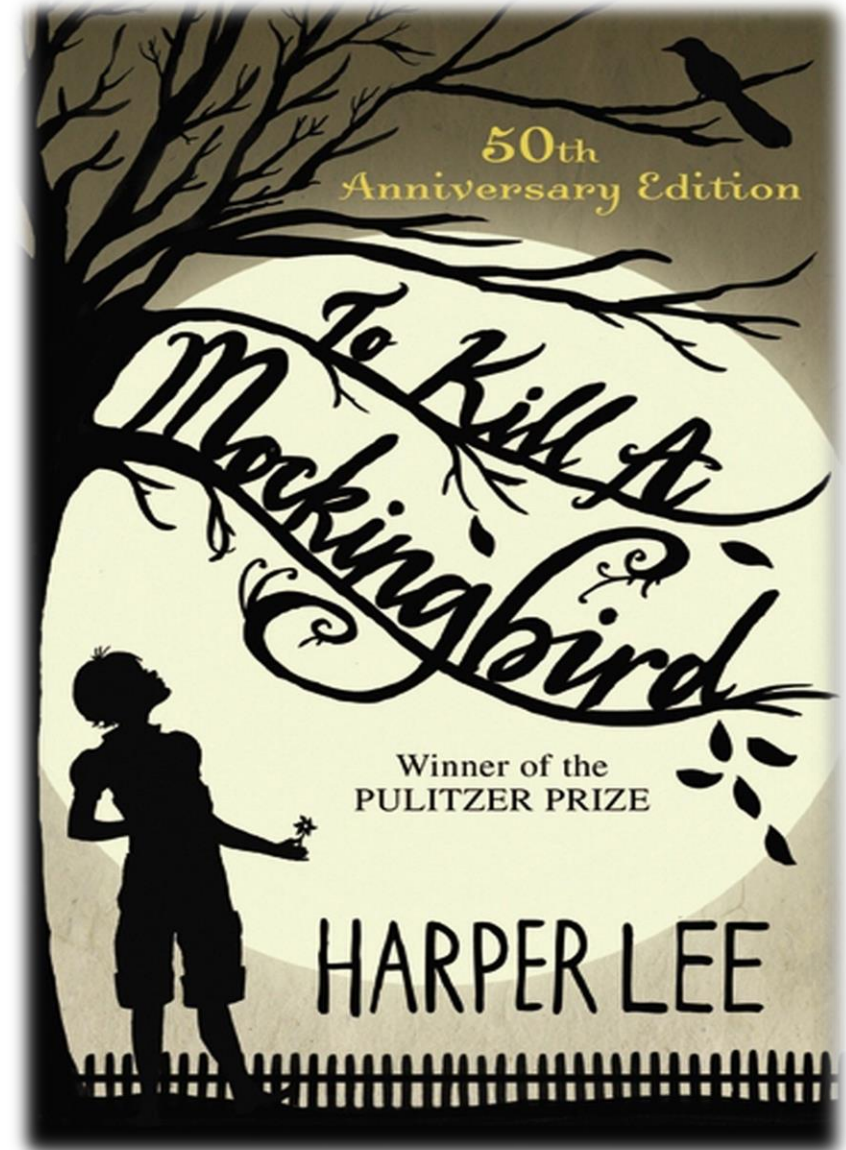
### COOK THE BOOKS

To falsify financial statements or records to someone's advantage, usually in order to get money unnoticed



# Books Everyone Should Read At Least Once In Their Lives

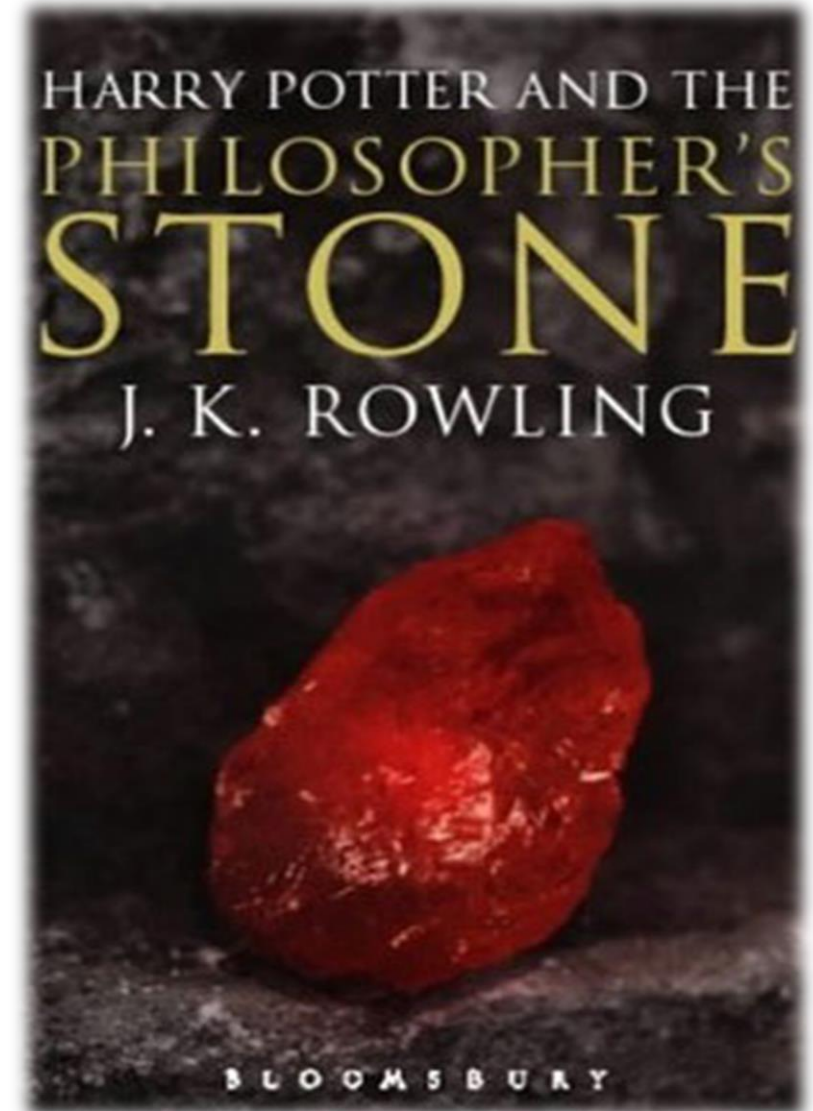
To Kill a Mockingbird, by Harper Lee  
Published in 1960, this timeless classic explores human behaviour and the collective conscience of The Deep South in the early 20th century. Humour entwines the delicate strands of prejudice, hatred, hypocrisy, love and innocence to create one of the best novels ever written.



# ***Books Everyone Should Read At Least Once In Their Lives***

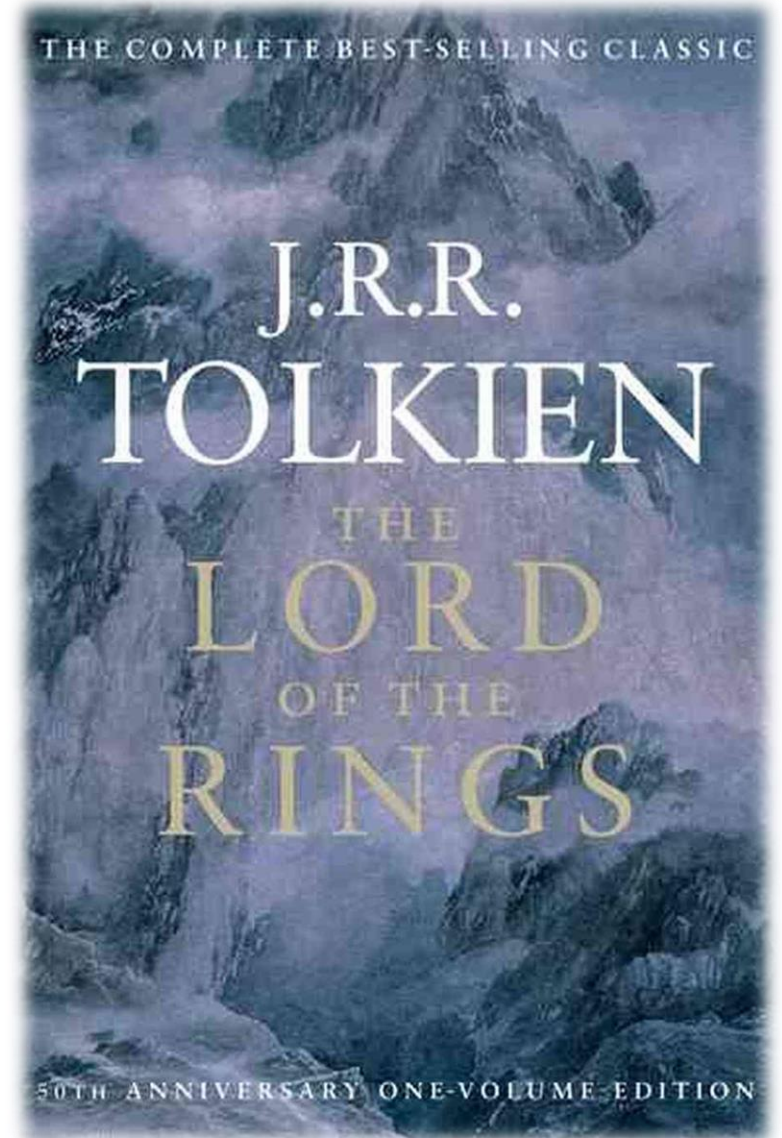
Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone, by J.K. Rowling

Join Harry Potter as he begins his journey into the world of magic, where he is the celebrated Boy Who Lived. Visit Hogwarts, meet your favourite characters and watch Harry grow into the one of the most famous literary characters in the world.



# ***Books Everyone Should Read At Least Once In Their Lives***

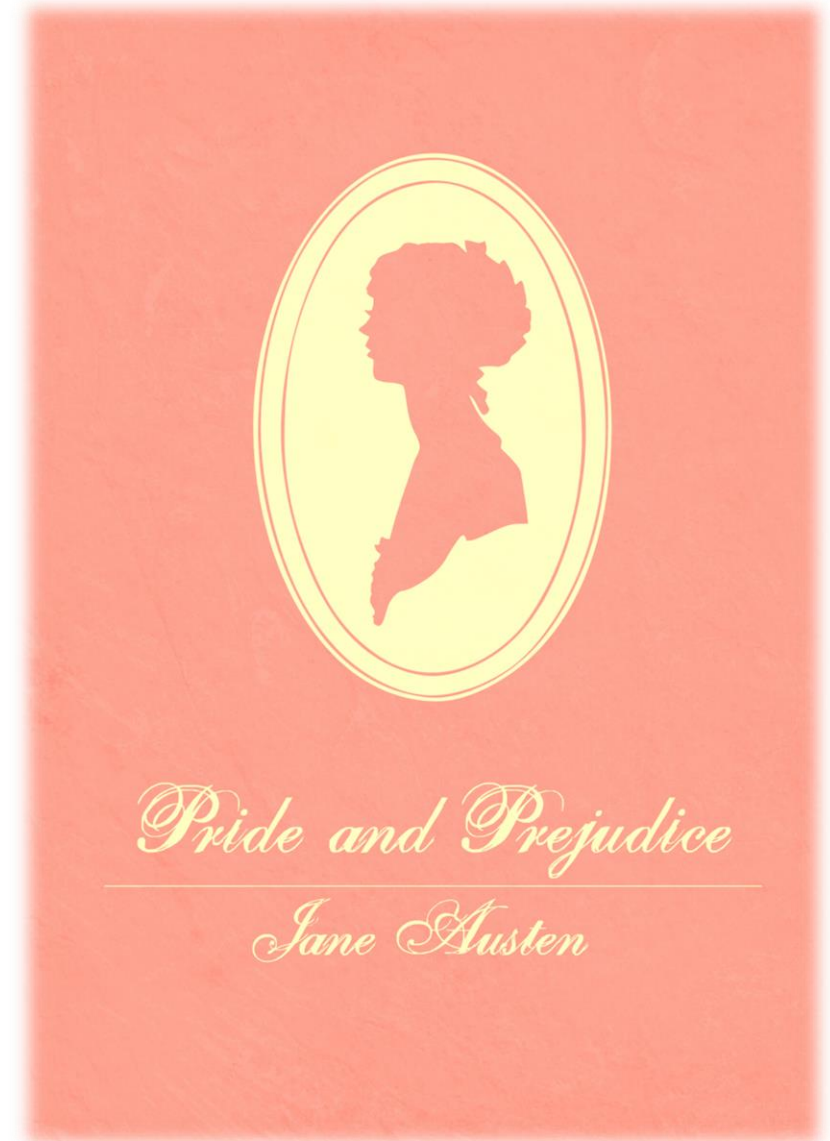
The Lord of the Rings, by J.R.R. Tolkien  
Middle Earth is a wonderful, expansive fantasy world filled with turmoil, heroes, evil and innocence. Although our protagonist Frodo Baggins' quest seems impossible to complete, this trilogy is a tale of triumph in the most impossible circumstances.





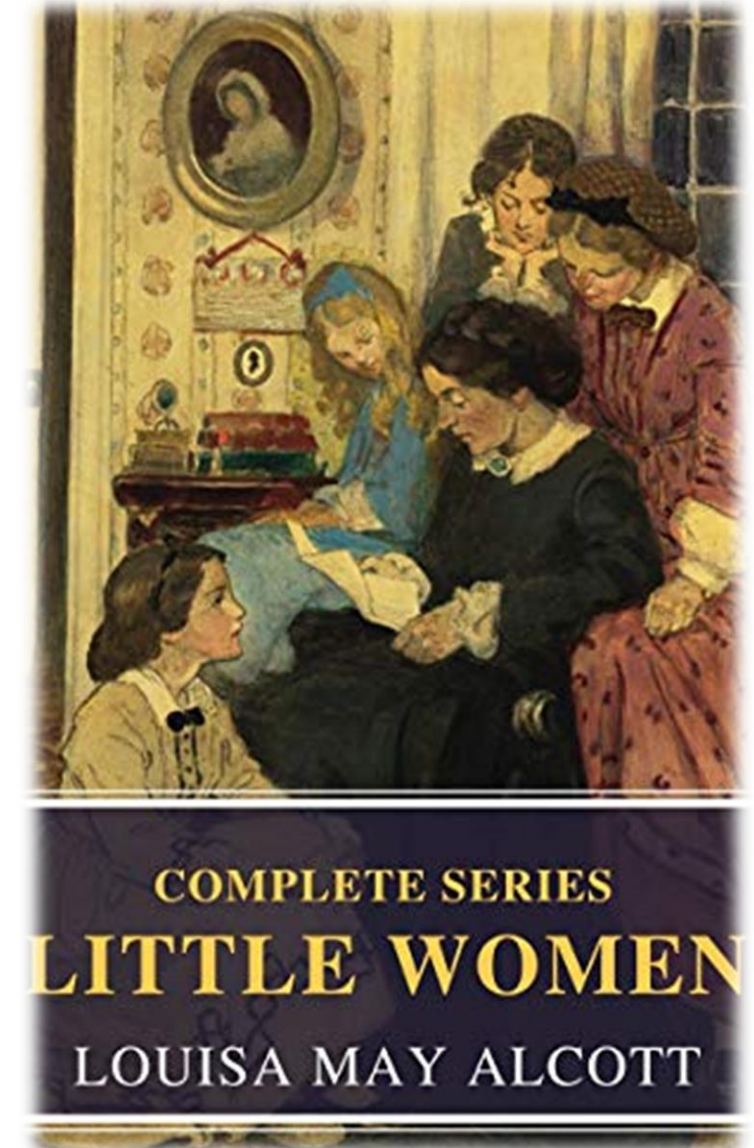
# ***Books Everyone Should Read At Least Once In Their Lives***

Pride and Prejudice, by Jane Austen  
One of the most famous novels of all time, Pride And Prejudice details the courtship of two opposed characters in a world where manners and courtesy are of the utmost importance.



# ***Books Everyone Should Read At Least Once In Their Lives***

Little Women, by Louisa May Alcott  
Join four sisters, each with their own prominent personality, as they come of age in charming 19th Century New England. Experience their struggles and revel in their flaws, as these girls become strong women.

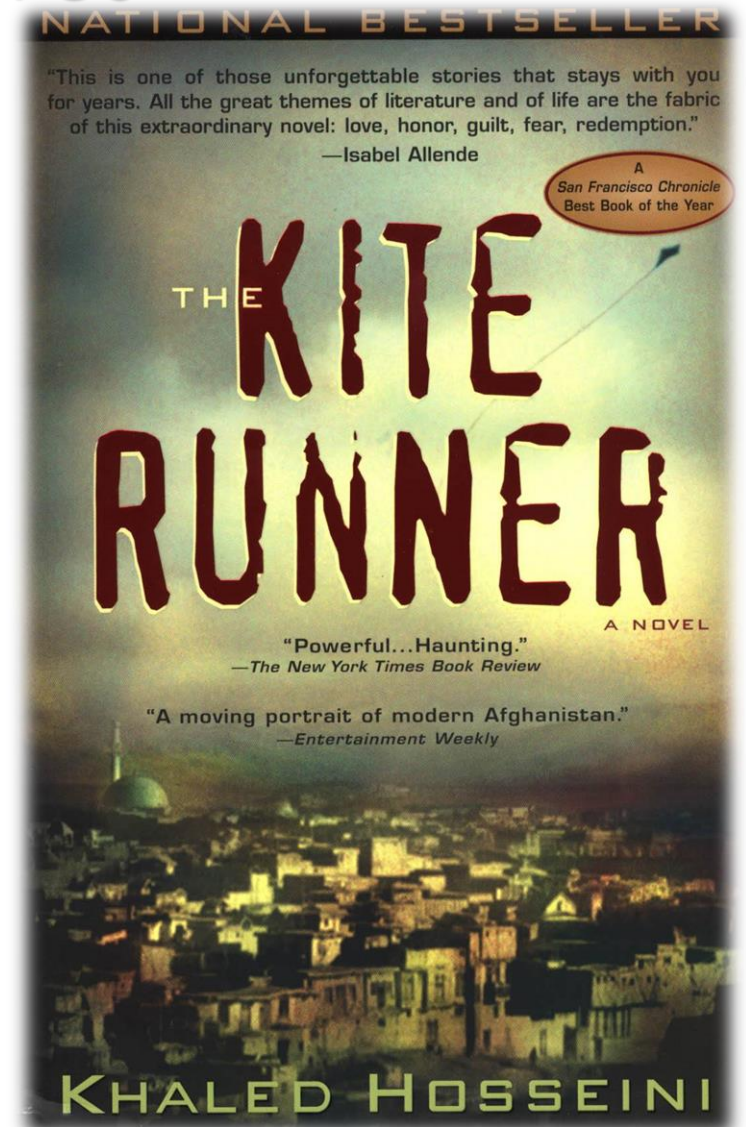




# Books Everyone Should Read At Least Once In Their Lives



The Kite Runner, by Khaled Hosseini  
A story of true friendship, The Kite Runner follows Amir as he tries to find the only true friend he's ever had – despite abandoning him due to ethnic and religious differences that were prominent in Kabul, Afghanistan.





## Zero Conditional (generally known facts)

IF/WHEN	If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
	Present Simple	Present Simple
<b>When</b>	<b><i>Michael is on the beach,</i></b>	<b><i>he always gets a sunburn.</i></b>

Are you 100% sure that eating chocolate will make you gain some extra weight? Do you know how to say it to your friend, so he doesn't offer you candies again? That's right! Use zero conditional. When you are 100% confident in the result in the present/future, opt for zero conditional.

### When to use:

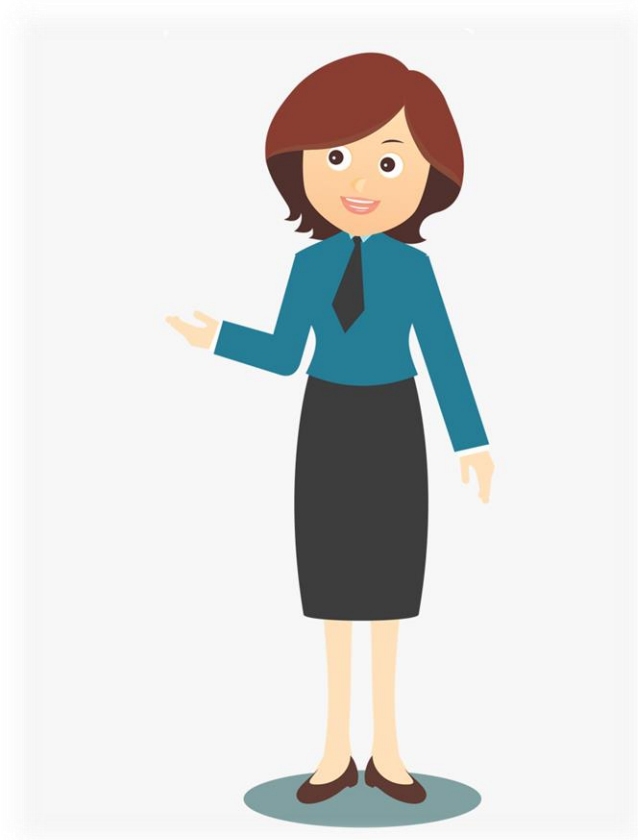
#### 1 Laws of nature:

*If the temperature **is** below zero, water **freezes**.*

*When it **gets cold**, migratory birds **fly away** to warmer places.*

#### 2 Something that's always true:

*I have a food allergy. If I **eat** shrimps, I **feel sick**.*





## First Conditional (real possibilities in the present or future)

IF	If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
	Present tenses	Future tenses, modal verbs, imperative
<i>If</i>	<i>you give her flowers,</i>	<i>she will be happy.</i>
<i>In case</i>	<i>we are expecting someone,</i>	<i>I will tidy the apartment.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>you don't pass your finals,</i>	<i>you can't go on vacation with your friends.</i>
<i>When</i>	<i>you are done with your project,</i>	<i>go help your sister with hers.</i>

If you sleep through your alarm and miss the class, your professor might either get angry at you or let it pass, because they might be in a good mood today. But who knows what will happen exactly? If you are not so sure about the result, use the first conditional.



## When to use:

### 1 Real possibilities:

*If Carl **drinks** coffee in the evening, he **will not fall asleep** (but in some cases he might fall asleep because drinking coffee doesn't always ruin his sleeping pattern).*

*You **will enter** Stanford if you **pass** your SATs with flying colors (but it is not 100% guaranteed as there might also be other requirements from the university).*

### 2 To offer help or services, provide suggestions:

*If you **don't want** to go out tonight, we **can stay in** and **watch** a movie.*

*If you **need** any help, just **call** me and I'll **be** right by your side.*

### 3 Warnings and threats:

*I **will** never **forgive** him if he **doesn't take** his words **back**.*

*You **will injure** yourself if you **don't follow** the safety rules.*



## Second Conditional (impossible and imaginary situations in the present or future)

IF	If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
	Past (Simple or Progressive)	would/could/might + verb infinitive
<i>If</i>	<i>I worked as a bed and mattress tester,</i>	<i>I would have a dream job.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>Kendal was more athletic,</i>	<i>she could be on the school basketball team.</i>

We all use imagination in our daily lives. What if we all could speak English fluently? Then, most probably, we would all be constantly traveling and meeting new people. Second conditional is used to describe impossible or imaginary situations in the present or future. The important thing about the second conditional is that it's very unlikely that the condition will happen. It's an imaginary situation with an imaginary result, which is possible to happen in the present or future but not very real.



## When to use:

- 1 To describe things in the present or future that will probably not happen:

*Sarah **would buy** fresh croissants for breakfast every morning if she **lived** in Paris (but she lives in London).*

*If I **didn't have** a car, it **would be** difficult to get around LA (but I do have a car).*

*If he **was sleeping**, it **wouldn't be** so noisy upstairs.*

- 2 To give advice:

The use of WERE in second conditionals is recommended with all subjects such as I, he, she, it, Rachel, that place, etc. Using WAS is also acceptable. "If I were you" is an idiom.

*If I **were** you, I'd **confess** her my feelings.*

- 3 To offer help or services, provide suggestions:

*If Kathie **wanted** to see that band, I **could get** you two tickets.*

We are not sure if Kathie really wants to go to that concert, that's why we use the second conditional instead of the first.





### Third Conditional (impossible conditions in the past)

IF	If clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
	Past Perfect or Past Perfect Progressive	would/could/might + have + V3
<i>If</i>	<i>my parents hadn't moved to Berkeley,</i>	<i>I wouldn't have met my future husband.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>the police had been more careful,</i>	<i>they might have caught the suspect faster.</i>

Third conditional is used to describe imaginary situations in the past; how things could have been different in the past. These are impossible conditions and their results contradict what really happened in the past.

This is the conditional to use when you want to give someone a lesson, express resentment about mistakes made in the past or to complain about something you wish you had never done: If only I hadn't acted as an idiot; If only I had done that differently; If only she had agreed... Everything would be different now, right?



## When to use:

### 1 To describe imaginary situations in the past:

*If we **hadn't rented** a car, it **would have been difficult** to get around LA last month (but we rented a car and we drove everywhere).*

*You **could have travelled** to Italy last year if you **hadn't splurged** all your **money** on a new iPhone (but you wasted all the money and you couldn't afford going to Italy).*

### 2 To criticize someone for something that already happened:

*If you **had been** more thoughtful, you **wouldn't have offended** her with your words.*

### 3 To express a regret about the past:

*If I **had had** more time with my granddad, I **would have thanked** him for everything he had done for me.*

