



مدونة المناهج السعودية

<https://eduschool40.blog>

الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

Read and do exercises 2-6 Pages 174-175

GRAMMAR SUMMARY UNIT 10

Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about unreal situations in the present or future. The form is: **I + past simple + would + infinitive**

If I had more time, I would visit my grandparents more often.

If I had to live in Mars, it wouldn't be easy.

We also use **would** in the main clause when we are less sure about the result.

Our team would win, we would play it.

We often use **could** in the main clause to talk about ability and possibility.

If we lived by the sea, we could go swimming every day (= we would be able to go swimming).

When the *if* clause comes first, we use a comma between the two clauses. When the main clause comes before the *if* clause, we don't add a comma between the two clauses.

We often use **so** in the main clause to make the sentence more positive.

If we could move to a planet like Mars, I would go to work there.

We normally use a past tense in the *if* clause, even when we are using the present.

If I had more time, I would go to the gym more often.

When we put **if** in the *if* clause, we can use **would** instead of **could**. We normally do this when we use the phrase **I'd love you to give advice**.

If I were you, I wouldn't take the job.

We also use **so** in this way to offer someone. This normally sounds more positive, but some people consider it more correct.

If I were taller, I'd become a professional basketball player.

If I were more confident, I'd be a better speaker.

Defining relative clauses

We use defining relative clauses to say exactly which person, thing, place or time we are talking about. There's no comma after the **last** relative clause in an **if** clause.

that, which and who

To introduce a relative clause, we use a relative pronoun or relative adverb. The choice of relative pronoun depends on the type of noun:

- for things, use **that** or **which**
- for people, use **that** or **who**

To introduce a relative clause, we use a relative pronoun or relative adverb. The choice of relative pronoun depends on the type of noun:

- for things, use **that** or **which**
- for people, use **that** or **who**

We can leave out **that, which** and **who** when they are the object of the verb in the relative clause.

She lives in a house that she built by her mother. (that is = object of built)

The person that/who/whom you have met is here.

We can't leave out the relative pronoun if it is the subject of the relative clause.

That's the film that you like. (That's the film that you like.)

Exercises 1, 2 and 3

1. I don't have time, I would go to the gym more often.

2. If I were taller, I would become a professional basketball player.

3. If I were more confident, I'd be a better speaker.

Exercises 4 and 5

4. I don't exercise, so I'm not very fit.

5. She doesn't have his number, so she can't call him.

6. I don't know his name, so I can't tell you who he is.

7. You're tired because you don't get enough sleep.

8. He doesn't study, so he won't pass his exams.

9. I don't see her, so I don't know what she's doing.

10. She also gets tired because she uses her computer too much.

Then, do these exercises on page 119

10a Leaving Earth

Reading

1. Do you think life on Mars will ever be able to live on another planet?

2. What kind of life will we have on another planet? (What for humans?)

3. Read the article. Answer the questions.

- In how many years will we be able to live on another planet?
- Where are the planets?
- Which planet do scientists already know something about?
- What is the biggest issue regarding when looking at planets?

Grammar second conditional

SECOND CONDITIONAL

if + present simple + would + infinitive

if + present simple + could + infinitive

if + present simple + might + infinitive

if + present simple + would + infinitive + infinitive

if + present simple + would + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive

if + present simple + would + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive

if + present simple + would + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive

if + present simple + would + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive + infinitive

Exercises 1, 2 and 3

1. I don't have time, I would go to the gym more often.

2. If I were taller, I would become a professional basketball player.

3. If I were more confident, I'd be a better speaker.

Exercises 4 and 5

4. I don't exercise, so I'm not very fit.

5. She doesn't have his number, so she can't call him.

6. I don't know his name, so I can't tell you who he is.

7. You're tired because you don't get enough sleep.

8. He doesn't study, so he won't pass his exams.

9. I don't see her, so I don't know what she's doing.


10. She also gets tired because she uses her computer too much.

Then, do these exercises on page 119

Finally, for today, do these exercises on pages 120 and 121:

120
121

10b The superhumans



Listening

1. Work in pairs. Look at the photo. What do you think it shows?
2. Listen to a preview of a TV programme. Tick the topics you hear mentioned.
 - extreme sports
 - Quranic texts
 - Paralympic athletes
 - progress in medical science
 - amputees
3. Match the beginnings of the sentences (1-7) with the endings (a-g). Then listen again and check.
 1. The Paralympic pits a sports event for people
 2. The TV programme features some athletes
 3. A biotech device is one
 4. Amputee Blake uses a robotic structure
 5. The structure
 6. Amputee Blake works within organization
 7. There are hints to the image.
 - a. when devices are biotech.
 - b. which supports their body.
 - c. biotech devices off, he able to do.
 - d. that promotes biotech technology.
 - e. that are cybernetics.
 - f. who have a disability.
 - g. Amputee Blake uses is called an exo-skeleton.
4. How do you think his life might be different for someone as fit as biotech device compared to a traditional device? Tell your partner.

Grammar defining relative clauses

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

With relative pronouns

1. Complete. Use a documentary which features some famous politicians.
2. The Paralympic pits which you mentioned are biotech and cybernetics.
3. The image of devices which/which the programme features is growing.

With optional wh/that/which

1. It is an once in a documentary in the subject / object of the verb structure.
2. In sentence 2, the Paralympic pits is the subject / object of the verb structure.
3. In sentence 3, the image of devices is the subject / object of the verb structure.
4. When only, that or which refers to the subject / object, we can omit it.
5. We can use that instead of who/which/whom who act/which.


10b

6. Look at the sentences in Exercise 3. Find the two types of clauses. Add a relative pronoun to the sentences that don't have them.

7. Look at the diagram of a biotech body. Complete the information for each numbered part with the words in the box. Use two words for each.

where where tabs which where

1. implants in the ears _____ at low people _____ in a dual to hear
2. prosthetic arms _____ can receive signals from the brain
3. temporary artificial hearts for people are waiting for transplant is _____
4. the first replacement legs _____ from a time biotech was an idea from science fiction
5. healthy areas of tissue _____ the biotech feet is attached
6. biotech limbs _____ movement mimics the body's natural ones



Vocabulary medicine

11. Work in pairs. Choose the best option.

1. Several people were injured / caught in the accident
2. It's just a small cut. It will cure / heal out really.
3. What time is your doctor's appointment / appointment?
4. They can't cure / heal this yet, but they can relieve the symptoms.
5. What does it hurt / pain?
6. The biopsy / sample has some important info about the condition.
7. The doctor is carrying / monitoring the patient's condition.
8. The infection isn't better / simple.

12. Work in groups. Take turns to choose a word and then give a definition of the word.

Write in a notebook which definition you think describes the best phrase.

surgeon injection
 biopsy operating theatre blood test
 donor ambulance stitches
 scan crutches
 surgery radiographer ward
 X-ray paramedic first aid

Speaking my life

13. Choose three of the words from Exercise 12 and talk about your own experience.

If necessary, get an ambulance.

my life
FOR LIFE TO LIVE IN A PERSONAL MAIL
HEALTH EXPERIENCES
INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE
TALKING ABOUT FEELINGS

Page 175 answers (exercises 2-6)

Instructions

10a Leaving Earth Grammar: second conditional

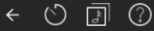


2 Choose the correct form to complete the sentences.

1. If you a millionaire, what you buy first?
2. People would happier here if it sunnier.
3. If we in the countryside, be able to see the stars at night.
4. If I so much work to do, I to bed earlier.
5. I buy a new car if I more money.
6. My dad more friends if more friendly.
7. you take a job for less money if it closer to home?
8. If I nearer my work, I walk there.

HIDE ALL

RESET



174-175 <

Instructions

10a Leaving Earth Grammar: second conditional

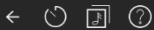


3 Complete the sentences to make second conditionals.

1. I don't exercise, so I'm not very fit.
If I more, I fitter.
2. She doesn't have his number, so she can't call him.
If she his number, she him.
3. You're tired because you don't get enough sleep.
You tired if you enough sleep.
4. He doesn't study, so he won't pass his exams.
If he , he his exams.
5. I'm ill, so I can't go to work.
If I ill, I to work.
6. She often gets headaches because she uses her computer so much.
She headaches so often if she her computer less.

HIDE ALL

RESET



174-175 <

4.1 Click to choose the correct relative pronoun or pronouns.

- 1. Is that the athlete **that** / which / who won the gold medal?
- 2. Those are the books **that** / which / who I borrowed from the library.
- 3. This is the website **that** / which / who has a lot of good recipes.
- 4. My boss doesn't like the report **that** / which / who I wrote for him.
- 5. I've just seen someone **that** / which / who I know.
- 6. This is the TV programme **that** / which / who got good reviews.



HIDE ALL

RESET



4.2 Click to choose the relative pronoun(s) that can be omitted.

- 1. Is that the athlete **that** / which / who won the gold medal?
- 2. Those are the books **that** / which / who I borrowed from the library.
- 3. This is the website **that** / which / who has a lot of good recipes.
- 4. My boss doesn't like the report **that** / which / who I wrote for him.
- 5. I've just seen someone **that** / which / who I know.
- 6. This is the TV programme **that** / which / who got good reviews.



HIDE ALL

RESET



5 Complete the sentences with a relative clause.

- This is a hotel. Leo is staying here.
This is the hotel .
- The doctor has already seen those people.
Those are the people .
- This man is Will. His wife likes running ultramarathons.
Will is the man .
- The first woman won a gold medal at the Olympic games in 1900.
1900 was the year .
- I told you about that man. He's my old school teacher.
That man's the old school teacher .
- I got a lovely present from my sister. This is it.
This is the lovely present .



HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS ← ↻ 📄 ? 174-175 <

6 Complete the text with the phrases (a-f) and an appropriate relative pronoun or adverb.

- a. she grew up b. she was attacked c. story has inspired people d. was based on her life story e. lost her arm
f. was living in a hotel nearby

Bethany Hamilton is an American professional surfer ¹ in a shark attack at the age of just sixteen and ² all around the world. On October 31, 2003, Bethany was surfing at a local beach in Hawaii when she was attacked. She lost sixty per cent of her blood on the way to hospital, but luckily she was saved by the medical team there, including one doctor ³ . The attack was terrible, but Bethany was surfing again within a month, and in 2005, less than two years after the day ⁴ , she won her first national surfing competition. Bethany became well known around the world when a film ⁵ came out. Bethany is now married and has a child. Her wedding was by the sea on an island in Hawaii ⁶ .



HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS ← ↻ 📄 ? 174-175 <

Instructions 10a Leaving Earth Grammar: second conditional

SECOND CONDITIONAL

But **if we sent** astronauts to Mars, **would they be able** to survive?

Astronauts **couldn't go** outside the base **if they didn't wear a** spacesuit.

It **would be** hugely exciting **if we** visited the planet Centauri.

If the planet turned out to be blue, it would be a great discovery.

For further information and practice, see the Grammar box on page 118.

4 Look at the grammar box. Answer the questions.

- Which verb form follows *if* in the second conditional?
- When is a comma used in a second conditional sentence?
- What verb form follows *if* in the second conditional sentence? (before the infinitive without *to* in the second conditional sentence.)

Feedback

- past simple (*sent, turned out*) and past form of modals, e.g. *can (could)*
- when *if* is at the beginning of the sentence, in the first clause
- would (be), might (mean), couldn't (go)* (they are all modal verbs)

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 118-119

Instructions 10a Leaving Earth Grammar: second conditional

LEAVING EARTH

Professor Stephen Hawking has said that the human race has no future if it doesn't go into space. The plan is to send spacecraft to Mars. We already know most about Mars from spacecraft that have already landed on the surface and have sent back information to scientists on Earth.

But if we sent astronauts to Mars, would they be able to survive? How would we set up a base? We already know there would be some difficult challenges to face. Communication with Earth would have a 20-minute delay, food and water would only be provided every few months and astronauts couldn't go outside the base if they didn't wear a spacesuit. It all sounds more like science fiction than something that might actually happen.

5 Look at how the second conditional patterns are used in the article. Answer the questions.

- Does the second conditional refer to situations in the past or in the present and the future?
- What verb form follows *if* in the second conditional sentence? (before the infinitive without *to* in the second conditional sentence.)

Feedback

- the present and the future
- unreal (improbable or impossible) situations

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS 118-119

6 Complete the comments about space exploration with the second conditional.

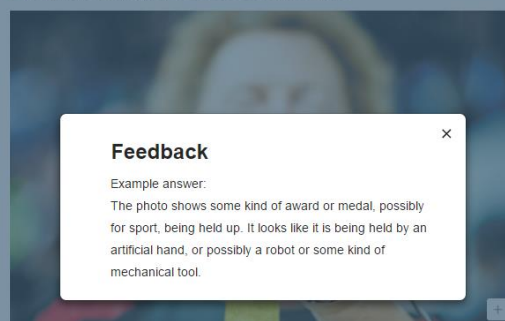
1. I (consider) training as an astronaut if I (have) the right qualifications.
2. I (pay) to be a space tourist if it (not / be) so expensive.
3. Being in space (be) OK if you (be able) to have Skype chats with people outside.
4. If we (find) Earth-like planets, we (not / be able) to travel there.
5. If I (be) on a long space journey, I (miss) my family.
6. What (happen) if you (not / get on) well with the rest of the crew on a spacecraft?
7. If you (be) in charge of NASA, what you (spend) money on?
8. If there (be) life on another planet, they (contact) us first?

HIDE ALL

RESET

Page 120, relevant exercises, answers.....(see below)

1 Work in pairs. Look at the photo. What do you think it shows?



Feedback

Example answer:
The photo shows some kind of award or medal, possibly for sport, being held up. It looks like it is being held by an artificial hand, or possibly a robot or some kind of mechanical tool.

VIEW FEEDBACK

▶ ↺ 1.00x 00:00 02:16 🔊

2 Listen to a preview of a TV programme. Choose the topics you hear mentioned.

- blades
- extreme sports
- Olympic medals
- Paralympic athletes
- progress in medical science
- wheelchairs

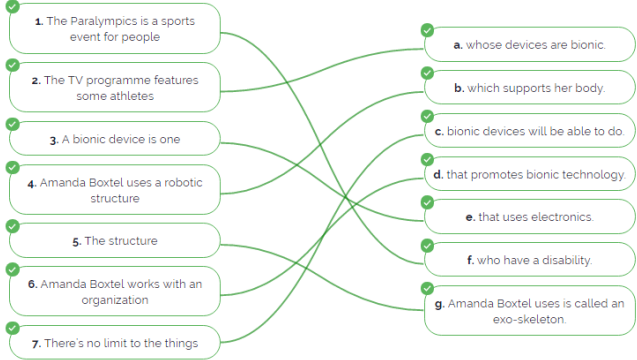


UNITS ◀ ▶ ⌂ 📄 📑 ⚙️ 120-121 <

HIDE ALL RESET

▶ ↺ 1.00x 00:00 02:16 🔊

3 Match the beginnings of the sentences with the endings. Then listen again and check.



UNITS ◀ ▶ ⌂ 📄 📑 ⚙️ 120-121 <

HIDE ALL RESET

Instructions 10b The superhumans Listening: bionic bodies

4 How do you think life might be different for someone with a bionic device compared to a traditional device? Tell your partner.

Feedback

Example answers:

- They would have to get used to putting it on and taking it off.
- They would have to learn how to operate it properly.
- They might need to make sure it is charged, or carry a back-up battery.
- Potentially, they would have better movement, be able to move around a lot better, and might have less discomfort in using it.
- It might be liberating.

VIEW FEEDBACK

UNITS ← ↻ 📄 WORDS RECORDED LISTEN GRAMMAR PHRASES ? 120-121 <

Instructions 10b The superhumans Grammar: defining relative clauses

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

With relative pronouns

1. Tonight, there's **a documentary which features** some famous Paralympians.

With optional who/that/which

2. **The Paralympians (who/that) you mentioned** use blades and wheelchairs.
3. **The range of devices (which/that) the programme describes** is growing.

For further information and practice, see page 174.

5 Look at the grammar box. Choose the correct option.

1. In sentence 1, a documentary is the of the verb *features*.
2. In sentence 2, *the Paralympians* is the of the verb *mentioned*.
3. In sentence 3, *the range of devices* is the of the verb *describes*.
4. When *who, that* or *which* refers to the , we can miss it out.
5. We can use *that* instead of .

HIDE ALL RESET

UNITS ← ↻ 📄 WORDS RECORDED LISTEN GRAMMAR PHRASES ? 120-121 <

Page 121, relevant exercises, answers.....(see below)

6.1 Look at the sentences in Exercise 3. Find the two types of clauses.

a. Defining relative clause with relative pronoun b. Defining relative clauses with optional *who/that/which*

- 1. The Paralympics is a sports event for people who have a disability. a
- 2. The TV programme features some athletes whose devices are bionic. a
- 3. A bionic device is one that uses electronics. a
- 4. Amanda Boxtel uses a robotic structure which supports her body. a
- 5. The structure Amanda Boxtel uses is called an exo-skeleton. b
- 6. Amanda Boxtel works with an organization that promotes bionic technology. a
- 7. There's no limit to the things bionic devices will be able to do. b



< 1 2 >

HIDE ALL **RESET**

UNITS < ↻ 📄 WORDS GRAMMAR ?
LIST PHASE

120-121 <

6.2 Add a relative pronoun to the sentences that don't have them.

The structure Amanda Boxtel uses is called an exo-skeleton.

There's no limit to the things bionic devices will be able to do.

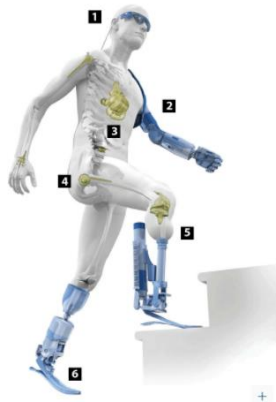


< 1 2 >

HIDE ALL **RESET**

UNITS < ↻ 📄 WORDS GRAMMAR ?
LIST PHASE

120-121 <



1. implants in the ears which allow people who are deaf to hear
2. prosthetic arms which can receive signals from the brain
3. temporary artificial hearts for people who are waiting for transplants
4. the first replacement hips - from a time when bionics was an idea from science fiction
5. healthy area of bone where the bionic limb is attached
6. bionic limbs whose movement mimics the body's natural steps

HIDE ALL

RESET



UNITS

120-121



8 Read the comments from a hospital patient. Rewrite the comments with *who*, *which* or *that* in the correct optional place.

1. The doctor I spoke to was very positive.

The doctor who I spoke to was very positive.

2. I thought the treatment I got was very good.

I thought the treatment which I got was very good.

3. The injections the nurse gave me didn't hurt much.

The injections which the nurse gave me didn't hurt much.

4. The other patients I met had similar injuries.

The other patients who I met had similar injuries.

5. The hospital ward I was in had only one other patient.

The hospital ward which I was in had only one other patient.

6. I didn't like the food they served us.

I didn't like the food which they served us.

HIDE ALL

RESET



UNITS

120-121



▶ ↺ 1.00x 00:00 01:00 🔊

9 Click to choose any optional words in these sentences. Then listen and check your answers.

- 1 I know someone who has a bionic arm.
- 2 The hospital that we go to isn't far away.
- 3 Cochlear implants are devices that improve hearing.
- 4 I think people who do Paralympic sports are amazing.
- 5 Wheelchairs are often used by patients whose legs are paralysed.
- 6 The doctor who we saw in the film is a pioneer in bionics.



UNITS ◀ ▶ WORD RECOGNITION LIST GRAMMAR PHRASES ? HIDE ALL RESET 120-121 <

11 Work in pairs. Choose the best option.

- 1 Several people were injured in the accident.
- 2 It's just a small cut. It will heal naturally.
- 3 What time is your doctor's appointment ?
- 4 They can't cure this yet, but they can relieve the symptoms.
- 5 Where does it hurt ?
- 6 The treatment has some unpleasant side effects.
- 7 The doctor is monitoring the patient's condition.
- 8 The injection isn't painful .



UNITS ◀ ▶ WORD RECOGNITION LIST GRAMMAR PHRASES ? HIDE ALL RESET 120-121 <

Q12 (I didn't ask you to do this exercise, but look at the answers.....see below)

Feedback

Example answers:

- A **surgeon** is a doctor who does operations in a hospital.
- An **injection** is something you get in your arm.
- An **operating theatre** is a place where doctors/surgeons do operations.
- A **blood test** is a medical procedure which checks your blood for illness.
- **A and E (accident and emergency)** is a hospital department where people who have had accidents go.
- A **scan** is a medical procedure that takes an image of the inside of our bodies.
- An **ambulance** is a vehicle which takes people to hospital.
- **Stitches** are pieces of thread that doctors put in our bodies to close an injury.
- A **donor** is a person who agrees to give their body parts to science or medicine when they die.
- **Crutches** are long, wooden sticks that people use to walk with after they have broken their leg.
- A **surgery** is a place where doctors help patients.
- A **radiographer** is a person who does **X-rays**.
- A **ward** is a place where patients in a hospital lie in bed.
- A **paramedic** is a trained medical expert who goes in an ambulance to help people when they have been hurt in an accident.
- **First aid** is something which people give to injured people as soon as they have had an accident.

[VIEW FEEDBACK](#)