



รายการโทรทัศน์เพื่อการศึกษา
ระดับมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย

ภาษาอังกฤษ

ตอนที่ 5

(Reading)

โดย

อ.วนิดา ยานรักษา

ร.ร.สาธิต มศว.ประสานมิตร ฝ่ายมัธยม

Reading “The Price of Progress” and the Use of “ Conditional Sentence”

Unacceptable Costs

The costs of growth and development are already too high and the future is bleak. Unless we do something, the world will be impossible to live in. Traffic threatens to choke all our cities and air pollution threatens the air that we breathe. If we carry on digging up and cutting down our planet, we are going to die. We need to re-think our whole way of life and live in small communities which only produce the food and goods they need. Why should man, who is just an animal, have the right to destroy the whole planet?

1. What are two examples of the high costs of economic growth?
2. How does the writer think we should “rethink our whole way of life”?

Rising Standard

Development is essential. Unless there is growth and development, the standard of living cannot rise. It is ridiculous to expect people with high standard of living to suddenly stop buying luxury items and driving cars. No one wants environmental disaster, but equally no one wants to go back the Dark Ages. Providing that development is controlled, it can do no harm. Without economic growth we would still be living in mud huts. We are making progresses on issues such as pollution and there are some and more national parks to protect plants and wildlife. Providing that we work within the system, we will win.

1. What will happen if there isn't growth and development?
2. What does the writer mean by “going back to the Dark Ages?”
3. What are two examples of progress?

Vocabulary

Find words and expressions in the articles that begin with the letters in brackets and means:

1. bad, not hopeful = b.....
2. seem likely to do something unpleasant = t.....
3. groups of people living together =.....
4. very silly foolish = f.....
5. expensive and enjoyable things that you don't really need = l.....i.....
6. hurt or damage =.....

Improve your grammar

General Conditional (Zero Conditional)

Form : If + a present tense + a present tense

S+V1(s, es) , S+V1(s, es)

Use	Examples
To talk about general truths, and automatic or habitual results	If you heat ice, it turns to water. If somebody criticizes you, do you get upset?

First Conditional

Form : If + S + V1 (s,es)....., S+ will/ can/ may +V1

Use	Examples
To talk about a situation that we think will probably happen in the future, but which depends on something else happening first.	If the weather's good, I'll go to the beach. If they give you the money, what will you do?

Notes: The “ if ” clause in all conditionals can appear in the second part of the sentence. In this case, no comma is used.

Second Conditional

Form: If + S+ V2....., S + would/could/ might +V1

Use	Examples
1.To talk about unreal or hypothetical present or future situations	If I had a lot of money, I would buy my parents a new house. (But I don't have a lot of money)
2. To talk about present or future situations that are not likely	If I won an Olympic gold medal, I would be very happy.

Notes

We often use **were** instead of after If I.....or If he/she/it....., especially in a more formal style.

First or Second conditional?

The choice between the first and second conditional depends on our view as to how likely or possible something is.

I. If it **rains**, we'll **stay** at home. (*Rain is a real possibility*)

II. If it **rained**, we **would stay** at home. (*Rain is not likely. It does not usually rain*)

Practice

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: Simple present, Simple past, will/won't, would/ wouldn't

1. If I (see).....Michael, I'll tell him about the party.
2. Which part of your body would you change if you (have).....a chance?
3. If someone (shout).....at you, do you cry?
4. What.....you(do).....if you have no homework this weekend?
5. If you(be) the president of your country, what would you do?
6. He always(get) nervous when he talks to girls.
7. I'd see him more often if he(not be) so big-headed.
8. If I were you, I.....(speak) to him now.

Third conditional

Form : If +S+ had +V3....., S+ would/could/might have +V3

Uses	Examples
1.to talk about an event that did not happen because of the condition in the <i>if clause</i> . As a result, the third conditional is often used for exercises.	If I had had the chance, I would have told him. (I didn't have the chance, so I didn't tell him and it's too late now.) I would have come if I hadn't been so busy.
2.To talk about a condition that is unreal because it did not and could not happen.	If I had lived in the eighteenth century. I would have won a wig.

Second or Third conditional?

- The second conditional is used to talk about a hypothetical present or future situation, or an unreal situation in present or future time.
- The third conditional is used to talk about unreal or impossible situations in the past.

Practice

Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. I wouldn't have looked at the questions if they (not be).....on the desk.
2. I (buy).....you a present if I had known that it was your birthday.
3. I (not leave).....so early if my father hadn't made me.
4. Whatyou.....(do) if you had been him?
5. I wouldn't have helped him if you (not ask).....me.
6. Do you think he (help).....you if you hadn't known him?

Unless

Unless+ positive = If + negative

Example

Unless you give it to me.....(= If you don't give it me.....)

Notes

There is a difference in meaning between these sentences:

1. Don't call me **if** you need help.
2. Don't call me **unless** you need help.

As long as/ so long as/ provided (that)/ providing(that)/ suppose (that)/ supposing(that)/ on condition (that)

Examples

You can stay and listen **on condition that** you are quiet.

Providing that she works hard, she will probably pass the exam.

Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

1. If I finish the dress before Saturday, I (give).....it to my sister for her birthday.
2. If I (see).....the movie, I (tell).....you about it last night.
3. Had Bob not interfered in his sister's marital problems, there (be).....peace between them.
4. He would give you the money if he (have).....it.
5. I wish they (stop).....making so much noise so that I could concentrate.
6. She would call you immediately if she (need).....help.
7. Had they arrived at the sale early, they (find).....a better selection.
8. We hope that you (enjoy).....the party last night.
9. If you(have).....enough time, please (paing).....the chair before you leave.
10. We could go for a drive if today(be).....Saturday.

Structure: If-clause

1. If I could speak Spanish, Inext year studying in Mexico.
 - a. would spend
 - b. would have spent
 - c. had spent
 - d. will spend
2. It would have been a much more serious accident if she.....fast at the time.
 - a. had been driving
 - b. she was driving
 - c. had driven
 - d. drove

