

**IN1 - Tema 6.3: Paco had had a dream about this before: Paco would have landed in Washington before if the weather hadn't been so terrible**



**Paco had had a dream about this before: Paco would have landed in Washington before if the weather hadn't been so terrible**

**Inglés**

**1.º Bachillerato**

**Contenidos**

**Paco had had a dream about this before:**

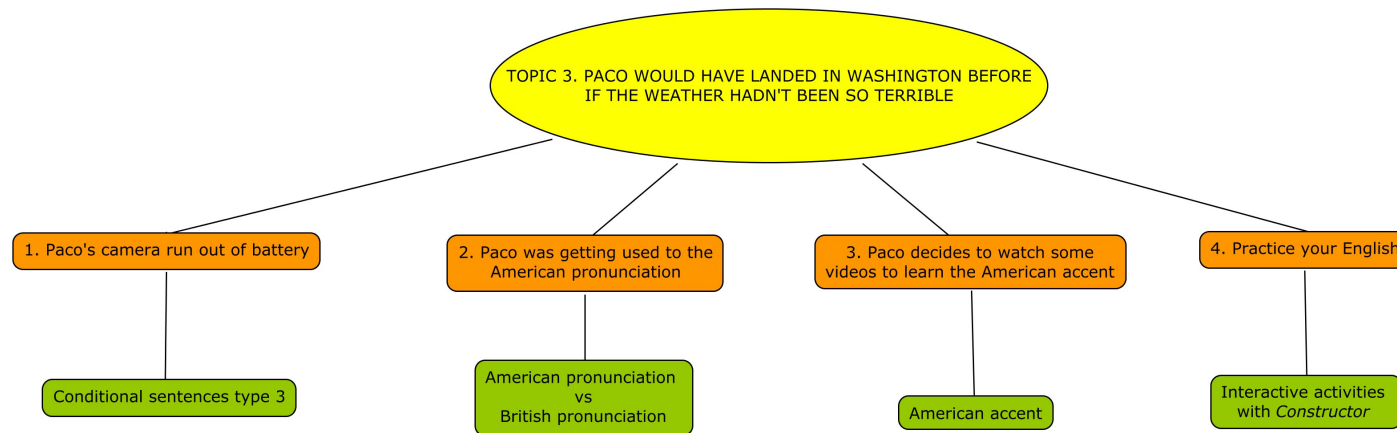
**Paco would have landed in Washington before if the weather hadn't been so terrible**



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# Mapa conceptual

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## Fuentes para el profesorado

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Descarga del archivo CMAP

- [IN1\\_U6\\_T3.cmap.pdf \(Ventana nueva\)](#).
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# Introduction

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Topic 3 is about the **third type of conditional sentences** and the differences between **American and British pronunciation**. In this topic you will find lots of videos that will help you gain an idea and identify the American accent. It may seem a bit difficult at the beginning but it is not. Here we go, then.



## Actividad de lectura

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Paco had had a great time in New York. His stay there had been enjoyable. If Paco had known that New York was such an amazing city, he would have gone there before.

The weather was still rainy and freezing, so Paco had a lot of trouble getting a ticket for Washington D.C., his next stop in the United States. Paco's plane would have touched down in Washington sooner if the weather conditions hadn't been so disastrous.

Paco's intention was to visit Florida and Chicago too. He might have changed his mind if he had known that the bad weather conditions could cause the delay of his flight to Washington.

He could have flown first to Chicago if he had foreseen this delay, although, finally, Paco was able to fly to Washington and everything was O.K.



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Identify all the type 3 conditional sentences you can find in the text.

Then, find synonyms in the text for these words:

(1) surprising, incredible (2) landed (a plane) (3) terrible, awful, harmful 4) anticipated.

**(1) Conditional sentences type III:**

- 1) If Paco **had known** that New York was such an amazing city, he **would have gone** there before.
- 2) Paco **would have touched down** in Washington before if the weather conditions **hadn't been** so disastrous.
- 3) He **might have changed** his mind if he **had known** that the bad weather conditions could cause the delay of his flight to Washington.
- 4) He **could have flown** first to Chicago if he **had foreseen** this delay.

**(2) Synonyms:**

(1) amazing (2) touched down (3) disastrous 4) foreseen



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Before studying type 3 conditional sentences in detail, watch this video to get an idea of its form and uses.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/P4\\_kqBsj2sE](http://www.youtube.com/embed/P4_kqBsj2sE)

Video de [BBC Learning English - ¿Quieres aprender a hablar inglés?](#) en [Youtube](#)

This conditional is also called the past conditional. As you have realized, the action is impossible to be fulfilled, because it has already taken place.



## Curiosidad

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### The United States Capitol

The **United States Capitol** is the meeting place of the United States Congress, the [legislature](#) of the Federal government of the United States. Located in Washington, D.C., it sits atop Capitol Hill at the eastern end of the National Mall. Though not in the geographic center of the District of Columbia, the Capitol is the origin by which the [quadrants](#) of the District are divided. Officially, both the east and west sides of the Capitol are referred to as "fronts". Historically, however, the east front was the side of the building intended for the arrival of visitors and dignitaries.



Imagen de [Noclip](#) . Dominio público.

The United States Congress was established upon ratification of the United States Constitution in 1789. New York City [remained](#) home to Congress until 1790, when the Residence Act was passed [to pave the way](#) for a permanent capital. The decision to locate the capital was [contentious](#), but [Alexander Hamilton](#) helped to reach a compromise in which the federal government would [take on](#) war debt incurred during the American Revolutionary War, in exchange for [support](#) from northern states for locating the capital along the Potomac River. As part of the legislation, Philadelphia was chosen as a temporary capital for ten years, until the nation's capital in Washington, D.C. would be ready.

Taken from [Wikipedia](#).



## Importante

### Reductions

Reductions are common in natural American speech. Written reduced forms in advertisements, songs, personal writing, reflect natural spoken language, although they are not standard written English.

<i>STANDARD WRITTEN FORMS</i>	<i>REDUCED FORMS</i>

would have	woulda
should have	shoulda
could have	coulda



## Para saber más

If you are interested in getting to know more about Washington D.C., then have a look at this video.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/Z6cQYaTw2PY](http://www.youtube.com/embed/Z6cQYaTw2PY)

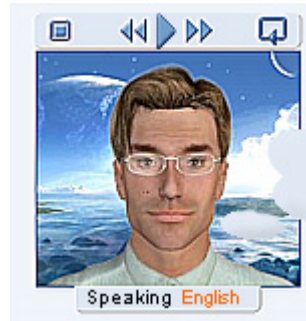
Video de [WatchMojo.com](http://www.watchmojo.com) en [Youtube](https://www.youtube.com)

Here you can watch a video talking about the [differences between British and American English](#).

The [White House Government](#) official website offers you a great deal of information.

If you have any doubt about the pronunciation of any word, you can check it here with the help of our interactive teacher Mike.





Click [here](#) to use Mike

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Now it's time to study the third type of conditional sentences in detail.

## 1. Paco's camera battery ran out (conditional type III)

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Conditional sentences can be real and unreal. **Real conditional** describes real-life situations while **unreal conditional** describes unreal, imaginary situations. Although the various conditional forms might seem quite abstract at first, they are actually some of the most useful structures in English and are commonly used in everyday conversations.



### Actividad de lectura

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When Paco arrived in Washington D.C., he was really tired after his days in New York. But he didn't want to relax and miss the chance to get to know the capital of the States in depth. So he took his camera and the guide book about Washington he had bought at the airport and started to walk around the city.

Paco would have bought a 16 GB memory card for his camera if he had known that he was going to take so many pictures. And he would have charged the battery if he had realized that his camera had run out of energy.



Imagen de [Henry Camacho](#) en Wikipedia.

Imagen de [Henry Camacho](#) en Wikipedia.

Imagen de [Henry Camacho](#) en Wikipedia.

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Washington was so different from New York! There were so many places to visit that it was a pity that Paco couldn't have taken as many pictures as he had liked, above all in the **National Mall**, which is an open-area national park in downtown Washington, D.C.

The National Mall is a unit of the National Park Service. The term *National Mall* commonly includes areas that are officially part of West Potomac Park and Constitution Gardens to the west, and it is often taken to refer to the whole area between the Lincoln Memorial and the Capitol, with the Washington Monument providing a division slightly west of the centre.

**Do you think we can change the position of the if-clause and the main clause without a change in the meaning of the third type of conditional sentences?**

*chance*: oportunidad

*to run out of*: agotarse, quedarse sin

*to refer to*: referirse a

\*\*\*\*\*

Yes, we can change the position of the if-clause and the main clause without changing the meaning:

If he **had known** that he was going to take so many pictures, Paco **would have bought** a 16 GB memory card for his camera.=

Paco **would have bought** a 16 GB memory card for his camera if he **had known** that he was going to take so many pictures.

Note that when the if clause is not at the start of the phrase, we don't use a comma to separate the phrases.

I 'd have done it if you had asked = If you had asked, I 'd have done it.



## Comprueba lo aprendido

Watch the following presentation about the Third Conditional Sentences and choose the most appropriate answer.

1) Unreal conditionals are complex sentences that we use to express an imaginary or ...

- ☐ a) ... impossible situation.
- ☐ b) ... possible situation.

Correct.

Wrong.

Solución

- 1. Opción correcta
- 2. Incorrecto

2) The third conditional is used to talk about things which ...

- ☐ a) ... happened in the past.

- ☐ b) ... did not happen in the past.

Wrong.

Correct.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

3) Third conditional: the if-clause is made in \_\_\_\_\_ while the main clause is made with would (or another modal verb) + present perfect tense.

- ☐ a) past perfect tense
- ☐ b) simple past tense

Correct.

Wrong.

Solución

1. Opción correcta
  2. Incorrecto
-



## Reflexiona

The **Past Unreal Conditional** is used to talk about imaginary situations in the past. You can describe what you would have done differently or how something could have happened differently if circumstances had been different

### Conditional type III: no possibility

The first conditional and second conditionals talk about the future. With the third conditional we talk about the past, about a condition in the past that did not happen. That is why there is no possibility for this condition:

	CONDITION	RESULT
	Past Perfect	WOULD HAVE + Past Participle
<i>If</i>	<i>I had played tennis better</i>	<i>I wouldn't have lost the game.</i>

Notice that we use the past perfect tense to talk about the impossible past condition. We use WOULD HAVE + past participle to talk about the impossible past result. The important thing about third conditional sentences is that condition and result are impossible.

*If you **had studied** harder, you **would have passed** the English test.*



## Ejercicio Resuelto

- 1) I \_\_\_\_ (go) on foot if it \_\_\_\_\_ so much. ( not rain)
- 2) If I \_\_\_\_ (win) the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ around the world. ( travel)
- 3) The students \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the test if they \_\_\_\_\_ harder. (study)
- 4) If my father \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so busy he \_\_\_\_\_ me a hand. (give)
- 5) If you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to New York city with me, you \_\_\_\_\_ it. (enjoy)

Complete these conditional sentences type III with the verbs given in brackets.

- 1) I **would have gone** on foot if it **hadn't rained** so much.
- 2) If I **had won** the lottery, I **would have traveled** around the world.
- 3) The students **would have passed** the test if they **had studied** harder.
- 4) If my father **hadn't been** so busy he **would have given** me a hand.
- 5) If you **had come** to New York city with me, you **would have enjoyed** it.



Curiosidad

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### THE WHITE HOUSE

The **White House** is the official residence and principal workplace of the President of the United States. Located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW in Washington, D.C., it was built between 1792 and 1800 of white-painted Aquia sandstone in the late Georgian style and has been the residence of every U.S. President since John Adams. It was designed by Irish-born James Hoban.

When Thomas Jefferson moved into the home in 1801, he (with architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe) expanded the building [outward](#), creating two colonnades which were meant to conceal stables and [storage](#).



Imagen de [upstateNyer](#). Licencia [CC](#).



Imagen de [GearedBull](#). Licencia [CC](#).

Today, the White House Complex includes the Executive Residence (in which the First Family resides), the West [Wing](#) (the location of the Oval Office, Cabinet Room, and Roosevelt Room), and the East Wing (the location of the office of the First Lady and White House Social Secretary), as well as the Old Executive Office Building, which houses the executive offices of the President and Vice President.

The White House is made up of six stories—the Ground Floor, State Floor, Second Floor, and Third Floor, as well as a two-story [basement](#). The term *White House* is regularly used as a metonym for the Executive Office of the President of the United States and for the president's administration and [advisors](#) in general. The property is owned by the National Park Service and is part of the President's Park. In 2007, it was ranked second on the American Institute of Architects's list of "America's Favorite Architecture."

Taken from [Wikipedia](#).



Importante



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## Conditionals with modal verbs

There are some special conditional forms for modal verbs in English:



Imagen de [A.M.Al Mutawee](#). Licencia [CC](#).

**could have + past participle:**

*John could have passed the exam if he had studied harder.= It was possible for him to pass if he studied*

**should have + past participle:**

*You should have passed the exam if you had studied harder.= That's what we expected*

**might/may have:**

*You might have passed the exam if you hadn't made so many mistakes.= It's not sure, less certain than **would have***

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## Para saber más

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If you need to remember the first and second conditionals, [then have a look here](#).

English conditionals: [type III](#).

A lot of information about the [conditionals \(in Spanish\)](#).

Here you have some exercises to practice the third conditional:

<a href="#">Exercise</a> <u>1</u>	<a href="#">Exercise</a> <u>2</u>	<a href="#">Exercise</a> <u>3</u>
<a href="#">Exercise</a> <u>4</u>	<a href="#">Exercise</a> <u>5</u>	<a href="#">Exercise</a> <u>6</u>

Would you like to see inside the White House? Watch the video. You'll be surprised.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/xxSvi6JCCfk](http://www.youtube.com/embed/xxSvi6JCCfk)

Video de [The Obama White House](#) en [Youtube](#)

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We hope you don't have any questions about the uses and form of the type 3 conditional sentences. Now let's have a look at the special linguistic features of American pronunciation.

## 2. Paco was getting used to American pronunciation (US v GB pronunciation)

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You are probably used to British standard pronunciation, not to American pronunciation. Pay attention to some changes in the pronunciation of the letters *t*, *r* and *vowel sounds*. They are very different from the pronunciation you know.



### Reflexiona

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One aspect of the differences between American and British pronunciation is the **accent**. American and English accents have some outstanding differences.

Watch the first two videos to get an idea of the typical American accent. Then watch the last two videos so that you can appreciate the differences with British English pronunciation. All four of them are comedies so, have fun.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/TsZYBI1X5eU](http://www.youtube.com/embed/TsZYBI1X5eU)

Video de [Best of TV](#) en [Youtube](#)

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >>](#)  
<https://www.youtube.com/embed/asUyK6JWt9U>

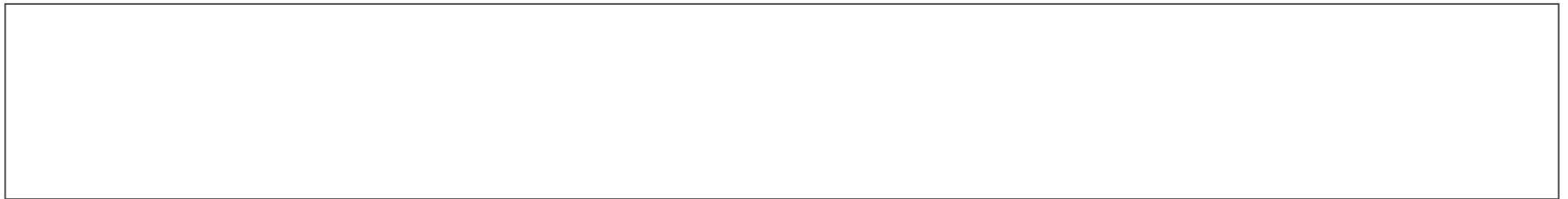
[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/uetOWf7jU2Q](http://www.youtube.com/embed/uetOWf7jU2Q)

Video de [Amazon Prime Video](#) en [Youtube](#)

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >>](#)  
<http://www.youtube.com/embed/k9hRIjys4Qw>

Video de [Kanizu00](#) en [Youtube](#)

Video de [bassdownunder](#) en [Youtube](#)



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Click on the image below and you will find lots of British and American both male and female accents. Choose those ones you want to listen to and you will notice some strong differences between them.

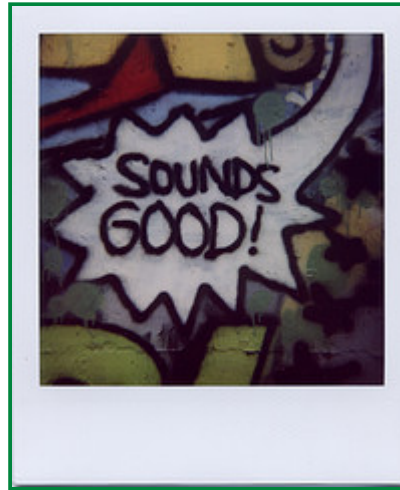


Imagen de [honeycut07](#). Licencia [CC](#)



## Curiosidad

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### [The Washington Post Newspaper](#)

***The Washington Post*** is Washington, D.C.'s largest newspaper and its oldest, founded in 1877. Located in the nation's capital, *The Post* puts a particular emphasis on national politics. D.C., Maryland, and Virginia editions are [printed](#) for daily circulation.

The newspaper is written as a [broadsheet](#), with photographs printed both in colour as well as in black and white. Weekday printings include the main section, containing the first page, national, international news, business, politics, and editorials and opinions, followed by the sections on local news (Metro), sports, style (feature writing on pop culture, politics, fine and performing arts, film, fashion, and [gossip](#)), and classifieds. The Sunday edition includes the weekday sections as well as several weekly sections: Outlook (opinion and editorials), Style & Arts, Travel, Comics, TV Week, and the *Washington Post Magazine*. [Beyond](#) the newspaper, the *Washington Post* operates a syndication service (The Washington Post Writers



Group) and under its parent company of The Washington Post Company, is involved in the Washington Post Media, Washington Post Digital, and washingtonpost.com. Perhaps the most notable incident in the *Post*'s history was when, in the early 1970s, reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein led the American media's investigation into what became known as the Watergate scandal. The newspaper's reporting greatly contributed to the [resignation](#) of U.S. President Richard Nixon.

Taken from [Wikipedia](#).

Imagen de [Hephaestos](#). Sominio público..



Differences between British and American pronunciation can be easily seen nowadays in music. Many songs are performed by both American and British singers.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/6GYt6mzQ3Xo](http://www.youtube.com/embed/6GYt6mzQ3Xo)

Video en [YouTube](#) de [Sting](#)

**Listen to this song performed by two famous singers, a British singer (Sting) and an American singer (Bruce Springteen). Notice some differences in their pronunciation.**

Every breath you take and every move you make  
Every bond you break  
Every step you take, I'll be watching you  
Every single day and every word you say  
Every game you play  
Every night you stay, I'll be watching you  
Oh can't you see you belong to me?  
How my poor heart aches with every step you take  
Every move you make and every vow you break  
Every smile you fake  
Every claim you stake, I'll be watching you  
Since you've gone I've been lost without a trace  
I dream at night  
I can only see your face  
I look around but it's you I can't replace  
I feel so cold and I long for your embrace  
I keep crying baby, baby please  
  
Oh can't you see you belong to me?  
How my poor heart aches with every step you take  
Every move you make  
And every vow you break



Every smile you fake  
Every claim you stake, I'll be watching you  
Every move you make  
Every step you take, I'll be watching you, I'll be watching you  
Every breath you take  
Every move you make  
Every bond you break  
Every step you take, I'll be watching you  
Every single day  
Every word you say  
Every game you play  
Every night you stay, I'll be watching you  
Every move you make  
Every vow you break  
Every smile you fake  
Every claim you stake, I'll be watching you  
Every single day  
Every word you say  
Every game you play  
Every night you stay, I'll be watching you  
Every breath you take  
Every move you make  
Every bond you break  
Every step you take, I'll be watching you  
Every single day  
Every word you say  
Every game you play  
Every night you stay, I'll be watching you  
Every move you make  
Every vow you break  
Every smile you fake

Every claim you stake, I'll be watching you  
Every single day  
Every word you say  
Every game you play  
Every night you stay, I'll be watching you  
Every breath you take  
Every move you make  
Every bond you break  
Every step you take, I'll be watching you



## Ejercicio Resuelto

Which words sound more American?

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/CdOgNXwCUYE](http://www.youtube.com/embed/CdOgNXwCUYE)

Video de [AccurateEnglish](#) en [Youtube](#)

city or cidy  
computer or compuder  
butter or budder

Watch this video about the American pronunciation of the T sound.

The American pronunciation of T sounds more like a *d* rather than a *t*.

When T is between vowels: water /'wɔ:də(r)/. In British English is /'wɔ:tə/



## Comprueba lo aprendido

Choose the typical American pronunciation of these words which contain the letter *T*.

1) better.

- ☐ a) /'beddər /
- ☐ b) /'betə/

Correct.

Wrong. The American pronunciation of *T* sounds more like a *d* rather than a *t*.

Solución

- 1. Opción correcta
- 2. Incorrecto

2) metal.

- ☐ a) /'met!/.

☐ b) /'meddl/.

Wrong.

Correct. The pronunciation is the same as the British one for the word *medal*.

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta



**Para saber más**

In this dictionary you can [check the pronunciation](#) of any word.

[Click here for instant sound](#) and online pronunciation.

Here you can learn about the pronunciation of [American t, l, th](#).

Interested in the American printed press? Here you have a brief tour of the Washington Post printing plant.

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/mGSvadINT7g](http://www.youtube.com/embed/mGSvadINT7g)

Video de [Olivia Ma](#) en [Youtube](#)

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### 3. Paco decided to watch some videos to learn the American accent (intonation and accent)

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Be patient with yourself. It is not easy to identify and reproduce some differences in pronunciation between American and British pronunciation. It takes some time to get used to it. Paco also needed plenty of time to learn some differences between these two pronunciations, so he decided to watch some videos to improve his level of American English pronunciation.



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Watch the video about the letter R and learn some differences in pronunciation between American and British English.

Say if the statements below are true or false.

- 1) The letter **R** is always silent in American English.
- 2) American English always pronounces the letter **R** if it is placed at the end of a word.
- 3) American English never pronounces the letter **R** if it is placed before another consonant.

1) **False.** The letter **R** is never silent in American English.

2) **True.** The letter **R** is always pronounced when it is at the end of the word: *car* /ka:r/

3) **False.** American English always pronounces the letter **R** if it is placed before another consonant: *learn* /lɜ:rn /



## American Accent: difficult words pronunciation

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> http://www.youtube.com/embed/GwgEY2JJXV8](http://www.youtube.com/embed/GwgEY2JJXV8)

Video de [AccurateEnglish](#) en [Youtube](#)

It is usual in American English to avoid the pronunciation of some vowels that are usually pronounced in British English.

Watch this video about the pronunciation of some words and say if the statement above is true or false.

The statement is true.

Notice that the word common is pronounced /'kɑ:mən / or /'kɒmən/ in British

but it is pronounced /'kɑ:mn/ in American.



**Reflexiona**

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### Word stress

In American English the emphasis in many words that came from French is placed on the first syllable, whereas in British English it is more often placed on the second syllable. This can make the word sound very differently:

*BrE: con-TRO-versy, a-DDRESS, A-dult, don\_ATE*

*AmE: CON-troversy, A-ddress, a-DULT, DON-ate*

### What is word stress?

Word stress is like a golden key to speaking and understanding English.

The syllables that are not stressed are "weak" or "small" or "quiet". Native speakers of English listen for the STRESSED syllables, not the weak syllables. If you use word stress in your speech, you will instantly and automatically improve your pronunciation and your comprehension.

This happens in all words with 2 or more syllables: TEACHer, aBOVE, converSation, INteresting, imPORtant,

Two important rules about word stress:

1. One word, one stress
2. The stress is always on a vowel



Curiosidad

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### Ice Hockey

The **Washington Capitals** are a professional ice hockey team based in Washington, D.C. They are members of the Southeast Division of the Eastern Conference of the National Hockey League (NHL). Since their founding in 1974, "The Caps" have won one conference championship to reach the 1998 Stanley Cup Finals, and captured five division titles. In 1997, the team moved their home hockey rink from the suburban Capital Centre to the new Verizon Center in Washington's Chinatown neighbourhood. Former AOL executive Ted Leonsis has owned the team since 1999, and has revitalized the franchise by recruiting all-star players such as Alexander Ovechkin, Mike Green, and Alexander Semin, and head coach Bruce Boudreau.

Taken from [Wikipedia](#).





Imagen de [J. Teterenko](#). Licencia [CC](#).



Imagen de [Keith Allison](#). Licencia [CC](#).



Para saber más

Watch this video about the best moments of the Washington Capitals Ice Hockey team.

## Washington Capitals 2011 Intro "It's Time"



Video de [elocomotive](#) en Youtube

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## Further practice

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Remember that topic 3 is about conditional sentences type 3 and some of the differences between American and British English pronunciation. Here you have some exercises to help you understand these grammar points.



### Ejercicio Resuelto

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- 1) It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled.
- 2) It is possible and but very unlikely that the condition will be fulfilled.
- 3) It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.

**One of the statements above describes conditional sentences type 3. Which one?**

**The correct option is number three.**

- 1) It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled. **CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 1.**
  - 2) It is possible and but very unlikely that the condition will be fulfilled. **CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 2.**
  - 3) **It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TYPE 3.**
-



## Comprueba lo aprendido

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Complete the phrases below by writing the correct number in each space.

1	If you had studied harder	<input type="checkbox"/>	you wouldn't have had an accident
2	The children wouldn't have got wet	<input type="checkbox"/>	if he had arrived at the airport on time
3	If you hadn't driven so fast	<input type="checkbox"/>	if they had played better against Lyon
4	Real Madrid would have qualified	<input type="checkbox"/>	if they hadn't played with water
5	Paco would have caught the flight	<input type="checkbox"/>	if you'd asked.
6	I'd have helped you	1	you would have passed the exam

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## Ejercicio Resuelto

1) Manchester United \_\_\_\_\_ ( be) League champions if they \_\_\_\_\_ ( win) their last game.



Imagen de [pixeljunkie](#). Licencia [CC](#)

2) If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ ( be) nicer yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ ( play) football in the park.

3) My friends \_\_\_\_\_ ( see) Madonna if they \_\_\_\_\_ ( wait) for another 10 minutes.

4) If he \_\_\_\_\_ ( ask) me, I \_\_\_\_\_ ( explain) it to him straightaway. But he didn't ask me!

5) The students \_\_\_\_\_ ( arrive) on time if they \_\_\_\_\_ ( take) the bus to school.

**Fill in the gaps with the verbs given to complete these conditional sentences.**

1) Manchester United **would have been** League champions if they **had won** their last game.

2) If the weather **had been** nicer, we **would have played** football in the park.

- 3) My friends **would have seen** Madonna if they **had waited** for another 10 minutes.
- 4) If he **had asked** me I **would have explained** it to him straightaway.
- 5) The students **would have arrived** on time if they **had taken** the bus to school.



## Ejercicio Resuelto

- 1) If you \_\_\_\_\_ ( check) it carefully, it \_\_\_\_\_ (not break down) .
- 2) We \_\_\_\_\_ (not get lost) in the city if you \_\_\_\_\_ ( take) my opinions into account.
- 3) If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) so hard, the children \_\_\_\_\_ ( play) outdoors.
- 4) If Paco \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so tired, he \_\_\_\_\_ ( go) for a walk in the city.
- 5) Your sister \_\_\_\_\_ ( come) with us if she \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) her homework so late.

Fill in the gaps with the verbs given to complete these negative conditional sentences.

- 1) If you **had checked** the car carefully, it **wouldn't have broken down** suddenly.
- 2) We **wouldn't have got lost** in the city if you **had taken** my considerations into account.

- 3) If it **hadn't rained** so hard, the children **would have played** outdoors.
- 4) If Paco **hadn't been** so tired, he **would have gone** for a walk in the city.
- 5) Your sister **would have come** with us if she **hadn't finished** her homework so late.



## Ejercicio Resuelto

- 1) The letter **r** is always pronounced in American English.
- 2) The letter **s** is never pronounced.
- 3) The letter **t** is mostly pronounced like **d** in American English when it is between two vowels.
- 4) You have to speak quickly to sound American.
- 5) The letter **o** is sometimes pronounced **/æ/** in American English.

Say which of these statements are true about American pronunciation.

Options 1, 3 and 5 are correct.

- 1) The letter **r** is always pronounced in American English. CORRECT
- 2) The letter **s** is never pronounced. NOT CORRECT

3) The letter *t* is mostly pronounced like *d* in American English when it is between two vowels. CORRECT

4) You have to speak quickly to sound American. NOT CORRECT

5) The letter *o* is sometimes pronounced /æ/ in American English. CORRECT

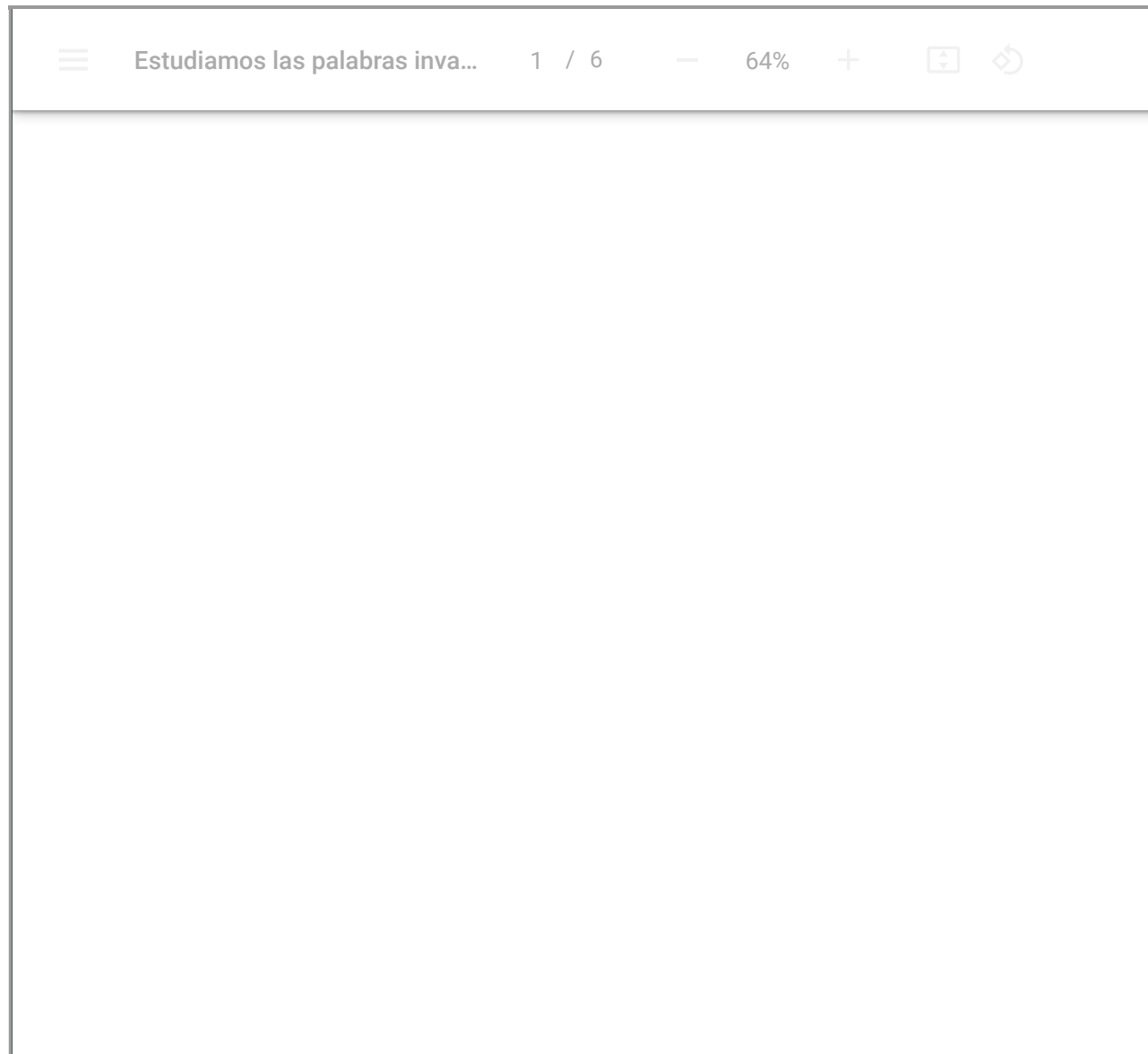
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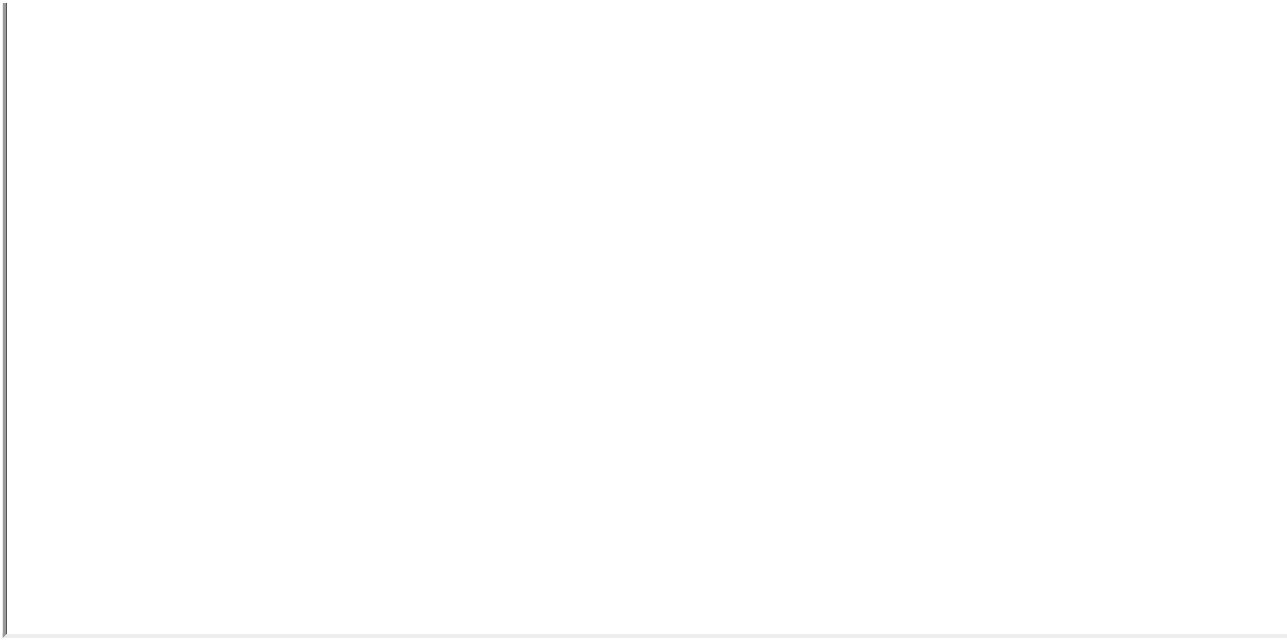


# Resumen

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