

UNIT 13 – Forecasting disasters

- Reading – Read and summarize the article on page 65. Discuss whether you agree or disagree with proposed suggestions for dealing with financial disasters.

Key vocabulary:

Go bust

Stock price

Earnings shortfalls

Layoffs

In sync

Cross – section

Discontinuities

Resilient

Prods

Retrenchments

Source Guy Brook-Hart, *Business Benchmark, Student's Book*
Ian Wood, *PASS Cambridge BEC Higher Workbook*

Grammar workshop - Conditionals

Conditional clause is introduced by:

if, as long as, unless (if not)

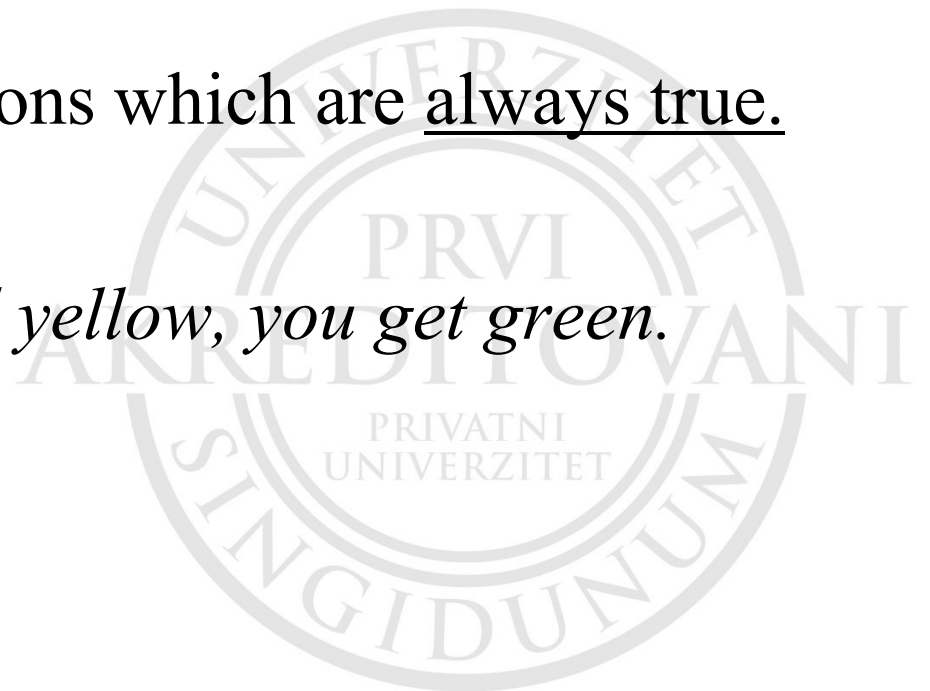


1. ZERO CONDITIONAL

if + Present Simple / Present Simple

We use it to talk about situations which are always true.

Example: If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.



2. THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

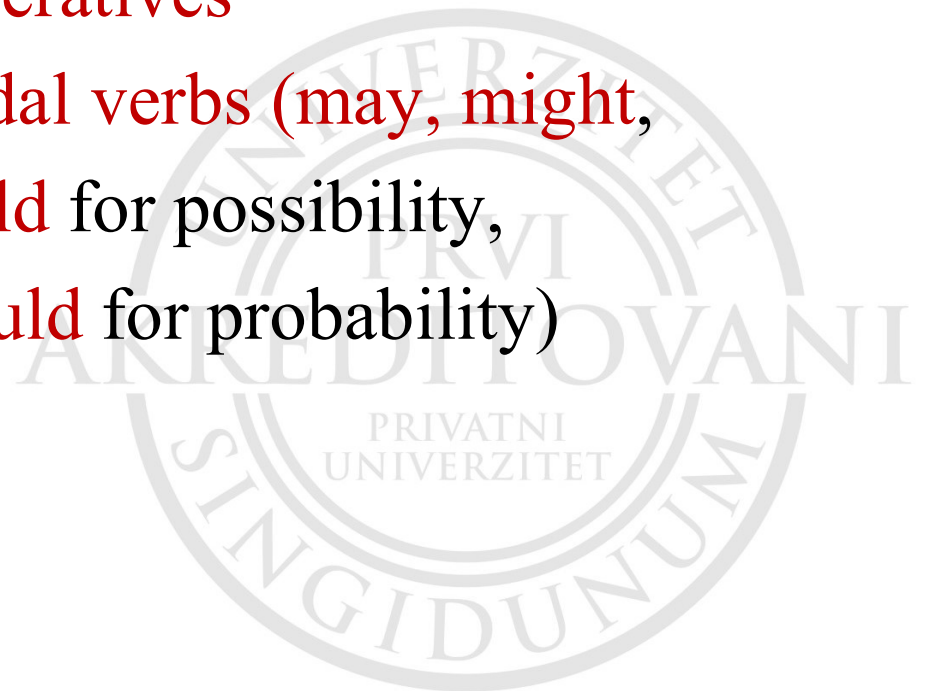
if + Present Simple / will + bare infinitive

/ imperatives

/ modal verbs (may, might,

could for possibility,

should for probability)

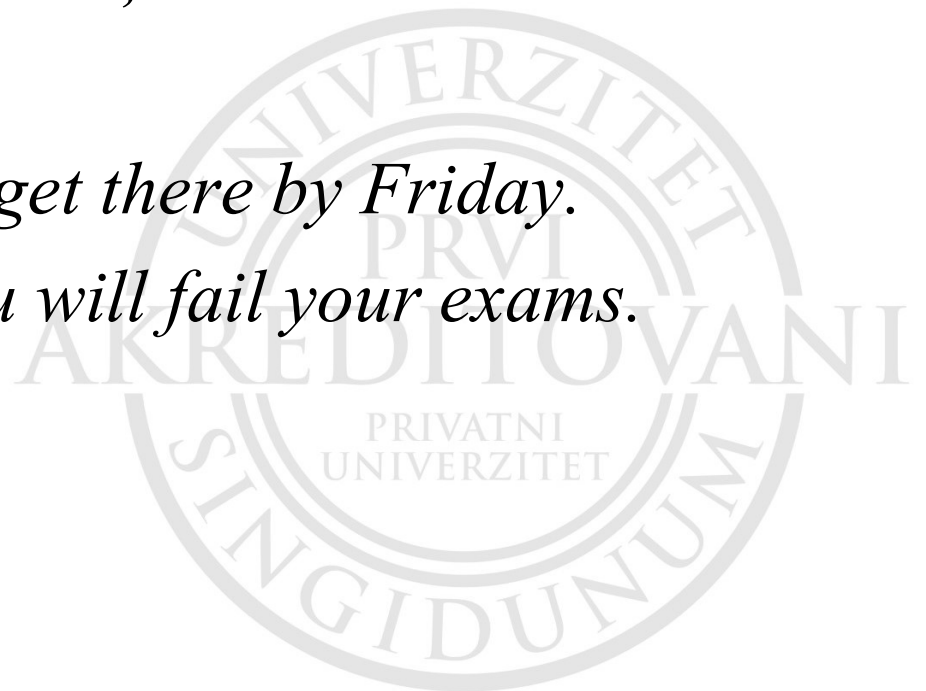


We use it to talk about possible situations and their likely results in the future.

Example: If I pass my driving test, I will take you out for a meal.

If you post it today, it should get there by Friday.

Unless you start studying, you will fail your exams.



3. THE SECOND CONDITIONAL

if + Past Simple / would, could, might + bare inf.

We use it to talk about imaginary, unlikely or impossible situations in the present or future.

Example: If I knew the answer, I would tell you.

If I were you, I would tell him the truth.

4. THE THIRD CONDITIONAL

If + Past Perfect / would, might, could have
+ past participle

We use it to talk about imaginary situations in the past.

Example: If he hadn't taken a map, he would have got lost. (He took a map, so he didn't get lost.)

5. MIXED CONDITIONAL

If + Past Perfect / would, might, could + bare infinitive

We use it to talk about an imaginary past event and a possible or probable present result.

*Example: If you had listened to my advice, you
might/would not be in this situation now.*

Alternative words for **if** are: **as long as**, **provided** (that), **providing** (that) and **on condition** (that).

Example: We'll take the boat out provided the sea isn't too rough.

Comma

If they gave me a pay rise, I'll buy a new car.

I'll buy a new car if they gave me a pay rise.

