

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Inversion

- We use inversion in formal language, mostly in writing, to emphasise the rhetorical effect of the sentence.
- We can use inversion in sentences with the auxiliary verbs *were* and *had*. The verb *were* is also used with the first and third person singular:
*If it **were** my photograph, I wouldn't let anyone publish it. →*
***Were** it my photograph, I would not let anyone publish it.*
*If I **had considered** all the aspects more carefully, I would probably have made the right decision. →*
***Had** I considered all the aspects more carefully, I would probably have made the right decision.*
- We can also use inversion with *should* if we want to say that the condition is rather improbable. Note that *should* in these types of sentences doesn't imply obligation:
*If you **are dissatisfied** with the product, you are entitled to a refund. (the least formal) →*
*If you **should be** dissatisfied with the product, you are entitled to a refund. (more formal) →*
***Should** you **be** dissatisfied with the product, you are entitled to a refund. (the most formal)*
- When using inversion, we do not use contractions with negatives in the dependent clauses:
*If I **hadn't told** the police the truth, an innocent person would have been arrested. →*
***Had** I **not told** the police the truth, an innocent person would have been arrested.*

Choose the correct options.

- 1 I won't help you *if / unless* you stop misleading me.
- 2 I'll lend you the book *providing / supposing* you give it back to me on Friday.
- 3 You would never have met her *unless / if* you hadn't come with us that night.
- 4 *Providing / Supposing* I refuse to doctor the picture, what would you do?
- 5 *Imagine / Provided* you won the lottery, what would you buy?
- 6 *Had I not / Hadn't I* distorted the truth, there would have been even more trouble.
- 7 *Should / If* you be unhappy with the portrait, you can always get a photo taken.

6.5 Mixed conditionals

We can mix Second and Third Conditional forms, creating mixed conditional sentences Type I or Type II.

Mixed conditionals Type I: *if + Past Simple, would/wouldn't have + past participle*

We use Type I mixed conditionals to speculate about permanent states or situations which had a result in the past:
*If Sergio **didn't speak** English with an Italian accent, he **wouldn't have been recognised** and arrested last month. (But because he speaks with an accent, he was arrested.)*
*If I **was taller**, I **would have got** the main role in the school play. (But I didn't get the role because I'm not taller.)*

Mixed conditionals Type II: *if + Past Perfect, would/wouldn't + infinitive*

We use Type II mixed conditionals to speculate about past events which didn't happen, and this has certain effects or consequences in the present:

*If she **hadn't split up** with Harold two years ago, Gina **wouldn't be** so unhappy now. (But she did and now she is unhappy.)*

*He **would be** a free man now if the police **had stopped** looking for him then. (But the police didn't stop looking and he isn't free.)*

As with all types of conditionals, we can use *could*, *might* or *should* instead of *would* in mixed conditional sentences.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If she _____ (not have) plastic surgery, she _____ (not look) so good now.
- 2 Jared _____ (be) a much better actor today if he _____ (take) lessons when he was younger.
- 3 I hope she appreciated your help. I _____ (not help) her if I _____ (be) you.
- 4 If you _____ (not eat) so much, you _____ (feel) sick now.
- 5 She _____ (be) angry with you now if you _____ (tell) the truth this morning.
- 6 If Gina _____ (be) a better liar, they _____ (might/believe) the story she told them.

7.2 Advanced passive forms

Passive forms with modal structures

We can use the Passive:

- with modal verbs in the present (modal verb + *be* + past participle):
*The project **must be completed** by tomorrow.*
*Mobile phones **may be used** as directed by the staff.*
- with modal verbs in the past (modal verb + *have been* + past participle):
*The competition **should have been cancelled** after the accident.*
*The server **couldn't have been repaired** properly yesterday.*
*Her Facebook profile **must have been removed** because I can't find it.*

Passive forms with verbs that take two objects

Some verbs, e.g. *ask*, *bring*, *buy*, *give*, *hand*, *offer*, *pay*, *promise*, *sell*, *send*, *show*, *teach*, *tell*, etc. can take a direct and an indirect object:

*The general manager promised **John** (direct object) **a pay rise**. (indirect object)*

*The pupils gave **the teacher** (direct object) **a bunch of flowers**. (indirect object)*