

# Test • Unit 24

## Real Conditionals: Present and Future Media in the United States

### Part I

**A** Write *C* (correct) or *I* (incorrect) for each sentence.

- C 1. My parents listen to the radio when they want to hear the news.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. If a news blog will be good, people read it.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I watch the news on TV when I have time.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A lot of people will be angry if Sibrelten will win in tomorrow's election.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 5. If you don't register, you won't be able to vote.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 6. If she doesn't listen to the news, how she could know about the earthquake?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 7. If they hear anything about the election, they will tell us.

**B** Circle the correct word or phrase.

1. If the debate is on TV tonight, we watch / will watch it.  
 2. If a story is big, it make / makes the front page.  
 3. When the president gives / will give a speech, many TV channels broadcast it.  
 4. Unless you follow the news, you will / won't know what's going on.  
 5. If he gets elected next year, I am / will be disappointed.  
 6. If you like world news, maybe you should / must get a newspaper subscription.  
 7. If there is an emergency announcement tomorrow, we won't have / have the party.

### Part II

#### 1. Present Real Conditionals

Complete the present real conditional sentences. Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. When John gets up (get up), he reads (read) the news online.  
 2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time, I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the newspaper before work.  
 3. When Tara \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on the train, she always \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to podcasts.  
 4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to buy the newspaper, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the news on TV.  
 5. Publishers \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) more magazines if they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good cover story.  
 6. Barbara \_\_\_\_\_ (order) the newspaper whenever they \_\_\_\_\_ (run) a special.  
 7. When the Internet \_\_\_\_\_ (go) down, how \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the news?

## 2. Future Real Conditionals

Complete the future real conditional sentences. Use the verbs in parentheses.

1. If everyone gets (get) the news online, fewer people will buy (buy) newspapers.
2. The company \_\_\_\_\_ (not print) the newspaper next year unless there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a strong demand for it.
3. If media companies \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) printing newspapers, they \_\_\_\_\_ (charge) people for online subscriptions.
4. Josh \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) to read the news online, even if it \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) money.
5. If this story \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) on the evening news, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) surprised.
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) the debate, how \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) who to vote for?
7. If Meredith \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a blog about her trip next year, I \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) it.

## 3. Real Conditionals with Modals, Modal-like Expressions, and Imperatives

Circle the correct word or phrase. Use the meaning in parentheses.

1. If you want to learn about the candidates, you must / should read the paper. (advice)
2. If the newspaper budget is decreased, we could / will have to let people go. (necessity)
3. If you are planning to be out of town on Election Day, you should / can vote with an absentee ballot. (permission)
4. If he voted for Jackson, he can / must be happy about the election results. (certainty)
5. If you don't bring your identification card with you to the polls, you can't / shouldn't vote. (prohibition)
6. If the media doesn't cover a story, it shouldn't / must not be big news. (certainty)
7. If he becomes president, he could / must make a big difference. (possibility)

## Part III

**A** Use the words to complete the present and future real conditionals. Use the information in bold to help you.

1. **if clause:** congress / vote to cut public radio funding next year  
**main clause:** I / be disappointed  
If Congress votes to cut public radio funding next year, I will be disappointed.
2. **if clause:** the station / need more money  
**main clause:** they / usually / have a fundraising event  
If \_\_\_\_\_.

3. **if clause:** the station / have a fundraising event this fall

**main clause:** people / donate money

\_\_\_\_\_ if \_\_\_\_\_.

4. **if clause:** people / donate money

**main clause:** they / not have to cut back their programming / next year

If \_\_\_\_\_.

5. **if clause:** they / not raise money

**main clause:** they / not have a lot of programs

If \_\_\_\_\_.

6. **if clause:** I / want to hear the news

**main clause:** I / always / listen to public radio

If \_\_\_\_\_.

7. **if clause:** they / have more advertising in the future

**main clause:** I / listen to public radio

\_\_\_\_\_ even if \_\_\_\_\_.

**B** Check () the correct modal with the indicated meaning. Then complete the sentences with the verb in parentheses.

1. Suggestion:  have to       should

If you want to know what she believes, you should ask (ask) her.

2. Certainty:  must       can

If she follows that blog, she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) conservative political ideas.

3. Prohibition:  can't       should

If she continues to upset my family with her political opinions, she \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) again.

4. Possibility:  have to       could

If you talk to her about politics, you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to an understanding.

5. Necessity:  could       have to

That blog is private. If you want to follow it, you \_\_\_\_\_ (sign up) for it.

