



1 Correct the mistakes.

a. Had you listened to Marcus if he had told you the truth?

would you have listened to marcos if he had told you the truth?

b. If only I would have worked harder at school, I could have been a doctor.

if only I had worked harder at school, I could have been a doctor

c. If she'd known he was so arrogant, she would have gone on a date with him - she hates arrogant people.

if shed known he was so arrogant, she wouldnt have gone on a date with him - she hates arrogant people

d. George had got a Playstation for Christmas if he had behaved better.

George would have got a playstation for christmas if he had behaved better

e. Joel might move to the United States if he hadn't had problems getting a visa.

Joel might have moved to the United states if he hasn't been in a relationship

2 Unscramble the following words to create the following sentence

You that work have got would too Young if be you hadn't

you would hadnt got that work if you be too young



Underline the mistakes in the second conditional sentences and write the correct words on the right. See the example.

What would you do if you would see a big hairy spider in your bed? saw

If I spilled orange juice on my English homework, I will be upset. would

Did you explore a desert island if you were alone on it? would

What did you do if I forgot your birthday? would

Would Adam come to the party if we would send him an invitation? sent

If I lived not far from you, we can walk to school together. could

THIRD CONDITIONAL

We make the third conditional by using the past perfect after 'if' and then 'would have' and the past participle in the second part of the sentence:

if + past perfect, ...would + have + past participle

If clause	Main clause
If + Past Perfect tense	would/could/might + have + past participle
If I had won the lottery,	I would have traveled around the world.

talks about the past. It's used to describe a situation that didn't happen, and to imagine the result of this situation. If she **had studied**, she **would have passed** the exam (but, really we know she didn't study and so she didn't pass)

I **hadn't eaten** so much, I **wouldn't have felt** sick (but I did eat a lot, and so I did feel sick).

We **had taken** a taxi, we **wouldn't have missed** the plane

She **wouldn't have been** tired if she **had gone** to bed earlier

He **would have become** a teacher if she **had gone** to university

If they had left earlier, they would have arrived on time.

Si ellos hubiesen salido más temprano, habrían llegado a tiempo.

If we had studied harder, we might have passed the test.

Si hubiésemos estudiado más duro, podríamos haber aprobado la prueba.

If you had gone to Brazil, you would have had lots of fun.

Si tu hubieses ido a Brasil, habrías tenido mucha diversión.

If I hadn't been so busy, I could have helped you.

Si no hubiese estado tan ocupado, te podría haber ayudado.



1 Complete the sentences below by making Second Conditional statements. Use your imagination!

- a. If I had longer summer holidays, I would travel more
- b. If John did more exercise, he would be in better shape
- c. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, she would teach it
- d. If I won a million dollars, I would travel all over the world
- e. If you eat better, you could live for 150 years.
- f. If I had more experience, I might look for a new job.
- g. If you could fly, people would be very surprised.
- h. If I fell, he would laugh.
- i. If aliens landed on Earth, they would dominate us
- j. If animals could talk, they would be funnier
- k. If people lived on the moon, they would build houses there
- l. If aliens landed on Earth, they would dominate us
- m. If I spend all my money, I would have a lot of debts

2 Use the words below to complete the second conditional sentences.

- a. If I were the Browns, I would let the dog sit at the table
(the Browns / I / let / the dog / sit / at the table)
- b. If it was / were was sunny, John wouldn't stay at home
(sunny / John / stay / at home)
- c. Sarah would buy that dress if she was thinner
(that dress / if / she / be / thinner)
- d. Kate could would go to the cinema if Sam invited her
(go / to the cinema / if / Sam / invite / her)

2 Put the verb into the correct first conditional form:

- a. If I go (go) out tonight, I 'll go (go) to the cinema.
- b. If you get (get) back late, I 'll be (be) angry.
- c. If we don't see (not / see) each other tomorrow, we 'll see (see) each other next week.
- d. If he come (come), I 'll be (be) surprised.
- e. If we wait (wait) here, we 'll be (be) late.
- f. If we go (go) on holiday this summer, we 'll go (go) to Spain.
- g. If the weather doesn't improve (not / improve), we won't have (not / have) a picnic.
- h. If I don't go (not / go) to bed early, I 'll be (be) tired tomorrow.
- i. If we eat (eat) all this cake, we 'll feel (feel) sick.
- j. If you don't want (not / want) to go out, I 'll cook (cook) dinner at home.
- k. I 'll come (come) early if you 'll want (want).
- l. They 'll go (go) to the party if they are (be) invited.
- m. She 'll stay (stay) in London if she gets (get) a job.
- n. He won't get (not / get) a better job if he doesn't pass (not / pass) that exam.
- o. I 'll buy (buy) a new dress if I don't have (have) enough money.
- p. She 'll cook (cook) dinner if you go (go) to the supermarket.
- q. They 'll go (go) on holiday if they have (have) time.

ZERO conditional

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.
If you heat ice it melts.

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

USES: Facts which are generally true or scientific facts
The condition always has the same result

FIRST conditional

If it rains, we will cancel the trip.
If you study, you will pass the exam.

PRESENT SIMPLE + WILL / WONT + VERB

USES: A possible situation in the future
Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)

First Conditional

The first conditional has the present simple after 'if', then the future simple in the other clause:
... if + present simple, ... will + Infinitive

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

- If it rains, I won't go to the park.
- If I study today, I'll go to the party tonight.
- If I have enough money, I'll buy some new shoes.
- She'll be late if the train is delayed.
- She'll miss the bus if she doesn't leave soon.
- If I see her, I'll tell her.

First vs. Zero Conditional:

The first conditional describes a particular situation, whereas the zero conditional describes what happens in general.

Example (zero conditional):

If you sit in the sun, you get burned (here I'm talking about every time a person sits in the sun - the burning is a natural consequence of the sitting)

(first conditional): if you sit in the sun, you'll get burned (here I'm talking about what will happen one day, another day might be different)



1 Complete the following exercises with the first conditional.

If I go (go) out tonight, I will go (go) to the cinema.

If you get (get) back late, I 'll be (be) angry.

If he comes (come), I 'll be (be) surprised.

If we wait (wait) here, we 'll be (be) late.

If we go (go) on holiday this summer, we 'll go (go) to Spain.

CONDITIONALS

Zero conditional

We can make a **zero conditional** sentence with two present simple verbs (one in the 'if clause' and one in the 'main clause'):

if + present simple,present simple.

This conditional is used when the result will always happen. So, if water reaches 100 degrees, it always boils. It's a fact. I'm talking in general, not about one particular situation. The result of the 'if clause' is always the main clause.

The 'if' in this conditional can usually be replaced by 'when' without changing the meaning.

For example: If water **reaches** 100 degrees, it **boils**. (It is always true, there can't be a different result sometimes). If I **eat** peanuts, I **am** sick. (This is true only for me, maybe, not for everyone, but it's still true that I'm sick every time I eat peanuts).

Here are some more examples:

If people eat too much, they get fat.

If you touch a fire, you get burned.

People die if they don't eat.

You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen.

Snakes bite if they are scared

If babies are hungry, they cry



1 Complete the following exercises with zero conditional.

If I go (wake up) late, I go (be) late for work.

If my husband get (cook), he will be (burn) the food.

If Julie comes (not wear) a hat, she will be (get) sunstroke.

If children don't eat (not/eat) well, they aren't (not/be) healthy.

If you mix (mix) water and electricity, you get (get) a shock.

If people eat (eat) too many sweets, they get (get) fat.

If you smoke (smoke), you get (get) yellow fingers.

If children play (play) outside, they don't get (not/get) overweight.

Pronoun

me object pro

Sentences

can you help me?
she will return with me

Pronoun

it? subject

Sentences

it is raining
it is so pretty

6 Read each sentence. In the blank space after the sentence, write the correct pronoun or pronouns that replace the underlined nouns. If the pronoun is already in the sentence, repeat it on the line.

	Subject	Object
<u>Grandpa</u> wants to see me.	He	
<u>My baseball team</u> wants <u>Charlie</u> to be captain.	We	him
<u>Mrs. Edwards</u> graded <u>the homework</u>	He	it
<u>The audience</u> is excited to hear <u>the musicians</u> play	they	them
<u>You</u> have to listen to <u>your mother</u>		her
<u>The festival</u> is a lot of fun for <u>my friends</u> and me	Us	it
<u>Mr. Garcia</u> told <u>the neighbors</u> to be quieter	He	them
<u>This movie</u> makes <u>my whole family</u> laugh	it	them
<u>Those children</u> are teasing <u>me</u>	They	
Can <u>you</u> please wash <u>the dogs</u> ?		its
<u>Sandy</u> bought a <u>latte</u> from that coffee shop	She	its

ing bido

Pronouns are one of the 9 parts of speech in English grammar. A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. Pronouns are important in English. They are some of the first words we learn: I, you, he, she, it. There are different kinds of pronouns for different situations: subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive pronouns, and reflexive pronouns. Instead of Sara, we can say she. Instead of those guys, we can say them. Instead of the sun, we can say it.

ing bido

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person singular	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
2nd person singular	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
3rd person singular (male)	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3rd person singular (female)	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
3rd person	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
1st person (plural)	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
2nd person (plural)	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
3rd person (plural)	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves



1 Choose three of the pronouns seen in class and write two sentences with each of them

Pronoun: hers ?

Sentences:
 This house is hers.
 Jack of is red.

2 Complete the following exercise taking into account zero conditional structure.

For example:

(not / rain / the flowers / die)

If it doesn't rain, the flowers die.

a. (I / wake up late / I / be late for work)

If I wake up late, I'm late for work

b. (my husband / cook / he / burn the food)

If my husband cooks, he burns the food

c. (Julie / not wear a hat / she / get sunstroke)

If Julie doesn't wear a hat she will be a sunstroke

d. (children / not eat well / they / not be healthy)

If children don't eat they aren't healthy

e. (you / mix water and electricity / you / get a shock)

If you mix water and electricity you get a shock

f. (you / smoke / you / get yellow fingers)

If you smoke, you get yellow fingers

g. (children / play outside / they / not get overweight)

If children play outside they don't get overweight

h. (you / heat ice / it / melt)

If you heat ice, it melts

i. (I / speak to John / he / get annoyed)

If I speak to John, he gets annoyed

j. (I / feel good the next day / I / go to bed early)

If I go to bed early, I feel good the next day