

# PRONOUNS

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, 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.

	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 she

Sentences  
she takes a shower  
she can't speak french

Pronoun

you

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Sentences

your name is so cute  
your turn to ask is over

Pronoun

I

Sentences

I can read books of history  
I don't know why she told me that

2 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	me
<u>My baseball team</u> wants <u>Charlie</u> to be captain.	my baseball team	him
<u>Mrs. Edwards</u> graded <u>the homework</u>	she	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>	you	her
<u>The festival</u> is a lot of fun for <u>my friends and me</u>	it	us
<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	me
Can <u>you</u> please wash <u>the dogs</u> ?	you	them
<u>Sandy</u> bought <u>a latte</u> from that coffee shop	she	it

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.



# CONDITIONALS

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Inglés

## 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 wake up (wake up) late, I am (be) late for work.
- If my husband cooks (cook), he burns (burn) the food.
- If Julie doesn't eat (not wear) a hat, she gets (get) sunstroke.
- If children don't eat (not/eat) well, they are not (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.

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

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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 am late for work

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

If my husband cook, he burns the food

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

If Julie doesn't wear a hat, she gets sunstroke

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

If children don't eat well, they aren't healthy

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

If you mix water and electricity

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 feel good the next day, I go to bed early



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.

For 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)

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



1 Complete the following exercises with the first conditional.

- a. If I go (go) out tonight, I will go (go) to the cinema.
- b. If you get (get) back late, I will be (be) angry.
- c. If he comes (come), I will be (be) surprised.
- d. If we wait (wait) here, we will be (be) late.
- e. If we go (go) on holiday this summer, we will go (go) to Spain.

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2 Put the verb into the correct first conditional form:

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



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

- a. If I had longer summer holidays, I could travel more
- b. If John did more exercise, he would have better health
- c. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, he would have more chances
- d. If I won a million dollars, I would buy a house
- e. If you ran every day, you could live for 150 years.
- f. If I based, I might look for a new job.
- g. If they went back to the scenery, people would be very surprised.
- h. If she fell down, he would laugh.
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- i. If aliens landed on Earth, people would be scared
- j. If animals could talk, we could communicate between us
- k. If people lived on the moon, people could go to other planets
- l. If aliens landed on Earth, aliens and humans would fight between them
- m. If I spend all my money, I couldn't buying nothing in the future

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

- a. If I were the Browns, I let the dog sit at the table.  
(the Browns / I / let / the dog / sit / at the table)
- b. If it was / were sunny, John stay <sup>at</sup> home.  
(sunny / John / stay / at home)
- c. Sarah would buy that dress if she be thinner.  
(that dress / if / she / be / thinner)
- d. Kate could go to the cinema if Sam invite her.  
(go / to the cinema / if / Sam / invite / her)



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

- a. What would you do if you would see a big hairy spider in your bed? saw
- b. If I spilled orange juice on my English homework, I will be upset. would
- c. Did you explore a desert island if you were alone on it? would
- d. What did you do if I forgot your birthday? would
- e. Would Adam come to the party if we would send him an invitation? would
- f. If I lived not far from you, we can walk to school together. could



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1 Correct the mistakes.

- a. Had you listened to Marcus if he had told you the truth?  
would have you listened to Marcus 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 she'd known he was so arrogant, she wouldn't have gone on a date with him
- 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 could move to the USA if he hadn't had problems getting a visa

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 have got that work too if you hadn't be young



## CREATING NEWS

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Answer the following questions.

Do you prefer to read the news in a newspaper or online?

I prefer read the news online because I can access the news that catches my attention

What was the last news story you read about?

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The last news story I read about the eventual deaths in Nariño, Colombia

Can you name any news presenters?

Jorge Alfredo Vargas, Vanessa de la Torre, Juan Diego Alvirá, Mabel Lara and others

Do you prefer local news or international news?

International news.

2 Match the pictures (1-4) to three or four of these words and complete the table.



1	2	3	4
news presenter	international news	newspaper	online news
local news	news presenter	paper	story
tv show	tv show	writer	online information
interview	reporter	story	website



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3 Complete the sentences with the words in Exercise 2.

The headlines in today's newspapers are all about the football match

- I'd love to be a reporter on TV or for a newspaper and interview important people

- I want to start a website on the internet so I can write about my holidays.

- I often read Teen News on my computer. It's a tv show for teenagers

- I don't usually download online information but this one is interesting. It's an interview with Justin Bieber

- My uncle's a writer. He reads the news on a newspaper.