

**PRONOUNS**

Pedro José Alvarez Galindo

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.

	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



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

Pronoun Subject pronouns

Sentences

I can ~~say~~ study here.

She ~~plays~~ studies with ~~the~~ her teacher.

Pronoun

Object Pronouns

Sentences

- Camila plays videogames with me.
- I go to the cinema with her.

Pronoun

Possessive Pronouns

Sentences

- I'm a friend of his.
- She is a colleague of ours.

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.	Grandpa <sup>(He)</sup>	
<u>My baseball team</u> wants <u>Charlie</u> to be captain.	My baseball team <sup>(It)</sup>	Charlie <sup>(him)</sup>
<u>Mrs. Edwards</u> graded <u>the homework</u>	Mrs. Edwards <sup>(She)</sup>	the homework <sup>(It)</sup>
<u>The audience</u> is excited to hear <u>the musicians</u> play	the audience <sup>(They)</sup>	the musicians <sup>(Them)</sup>
You have to listen to <u>your mother</u>	You	Your mother <sup>(Her)</sup>
<u>The festival</u> is a lot of fun for <u>my friends and me</u>	the festival <sup>(It)</sup>	My friends and me <sup>(Us)</sup>
<u>Mr. Garcia</u> told <u>the neighbors</u> to be quieter	Mr. Garcia <sup>(He)</sup>	the neighbors <sup>(Them)</sup>
<u>This movie</u> makes <u>my whole family</u> laugh	this movie <sup>(It)</sup>	My whole family <sup>(Us)</sup>
<u>Those children</u> are teasing me	those children <sup>(They)</sup>	Me
Can <u>you</u> please wash <u>the dogs</u> ?	You	the dogs <sup>(Them)</sup>
<u>Sandy</u> bought a latte from that coffee shop	Sandy <sup>(She)</sup>	a latte <sup>(It)</sup>

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09/00/0001

**CONDITIONALS**

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**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



**▶** Complete the following exercises with zero conditional.

- If I wake up (wake up) late, I be (be) late for work.
- If my husband cook (cook), he burn (burn) the food.
- If Julie don't wear (not wear) a hat, she get (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.



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.*

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

If I wake up late I be late for work.

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

If my husband cook He burn the food.

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

If Julie don't wear she get 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 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 not get overweight.

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

If you heat ice it melt

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

If I speak to John he get 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.

### 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.

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)



Complete the following exercises with the first conditional.

1. If I go (go) out tonight, I will go (go) to the cinema.
2. If you get (get) back late, I will be (be) angry.
3. If he comes (come), I will be (be) surprised.
4. If we wait (wait) here, we will be (be) late.
5. If we go (go) on holiday this summer, we will go (go) to Spain.

**B** 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 will come (come) early if you want (want).
- l. They will go (go) to the party if they are (be) invited.
- m. She will stay (stay) in London if she get (get) a job.
- n. He will not get (not / get) a better job if he doesn't pass (not / pass) that exam.
- o. I will buy (buy) a new dress if I have (have) enough money.
- p. She will cook (cook) dinner if you go (go) to the supermarket.
- q. They will 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)



SECOND CONDITIONAL Pedro José Álvarez Galindo

CONFESSIONS

Four friends, Alex, Lucy, Sam and Jo were sitting in a coffee bar and **chatting**, when the subject of their own faults came up in conversation.



'I must admit,' said Alex, 'I sometimes use the company's phone for private calls and I often steal office stationery from work when the boss isn't looking. If my boss found out, I'd get fired.'

'Well, I guess my greatest **fault**,' Lucy told the group, 'is that I **gamble** too much. I play online poker and I buy lottery tickets. My parents are really strict, and if they heard about it, I'd be in real **trouble**.'

'I don't **gamble**,' Sam said, 'but I'd say that my **worst** fault is my drinking habit. I drink far too much. If it ever got out, I'd lose my job.'

Joe had been silent during the conversation, so Sam turned and asked him, 'Well, Joe, do you have any faults, then?'

'Oh, yes,' said Joe, 'and mine is worse than any of yours. My greatest fault is that I just can't keep a secret.'

To talk about situations which are IMAGINARY, you can use this form:

**if + past simple in the first clause, followed by would + verb in the second clause.**

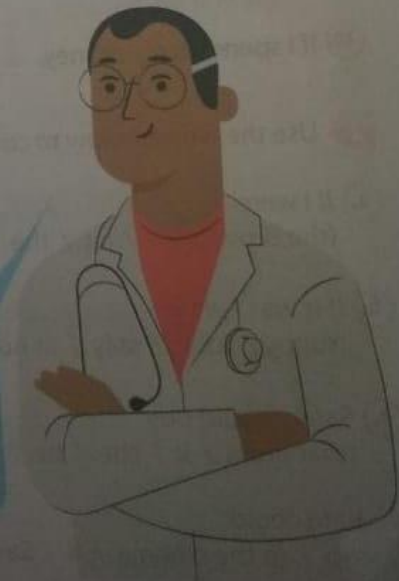
This structure is sometimes called the second conditional form.

*If my parents found out about my gambling, they'd be furious.  
If anyone heard about Sam's drinking habits, he'd lose his job.*

It's also possible to change the order of the clauses, in this way:

*I would buy a new car if I had the money.  
This would be a good restaurant if the staff were more polite.*

**IF I HAD COVID-19 VACCINE, I WOULD  
PRODUCE ENOUGH DOSES  
FOR EVERYBODY**





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

- a. If I had longer summer holidays, I would travel to many more places.
- b. If John did more exercise, He would be stronger and in better shape.
- c. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, She would teach it too.
- d. If I won a million dollars, I would buy a lot of things.
- e. If you take better care of yourself, you could live for 150 years.
- f. If I had more experience in this, I might look for a new job.
- g. If you could run like a car, people would be very surprised.
- h. I fell, he would laugh.
- i. If aliens landed on Earth, they would colonize us.
- j. If animals could talk, they would be smarter.
- k. If people lived on the moon, It would end it.
- l. If aliens landed on Earth, It would kill everyone.
- m. If I spend all my money, I would be in extreme poverty.

Use the words below to complete the second conditional sentences.

- a. If I were the browns, I will 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 would be thinner.  
(that dress / if / she / be / thinner)
- d. Kate could go to the cinema If sam had invited her.  
(go / to the cinema / if / Sam / invite / her)



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? sent

f. 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.

It 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)

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

If 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

She **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.

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1 Correct the mistakes.

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

Would you have 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 - 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.

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



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**RELATIVE PRONOUNS**

The relative pronouns are pronouns that introduce a subordinate clause (relative clause) **which** a main sentence. They serve to give or add information about the person or thing **which** talked about.



The boy **who** has a cap is my brother.



This is the contract **which** has to be signed.

There are different relative pronouns, which introduce both defining and non-defining relative clauses:

Relative pronouns	Use	Examples
Who / that	Personas	The <b>lawyer</b> who/that is handling the case is very good.
Which / that	Cosas	The sweater which/that I'm wearing is handmade.
Whose	Posesiones	That's the woman whose photos are on display at the Dyson Gallery.
Where	Lugares	The theatre where we performed was very old.
When	Tiempo	Do you remember the night when the accident happened?



Choose one of the following relative pronouns who, which or whose

1 I talked to the girl \_\_\_\_\_ car had broken down in front of the shop.

2 Mr. Richards, \_\_\_\_\_ is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.

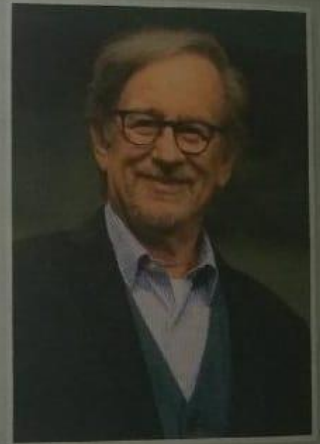


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- e I live in a house in Norwich, \_\_\_\_\_ is in East Anglia.
- d This is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ comes from Spain.
- e That's Peter, the boy \_\_\_\_\_ has just arrived at the airport.
- f Thank you very much for your e-mail, \_\_\_\_\_ was very interesting.
- g The man, \_\_\_\_\_ father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.
- h The children \_\_\_\_\_ shouted in the street are not from our school.
- i The car, \_\_\_\_\_ driver is a young man, is from Ireland.
- j What did you do with the money \_\_\_\_\_ your mother lent you?

2 Underlines the relative pronouns in the following text

Steven Spielberg, who was born in 1946, is one of the most famous film directors in the world. In 1958 he joined the boy scouts, where he won his first prize for a 40minute film about a battle in Africa. Later Spielberg whose father had told him a lot of war stories, would produce several films about World War II. One of his most successful films was "Schindler's List", which won an Oscar (Academy Award) for Best Director. Spielberg's films have won 13 Academy Awards, which makes him one of the most successful people in the film industry. Spielberg, whose films are known all over the world, has four homes in Florida, New York, NYC, and California.



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## CREATING NEWS



Answer the following questions.

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

In the internet, for understand good the news.

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What was the last news story you read about?

About a anime community.

Can you name any news presenters?

Jorge Alfredo Vargas, Claudia Gurizati, María Lucía Ramirez and Juan Diego Alvira.

Do you prefer local news or international news?

Anything, the news are disagree me.

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



1	2	3	4
news presenter	T.V News	News paper	News Website
Microphone	News Presenter	Tittle	Description
Voice	Information	Photos	Links
Meeting	Report	Find Jobs	Articles

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5 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 news presenter on TV or for a newspaper and to interview important people
  - I want to start a news website on the internet so I can write about my holidays.
  - I often read Teen News on my computer. It's a news for teenagers
  - I don't usually download articles, but this one is interesting. It's an interview with Justin Bieber
  - My uncle's a photographer. He reads the news on a newspaper

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