

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, 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	Possesive 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

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

Pronoun I

Sentences
I love animals
I have a big house

Pronoun us

Sentences

This present is for us
we know Paul, but he doesn't know us

Pronoun him

Sentences

He thinks that I am against him
 He likes to play soccer with him

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

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**.



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 wear** (not wear) a hat, she **gets** (get) sunstroke.
- If children **don't eat** (not/eat) well, they **don't are** (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.

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 not wear a hat, she get sunstroke

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

if children not be healthy, they not eat well

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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 get yellow fingers, you smoke

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.

- If I go (go) out tonight, I'll 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.

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 comes (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 you 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 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 wants (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.

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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

CONFESSIONS

Four friends, Alex, Lucy, Sam and Jo were sitting in a coffee bar and **chatting** when the subject of their **worst 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



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.



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

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

Joel might have move to the united states if he hasn't bee in a relationship

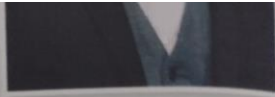
2 Unscramble the following words to create the following sentence

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

you be would too have got walk if you hadn't would that young



people in the film industry. Spielberg is known all over the world, has four homes in Florida, New York, NYC, and California.



CREATING NEWS

Maria Fernanda Gómez Melo



Answer the following questions.

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

I prefer to read the news in a newspaper because I find it easier to concentrate and my eyes get less tired.

What was the last news story you read about?

a new that said that from today they will ask for the covid vaccination card in some places of the city

Can you name any news presenters?

Juan Diego Alvira, Edward Arras (el ojo de la roche),
Marta Lucia fernandez

Do you prefer local news or international news?

I prefer 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	journalist	news paper	online news
interview	communicator	article	blog
conference	informant	editor	Article
conversation	editor	informative	post

Maia Fernanda Góncalo Uelo

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