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	Possesive 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
rd person	It	It	Its	Its	Itself
t person (plural)	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
d person (lural)	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
person (ural)	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

oun   Subject

ces

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Pronoun	Object

Sentences

- We gave them the money
- He brings me well

Pronoun	Possessive

Sentences

My hair is nearly

Is his girlfriend in high school times _____

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 me.	Grandpa	He
1. My baseball team wants Charlie to be captain.	My basketball team	Charlie
Mrs. Edwards graded the homework	Mrs. Edwards	The homework
The audience is excited to hear the musicians play	The audience	The musicians
You have to listen to your mother	You	Your mother /
2. The festival is a lot of fun for my friends and me	The festival	My friends and me
Mr. Garcia told the neighbors to be quieter	Mr Garcia	The neighbors
This movie makes my whole family laugh	This movie	My whole family
Those children are teasing me	Those Children	Me
Can you please wash the dogs?	you	The dogs
Sandy bought a latte from that coffee shop	Sandy	a latte

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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.

a) If I __wake up__ (wake up) late, I __am__ (be) late for work.

b) If my husband __cooks__ (cook), he __burns__ (burn) the food.

c) If Julie __does not wear__ (not wear) a hat, she __gets__ (get) sunstroke.

d) If children __don't eat__ (not/eat) well, they __aren't__ (not/be) healthy.

e) If you __mix__ (mix) water and electricity, you __get__ (get) a shock

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

g) If you __smoke__ (smoke), you __get__ (get) yellow fingers.

h) 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.

Joan Manue P. M.

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

If I Wakeup 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 July does not wear a Hat se gets sunstrohe

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

If children don't heat well, they are not healthy

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

If you mix Water Water electific, 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 mels

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

If I speech to Jhon he gets annoyed

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

I Feel good the next day If I go to bed early

1 I live in a house in Norwich, _____ is in East Anglia.

2 This is the girl _____ comes from Spain.

3 That's Peter, the boy _____ has just arrived at the airport.

4 Thank you very much for your e-mail, _____ was very interesting.

5 The man, _____ father is a professor, forgot his umbrella.

6 The children _____ shouted in the street are not from our school.

7 The car, _____ driver is a young man, is from Ireland.

8 What did you do with the money _____ your mother lent you?

2 Underline 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.
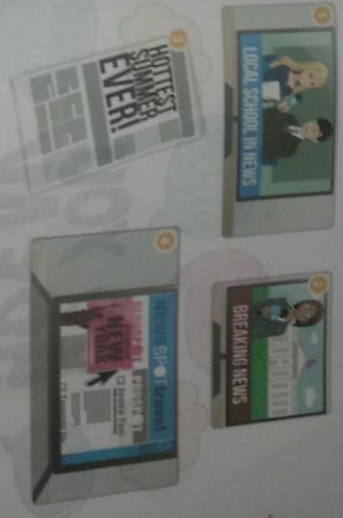
CREATING NEWS

1 Answer the following questions.

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

I don't like a news but if I don't have a option
I use a newspaper

What was the last news story you read about?

About earth esing in Problems

Can you name any news presenters?

William Brosca

Do you prefer local news or international news?

I prefer local news

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

1	2	3	4
news presenter	White house	News Paper	News Packs
local News	news tv	Interrogative	oglie news
School location Reportage		Sparer news	Israel

Vocabulary test

Althought Aunque

household familiar

Basic Base

Coal Carbon

Carried transportado

Bodies Cuerpos

Chain Cadena

Algae Algas

lower Mas bajo

Overly Demasiado

Servings Porciones

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)

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Activity

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 ___won't go___ (go) to Spain.

Correct the mistakes.

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

If he had Would told you the truth, Had you listened to maraus?

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

If I Would have Worked harder at school, I 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.

IF George had been good, he Would have bought a play station.

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

IF Joel hadn't had a visa problem, he Would have moved to the united states.

Unscramble the following words to create the following sentence

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

IF you hadn't have got Work, You Would be that too young.

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 __will not 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 __'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 __won't 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 happen

tional

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 <u>would see</u> a big hairy spider in your bed? saw

b) If I spilled orange juice on my English homework, I <u>will be</u> upset. Would

c) Did you <u>explore</u> a desert island if you <u>were</u> alone on it? Would you explore

d) What did <u>you</u> do if I forgot your birthday? Would

e) Would Adam come to the party if we would <u>send</u> him an invitation? Sent

f) If I lived not far from you, we <u>can</u> 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.

Activity

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 lose weight faster

c. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, she could get a job in china

d. If I won a million dollars, I would not work

e. if yo were a turtle , you could live for 150 years.

f. if i dindn't my boss , I might look for a new job.

g. if i wrote a schedule , people would be very surprised.

h. if you told him a joke , he would laugh.

i. If aliens landed on Earth, the would attack .

j. If animals could talk, we would not cat them

k. If people lived on the moon, we would not cat them

l. If aliens landed on Earth, the would attack

m. If I spend all my money, I would be poor

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
(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 would invite her
(go / to the cinema / if / Sam / invite / her)