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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



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

Pronoun

Possessive

Sentences

If your phone isn't working, you can use mine.
Those shoes are mine.

Pronoun

Object

Sentences

Find out about him.

I spend time with her.

Pronoun

Subject

Sentences

She plays the piano very well.

I like to go to the beach.

- 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.

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

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

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Complete the following exercises with zero conditional.

- If I wake up (wake up) late, I am (be) late for work.
- If my husband cook (cook), he burns (burn) the food.
- If Julie does not wear (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.

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 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 does not wear a hat, she gets sunstroke.

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

If children don't eat well, they are not 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)

I feel good the next day, if 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)

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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 will be (be) angry.
- If he comes (come), I will be (be) surprised.
- If we wait (wait) here, we will be (be) late.
- If we go (go) on holiday this summer, we won't go (go) to Spain.

2 Put the verb into the correct first conditional form:

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- a. If I go (go) out tonight, I will go (go) to the cinema.
- b. If you don't 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.

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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)



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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 lost weight faster.
- c. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, she could get a job.
- d. If I won a million dollars, I would not work.
- e. If you were a turtle, you could live for 150 years.
- f. If I didn'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 eat them.
- k. If people lived on the moon, we would not eat 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)

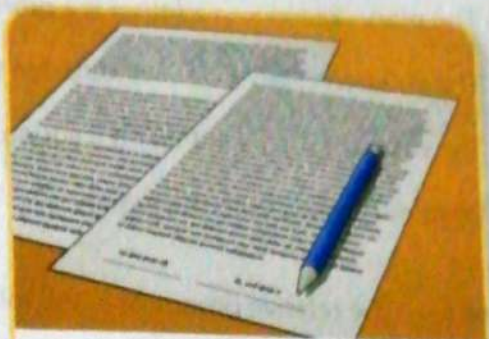
RELATIVE PRONOUNS

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The relative pronouns are pronouns that introduce a subordinate clause (relative clause) within a main sentence. They serve to give or add information about the person or thing being 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 lawyer 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?



Activity

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

a I talked to the girl who car had broken down in front of the shop.

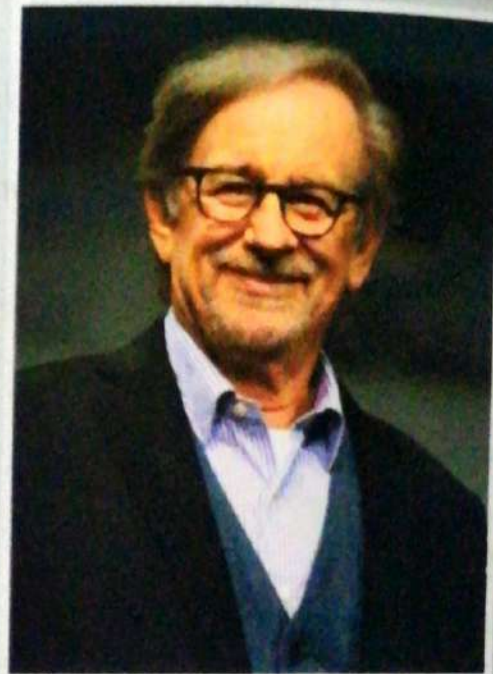
b Mr. Richards, who is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.

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

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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.



Vocabulary Module IV

Instead: En lugar de	Lawyer: Abogado
Quieter: Tranquilo	Scouts: Exploradores
Whole: Entero	Often: A menudo
Clause: Cláusula	Interview: Entrevista
Boils: Hierve	
Wears: Vestir	
Overweight: Exceso de peso	
Course: Curso	
Delayed: Demorado	
Holiday: Fiesta	
Fault: Culpa	
Worse: Peor	
Polite: Educado	
Mistakes: Errores	
Spilled: Derramado	
Far: Lejos	
Felt: Sintió	
Within: Dentro de	