

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

Subject Pronouns

Sentences

You are tall

He is handsome

Pronoun Object pronouns

Sentences

Give it to him
 Can you see her

Pronoun Possessive pronouns

Sentences

That room is mine
 The books are yours

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	them
<u>My baseball team</u> wants <u>Charlie</u> to be captain.	We	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</u> and me	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	us
<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

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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

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1 Complete the following exercises with zero conditional.

- If I wake up (wake up) late, I I'm (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 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.

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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'm late for work.

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

If my husband cooks, 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, 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.

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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.

- 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 he comes (come), I 'll be (be) surprised.
- d. If we wait (wait) here, we 'll be (be) late.
- e. If we go (go) on holiday this summer, we 'll 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 '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 we 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 won't get (not / get) a better job if he doesn't pass (not / pass) that exam.
- o. I 'll buy (buy) a new dress if I 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.

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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SECOND CONDITIONAL

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.'

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

- a. If I had longer summer holidays, I would travel more
- b. If John did more exercise, he would be in better shape
- c. If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, she would teach it
- d. If I won a million dollars, I would travel all over the world
- e. If you eat better, you could live for 150 years.
- f. If I had more experience, I might look for a new job.
- g. If you could fly, people would be very surprised.
- h. If I fell, he would laugh.
- i. If aliens landed on Earth, they would dominate us
- j. If animals could talk, they would be funnier
- k. If people lived on the moon, they would build houses there
- l. If aliens landed on Earth, they would dominate us
- m. If I spend all my money, I would have a lot of debts

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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 was sunny, John wouldn't stay at home
(sunny / John / stay / at home)
- c. Sarah would buy that dress if she was thinner
(that dress / if / she / be / thinner)
- d. Kate could would go to the cinema if Sam invited her.
(go / to the cinema / if / Sam / invite / her)

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P 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 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

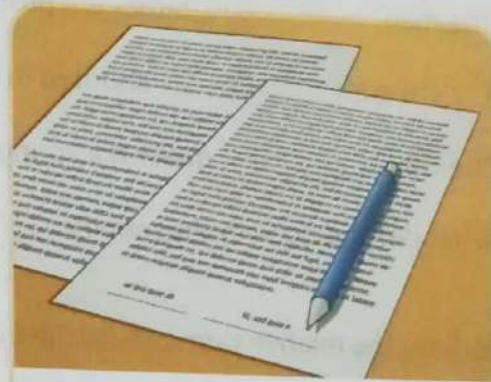
- e. Joel might move to the United States if he hadn't had problems getting a visa.

Joel might have moved to the United States if he hasn't been in a relationship

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?



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

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

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

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



CREATING NEWS



1 Answer the following questions.

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

I prefer to read the news on the online

What was the last news story you read about?

I don't read news in newspapers or online

Can you name any news presenters?

Vicente Velles

Do you prefer local news or international news?

I prefer the 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	news presenter	newspaper	online
TV news	TV news	hottest summer	international
local news	international	local news	in New York
in school	breaking news	newspaper reports heat	Budget

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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 newspaper on the internet so I can write about my holidays.
 - I often read Teen News on my computer. It's a reporter for teenagers
 - I don't usually download interview, but this one is interesting. It's an interview with Justin Bieber
 - My uncle's a reporter. He reads the news on a online

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Tuesday - November - 16 - 2021

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Vocabulary

- Noun - Sustantivo
- Kinds - Tipos
- Instead - En cambio
- Say - Decir
- Blank - En blanco
- Clause - Clausula
- Changing - cambiando
- Peanuts - Miseria
- Maybe - Tal vez
- Might - Podría
- Consequence - Consecuencia
- Sits - Se sienta
- Melts - Derrete
- Chatting - chat
- Gambling - Juego
- Main - Principal
- Headlines - Titulares

marfil