

INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA.

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GUIA No. 2

CONDITIONALS ZERO- FIRST

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The 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**

Zero Conditional Form

Make the zero conditional

1) If I (wake up) late, I (be) late for work.

[.] [.]

2) If my husband (cook) , he (burn) the food.

[.] [.]

3) If Julie (not/wear) a hat, she (get) sunstroke.

[.] [.]

4) If children (not/eat) well, they (not/be) healthy.

[.] [.]

5) If you (mix) water and electricity, you (get) a shock.

[.] [.]

6) If people (eat) too many sweets, they (get) fat.

[.] [.]

7) If you (smoke) , you (get) yellow fingers.

[.] [.]

8) If children (play) outside, they (not/get) overweight.

[.] [.]

9) If you (heat) ice, it (melt).

[.] [.]

10) If I (speak) to John, he (get) annoyed.

[.] [.]

11) I (feel) good the next day if I (go) to bed early.

[.] [.]

12) Lots of people (come) if Jenny (have) a party.

[.] [.]

13) She (buy) expensive clothes if she (go) shopping.

[.] [.]

14) My daughter (pass) her exams if she (work) hard.

[.] [.]

15) David (be) sick if he (drink) milk.

[.] [.]

The 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 Conditional Form

Make the first conditional

- 1) If I (go) out tonight, I (go) to the cinema.
[-] [-]
- 2) If you (get) back late, I (be) angry.
[-] [-]
- 3) If we (not/see) each other tomorrow, we (see) each other next week.
[-] [-]
- 4) If he (come) , I (be) surprised.
[-] [-]
- 5) If we (wait) here, we (be) late.
[-] [-]
- 6) If we (go) on holiday this summer, we (go) to Spain.
[-] [-]
- 7) If the weather (not/improve) , we (not/have) a picnic.
[-] [-]
- 8) If I (not/go) to bed early, I (be) tired tomorrow.
[-] [-]
- 9) If we (eat) all this cake, we (feel) sick.
[-] [-]
- 10) If you (not/want) to go out, I (cook) dinner at home.
[-] [-]
- 11) I (come) early, if you (want).
[-] [-]
- 12) They (go) to the party if they (be) invited.
[-] [-]
- 13) She (stay) in London if she (get) a job.
[-] [-]
- 14) He (not/get) a better job if he (not/pass) that exam.
[-] [-]
- 15) I (buy) a new dress if I (have) enough money.
[-] [-]