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Ingles

TOPICS:

**ZERO CONDITIONAL, FIRST
CONDITIONAL, VOCABULARY:
WEATHER**

CICLO
PREUNIVERSITARIO
2024-1



LOOK AT THESE EXAMPLES

If you light
the candle, it
melts.



If you tell the
truth, it sets
you free.



ZERO CONDITIONAL

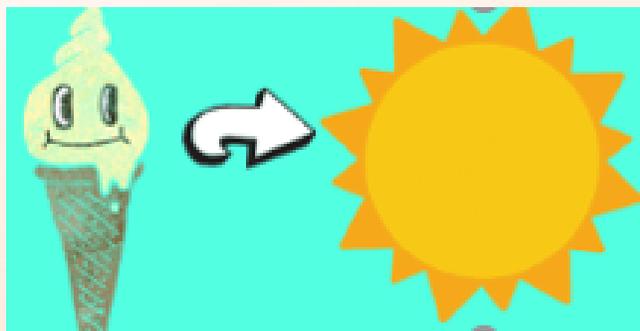


👉 Use

It is used to make statements about the real world, and often refers to **general truths, such as scientific facts**. In these sentences, the time is now or always, and **the situation is real and possible**.

IF CLAUSE

If ice cream **gets** warm,



RESULT CLAUSE

it **melts**



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Also we use the Zero conditional to talk about...



Things which
always
happened
under certain
condition.

Rules

Scientific
facts and
general
truths.

Routine

IF CLAUSE



**RESULT
CLAUSE**

If you **mix** red and blue,

you **get** purple.



The verbs are in

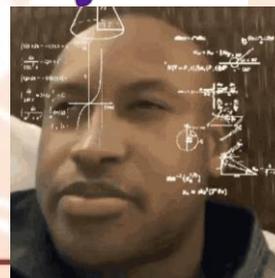
.....

a) Future tense

b) Simple past



**Simple
present**

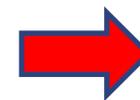


ZERO CONDITIONAL

AFFIRMATIVE

IF + **SUBJ.** + **SIMPLE PRESENT**,

SUBJ. + **SIMPLE PRESENT**



- A) **If it rains**, the grass **gets** wet.
- B) **If public transport is** efficient, **people stop** using their cars.



What happens if we change the order?

- A) **The grass gets** wet **if it rains**.
- B) **People stop** using their cars **if public transport is** efficient.



**RESULT
CLAUSE**



IF CLAUSE

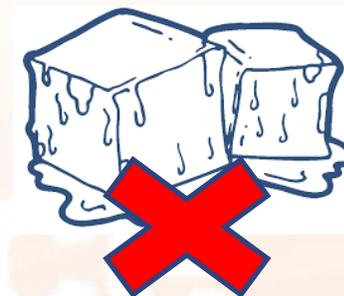


NEGATIVE

IF + **SUBJ.** + **SIMPLE PRESENT,**

SUBJ. + **SIMPLE PRESENT**

- A) **If** a plant **doesn't get** enough sunlight, **it whithers**.
B) **Ice doesn't melt if it isn't** in the sun.



NOTE: If and **when** have the **same meaning** in the zero conditional!

When my husband **has** a cold, **I** usually **catch** it.



QUESTION FORM

Form questions just like you do in the simple present, by reversing the order.

A: What **happens if you don't study** for the test?

B: You get a bad score.

A: What **happens if you eat** too much?

B: You gain weight.

A: What **happens if you apply** to UNI?

B: You become an excellent engineer.



Choose the correct answer.

Complete the sentences.

1. *If it _____ hot I put on a T-shirt.*



is

b) isn't

c) be

2. *If she _____ a lot of homework, she doesn't go out with her friends*

a) don't have

b) doesn't have



has

3. *The food _____ fresh for longer if you put it in the fridge.*

a) don't stay

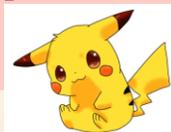
b) doesn't stay



stays

4. *I go to the hospital if I _____ well.*

a) feel



don't feel

c) doesn't feel

5. *If I _____ a toothache, I _____ to see the dentist.*

a) had - goes

b) have - went



have - go

Exercise 1

Inglés

FIRST CONDITIONAL

First conditional is used to talk about **actions/events in the future** which are likely to happen or **have a real possibility of happening.**

SIMPLE PRESENT

Conditionals



WILL/WON'T

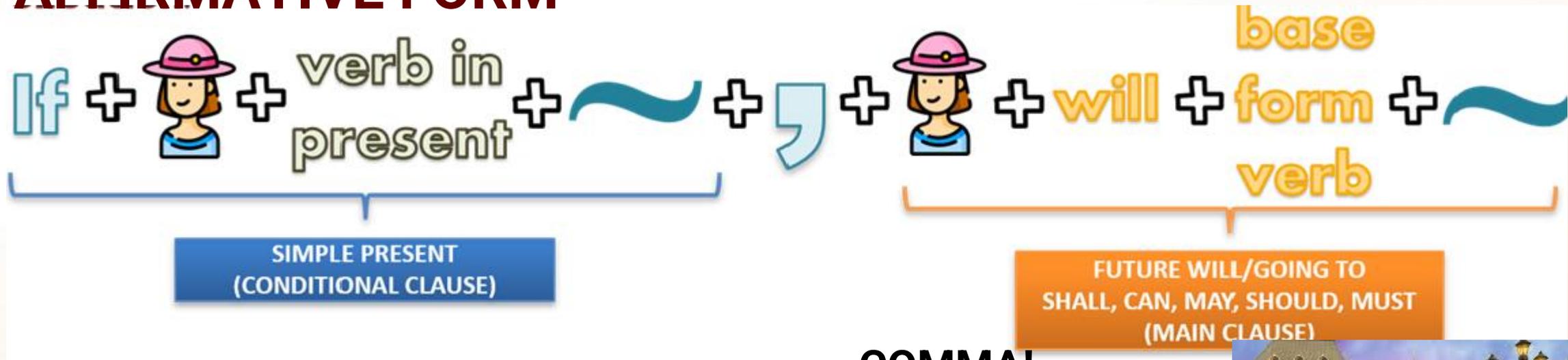
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This structure is common when we're talking about **possible plans, promises, warnings, threats** or for **persuading someone**.

Remember that we use... **IF CLAUSE** + **RESULT CLAUSE**

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

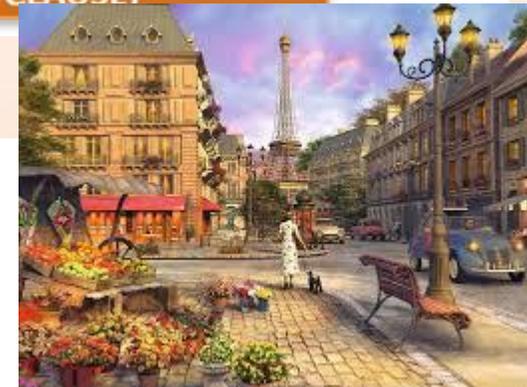


COMMA!

EXAMPLES:

If I go to Paris next month for work, **I'll visit** the Eiffel Tower.

I'll visit the Eiffel Tower **if I go** to Paris next month for work.



NEGATIVE FORM

IF + **SUBJ.** + **SIMPLE PRESENT**,

SUBJ. + **FUTURE (WON'T + V. BASE FORM)**

Examples:

If she doesn't enter to university, **her parents won't be** happy.



The dog won't bite you **if you don't pull** its tail.



We use **DON'T**,
DOESN'T, **AM**
NOT, **IS NOT**, **ARE**
NOT, just like the
simple present

INTERROGATIVE FORM

All you have to do to make a question in the first conditional is...

WILL + SUBJ + V. BASE FORM

IF + SUBJ. + SIMPLE PRESENT ?

Examples:

A: Will you need the car tomorrow **if your friend comes** to pick you up?

B: No, I won't. That won't be necessary.



A: Will we invite Kay to the party **if she is** free tomorrow?

B: Absolutely!



A: Will John go to work **if he feels** sick?

B: I don't think so



MODAL VERBS IN FIRST CONDITIONAL

Normally **WILL** is used in the main clause of first conditional sentences. However **you can also use** the modal verbs **MAY**, **MIGHT** and **COULD** when something is a possible consequence (and not a certain one) in the future.

Examples:

- If you are nice to me, I **may** buy you a gift when I'm in Japan.
- If they train a little harder, they **might** win the match.
- If he doesn't do his work, he **could** get fired.



Choose the correct answer.

1. *If I _____, I _____ the final exam.*

- A) don't study – 'll pass  study – 'll pass C) study – won't pass

2. *Steve, will you do the washing up if I _____ dinner?*



cook

b) cooks

c) cooked

3. *What _____ she _____ if her boyfriend _____ her to marry him?*

- a) will – does – ask
do – ask



will – do – asks

c) will –

4. *If you _____ an excellent system engineer, you _____ dominate many programming languages. My advice is that you _____ handle some popular languages in computer science, for example, Java.*



become / will / should

b) 'll become / 'll / must

b) became / would / have to

c) become / will / can

c) became / will / ought to

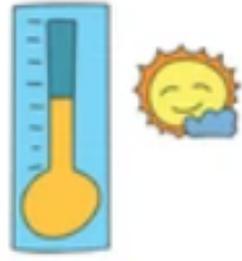
Exercise 2

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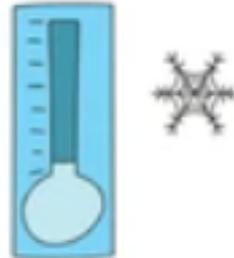
VOCABULARY: THE WEATHER



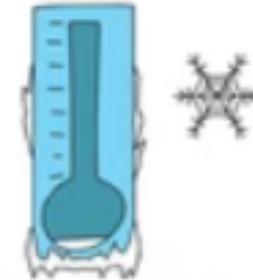
HOT



WARM



COLD



FREEZING

TEMPERATURE

Today, it's cold...

HOW'S THE WEATHER TODAY?



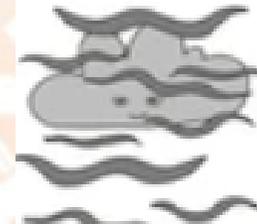
SUNNY



CLOUDY



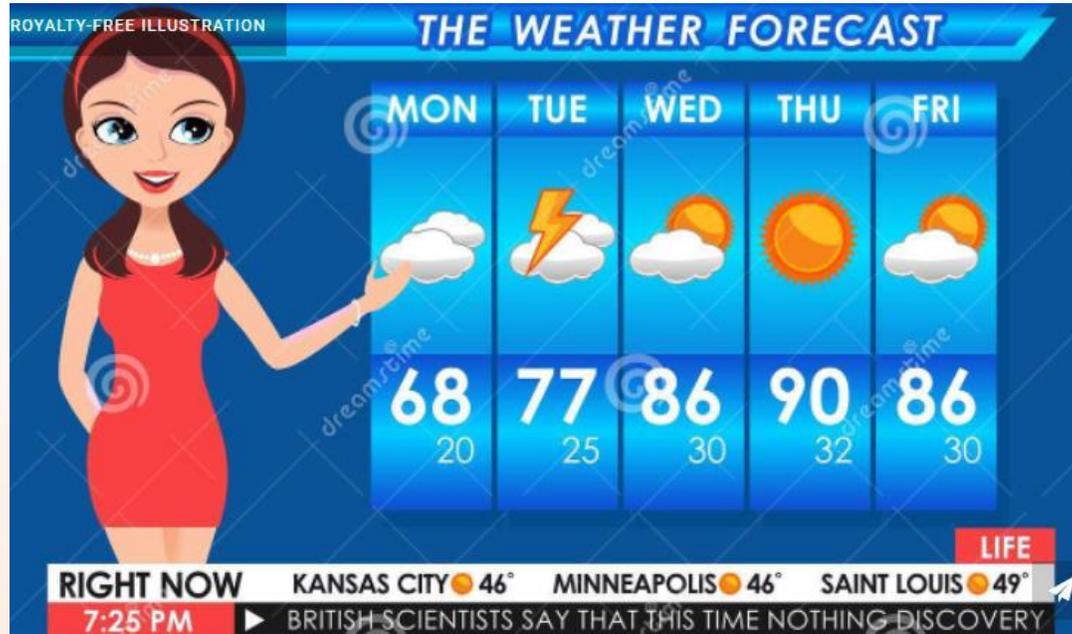
**PARTLY
CLOUDY**



FOGGY



WINDY



Clear sky



Inglés

