

**Use of English: ZERO and FIRST Conditional**

My name is \_\_\_\_\_, I'm in \_\_\_\_\_ and today is \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson objective: Recognise and use Zero and First Conditional to express real possibilities through cause and effect relationship, by completing, joining and creating sentences correctly.

Instructions:

- Read the instructions carefully.
- For any questions, ask the teacher.

**Zero conditional**

We use conditional sentences to talk about the result of a possible situation.

| Possible situation ('condition') | Result             |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| If I'm tired,                    | I go to bed early. |

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are always true – for example, habits or scientific facts.

*If you **heat** chocolate, it **melts**.**If my dad **wakes up** early, he **goes** for a run.*

To form the zero conditional, we use the present tense in the if clause and in the main clause.

| If + present simple       | present simple             |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| If it rains,              | we <b>don't do</b> PE.     |
| If I <b>have</b> an exam, | I <b>revise</b> very hard. |

We can put the if clause at the start or end of the sentence. When the if clause comes first, we put a comma between the two clauses.

*If he's on holiday, he gets up late.**He gets up late if he's on holiday.***Activity 1: Look at the rules from a radio quiz show. Match the beginnings 1 -6 to the endings a-f.**

- |                                                           |                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 If you give a correct answer, ... <u>c</u>              | a you lose one point.                                                                 |
| 2 If you give a wrong answer, ... <u>—</u>                | b you get two extra points.                                                           |
| 3 If you don't answer in ten seconds, ... <u>—</u>        | c <del>you get two points.</del>                                                      |
| 4 If the next player answers correctly, ... <u>—</u>      | d he or she gets one point.                                                           |
| 5 If you answer five questions correctly, ... <u>—</u>    | e there is one more question, and the first person to answer correctly is the winner. |
| 6 If two players finish with the same score, ... <u>—</u> | f you get no points and the next player tries to answer.                              |

**Activity 2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

- If the weather is nice, we usually have dinner outside. (have)
- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ sick if I eat too much chocolate. (feel)
- 2 If Henry doesn't know a word, he \_\_\_\_\_ it up in a dictionary. (look)
- 3 If you turn on a light bulb, it \_\_\_\_\_ hot. (get)
- 4 Teachers \_\_\_\_\_ away your phone if you use it in a lesson. (take)
- 5 If students \_\_\_\_\_ school uniform, the headteacher sends them home. (not wear)
- 6 If it \_\_\_\_\_ enough, plants don't grow. (not rain)
- 7 If Helen \_\_\_\_\_ her pen, I lend her mine. (have not got)

## First conditional

We use the **first conditional** to talk about a possible future situation and its result.

*If it's sunny tomorrow, **we'll go** for a picnic.*

*If Max wants to come, I'll **buy** another ticket.*

We use the present tense in the **if** clause but a future tense in the main clause.

| Future condition                      | Result                                    |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| If + present simple                   | will                                      |
| If I'm tired tonight,                 | I'll go to bed early.                     |
| If you <b>don't do</b> your homework, | your teacher <b>will be</b> very annoyed. |

We do not use **will** in the **if** clause.

*If ~~I will be~~ tired tonight, I'll go to bed early.*

*If I'm tired tonight, I'll go to bed early.*

Remember, we can put the **if** clause second. Use a comma when the **if** clause comes first.

*We'll miss the train if you're late.*

*If you're late, we'll miss the train.*

## Activity 3: Circle the correct option

- If she invites / will invite me, I'll go.
- 1 If Tony passes his test, he **buys** / he'll buy a car.
  - 2 She'll earn a lot of money if she **wins** / she'll win the competition.
  - 3 If you go to the shops tomorrow, I **meet** / I'll meet you there.
  - 4 If he **doesn't** / won't understand, I'll explain it.
  - 5 We'll miss / We miss the film if the train is late.
  - 6 If you **don't** / won't listen, you won't learn.
  - 7 If you cook dinner, I / I'll do the washing-up.
  - 8 They won't pass their exams if they **don't** / won't work harder.

## Activity 4: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If you sell your bike, you'll get a lot of money.  
(sell, get)
- 1 If they \_\_\_\_\_ late, we \_\_\_\_\_ the film. (arrive, miss)
  - 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ angry if Emily \_\_\_\_\_ for me. (be, not wait)
  - 3 If you \_\_\_\_\_ down, we \_\_\_\_\_. (not slow, crash)
  - 4 Ted \_\_\_\_\_ silly if he \_\_\_\_\_ that hat. (look, wear)
  - 5 If Jack \_\_\_\_\_ the book, I \_\_\_\_\_ it to him.  
(need, lend)
  - 6 If you \_\_\_\_\_ that watch, we \_\_\_\_\_ you a new one. (lose, not buy)
  - 7 Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ the race if she \_\_\_\_\_ harder.  
(not win, not train)
  - 8 They \_\_\_\_\_ you if you \_\_\_\_\_ to them like that.  
(not help, talk)