

HOW TO USE FIRST
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES
AND TO TALK ABOUT
POSSIBLE FUTURE
SITUATIONS?

Lesson plan:

- Grammar: if+present, will+infinitive (first conditional)
- Vocabulary: confusing verbs
- Pronunciation: linking

FIRST CONDITIONAL

If I **study**, I **will pass** my exams.

PRESENT SIMPLE

FUTURE SIMPLE

I **will pass** my exams if I **study**.

We use it to talk about possible situations and their consequences in the future.

If + **PRESENT** + **SiMPLe**
SiMPLe + **FuTuRe**

If you **study** hard, you **will** pass your exams.

If she **comes** to my party, I **will** be very happy.

- **1. Put the verbs in the brackets into the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite Tense.**
- If Peter _____ (come) to my place, we _____ (go) to play in the yard.
- If Peter _____ (not come) to my place, I _____ (watch) TV.
- If Frank's parents _____ (have) their holidays in summer, they _____ (go) to the seaside.
- If they _____ (have) their holidays in winter, they _____ (stay) at home.
- If the fog _____ (thicken), Harold _____ (put up) the tent for the night.
- When I _____ (finish) my work, I _____ (go) to the cinema.
- We _____ (buy) this book as soon as our mother _____ (give) us some money.
- When we _____ (come) to your place you _____ (show) us your present.
- I _____ (return) you your ring when you _____ (ask) me.
- I _____ (wait) for my friend until he _____ (come) from the shop.
- My father _____ (start) writing before the sun _____ (rise).
- As soon as you _____ (finish) your study I _____ (present) you with a new flat.

Put the verbs in the correct form:

1. If Robert _____ (go) to bed late, he _____ (sleep in).
2. If he _____ (sleep in), he _____ (miss) his bus.
3. If he _____ (miss) the bus, he _____ (be) late for work.
4. If he _____ (be) late for work, his boss _____ (be) angry.
5. If Robert's boss _____ (be) angry, he _____ (fire) him.
6. If Robert _____ (lose) his job, his girlfriend _____ (get) upset with him.

Complete the story. Use Murphy's law

CONFUSING VERBS

Listen / Hear

Hear is often used for the action that you do **accidentally**:

- Did you **hear** that? It sounded like a gunshot!

Listen is often used for the action that you do **intentionally**:

- I **listened** to the new CD.

End / Finish

When something **ends**, it means it **stops**:

- My English class **ends** at 7:30.
- I **ended** my last relationship because I felt we had nothing in common.

When something **finishes**, it means it is **completed**:

- She **finished** the test and gave it to the teacher.
- We need to **finish** painting the house.

Start / Begin

You can use both start and begin for an **activity**:

- I **started** playing the piano when I was 8 years old.
- What time does the meeting **start**?
- He's **beginning** to read more advanced books in English.
- We left the park when it **began** to rain.

When you **turn on a car or vehicle**, use “start”:

- I had to call a mechanic because my car wouldn't **start**.

In general, begin is used for **more formal** and **more abstract** ideas:

- Scientists are studying how life on earth **began**.
- World War II **began** in 1939.

THANK YOU FOR THE LESSON