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«Средняя общеобразовательная школа № 114  
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# THE CONDITIONALS. THE QUESTIONS.

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EXIT

LOOK



# ZERO AND FIRST CONDITIONALS



# Zero and first conditionals

1. Use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true.

Zero Conditional	If + present simple	Present simple	If you're tired of London, you're tired of life.
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2. Use first conditional to talk about something that we think is possible in the future , its result.

□ If I see Jack tomorrow, I'll talk to him about the problem.



First conditional	If + present simple	Will + infinitive without to	If you <b>love</b> your job, you <b>will</b> never <b>have</b> to work again.
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3. Use might or could in the main part of the sentence to indicate that something is possible and not certain.

□ If you have a qualification in chemistry, you **might** get a good job.

□ You **could** work with antibiotics if you are interested in this.

4. When if comes at the beginning of the sentence, we need a comma in the middle.

□ **If** you cut an onion, it makes you cry.



# Practice

**C** Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If you push this button, water comes out. (push / come)
- 2 If the weather \_\_\_\_\_ bad this year, food prices \_\_\_\_\_. (be / go up)
- 3 I phone my mum every evening. If I \_\_\_\_\_ her, she \_\_\_\_\_ worried. (not phone / get)
- 4 If I \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport, I \_\_\_\_\_ there on time. (drive / get)
- 5 You can \_\_\_\_\_ to bed if you \_\_\_\_\_ tired. (go / feel)
- 6 If he \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ in the team. (not practise / not be)
- 7 Why don't you leave now? If you \_\_\_\_\_ there early, you \_\_\_\_\_ more relaxed. (get / be)
- 8 You \_\_\_\_\_ very tired tomorrow unless you \_\_\_\_\_ working now. (be / stop)



**LOOK**

**SECOND CONDITIONAL**



# Second conditional

1. Use the second conditional for events and situations which are unlikely, imaginary or impossible in the present and future.
  - If I didn't like anything on the menu, I would go home. (Unlikely: there is usually something you like.)
  - I would run away if I saw a fire. (Imaginary: Tim is imagining a fire that might happen in the future.)
  - If I were the chef, I wouldn't give Tim the job. (Impossible: you are not the chef.)





Second  
conditional

If + past simple

would+  
infinitive  
without to

Spring  
**wouldn't be** so  
nice **if** we  
**didn't have**  
winter.

2. The short form answer is Yes, I, you / etc.  
would or No, I, you / etc. would not /  
wouldn't.

□ If you were the chef, would Tim get the job? No, he  
wouldn't.

□ Would you run outside if there was a pre in the  
kitchen? Yes, I would.



3. We often use if + were instead of was after the pronouns I, she, he, it and singular nouns. This is more common in formal language and American English.
- **If it were cheaper, I'd go to restaurants more often.**
4. We often use If I were you... I would (not)... for advice and suggestions.
- **If I were you, I'd find another job.**
  - **I wouldn't eat here if I were you.**



# Practice

A Complete the second conditional sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 If I lost my phone, I would buy a new one. (lose / buy)
- 2 If you \_\_\_\_\_ the race, you \_\_\_\_\_ famous. (win / be)
- 3 If I \_\_\_\_\_ really bad, I \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor. (feel / see)
- 4 My sister \_\_\_\_\_ to me if I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(not speak / break)
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ to Mars if too many people  
\_\_\_\_\_ on this planet. (move / live)
- 6 If you \_\_\_\_\_ more time, \_\_\_\_\_ you  
\_\_\_\_\_ another language? (have / learn)
- 7 If I \_\_\_\_\_ my name, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(not like / change)
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ away if you \_\_\_\_\_ a wolf? (run / see)



# THIRD CONDITIONAL



# Third conditional

1. Use the third conditional for events in the past which did not in fact happen.
  - **If I had lived** in the 1920s , I **would have worn** a flapper dress. ( She didn't live in the 1920s and didn't wear this dress.)

Third conditional	If + past perfect	would + have + past participle	<b>If I had lived</b> in the 1920 , my hair <b>would have been</b> short.
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# Practice

Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

be be call go eat listen lose see

- 1 If I hadn't been a teacher, I 'd have been / would have been a footballer.
- 2 If we'd known what was happening, we ..... the police.
- 3 If you ..... to the instructions, you'd have known what to do.
- 4 If the children ..... more breakfast, they wouldn't have been hungry.
- 5 You ..... me if you'd waited a bit longer.
- 6 We'd have gone swimming if it ..... sunny.
- 7 If we ..... the match, I would have been so upset.
- 8 I ..... to the party if I hadn't been ill.



# YES/NO QUESTION AND SHORT ANSWERS



# Yes/No question and short answers

1. To make a yes / no question , put the auxiliary verb (e.g. am, is, are, has, have) before the subject.
  - **Is this true? Have beetles adapted to the Arctic?**

Auxiliary verb	subject	...?
Is	he/she/it	OK?
Am	I	happy?
Are	you/ we/they	living here?
Has	he/she/it	arrived?
Have	I/you/we/they	found it?
Does	he/she/it	look good?
Do	I/you/we/they	have a question?





2. Make a yes / no answer with just the subject pronoun and the auxiliary verb.
- A: Is it true? B: Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
  - A: Are you cold ? B: Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
  - A: Has she arrived? B: Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
  - A: Have beetles adapted to the Arctic? B: Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.
  - A: Does it look good? B: Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.
  - A: Do beetles lay eggs ? B: Yes, they do. / No, they don't.



# Practice

## MY TEST!

Circle the correct option.

- 1 Sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ late?  
a Do I   b Are I   c Am I
- 2 A: \_\_\_\_\_?   B: Yes, some beetles eat dead fish.  
a Do beetles eat fish  
b Are beetles eat fish  
c Eat beetles fish
- 3 A: Are beetles very intelligent?  
B: No, \_\_\_\_\_. They have very small brains.  
a it isn't   b they don't   c they aren't
- 4 A: Have you ever eaten a beetle?  
B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
a don't   b didn't   c haven't
- 5 A: Does your pet beetle have a name?  
B: Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. His name's Ringo.  
a has   b does   c have





***QUESTION WORDS :***  
***WHERE? WHEN? WHY?***  
***HOW? WHOSE?***



Question word	auxiliary	subject	main verb
When	will	they	understand?
Where	are	you	going?
Why	did	Jane	cry?

**1. Whose** can come before a singular or plural noun. Whose can refer to people, animals or things.

□ **A: Whose bag is it? B: It's Barry's.**

□ **Whose streets are cleaner - London's or Manchester's?**





# OBJECT AND SUBJECT QUESTIONS



1. Object questions. In questions beginning with who or what and using the auxiliary verb do, does or did, the question word is the object.

□ A: Who did John Lennon marry in 1969? B: He married Yoko Ono. (Who/Yoko Ono = object)

□ A: What does she want? B: She wants a new car. (What / a new car = object)

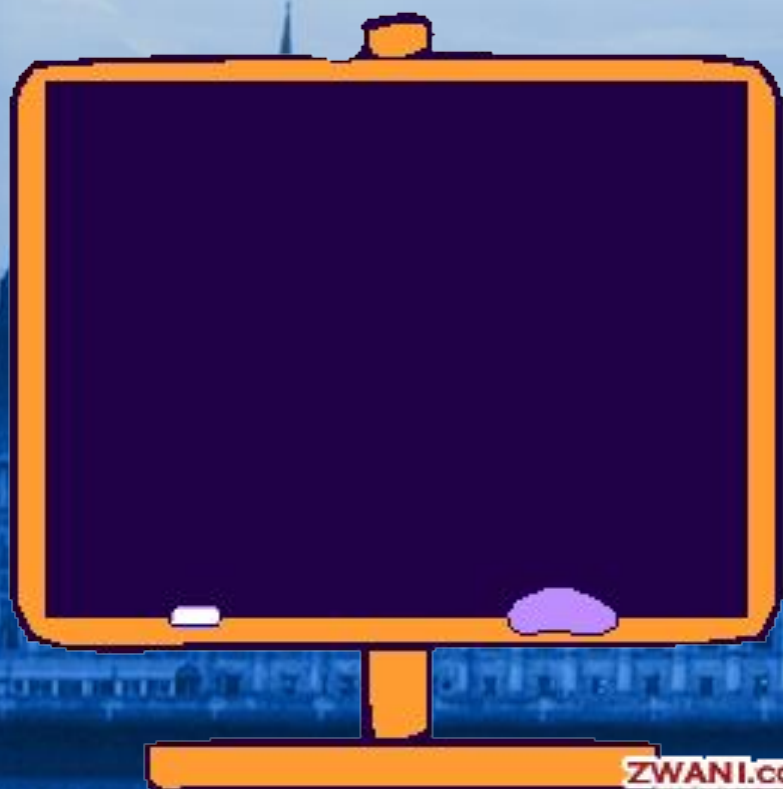
2. Subject questions. If the question word is the subject, we don't use the auxiliary verb do, does or did.

□ A: Who discovered penicillin? B: Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin. (Who / Alexander Fleming = subject)

□ A: What happens in November in the USA? (What / Thanksgiving = subject) B: Thanksgiving.



***WHAT? AND WHICH?***



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1. Use both What or Which + singular and plural nouns to ask questions.

- **What colour is a honey bee?**
- **Which bees are dangerous ?**
- **What food does a queen bee eat?**

2. Use What + noun for general questions when there are many possibilities, and Which + noun when there is a small or limited number of possibilities.

- **What language do they speak in Timbuktu?(many possibilities)**
- **Which language shall we use -Japanese or English?(two possibilities)**

3. We say What time... ?, What kind(s) of... ? and What size...?

- **What time is it?**
- **What kinds of bees do you know?**
- **What size are these jeans ?**

4. Use Which of... + pronoun or the.

- **Which of them is the queen?**
- **Which of the answers do you know?**

5. We say Which one(s)...?

- **Which one would you like?**
- **Which ones are worker bees ?**





# *HOW...? QUESTIONS*



1. Use How + an adjective or an adverb in questions .
  - How cold is the water?
  - How hungry are you ?
  - How late did you get home?
2. Use How far...? to ask about distance.
  - A: How far is it from London to Paris ? B: One hour by plane.
  - A: How far did you drive ? B: 600 kilometres.
3. Use How long ...?to ask about time or length .
  - A: How long is the film ? B: It's two hours long.
  - A: How long is the canal? B: About 200 kilometres.



1. Use How often ...?to ask about frequency.
  - A: How often do you go swimming? B: Every day. / Twice a week.
  - A: How often is Steven here? B: He only comes on Tuesdays / Not very often.
2. Use How many...? with plural countable nouns.
  - How many people have swum the Channel?
  - How many eggs do we need?
3. Use How much...?with singular uncountable nouns.
  - How much food shall we take?
  - How much time do you need?





***QUESTION TAGS***



Main clause	Question tag
He's coming,	<b>isn't he?</b>
They won't go,	<b>will they?</b>
You know Dr Jones,	<b>don't you?</b>
The doctor didn't phone,	<b>did she?</b>

1. Usually, if the main clause is affirmative, the question tag is negative.

- **She's a doctor, isn't she?**
- **It could help, couldn't it?**

If the main clause is negative, the question tag is affirmative.

- **You don't feel well, do you?**
- **Mike won't be in hospital long, will he?**



# Информационные ресурсы:

- Active grammar, level 1, Fiona Davis and Wayne Rimmer
- Active grammar, lever 2, Fiona Davis and Wayne Rimmer





THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

