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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



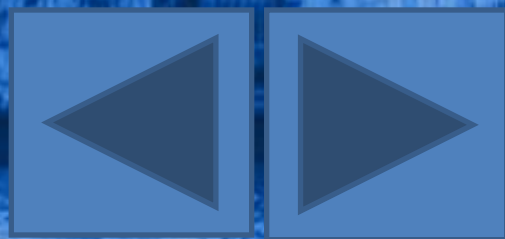
Zero and first conditionals

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 + infinite without to	If you love your job, you will never have to work again.
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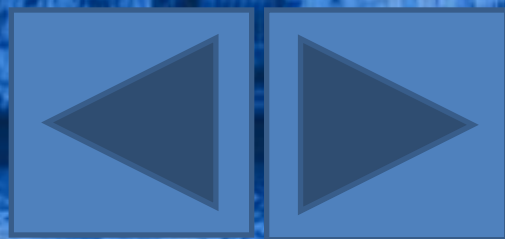
3. Use might or could in the main part of the sentence to indicate that something is possible and not certain.

□ 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)



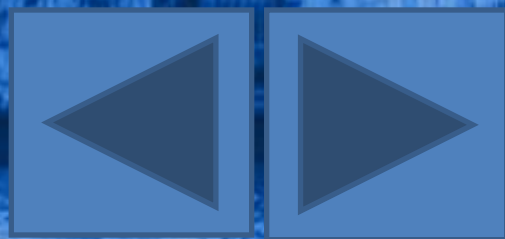
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SECOND CONDITIONAL



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.)

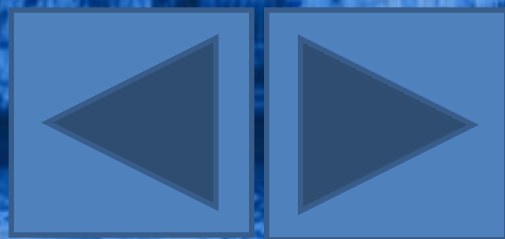


Second conditional	If + past simple	would+ infinitive without to	Spring wouldn't be so nice if we didn't have winter.
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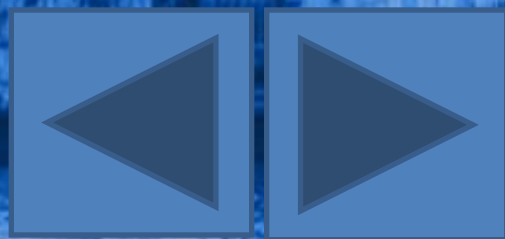
2. The short form answer is Yes, I, you / etc. would or No, I, you / etc. would not / wouldn't.

□ 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	If I had lived in the 1920 , my hair would have been 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

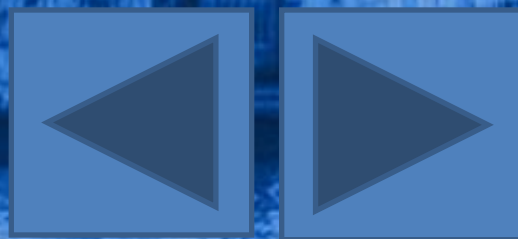
1. To make a yes / no question , put the auxiliary verb (e.g. am, is, are, has, have) before the subject.

□ **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 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 I Thanksgiving = subject) B: Thanksgiving.



WHAT? AND WHICH?



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,	isn't he?
They won't go,	will they?
You know Dr Jones,	don't you?
The doctor didn't phone,	did she?

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!

