



ENGLISH WORKSHOP – 9th GRADE–



Apreciados estudiantes

El material que encuentran a continuación no dista mucho de aquel que hemos estudiado en clase. Evaluar el tema de los condicionales 0, 1 y 2 les permitirá a Ustedes demostrar que han superado muchas falencias y que están preparados para cursar el siguiente grado.

Los invito a revisar los temas juiciosamente, a desarrollar los ejercicios propuestos a conciencia y a incrementar el vocabulario que les permita presentar y aprobar el examen final.

Estarán habilitados para presentar el examen aquellos que asistan a las clases en la semana de refuerzo determinada por la I.E y presenten el taller completamente desarrollado y traducido al español, firmado por sus padres de familia. Durante esa semana estaré atenta a resolver las inquietudes que puedan tener sobre el taller.

El examen será una prueba escrita con parte de las preguntas tipo opción múltiple con respuesta única y parte producción escrita. **El examen corresponderá al 100% de la nota.**

Ok, let's start!...

Grammar explanation

Los condicionales describen el resultado de cierta condición. La cláusula "if" nos da la condición (if you study hard = si tú estudias duro) y la cláusula principal nos dice el resultado (you will pass your exams= pasarás tus exámenes). El orden de las cláusulas no altera el significado.

Si estudias duro, pasarás tus exámenes = pasarás tus exámenes si estudias duro

Present Simple Spelling Rules			
Most verbs takes –s in the third person singular. (He/ She/ It)			
1	- ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o	→	-es
	I miss- he misses I finish- he finishes I watch- he watches I mix- he mixes I go- he goes		
2	a consonant + y	→	-ies
	I study - he studies I cry- he cries		
3	MOST OF THE VERBS		-s

Esta regla es muy importante en el condicional que usa el presente simple. **Sólo se usa si la oración cumple con las 4 siguientes condiciones**

1. Está escrita en presente simple
2. Es afirmativa
3. El sujeto es una tercera persona del singular
4. El verbo NO es to be



Zero conditional

If + present simple,	present simple.
50% possibility	100% certainty

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true, especially for laws and rules.

Usamos el condicional cero para hablar de cosas que generalmente son ciertas, especialmente leyes y reglas.

- If I drink too much coffee, I can't sleep at night.
- Ice melts if you heat it.
- When the sun goes down, it gets dark.
- If you **heat** water to 100°, it **boils**.
- If you **eat** a lot, you **put on** weight.
- If it **doesn't rain** for a long time, the earth **gets** very dry.
- If we **go out** with friends, we normally **go** to a restaurant.
- If I'm tired, I **go** to bed early.

The structure is: if/when + present simple >> present simple.

First conditional

If + present simple,	will + verb can + verb must + verb imperative form
50% possibility	100% certainty

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

Usamos el primer condicional cuando hablamos sobre situaciones en el futuro que creemos reales o posibles.

- If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.
- Arsenal will be top of the league if they win.
- When I finish work, I'll call you.
- If you're free later, we **can go** for a walk.
- If they're hungry, I'll **make** some sandwiches.
- If you're **not** back by 5pm, **give** me a ring.
- If he **studies** hard, he'll **do** well in the exam.
- If we **arrive** late, we **must get** a taxi.
- He'll **call** if he **needs** help.



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- **Take** a break if you're tired.

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually: *if/when* + present simple >> *will* + infinitive.

It is also common to use this structure with *unless*, *as long as*, *as soon as* or *in case* instead of *if*.

- I'll leave **as soon as** the babysitter arrives.
- I don't want to stay in London **unless** I get a well-paid job.
- I'll give you a key **in case** I'm not at home.
- You can go to the party, **as long as** you're back by midnight.

Second conditional

If + past simple,	would + verb could + verb
0-5% possibility	100% certainty

The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality. El segundo condicional se usa para imaginar situaciones presentes o futuras que son imposibles o poco probables en la realidad.

- If I **had** more time, I'd **exercise** more. (But I don't have more time so I don't.)
- If I **were** rich, I'd **spend** all my time travelling. (But I'm not rich so I can't.)
- If she **saw** a snake, she'd **be** terrified.
- If he **didn't have to** work late, he **could go** out with his girlfriend.
- What **would** you **do** if you **were** offered a job in Canada?
- You **wouldn't have to** walk everywhere if you **bought** a bike.

The structure is usually: *if* + past simple >> + *would* + infinitive.

When *if* is followed by the verb *be*, it is grammatically correct to say *if I were*, *if he were*, *if she were* and *if it were*. However, it is also common to hear these structures with *was*, especially in the *he/she* form.

Cuando "if" es seguido por el verbo to be, es gramaticalmente correcto decir "if I were" (recuerda que "I" solo se acompaña de "am") También se podría usar "were" después de she, he o it.

- If I were you, I wouldn't mention it.
- If she was prime minister, she would invest more money in schools.
- He would travel more if he was younger.

A: I've got a headache.

B: If I were you, I'd take an aspirin.



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EXERCISE 1. (zero conditional) Write the verb in parenthesis in a correct form. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

- 1) If Sarha _____ (press) this button, the machine _____ (start).
- 2) If you _____ (press) this button, the machines _____ (stop).
- 3) If I _____ (not practice) the piano every frequently, I _____ (forget) how to play it.
- 4) If we _____ (take) our dog to the park she _____ (run) away.
- 5) If you _____ (heat) ice it _____ (melt).
- 6) If/When Pablo _____ (miss) the 8 o'clock train, he _____ (be) late for work.
- 7) If/When Rosa _____ (be) late for work, her boss _____ (get) angry.
- 8) If/When people _____ (not eat) they _____ (get) hungry.
- 9) When you _____ (fly), you _____ (have to) pay for your drinks and snacks.
- 10) When you _____ (go) on holiday, _____ (take) plenty of sun cream. It'll be very hot.
- 11) If It _____ (rain), the grass _____ (get) wet.
- 12) Wood _____ (not burn), if there _____ (be) no air
- 13) Iron _____ (rust), if It _____ (get) wet.
- 14) Ice _____ (float), if you _____ (drop) it in water.
- 15) If you _____ (cross) an international date line, the time _____ (change)

EXERCISE 2. Write the sentences using the zero conditional.

(I / wake up late / I / be late for school)		(people / eat / too many sweets / they / get fat)	
(my husband / cook / he / burn the food)		(I / feel good the next day / I / go to bed early)	
(you / mix water and electricity / you / get a shock)		(she / buy expensive clothes / she / go shopping)	
(I / cycle to work / the weather / be fine)		(I / study hard / I / pass my exams)	



EXERCISE 3. Read the following text. Underline the sentences that use the **zero conditional. Translate the text into Spanish. Then, answer the questions in English and Spanish.**

Today in class, my daughter learned that if you mixed yellow and blue you make green. Then she told me about a science experiment she did, she learned that water melts when it's heated at 100 degrees. She is learning so much! She's growing up so quickly. This morning, I was almost late for work I really don't want to be late for work because my boss told me that if I am late for work again, I instantly lose my job. It was such a stressful day at work, so now I am going to meet my friend at a park and go for a walk. I want to wear perfume, but I can't because if I wear perfume, I have reactions to it and I start sneezing. When I got home from work today, I realized how cold it was, so I turned on the radiator to warm up. But, if I have it on for too long, it will cost me too much. So, I only had it on for an hour. Tomorrow I am going to cut my hair, I want to dye my hair blue, but I once heard that dying your hair damages it. So, I often worry about it, my friends told me that if you dye my hair too much, it falls out.

Questions:

1. How many sentences in this paragraph use the Zero Conditional?
2. What did the daughter learn in class today?
3. What happened this morning that gave the woman stress?
4. What did her boss tell her?
5. What does the woman want to wear?
6. Why can't she wear it?
7. Who is she going to meet?
8. Where are they going to meet?
9. How did the woman stop the house being too cold?
10. What cost too much?
11. How long was the radiator on for?
12. What colour does she want to dye her hair?
13. Why is the woman worried about dying her hair?
14. Who told her to be careful with how often she dyes her hair?

EXERCISE 4. (first conditional) Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in parenthesis. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. If Jack (not leave).....now, he (miss).....his bus.
2. If Helen (work).....hard, she (pass).....her exams.
3. If it (rain)....., we (go).....into a shop.
4. If Mary (not practice).....her French, she (not improve).....
5. If it (rain).....tomorrow, we (not go).....swimming.
6. If George (come).....late, the teacher (be).....angry.
7. If I (see).....Joe tomorrow, I (tell).....him your news.



EXERCISE 5. (first conditional) Underline the correct word(s) in each sentence. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. If you press/will press that button, a bell rings.
2. If you wear your coat tomorrow, you aren't/ won't be cold.
3. If I feel/will feel tired, I go to bed early.
4. If you will come/ come back next week, David will be here.
5. If it rains/will rain tomorrow, we'll stay at home.
6. If I go to university when I am older, I'll work/work very hard.

EXERCISE 6 . (first conditional). Read the situations and then complete each sentence. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

E.g. A friend wants you to play basketball in the classroom. You are worried about breaking the windows. You say:

If we play basketball in the classroom, you will break the window.

1. You want to leave the party now, because you are worried about missing the last bus.
You say:

.....
.....

2. Your dog bites people. A friend wants to touch the dog, so you say:

.....
.....

3. It's raining, you want to stand under a tree, because you are worried about getting wet.
You say:

.....
.....



EXERSICE 7. (second conditional) Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verb in parenthesis. Translate the sentences into Spanish.

1. If he (BE) a young man, he (BE ABLE) to walk faster
2. What (YOU/DO) if you (MEET) someone famous on the street?
3. I (NOT GET) so angry with you if you (GET) more work done
4. If her hair (BE) black, she (LOOK) completely different
5. If the dress (BE) cheaper, I (BUY) it
6. My brother (BE) a great basketball player if he (BE) a foot taller
7. If you (WIN) the lottery, (YOU/BUY) a new house?
8. If he (BE) asked to drive the car, he (NOT REFUSE)
9. She (HAVE) anorexia if she only (LIVE) on walnuts and water
10. They (CELEBRATE) their anniversary in Tibet if they (CAN) afford it
11. If he (NOT WASTE) so much time, he (GO) to university
12. We (LEARN) a lot from dolphins if they (TALK)
13. If they (LOCK) the door properly, nobody (BREAK) into their house
14. If she (CLIMB) that tall tree in the front yard, she (FALL) down
15. If I (LIVE) in Canada, I (SPEAK) English more fluently
16. We (FINISH) the project on time if we (BE) more organized
17. If you (NOT LIVE) so far away, I (VISIT) you more often
18. If he (USE) a mobile phone in a lesson he (BE) expelled from school
19. The player (SCORE) more goals if the other players (PASS) the ball to him
20. If I (BE) good at Maths, I (HELP) you with that difficult problem