

Name _____

Date _____

First Conditional Sentences

Match a line in **A** with a line in **B** to make a sentence. Complete the chart at the bottom of the page.

A	B
1. If you wish to speak to an operator,	a) please inform a member of staff immediately.
2. We won't get a seat	b) I'll give you a lift into town.
3. Take an umbrella	c) you may leave.
4. If you notice any unattended packages,	d) in case it rains.
5. I'll give you a call	e) you won't get lost.
6. If you have finished,	f) please hold the line.
7. If you take a map,	g) unless we get there early
8. If you wait for two minutes,	h) if there's any news

1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6	7	8

Look at these two sentences:

A) If you work hard, you'll pass the exam.

B) You'll pass the exam if you work hard.

True or False

- 1) Sentence **A** is grammatically correct; sentence **B** is incorrect.
- 2) Sentence **B** is grammatically correct; sentence **A** is incorrect.
- 3) Sentences **A** and **B** are both correct but have different meanings.
- 4) Sentences **A** and **B** are both correct and have the same meanings.

Look closely at the two sentences. What do you notice about the punctuation?
Look at these two sentences and the sentences in the first exercise. Underline the verbs that come after " if ". What form of the verb do we use after "if" in most of these sentences?

If you need to find out more about this kind of sentence, you should look up "First Conditional" in the table of contents of a grammar book or you could search for "First Conditional" on the web. This is the grammatical term for this kind of sentence. It is also called "Conditional Type 1"

True or False

- 1) First conditional sentences usually have two parts
- 2) The technical name for these two parts is "a clause"
- 3) The "if- clause" expresses the condition.
- 4) The other clause is called the "main clause" and tells you what the result will be.
- 5) The "if- clause" always comes first.

IF

What kind of word is "if"? Choose from the following a) verb b) preposition
c) adjective d) conjunction e) noun f) pronoun

Look again at the sentences and underline two more examples of conjunctions

In these sentences what form of the verb do we use?

In these sentences are we talking about

- a) the past b) the present c) the future ?

Now complete this rule:

After the _____ "if", "unless" and "in case" we use a
_____ tense. to talk about the _____. We don't
use _____.

If and When

Look at these two sentences:

A) What are you going to do when you finish this course?

B) What are you going to do if you finish this course?

Both sentences are correct but they don't mean the same thing. Talk to your partner and make sure you both understand the difference.

Last week I was talking to two children (aged 9 and 11). Which of these questions do you think I asked them?

A) What would you like to do if you grow up?

B) What would you like to do when you grow up?

What kind of word is "when"? Rewrite our rule to include "when".

Grammar Check

Read these sentences. Are they grammatically correct or incorrect? Correct the sentences that are wrong.

- a) I won't call you unless there will be a problem.
- b) My wife is sick. If she will be still sick tomorrow, I won't be able to come to class.
- c) I'll answer all your questions when you have finished the exercise.
- d) Take some extra cash in case you will need to get a taxi.
- e) I call you next week if I will have the time.
- f) If Laois wins the All- Ireland Football Championship, I'll eat my hat.

The Main Clause

In most of the sentences in the first exercise we used "will" or "won't" in the main clause. Underline all the examples.

In one sentence we used a different modal verb. Which one? What other modal verb could we use with the same meaning?

In the sentence "If you have finished you may leave" "may" means "**you are allowed**"

What does "may" mean in these sentences?

1. " I may go to the party if I'm not too tired"
2. " We may be late so don't wait up for us"

In this kind of sentence (especially when we are speaking), **may** is quite formal. What other modal could we use instead with the same meaning?

Choose a) can b) should c) might d) must

Complete the two conversations with **may/might** or **will**

Conversation 1

Tom: " Any holiday plans Mary?

Mary: " Not sure at the moment. I _____ go to the States for a few weeks. It depends on the cash situation. What about yourself?"

Tom " We _____ go to Spain if Lucy can get the time off. We love it over there. It's where we always go.

Conversation 2

Parent: " Do you think Johnny is good enough to pass his leaving certificate next year or should he repeat fifth year?"

Teacher: " It's difficult to say. If he works really hard, then he _____ pass but to be honest he would have to be very lucky. I think he should repeat. He's young enough.

In the remaining three sentences the speaker uses the **imperative** form. This is also a very common sentence pattern. Underline the three examples.

When do we use the imperative?

Use your imagination

Now use your imagination to finish the second half of these sentences. (Hint: Try to decide who is speaking and who they are speaking to. This will help you)

1. You won't pass your exams if _____
2. The milk will go off if _____
3. Your parents will be worried if _____
4. You'll trip yourself up if _____
5. I'll show you how to do it if _____
6. We'll be finished by lunchtime if _____
7. If you don't water these plants regularly, they _____
8. If you take this form to the local police station, they

9. The doctor won't see you unless _____
10. Take some extra money in case _____

11. If you don't hurry up, _____
12. If the weather's good at the weekend, _____