**GUÍA EVALUADA DE RESUMEN UNIDAD 0**

**Guía n° 1 First Conditional**

**INGLES**

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| **Nombre:** |  | | | **Curso:** | **IVM A-B** | **Fecha** |  |
| **Puntaje Evaluación** | |  | **Puntaje de corte (60%):** | |  | | |
| **Puntaje obtenido:** | |  | **Calificación:** | |  | | |

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| **INSTRUCCIONES:**  -Leer la explicación gramatical de uso de 1STconditional  -ver ppt 1st conditional.  - Practica online  -Desarrollar Guía. - **UNE LAS DOS PARTES DE FIRST Conditional , EDITALO Y ENVIALO A PAULA.ARACENA @ELAR.CL** **HASTA MARTES 24 DE MARZO.** |

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| **Objetivos: REIFORCE FIRST CONDITIONAL**  **Contenidos:**  **FIRST CONDITIONAL** |

**ITEM I.- PRESENTACIÓN DEL CONTENIDO,**

**First conditional**

**Meaning and use**

We use the first conditional to talk about possible future situations (or ‘conditions’) and their results.We use **if** for things we think are likely to happen, and **when** for things we think are certain to happen.

***If I visit****London,****I’ll stay****with friends.*

It is’t certain that I will go to London.

***When I visit****London,****I’ll stay****with friends.*

It’s certain that I will go to London.

**Form**

A conditional sentence usually has two parts:

the **if/when** part and the result (**main**) part. For the first conditional we use the present simple in the **if/when** part, and **will** **+ infinitive** (without ‘to’) in the main part.

**Conditional clause (if/when part) + Main clause (main part)**

*If/When + present simple - will + infinitive without to*

The two parts can be in any order. When we write, when the **if** part comes first, we put a comma between the **if/when** part and the **main** part. We don’t use a comma when the main part comes first.

***If I visit****London****,****I****’ll stay****with my friends.  
I****’ll stay****with my friends****if I visit****London.****When she gets****home tonight****,****she****’ll give****you a call.  
She****’ll give****you a call****when******she gets****home tonight.*

**Positive**

***If you’re****late, we****’ll wait****for you.****When I get****home, I****’ll call****you.  
They****’ll go****to the beach****if it’s****sunny.*

**Negative**

***When I get****home, I****won’t watch****TV.****If we don’t hurry****, we****’ll miss****the train.****They won’t go****to the beach****if it isn’t sunny****.*

**Question**

***When you finish****school,****what will you do****?****How will he feel if he doesn’t get****the job?****If you pass****your exams,****will you go****to university?*

**Short answer** *Yes, I will. / No, I won’t.*

**Take Note: modals**

We can use modals such as **may**,**might**,**can** or **should** in first conditional sentences. **May** and **might** show we are less certain than when we use **will**.

*We****might****be late if the shops are busy.  
If I feel unwell tomorrow, I****may****stay at home.  
You****shouldn’t****use the kettle if it isn’t working properly.  
If you****can’t****finish your homework tonight, you****can’t****go out tomorrow.  
When you****can****smell the cake, you’ll know that it’s cooked.*

**Take note: going to and present continuous with future meaning**

We can use **going to** or **the present continuous** with future meaning in the if/when part or the main part.

*If we don’t leave right now, we****’re going to****be late.  
If you****’re playing****tennis later, you’ll need to take your racket.*

**Take note: as long as and unless**

We can use **as long as** and**unless** with the same meaning as **if**and**if not**:

***As long as****we leave now, we won’t be late.* (= If we leave now, we won’t be late.)***Unless****we leave now, we’ll be late.* (= If we don’t leave now, we’ll be late.)

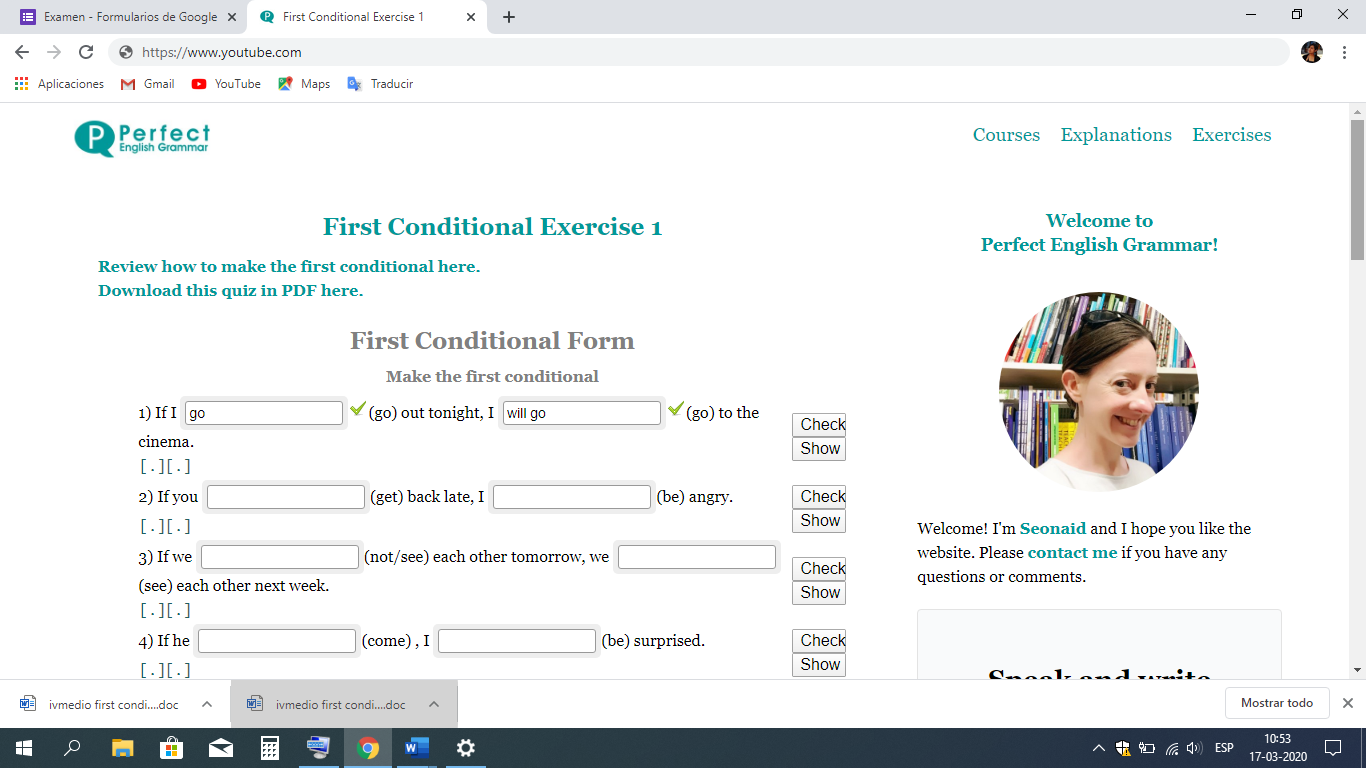
**Spoken English**

The **will** in the first conditional can be shortened to **’ll** in both speaking and informal writing. In the negative form, **will** **not** can be shortened to **won’t**.  
  
*If I lose my umbrella, I****’ll****buy another one.  
We****won’t****be pleased if we miss our flight.*It is sometimes difficult to hear the shortened form **’ll** before the infinitive. But it’s important to remember it!

**ITEM II.- Diapo 1st Conditional**

### **ITEM III.- Make the first conditional**

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/first-conditional-exercise-1.html>



**Unit o**

**First** **Conditional-**

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| Name: |  | Grade | **IV MEDIO A-B** | Date |  |

### UNE LAS DOS PARTES DE FIRST Conditional , EDITALO Y ENVIALO A PAULA.ARACENA **@**ELAR.CL

**Beliefs based on fear of the unknown and faith in magic or luck: beliefs that certain events or things will bring good or bad luck.**

**Match these superstitions to the right endings. Cut and paste**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If you walk under a ladder, | 1. **you will have bad luck for seven years.** |
| 1. **If you open an umbrella inside the house,** | 1. **she will be the next to marry.** |
| 1. **If a girl catches the bride’s bouquet after the wedding,** | 1. **you will get some money.** |
| 1. **If you open an umbrella in fine weather,** | 1. **you will have bad luck.** |
| 1. **If you break a mirror,** | 1. **you will have good luck.** |
| 1. **If you catch a falling leaf in autumn,** | 1. **it will bring misfortune for the household.** |
| 1. **If you see a four-leaf clover,** | 1. **you will lose some money.** |
| 1. **If the palm of your right hand is itchy** | 1. **you will have good luck.** |
| 1. **If the palm of your left hand is itchy,** | 1. **it will bring rain.** |

**Unit o**

**First Conditional**

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