

Will (future simple)

■ We form the future simple with **will + bare infinitive**. **Will** is the same for all persons.

Affirmative			
Long Form	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will	visit.
Short Form	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	'll	visit.

Negative			
Long Form	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will not	visit.
Short Form	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	won't	visit.

Interrogative		
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	visit?

Short Answers	
Yes, I / you / he / she / it will.	
No, I / you / he / she / it won't.	
Yes, we / you / they will.	
No, we / you / they won't.	

Time expressions used with: in a little while, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in two/three etc days' time, next week/month/year, tonight, soon, this evening, in a week/month/year, etc.

*I believe he will pass his exams next year.
They will probably be home in a little while.*

1 Read the sentences below and mark them as **A**, **B** or **C** according to what they express.

A prediction based on what we think or imagine

B promise

C on-the-spot decision

- Pat will probably like the green dress better. ☐
- I apologise for being late. It won't happen again. ☐
- He thinks his team will win the game. ☐
- Most people will be vegetarians in the year 2100. ☐
- I'll look after little Joey. Don't worry. ☐
- Someone's knocking on the door. I'll get it. ☐

2 In pairs, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- go on holiday/this summer?
 ■ *Will you go on holiday this summer?*
 ■ *Yes, I will. I will go to France with my parents. No, I won't. I will go to...*

- go to university/when you finish high school?

- get your own flat/when you get a job?

- have a lot of money/when you are 40?





Grammar 1

will

1 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

change / probably / film / life / This / will / your .

This film will probably change your life.

- 1 and terrifying / brilliant / find / it / will / You / definitely .

- 2 a / be / bored / for / minute / won't / definitely / You .

- 3 probably / come out / DVD / film / for / months / on / six / The / won't .

- 4 after / become / teen actor / definitely / famous / film / The / this / will .

- 5 castle / ever / forget / in / Nobody / the scene / the / will .

2 ★ Complete the sentences with *will* and the verbs in the box.

pay be have love walk wear
make

Don't leave your DVD on the floor.
Somebody will walk on it.

- 1 You _____ this film. It's amazing.
- 2 It's a great film, but it _____ you cry.
- 3 People _____ more for cinema tickets in the future.
- 4 In the future, there _____ special air conditioning in cinemas to release different smells.
- 5 One day, people _____ headphones at the cinema, like on planes.
- 6 They _____ special controls on their seats to change the soundtracks and make their seats move.

3 ★ Match the sentence beginnings with the endings. Write sentences using *won't* and the verbs in brackets.

- 1 We (be) late for the film, I _____
- 2 You (enjoy) that film because you _____
- 3 He's an excellent stunt man, so _____
- 4 We (understand) the film because it's _____
- 5 There'll be advertisements first, so _____
- 6 Don't worry – the baddies (win) because _____
- a) all in Japanese.
- b) he (hurt) himself.
- c) they never do!
- d) don't like romantic films.
- e) promise you.
- f) the film (start) at eight.

e
□
□
□
□
□

1 We won't be late for the film, I promise you.

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

4 ★ Write questions with *will*. Then answer the questions with your opinions using *will* or *won't*.

In the year 2200 ...

the world / be much hotter?

Will the world be much hotter?

Yes, it will be much hotter. / No, it won't be much hotter.

- 1 people / take holidays on Mars?

- 2 there / be deserts in Europe?

- 3 the sea / cover half of England?

- 4 we / travel everywhere by bicycle?

Going to — Will

Be going to is used:

- to talk about future plans and intentions.
- to make predictions based on what we see or know.

Will is used:

- to express on-the-spot decisions.
- to express predictions based on what we think or imagine.
- to express threats or warnings.
- to express promises.

❓ **Will vs going to.** Student's Book, page 118.

3 Complete the sentences with *will* or *be going to* and the verb in brackets, as in the example.

1. ■ Why are you moving the furniture?
■ Because I'm *going to have* (have) a party this evening.
2. ■ What are your plans for the summer?
■ We
..... (sail) across the Atlantic.
3. ■ Did you take out the rubbish?
■ Oh, I forgot. I
..... (do) it right now.
4. ■ Good morning. Is your mother home?
■ Just a minute, please. I

..... (get) her for you.

5. ■ Do you have any plans for tonight?
■ Yes. I've got tickets to the theatre.
I (see)
the musical *Cats*.
6. ■ You still haven't had your hair cut!
■ I know, I know. I promise I
..... (go) to the hairdresser's tomorrow.
7. ■ I don't want to do my homework now.
■ Do it now or I
.....
(not/let) you go to Mary's party tonight.
8. ■ Look at how fast Pam is swimming!
■ Yes. I think she
..... (be) a champion when she's older.
9. ■ I'm very hungry.
■ I
(make) you something to eat.
10. ■ Why are you dressed in a suit?
■ I
(meet) a new client.

3 Complete the sentences. Use *will* (affirmative or negative).

1. People *will try* (try) to save the environment.
2. The countries of the world (work) together.
3. Some people (not have) clean water.
4. People (not throw) their rubbish into the sea.
5. People hope they (find) the answers to the problems.

4 Complete the sentences. Use *be going to* (affirmative or negative).

1. I *am not going to read* (not read) a book this evening.
2. He (not learn) to play the guitar next year.
3. We (visit) a museum next week.
4. My friends (sleep) on the beach on Thursday.
5. You (not watch) a video this afternoon.

5 Complete the dialogue. Use the Present Continuous.

- MIA** The school holidays ^{1.} *are starting* (start) next week.
- SAM** ^{2.} you (go) on holiday with your family?
- MIA** No, I ^{3.} (stay) at home. What are you doing?
- SAM** I ^{4.} (visit) my aunt in London.
- MIA** ^{5.} you (fly) there?
- SAM** No, I ^{6.} (travel) by bus.

3 Complete the sentences. Use *be going to* (affirmative, negative or interrogative).

1. We *are going to see* (see) a film tomorrow.
2. Bob (not play) football next week.
3. you (do) your homework at five o'clock?
4. They (start) the work in two hours.
5. Tina (come) to my house on Friday.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.

go • send • invite • ~~have~~ • study

1. *Are* you *having* dinner in a restaurant later?
2. My sister shopping tomorrow.
3. We the e-mails later.
4. I for a test tomorrow.
5. Janet everyone to her house next week.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. If we *visit* (visit) London, I'll buy souvenirs.
2. We (not go) camping if it rains.
3. If the bus (arrive), we'll get on.
4. If I see Pat, I (invite) her to the party.
5. You (not be) cold if you take warm clothes.

1 Read the text. Then write questions. Use *be going to*.

DO YOU LIKE ANIMALS?

Do you want to go on safari?

Then come on a three-day safari in South Africa.

Day 1: We begin the day with a drive to the Kruger National Park. We are going to stop on the way to visit a farm and to buy souvenirs. In the evening, we are going to have dinner outside so we can watch the animals.

Day 2: We are going to go on a jeep tour of the park. You are going to see elephants, lions and monkeys. If you look carefully, you will see eagles in the trees.

Day 3: In the morning, there is another tour. This time we are going to drive to the lake. You are going to watch all the animals drinking and playing in the water. We are going to return to the camp for lunch. After lunch we are going to drive to the airport and get on the aeroplane to Cape Town.



1. What / they / visit / on the way / to the park
.....
2. What animals / they / see / on Day 2
.....
3. Where / they / drive to / on Day 3
.....
4. Where / they / fly to
.....

2 Answer the questions according to the text.

1.
2.
3.
4.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *will*.

1. You will love (love) Kruger National Park!
2. If you go on the safari, you (not be) bored.
3. We (not see) kangaroos.
4. If you look carefully, you (see) big birds.
5. the animals
..... (be) dangerous?

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the Present Continuous.

1. They are meeting (meet) us at the airport.
2. The bus (stop) at the shops.
3. we (eat) in a restaurant?
4. I (not get up) late.
5. we (travel) in a helicopter?

5 Write an advert for a holiday. Use the advert in Exercise 1 as a model.

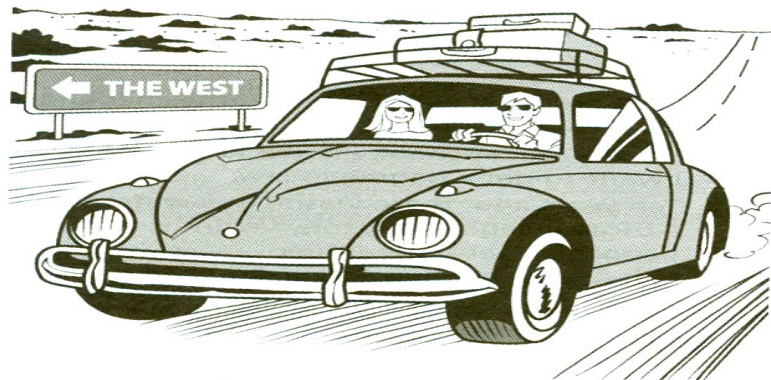
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be going to

- 5  Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

'Have you seen that new Argentinian film yet?'
'No, but I 'm going to see (see) it soon.
It sounds excellent.'

- I _____ (train) as a cameraman when I leave school.
- Why are you holding that camera?
_____ (you / make) a film of us?



- Angie and Colin want to go to the States next summer. They _____ (buy) a car when they get there, and they _____ (travel) from the East Coast to the West.
- I don't like Angelina Jolie, so I _____ (not see) her new film.
- 'I'm going to a party tonight.' 'What _____ (you / wear)?'
- This film is rubbish! It _____ (not win) any awards.

- 6  You have decided to change things in your life next year. What things are you going to change? Write four sentences.

I'm going to get up early every day.

I'm not going to eat too many sweets.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Present continuous for future

- 7  Look at Andy's diary and complete the questions and answers using the present continuous.

Saturday

morning: Meet Rob at 11 to practise our new song.

afternoon: Play tennis with Adam from 2 to 4.

evening: Take Kate to the cinema - pick her up at 6.

Sunday

morning: Go for a run in the park with Adam.

afternoon: Finish science project

evening: Meet Kate at Moonshine at 7 for a meal.

Who is Andy meeting on Saturday morning?

He's meeting Rob.

- What time _____ tennis with Adam?
They _____ from two to four.
- Who _____ to the cinema on Saturday evening?
He _____ Kate.
- What _____ and Adam _____ on Sunday morning?
They _____ for a run.
- What _____ on Sunday afternoon?
He _____ his science project.
- Where _____ Andy and Kate _____ at seven on Sunday?
They _____ at Moonshine.

- 8  What definite plans have you got for this weekend? Write three sentences about your plans using the present continuous.

On Saturday I'm meeting my friends for a meal at the Oasis.

- _____
- _____
- _____

1 Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the future simple.

1. Ken (leave)
London when he
(sell) his house.
2. They (phone)
before they (come)
for lunch.
3. The children (go)
swimming every day while they
..... (be) at summer camp.
4. He (wash) the car when he
..... (finish) his homework.
5. Jane (cook) dinner as soon
as she (put) the baby to bed.

2 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

1. Jeff's intention is to do his degree in Italy.
Jeff is
.....
his degree in Italy.
2. Ann has arranged to meet her friends on Tuesday.
Ann
.....
meet her friends on Tuesday.

3. I promise I will be on time for the concert.

I promise I
.....
late for the concert.

4. Fiona plans to do the dishes after lunch.
After lunch, Fiona is
..... the dishes.

3 Fill in the gaps using *when* or *if*.

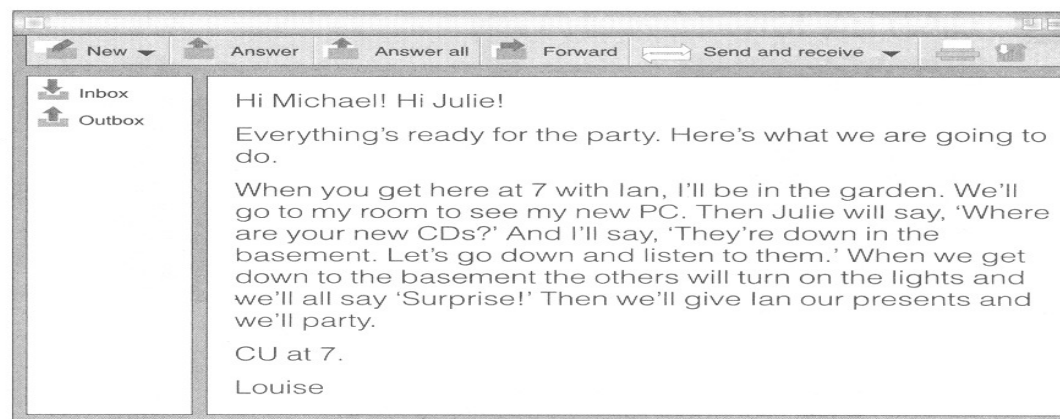
1. ■ Have you seen Amy yet?
■ No. I'll see her I go to the office.
2. ■ Do you want to go to the football match on Saturday?
■ Sure, we find tickets, we will definitely go.
3. ■ Is John home?
■ No. he gets back, I'll tell him to call you.
4. ■ Did you knit this scarf yourself?
■ Yes. you like it, I'll make you one.
5. ■ Did you speak to the bank manager about your loan?
■ No, I'll speak to him tomorrow
I go to the bank.

Grammar

TALKING ABOUT THE FUTURE

The Surprise Party

Julie, Michael and Louise are going to give Ian a surprise party in Louise's house. Ian is moving with his family to another city. Julie is going to buy the food, Michael is going to buy the drinks and Louise is going to decorate the room. This is an e-mail from Louise to Julie and Michael.



1 Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Who's going to buy the food for the party? *Julie is going to buy the food.*
2. Who's going to buy the drinks for the party?
3. Where are they going to have the party?
4. Why are Louise, Michael and Julie going to give a party?
5. Who's going to take Ian to Louise's house?

2 Read Louise's e-mail and answer the questions.

1. Where will Louise take them when they arrive at her house? *She will take them to her room.*
2. What will Louise show them?
3. Where will they take Ian later?
4. What will their other friends do when they get to the basement?
5. What will Ian's friends give him?

3 Circle the correct response (a or b).

1. Have you got time for a drink?
 a. Sorry, I'm meeting a friend in five minutes.
 b. Sorry, I'll meet a friend in five minutes.
2. What do you think you'll do after the match?
 a. I'm not sure but I expect we'll have a drink.
 b. I'm not sure but I expect we're having a drink.
3. Do you want to go to the cinema?
 a. No thanks, I'll revise for the English exam.
 b. No thanks, I'm going to revise for the English exam.
4. What time does the film finish?
 a. I'm not sure but it won't finish late.
 b. I'm not sure but it isn't finishing late.
5. When is Shakira playing?
 a. Shakira is playing tomorrow night.
 b. Shakira will play tomorrow night.
6. What are your plans for this weekend?
 a. I'll go shopping for some new clothes.
 b. I'm going to go shopping for some new clothes.

4 Look at Rob's and Ellen's diaries and complete the dialogue.

MONDAY		TUESDAY		ELLEN
1.00 pm - hairdresser's 6.00 pm - Victoria's lecture 8.00 pm - theatre with Peter		6.00 pm - dentist's 7.00 pm - visit Mum and Dad 9.30 pm - dinner with David and Claire		

ROB	MONDAY		TUESDAY	
	9.00 to 5.00 pm - office 5.00 pm - meet Jamie Donaldson		9.00 to 6.00 pm - office 7.00 pm - visit Uncle Ben 8.00 pm - meet Rose and Peter at the Garden 9.00 pm - meet Ellen at Carlo's	

Rob: Is that Ellen? Hi, it's Rob Harrison here.

Ellen: Hello, Rob. Where are you?

Rob: I'm here. I've come on business. I'm leaving on Wednesday morning. Can we meet tomorrow at lunchtime?

Ellen: I'm sorry. I'm going to the hairdresser's at 1. I finish work at 5. What about 5.15?

Rob: I'm sorry. I'm a colleague at 5. What about 6 o'clock?

Ellen: Well, a friend of mine is a lecture at six. What about Tuesday? I'm to the dentist's at 5 and then I'm my parents and at 9.30 I'm dinner with Claire and David. You know Claire. Why don't you join us? She'll be pleased to see you.

Rob: Yes, that'll be fine. I've also got a busy day at the office and then I'm some people, but I'll be free at 9. It'll be nice to see Claire again. Where shall we meet?

Ellen: Let's meet at Carlo's at 9.00 so we'll have time to talk before Claire and David get there.

Rob: Fine, see you tomorrow then.

Ellen: See you. Bye.

5 Write about your arrangements, plans / intentions and predictions for the future.

Arrangements	Plans / intentions	Predictions
<i>I'm having dinner at my grandparents' tomorrow.</i>	<i>I'm going to study tourism when I leave school.</i>	<i>I think I'll probably stay at home tonight.</i>

will: offers, promises and decisions

1 Write decisions using I'll ... and the phrases in the box.

ask this woman buy some new ones
have the chicken salad try his mobile
watch the next one wear a coat

- 1 'What would you like to follow?'

- 2 'Darren isn't answering the phone at home.'

- 3 'It's freezing outside.'

- 4 'We're lost. Where's the station?'

- 5 'You missed a fantastic episode of *Charmed* on TV.'

- 6 'Your trainers are old and dirty.'

2 Write offers or promises for these comments. Use I'll ... and the words in brackets.

- 1 I'm cold. (lend / coat)

- 2 I don't like this pizza. (order / pasta)

- 3 I can't do my homework. (help)

- 4 It's my birthday party on Saturday.
(buy / present)

- 5 I've lost my phone. (lend)

- 6 This CD is boring. (play / different)

going to: predictions

3 Complete the predictions. Use the going to form, affirmative or negative, of the verbs in the box.

fall over look not rain not stop win

- 1 Liverpool are playing really well. They _____ the match.
- 2 The sun is shining and the sky is blue. It _____ today.
- 3 He's terrible at skateboarding. He _____.
- 4 Look out! That car _____.
- 5 I've bought some new clothes for the party. I _____ cool!

will and going to contrast

4 Complete the conversation. Use the will or going to form of the verbs in brackets.



- Joe** Hi, Beth. (1) _____ (you / help) with the anti-racism meeting tomorrow?
- Beth** Yes, of course.
- Joe** Why don't we go together? It (2) _____ (be) more fun.
- Beth** Good idea. (3) _____ (you / go) by bus?
- Joe** No. My brother (4) _____ (drive). We (5) _____ (take) you in our car, if you want.
- Beth** Thanks!
- Joe** If we leave here at nine o'clock, we (6) _____ (arrive) in London before eleven.
- Beth** OK. I (7) _____ (be) ready to leave at nine, I promise.
- Joe** Great! See you tomorrow!

Conditionals 0 & 1

Conditional clauses consist of two parts: the **if-clause** (hypothesis) and the **main clause** (result).

Type 0 general truth		
If-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use
if/when + present simple	present simple	■ something which is always true ■ laws of nature

*If you **mix** red and yellow, you **get** orange.*

Type 1 real (present future)		
If-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use
if + ■ present simple ■ present continuous ■ present perfect	■ future ■ imperative - modals (can/should/must, etc) + bare infinitive	■ something real ■ something likely to happen in the present or future

*If he **doesn't** study, he **will** fail his exams.*

*If you **need** money, **let** me know.*

*If you **have cleaned** your room, you **can** watch TV.*

*If you're in town, you **should** call us.*

? **Conditionals 0 & 1.** Student's Book, page 119.

4 Make full sentences, then say which type of conditional each sentence is.

1. you heat ice → melt

If you heat ice, it melts. (Type 0)

2. she study hard → pass exams

3. it rain → we not go to the concert

4. she be late → he go without her

5. you add salt → food taste better

6. you miss the bus → you be late for school

5 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. ■ I'd like a cup of tea.

■ Well, If you
 (wait) a moment, I
 (make) one for you.

2. ■ Where (you/go) if you
 (have) a week off?

■ Well, probably to Paris.

3. ■ I need some help in the kitchen.

■ If you (boil) the
 pasta, I (make) the salad.

4. ■ He is going to watch a late show on TV.

■ If he (go) to bed late,
 he (not/be
 able) to get up in the morning.



Grammar 2

First conditional

1 Complete the sentence beginnings with the endings a–g. Use a comma (,) where necessary.

- 1 If you make a suggestion, she won't listen.
- 2 You won't get a good job _____
- 3 It will cost more _____
- 4 If you have a party _____
- 5 If you ask at that desk _____
- 6 If you have an argument with Ian _____
- 7 People will come to our sale _____

- a) they will give you some information.
- b) if we buy our camping equipment at that shop.
- c) I'll help with the decoration.
- d) ~~she won't listen.~~
- e) if we make a funny advertisement for it.
- f) if you don't get a good education.
- g) you definitely won't win it!

2 Circle the correct words.

If it rains / will rain tomorrow, we won't go for a picnic.

- 1 Will you write to me if I **give** / **will give** you my email address?
- 2 If we **win** / **will win** this match, we'll be in the finals.
- 3 If the new *Bond* film **comes** / **will come** to our cinema, I **go** / **'ll go** and see it.
- 4 How **does** / **will** Sandy get back tonight if she can't find a taxi?
- 5 I **am** / **will be** surprised if this film **gets** / **will get** an award.
- 6 **Do you** / **Will you** make dinner tonight if I **do** / **will do** the shopping?
- 7 If I **hear** / **will hear** that song one more time, I **scream** / **will scream**!
- 8 What **do they** / **will they** do if they **don't** / **won't** pass their exams?

3 Match the sentence beginnings with the endings. Write sentences using the first conditional. Use a comma where necessary.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 We (miss) the train | ☒ h |
| 2 (you / help) me with my physics | ☐ |
| 3 If you (tell) me that secret | ☐ |
| 4 She (fall off) her horse in a minute | ☐ |
| 5 If you (lend) me £20 | ☐ |
| 6 (you / talk) to Alex | ☐ |
| 7 How long (she / stay) in California | ☐ |
| 8 If the police (not find) his bike soon | ☐ |
- a) he (probably buy) another one.
 b) I (give) it back tomorrow.
 c) I (not tell) anyone else.
 d) if he (be) at the party?
 e) if I (help) you with your French tomorrow?
 f) if she (go) to the States this summer?
 g) if she (not ride) more slowly.
 h) if we (not leave) now.

1 We'll miss the train if we don't leave now.

- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____

4 Complete these sentences for you.

If it rains tomorrow, I'll stay at home and make a cake / play computer games all day.

- 1 In the summer, we'll _____ if _____.
- 2 If my best friend doesn't _____, I'll _____.
- 3 I won't be angry if _____.
- 4 If I have time tomorrow, _____.
- 5 If my friends are free tonight, _____.

If clause (present simple)	Acción (present simple)
If I go to a party,	Si yo voy a una fiesta,
If you go to a party,	Si tú vas a una fiesta,
If he goes to a party,	Si él va a una fiesta,
If she goes to a party,	Si ella va a una fiesta,
If it goes to a party,	Si (ello) va a una fiesta,
If we go to a party,	Si nosotros/as vamos a una fiesta,
If you go to a party,	Si vosotros/as vais a una fiesta,
If they go to a party,	Si ellos/as van a una fiesta,

El First conditional (condicional de primer grado) se usa para hablar de acciones que pueden suceder en el futuro y las consecuencias de dichas acciones.

1 Escribe bien las frases.

If you go to a party, you'll dance.

If you go to a party, you'll dance.

1 If it rains, we'll play computer games.

_____ , _____

2 If I go to the party, I'll invite Carlos.

_____ , _____

3 If we meet, we'll go to a café.

_____ , _____

4 If you buy me a computer, I'll do my homework.

_____ , _____

5 If they invite him, he'll go to the concert.

_____ , _____

Result clause (will)	Consecuencia (will)
I'll dance.	bailaré.
you'll dance.	bailarás.
he'll dance.	bailará.
she'll dance.	bailará.
it'll dance.	bailará.
we'll dance.	bailaremos.
you'll dance.	bailaréis.
they'll dance.	bailarán.

2 Escribe la forma abreviada.

If we go to the party, ...

... I **will see** Maribel.

'll see

1 ... we **will meet** Jordi.

2 ... he **will speak** to Dan.

3 ... you **will see** Alvaro.

4 ... they **will meet** Iker.

5 ... she **will see** Rafa.

3 Ordena las palabras para completar las frases.



be / you'll / lucky.

If you see a black cat, you'll be lucky.

1 catch / she'll / plane. / the

If she runs, _____

2 café. / go / the / I'll / to

If you invite me, _____

3 meet / Luisa, / If / I

_____ I'll talk to her.

4 If / party, / Wendy / the / goes / to

_____ she'll dance.

Vocabulario clave

black negro buy comprar cat gato catch the plane coger el avión computer game(s) juego(s) de ordenador
concert concierto dance bailar do your homework hacer los deberes happy feliz invite invitar
(be) lucky tener suerte meet quedar (con) party fiesta play jugar rain llover see ver
speak hablar TV televisión

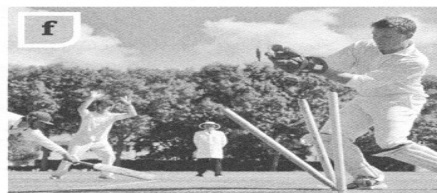
If clause (present simple)	Acción (present simple)
If I don't study,	<i>Si yo no estudio,</i>
If you don't study,	<i>Si tú no estudias,</i>
If he doesn't study,	<i>Si él no estudia,</i>
If she doesn't study,	<i>Si ella no estudia,</i>
If we don't study,	<i>Si nosotros/as no estudiamos,</i>
If you don't study,	<i>Si vosotros/as no estudiáis,</i>
If they don't study,	<i>Si ellos/as no estudian,</i>
If it doesn't rain,	<i>Si no llueve</i>

El first conditional (condicional de primer grado) se usa para hablar de acciones que pueden suceder en el futuro y las consecuencias de dichas acciones.

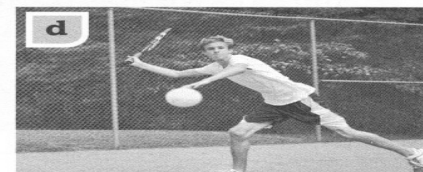
1 Une las frases con los dibujos.

If you don't go to England, you will not play cricket. ☐ f

- If Paul doesn't practise tennis, he will not win the match. ☐
- If they don't study, they will not pass the exam. ☐
- If he doesn't take his football boots, he will not play football. ☐
- If Laura doesn't take her passport, she will not go to England. ☐
- If you don't practise the piano, you will not pass the piano exam. ☐



Result clause (will / will not)	Consecuencia (will / will not)
I will not pass the exam.	<i>no aprobaré el examen.</i>
you will not pass the exam.	<i>no aprobarás el examen.</i>
he will not pass the exam.	<i>no aprobará el examen.</i>
she will not pass the exam.	<i>no aprobará el examen.</i>
we will not pass the exam.	<i>no aprobaremos el examen.</i>
you will not pass the exam.	<i>no aprobaréis el examen.</i>
they will not pass the exam.	<i>no aprobarán el examen.</i>
we will go to the beach.	<i>iremos a la playa.</i>



2 Completa las frases con *doesn't* o *don't*.

If it doesn't rain, we will go to the beach.

- If Charlotte _____ study, she will not pass her exam.
- If you _____ practise tennis, you will not win the match.
- If Stephen _____ go to school, he will not play football.
- If they _____ go to England, they will not play cricket.
- If we _____ study English, we will not go to England.

Vocabulario clave

beach playa cricket cricket England Inglaterra English inglés football boots botas de fútbol
go ir match partido pass an exam aprobar un examen passport pasaporte
piano piano play jugar practise practicar rain llover school colegio study estudiar
take llevar tennis tenis win ganar

If clause (present simple)	Acción (present simple)
If I don't pass the exam,	<i>Si yo no apruebo el examen,</i>
If you don't pass the exam,	<i>Si tú no apruebas el examen,</i>
If he doesn't pass the exam,	<i>Si él no aprueba el examen,</i>
If she doesn't pass the exam,	<i>Si ella no aprueba el examen,</i>
If we don't pass the exam,	<i>Si nosotros/as no aprobamos el examen,</i>
If you don't pass the exam,	<i>Si vosotros/as no aprobáis el examen,</i>
If they don't pass the exam,	<i>Si ellos/as no aprueban el examen,</i>
If it doesn't rain,	<i>Si no llueve,</i>

El first conditional (condicional de primer grado) se usa para hablar de acciones que pueden suceder en el futuro y las consecuencias de dichas acciones.

1 Completa las frases con **will not**.

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, ...
... I will not stay at home.

- ... you _____ watch DVDs.
- ... we _____ get wet.
- ... Leah _____ take an umbrella.
- ... they _____ catch the bus to school.
- ... I _____ take a raincoat.

2 Indica la respuesta correcta.

If the teacher doesn't help me,
I will not understand / **don't understand**.

- If the teacher doesn't help me,
I **will not pass** / **don't pass** the exam.
- If I don't pass the exam, I **will not go** / **don't go** to university.
- If Oscar doesn't do his homework, the teacher **don't be** / **will not be** happy.
- If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we **don't take** / **will not take** a raincoat.

Result clause (will / will not)	Consecuencia (will / will not)
I will not be happy.	<i>no estaré feliz.</i>
you will not be happy.	<i>no estarás feliz.</i>
he will not be happy.	<i>no estará feliz.</i>
she will not be happy.	<i>no estará feliz.</i>
we will not be happy.	<i>no estaremos felices.</i>
you will not be happy.	<i>no estaréis felices.</i>
they will not be happy.	<i>no estarán felices.</i>
we will go to the beach.	<i>iremos a la playa.</i>

3 Completa las frases con **will not** y el verbo entre paréntesis.

If it doesn't rain tomorrow,
I will not take (take) an umbrella.

- If it doesn't rain tomorrow,
I _____ (catch) the bus to school.
- If we don't do our homework, we
_____ (understand) the lesson.
- If Tim doesn't understand the lessons, he
_____ (pass) his exams.
- If it doesn't rain tomorrow, you
_____ (stay) at home.
- If the teacher doesn't help us, we
_____ (do) our homework.
- If she doesn't pass her exam, her parents
_____ (be) happy.



Vocabulario clave

catch the bus coger el autobús do your homework hacer los deberes get wet mojarse happy feliz
help ayudar lesson(s) clase(s) parents padres pass an exam aprobar un examen
rain llover raincoat impermeable stay at home quedarse en casa teacher profesor/ora
tomorrow mañana umbrella paraguas understand entender university universidad

If clause (present simple)	Acción (present simple)
If I don't study,	Si yo no estudio,
If you don't study,	Si tú no estudias,
If he doesn't study,	Si él no estudia,
If she doesn't study,	Si ella no estudia,
If we don't study,	Si nosotros/as no estudiamos,
If you don't study,	Si vosotros/as no estudiáis,
If they don't study,	Si ellos/as no estudian,

El first conditional (condicional de primer grado) se usa para hablar de acciones que pueden suceder en el futuro y las consecuencias de dichas acciones.

1 Escribe bien las frases.

If you don't feel well, we won't go to the party.

If you don't feel
well, we won't go
to the party.

1 If we don't study, we won't go to university.

_____,
_____.

2 If he doesn't practise the guitar, he won't be a guitarist.

_____,
_____.

3 If she doesn't speak to you, you won't be happy.

_____,
_____.

4 If you don't kiss me, I won't give you any popcorn.

_____,
_____.

Result clause (will / won't)	Consecuencia (will / will not)
I won't pass the exam.	no aprobaré el examen.
you won't pass the exam.	no aprobarás el examen.
he won't pass the exam.	no aprobará el examen.
she won't pass the exam.	no aprobará el examen.
we won't pass the exam.	no aprobaremos el examen.
you won't pass the exam.	no aprobaréis el examen.
they won't pass the exam.	no aprobarán el examen.

2 Indica las respuestas correctas.



If she doesn't / won't kiss him, he don't / won't give her any popcorn.

- 1 If he don't / won't give her some popcorn, she doesn't / won't speak to him.
- 2 If she won't / doesn't speak to him, he doesn't / won't be happy.
- 3 If they won't / don't speak to him, he won't / doesn't enjoy the party.

3 Completa las frases.

If you don't practise every day,
you won't be a guitarist.

- 1 If he doesn't smile, I won't speak to him.
- 2 If I don't speak to him, he won't be happy.
- 3 If I don't feel well, I won't dance.
- 4 If Emma doesn't go to university, she won't be a doctor.

Vocabulario clave

dance bailar doctor médico/a enjoy disfrutar every day todos los días feel well sentirse bien
give dar go ir guitarist guitarrista happy feliz kiss besar party fiesta
pass an exam aprobar un examen popcorn palomitas practise practicar smile sonreír
speak hablar study estudiar university universidad

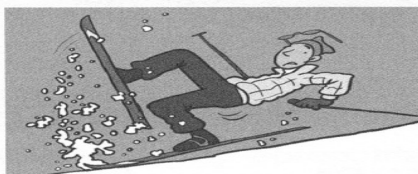
If clause (present simple)	Acción (present simple)
If it rains,	<i>Si llueve,</i>
If it doesn't rain,	<i>Si no llueve,</i>

Result clause (will / won't)	Consecuencia (will / won't)
I'll watch a DVD.	<i>veré un DVD.</i>
I won't go to the beach.	<i>no iré a la playa.</i>
we'll go cycling.	<i>haremos ciclismo.</i>
we won't stay at home.	<i>no nos quedaremos en casa.</i>

El first conditional (condicional de primer grado) se usa para hablar de acciones que pueden suceder en el futuro y las consecuencias de dichas acciones. Cada una de las dos partes del first conditional puede ser en afirmativa o negativa.

1 Completa las frases con los verbos del recuadro.

watch go swim meet buy



If I go skiing, I'll use sun cream.

- If it rains, we'll _____ a DVD.
- If you _____ a bike, you'll go cycling.
- If they _____ their friends, they'll take some photos.
- If we go to the beach, I'll _____ in the sea.

2 Escribe las frases del ejercicio 1 en negativa.

If I don't go skiing, I won't use sun cream.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3 Jim y Mary se van a Tenerife de vacaciones. Completa las frases con la forma correcta de los verbos entre paréntesis.

If the weather is (be) cold, they won't swim (swim) in the sea.

- If they _____ (not use) sun cream, they _____ (get) sunburnt.
- They _____ (not go) to the beach if it _____ (rain).
- If they _____ (not hire) a car, they _____ (not visit) El Teide.
- If they _____ (visit) El Teide, they _____ (take) a lot of photos.

4 Escribe frases completas en el first conditional. No te olvides de añadir el If al principio de cada frase.

he go to Andorra / he go skiing
If he goes to Andorra, he'll go skiing.

- it not rain tomorrow / she go cycling

- we go to school / we see our friends

- I hire a car / I not go cycling

- they use sun cream / they not get sunburnt

Vocabulario clave

beach playa bike bici buy comprar car coche (be) cold hacer frío friend(s) amigo/a(s)
get sunburnt quemarse por el sol go cycling hacer ciclismo go skiing hacer esquí
guidebook guía hire alquilar meet encontrarse rain llover sea mar sun cream filtro solar
swim nadar take photos hacer fotos tomorrow mañana use usar visit visitar watch ver
weather tiempo

1 Lee el diálogo.



Freda's order

To eat	fish and chips
For dessert	ice cream
To drink	water

Waiter What would you like to eat?
 Freda I'd like fish and chips, please.
 Waiter What would you like for dessert?
 Freda I'd like some ice cream, please.
 Waiter What would you like to drink?
 Freda I'd like some water, please.

2 Ordena las palabras para formar frases y preguntas.

would / eat? / you / to / What / like
What would you like to eat?

- like / please. / some / I'd / yoghurt,

- would / What / you / to / like / drink?

- please. / pasta / I'd / salad, / like / and

- would / like / for / What / dessert? / you

- some / like / please. / juice, / I'd

3 Completa los diálogos.

Poppy's order

To eat	chicken and broccoli
For dessert	fruit salad
To drink	juice

Waiter (1) What would you like to _____?
 Poppy (2) I'd like _____, please.
 Waiter (3) What _____ you like for _____?
 Poppy (4) I'd like some _____, please.
 Waiter (5) What _____ you like to _____?
 Poppy (6) I'd like some _____, please.

4 Elige tu comida.

Your order

To eat	chicken and broccoli / fish and chips / pasta and salad
For dessert	fruit salad / ice cream / yoghurt
To drink	cola / juice / water

5 Completa el diálogo.

Waiter _____ you _____ to _____?
 You _____ like _____, please.
 Waiter _____ you _____ for _____?
 You _____ like _____, please.
 Waiter _____ you _____ to _____?
 You _____ like _____, please.

Vocabulario clave

broccoli brócoli chicken pollo cola cola dessert postre drink beber eat comer
 fish and chips pescado rebozado con patatas fritas fruit salad macedonia ice cream helado
 I'd like (fish and chips), please Quiero (pescado con patatas) por favor juice zumo order pedido
 pasta pasta salad ensalada some algo de waiter camarero/a water agua
 What would you like for dessert? ¿Qué quiere de postre? What would you like to drink? ¿Qué quiere beber?
 What would you like to eat? ¿Qué quiere comer? yoghurt yogur

First conditional

3 Write the words in the correct order.

buy / computer games. / If / a computer, /
I / play / I'll

If I buy a computer, I'll play computer games.

- 1 we / If / now, / don't / late. / we'll / be / go
.....
- 2 take / your mobile phone, / you / If / I'll /
you. / call
.....
- 3 interesting, / watch / we / won't / isn't / If /
it. / the film
.....
- 4 you / finish / If / the teacher / be / don't /
will / angry. / your homework,
.....
- 5 come / If / doesn't / won't / the video. /
she / soon, / see / Liz
.....

4 Write first conditional sentences.

not study hard → not pass my exams
If I don't study hard, I won't pass my exams.

- 1 not pass my exams → stay at school
.....
- 2 stay at school → be bored
.....
- 3 study hard → pass my exams
.....
- 4 pass my exams → get a good job
.....
- 5 get a good job → not be bored
.....

First conditional with *might*

In the result clause of a first conditional sentence, we can use *might* instead of *will*. This means that we are less sure about the possible result.

If I buy a new computer, I'll get a scanner too. (Computer = a possibility. If yes, scanner = a sure result.)

If I buy a new computer, I **might** get a scanner too. (Computer = a possibility. If yes, scanner = a possibility only.)

3 All the sentences have got one mistake in them. Find the mistakes and correct them.

If I go to the Moon, I might ~~to feel~~ ^{feel} nervous.

- 1 If I don't go on holiday, I might getting a job.
- 2 When I get home, my parents might to be angry.
- 3 If that colour printer is too expensive, I not might get it.
- 4 Sandra gets a bigger monitor if her dad buys one.
- 5 If people will use computers for studying, they might not go to school.

4 Complete the sentences. Use 'll/will or *might*.

If I pass my exams, I **might** go to university, but I'm not sure.

- 1 David doesn't know what he's going to do. If he goes to university, he study Geography.
- 2 I know that if I stay out late tonight, I be tired tomorrow morning.
- 3 If it rains, the market close early. I'm not sure.
- 4 Your father be worried if you don't phone him. It's possible, isn't it?
- 5 If she sells her computer, she certainly buy a new one.



Grammar 2

Second conditional

1 ★ Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 If I had enough money, | ☒ |
| 2 If we had a mobile with us, | ☐ |
| 3 It would be fantastic | ☐ |
| 4 I would tell you the answer | ☐ |
| 5 If she didn't talk so much, | ☐ |
| 6 I wouldn't ask her for advice | ☐ |

- a) if I had wings and could fly!
 b) she would be less annoying.
 c) I'd buy an electric guitar.
 d) if I were you.
 e) we could phone for help.
 f) if I knew it.

2 ★ Write sentences using the second conditional. Don't forget the comma where necessary.

If I (be) the prime minister / I (build) more hospitals

If I was the prime minister, I would build more hospitals.

- 1 I (not ask) Bob for help / if I (be) you

- 2 He (have) more money / if he (not spend) all his time dreaming

- 3 If people (not drive) so much / this town (be) cleaner

- 4 If you (wear) a coat / you (not feel) cold

- 5 I (not have to) do the washing-up / if we (have) a dishwasher

3 ★ Complete the questions. Then choose your answers and write sentences with *I'd ...*

The Interface Personality Quiz

Are you a lion or a mouse? Find out with this quiz!

What would you do if you saw (see) a shark swimming towards you in the sea?

- a) scream and prepare to die
 b) stick your fingers in its eyes
 c) swim away fast

I'd scream and prepare to die.

1 What would you do if the headteacher (ask) you to sing in front of the whole school?

- a) pretend to be ill
 b) agree to do it in a month
 c) jump up and start singing

2 What would you do if you _____ (break) your father's computer?

- a) go and stay at a friend's house for a week
 b) tell him and say sorry
 c) start saving my pocket money

3 What would you do if you _____ (can) choose a holiday anywhere in the world?

- a) choose a beach holiday in Europe
 b) fly to New York and San Francisco
 c) go walking in the Andes

4 What would you do if you _____ (find) a snake in your tent when you were camping?

- a) die of fright
 b) get out of the tent fast
 c) take a photo of it

5 What would you do if you _____ (go) to a restaurant with a very unusual menu?

- a) leave immediately
 b) pretend to feel ill
 c) order the snails and frogs' legs

4 ★ Complete the sentences with your own ideas using the second conditional.

If I won €1m, *I'd give some of it to charity.*

- 1 If I had a lot of money, _____

- 2 My life would be better if _____

- 3 I wouldn't be happy if _____

Conditionals type 2

Type 2 unreal (present)		
If-clause (hypothesis)	Main clause (result)	Use
if + past simple or past continuous	would/could/ might + bare infinitive	■ imaginary situation ■ to give advice
<i>If I had free time, I would join a gym.</i> (untrue in the present) <i>If I were you, I would quit smoking.</i> (advice)		

? **Conditional type 2.** Student's Book, page 133.

1 Make type 2 conditional sentences.

1. I don't have a bike, so I have to walk to school every day.

If I had a bike, I wouldn't have to walk to school every day.

2. It's very cold so we can't play outside today.

.....

3. He doesn't have enough money, so he can't buy a computer.

.....

4. She doesn't have time, so she can't cook dinner.

.....

5. They don't make their beds, so their mother gets angry.

.....

2 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. ■ Should I wear the red dress or the blue one?

■ If I (be) you,
 I (wear) the red one.

2. ■ Could you lend me some money?

■ If I (have) my purse,
 I (lend) you some but
 I left it at home.

3. ■ Could you drive me to the supermarket?

■ I (drive) you if the car
 (not/be) in the garage.

4. ■ If I (have) a computer,

I (do) my homework faster.

■ You think so? I think that you
 (spend) all your time
 playing games.

5. ■ What do you want to do when you leave school?

■ I (be) a rock star
 because I love playing the guitar.

3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. If I (be) you,
I'd call her.
2. If they knew, they
(help) you.
3. If I found a purse, I
(take) it to the police.
4. If he won £1000, he
(travel) round the world.
5. If I (see) a ghost,
I'd be scared.

4 Answer the questions below.

What would you do if...

- ◆ you found a cockroach in your bed?

.....
.....
.....

- ◆ you saw a famous actor in the street?

.....
.....
.....

- ◆ you saw a strange object in the sky?

.....
.....
.....

- ◆ heard a loud noise late at night?

.....
.....
.....

- ◆ you were alone on a desert island?

.....
.....
.....

- ◆ you won the lottery?

.....
.....
.....

- ◆ your best friend moved to a different country?

.....
.....
.....

- ◆ you found a wallet full of money on the bus?

.....
.....
.....

- 6** Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use one to three words.



1. You should buy it.

If, I'd buy it.

2. What do you think I should do?

What
if you were me?

3. You'd better not drink so much coffee.

If I were you,
drink so much coffee.

4. I want to buy a new car but I can't afford it.

If I
I would buy a new car.

5. I hate that Peter never takes me with him to parties.

I would like if Peter
..... with him to parties.

- 7** Find and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. If I were you, I will try to work harder.

.....
.....
.....

2. If she isn't too tired, she would read me a story.

.....
.....
.....

3. If it rains tomorrow, we wouldn't go camping.

.....
.....
.....

4. If I have golf clubs, I would play golf.

.....
.....
.....

5. If computers didn't cost so much, we can get one.

.....
.....
.....

1 Match each sentence (1-9) with an ending (A-I).

Decide if the sentences are first conditional (1st) or second conditional (2nd).

1. ☐ If you have the television turned up too loud
2. ☐ If the ozone layer is destroyed
3. ☐ If we don't have enough food at the picnic
4. ☐ If I found someone's wallet on the street
5. ☐ If someone tried to steal my car
6. ☐ If my train is late
7. ☐ If you were famous
8. ☐ If you lend me the money
9. ☐ If you took more exercise

- A. ...I promise I will pay you back.
B. ...everybody will be hungry.

- C. ...you would look and feel a lot better.
D. ...the alarm would go off.
E. ...you wouldn't have any privacy.
F. ...global warming will increase.
G. ...you will wake the baby up.
H. ...I will miss my interview.
I. ...I would take it to the police station.

2 Rewrite the sentences below using either the first or second conditional.

1. Maria doesn't drive a car to work because she doesn't have one.
If Maria
2. John will pass his exams but he needs to study.
If John
3. Sara has very pale skin so she never sunbathes.
If Sara
4. Steven can still catch the bus but he has to leave now.
If Steven
5. Paul doesn't have to get up early today because it's a school holiday.
If Paul

3

Match the sentences halves. Then write the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you (drink) too much coffee,
2. She (not pass) her exams
3. If I (pass) all my exams,
4. We (be) late,
5. If they (not go) to bed now,
6. I think I (read)
7. If the weather (be) good this weekend,
8. You (feel) better

- a. if there (not be) anything on TV tonight.
- b. I (have) a big party to celebrate.
- c. they (be) very tired tomorrow.
- d. you (not sleep).
- e. if you (do) more exercise.
- f. if we (not leave) now.
- g. we (have) a barbecue in the garden.
- h. if she (not study).

1. *If you drink too much coffee, you won't sleep.*
2.
3.
4.

5.
6.
7.
8.

4

Choose pairs of verbs and put them in the correct tense to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| • not rain / have | • miss / not hurry | • go skiing / be |
| • not get / not reserve | • eat / not want | • save / go on holiday |

1. If you *eat* too many biscuits,
you *won't want* your dinner.
2. If we enough money next
summer, we to Florida.
3. You a ticket if you
.....
4. We if there
..... enough snow.
5. If tomorrow, we
..... a picnic.
6. They the train if they
.....

First conditional

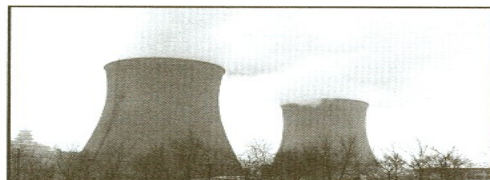
5 Match the two halves of the first conditional sentences.

- 1 If we organise a protest, _____
- 2 If they don't find their keys, _____
- 3 I won't be disappointed _____
- 4 If it doesn't snow this month, _____
- 5 She'll go to university _____
- 6 You'll help somebody _____

* * *

- a) they'll have to wait outside.
- b) hundreds of people will come.
- c) we won't be able to go skiing.
- d) if she does well in her exams.
- e) if you make a donation to charity.
- f) if I don't win the competition.

6 Complete the first conditional sentences.



- 1 Global warming _____ (get) worse if we _____ (not reduce) pollution.
- 2 If it _____ (not rain) next month, the famine _____ (get) worse.
- 3 We _____ (not stop) wars if we _____ (not control) the arms trade.
- 4 If we _____ (protect) natural habitats, we _____ (save) endangered species.
- 5 If we _____ (recycle) more paper and glass, we _____ (help) to protect the environment.
- 6 If we _____ (teach) children about other cultures, we _____ (fight) racism.

Second conditional

1 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple.

- 1 If I _____ (have) enough money, I'd buy a new CD player.
- 2 He could buy alcohol if he _____ (be) 18 years old.
- 3 If you _____ (not spend) all your money, I wouldn't have to lend you any.
- 4 There wouldn't be so many accidents if people _____ (not drive) so fast.
- 5 I'd buy that bike if I _____ (can) afford it.
- 6 You'd be healthier if you _____ (not smoke).
- 7 If we _____ (not have) a TV, we couldn't watch the match.
- 8 If it _____ (not be) rainy, we'd go out.

2 Complete the sentences. Use 'd or wouldn't and the verb in brackets.

- 1 If someone stole my credit card, I _____ (phone) the police.
- 2 If you had a wallet, you _____ (not lose) your money.
- 3 The floor _____ (not get) dirty if you took off your shoes.
- 4 It _____ (be) wonderful if you passed all your exams.
- 5 If she didn't have her cheque book, she _____ (pay) with cash.
- 6 If I found some gold coins in my garden, I _____ take them to a museum.
- 7 If I couldn't speak French, I _____ (not look for) a job in France.
- 8 He _____ (walk) to school if he didn't have a bike.

Second conditional

If I **had** more money, I'd **buy** those shoes.
If I **didn't come** to school, I **wouldn't see** my friends.

- 1 Match phrases from A and B. Write the second conditional sentences.

A

~~If we didn't live here~~
If I won the lottery
If Juan could borrow some money
If I found a purse
If the books were more expensive

B

I'd take it to the police station
~~we wouldn't go to this school~~
I wouldn't buy them
he'd go to the concert
I'd give some money to Greenpeace

If we didn't live here, we wouldn't go to this school.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

- 2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

If I **had** (have) the receipt, I'd return these jeans.

- 1 If we _____ (save) a lot of money, we'd go to Hawaii on holiday!
- 2 If I had a credit card, I _____ (use) it to pay for the holiday.
- 3 If you _____ (go) to Hawaii, what would you do there?
- 4 If the weather was good, we _____ (swim) in the sea.
- 5 If it _____ (not rain), we'd lie on the beach all day!

should

'I don't feel well!'
'You **should go** home.'
'You **shouldn't stay** at school.'

- 3 Complete the sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

borrow ~~buy~~ do go tell tidy

A Those trainers are too expensive.

B You **shouldn't buy** them.

- 1 A I haven't got any money.

B You _____ some!

- 2 A I have to get up early tomorrow.

B You _____ to bed late tonight.

- 3 A Charlie's getting fat!

B He _____ more exercise.

- 4 A I can't find anything in my room.

B You _____ it!

- 5 A Jane told me a secret.

B You _____ anyone.

- 4 Look at the information. Write sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

A Carl has got toothache.
(eat / sweets)

B **He shouldn't eat sweets.**

- 1 A I'd like to do more sport.
(play / hockey)

B _____

- 2 A My sister fancies Richard.
(speak / to him)

B _____

- 3 A I'm really tired today.
(go / to the disco tonight)

B _____

- 4 A I can't find this information.
(look / on the Internet)

B _____

- 5 A I hate all my clothes.
(buy / some new ones)

B _____

Second conditional

- 1 Complete the second conditional questions. Use the verbs in brackets. Then answer the questions for you.

Are you satisfied with life?

Try our quiz!

- 1 Where would you **be** (be) if you **didn't live** (not live) here?

- 2 What _____ (do) if you _____ (not be) a student?

- 3 If you _____ (can) travel to any country, where _____ (go)?

- 4 What _____ (buy) if you _____ (win) the lottery?

- 5 If you _____ (not have to) go to school, what _____ (do) today?

should

- 2 Write two sentences for each situation. Use **should** and **shouldn't** and the information in brackets.

Jill's bought a new top. She's not sure it fits.
(try it on / throw away the receipt)

She should try it on.

She shouldn't throw away the receipt.

- 1 I found a credit card in the street.
(keep it / take it to the police)
- 2 Grandad gave Gail £50 for her birthday.
(spend it / save it)
- 3 I can't afford to go out tonight.
(stay at home / borrow £10)

Stop and think!

I wish / If only + past simple

We use *I wish / If only* + past simple to talk about situations we would like to be different.

a) I wish we lived in a bigger house!

b) If only I had more money!

There's probably only one expression for *I wish* and *If only* in your language!

- 3 Translate sentences **a** and **b** into your language.

a)

b)

- 4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

I hardly ever see Peter. If only we **went** (go) to the same school!

- 1 I moved to this city last month. If only I _____ (know) more people!
- 2 It's so cold in England. I wish I _____ (live) in Spain!
- 3 There's a Jamelia concert on Saturday. If only I _____ (have) tickets!
- 4 My sister is good at singing. I wish I _____ (can) sing as well as her.

- 5 Rewrite the sentences.

I'm sorry you don't like my dog.

I wish **you liked my dog!**

- 1 Unfortunately I don't have an iPod.
If only _____
- 2 I'm sorry your friends aren't happy.
I wish _____
- 3 Unfortunately school doesn't finish at twelve o'clock.
If only _____
- 4 I'm sorry you can't help me.
I wish _____

3 Complete the sentences. Use the second conditional.

- 1 If I _____ (not buy) so many computer games, I _____ (save) more money.
- 2 We _____ (have) lunch in the garden if it _____ (not be) so windy.
- 3 If she _____ (not have to) work tomorrow, she _____ (come) to the beach with us.
- 4 If I _____ (find) a credit card, I _____ (take) it to the police station.
- 5 We _____ (go) to Australia for our holidays if it _____ (not be) so expensive.
- 6 I _____ (help) you with your project if I _____ (know) anything about science.

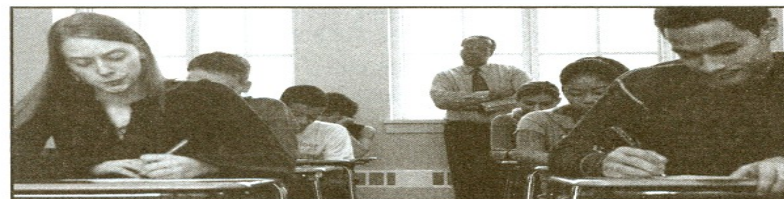
4 Rewrite these sentences. Use the second conditional.

Danny doesn't have a car, so he walks to work.

If Danny had a car, he wouldn't walk to work.

- 1 Pete and Tim aren't rich, so they can't afford to go abroad for their holidays.
If Pete and Tim were rich, _____
- 2 I have to get up early on Saturdays, so I don't go out on Friday evenings.
_____,
I'd go out on Friday evenings.
- 3 I don't have to wash the dishes, so I can watch TV.
If I had to wash the dishes, _____
- 4 We don't earn a lot of money, so we don't save a lot.
_____,
we'd save a lot.

5 Write questions. Then write true answers.



what / you / do – you / fail / all your exams?

What would you do if you failed all your exams?

I'd take them again.

- 1 where / you / live – you / can / live anywhere?

- 2 what / you / do – you / find / €10 in the classroom?

- 3 what / you / do – you / lose / your wallet or purse?

- 4 who / you / be – you / can / be / someone else?

should

6 Complete the sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't* and the verbs in the box.

ask for carry spend use

- 1 You _____ the cash machine late at night. Somebody might rob you.

1 Complete this dialogue with conditional sentences.

A: What would you do if you had a date?

B: If I had a date, I would

A: Well, if I had a date,

B: And if you had a girlfriend?

A:, I would treat her right.

B: And what would you do if your parents didn't like your girlfriend?

A: I What would you do?

B: I

A: And what would happen if you quarrelled with your girlfriend?

B: If, I

A: Well, if, I

B: Phew, it's just as well we haven't got girlfriends!



2 Answer these questions.

1. What would you do if you passed all your exams?

If I passed all my exams, I would...

2. What would happen if you arrived home late one evening?

3. What would you do if you had a big problem at school?

4. What would you do if your friend told you he/she had a problem?

5. What would you do if you found a 100 Euro note on the floor in a supermarket?

6. What would you do if you met a famous person?

7. Where would you go if you could travel anywhere in the world?

8. What would you do if you saw someone stealing from a shop?

will: offers, promises and decisions

I'll help you with your homework!
We **won't forget** to come to the party!

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of **will** and the words in the box.

buy carry explain finish not be
~~not tell~~ send

I **won't tell** anyone your secret.

- I _____ this exercise to you.
- I _____ my homework this evening.
- I'm thirsty. I _____ a bottle of water.
- See you at nine o'clock. I _____ late!
- Where's Emma? I _____ her a text message.
- That looks heavy. I _____ it for you.

going to: predictions

Look! It's **going to rain**.
We **aren't going to have** a barbecue today.

- 2 Write the sentences. Use **going to**, affirmative or negative.

the famine / not end

The famine isn't going to end.

- 1 pollution / get worse

- 2 tigers / disappear

- 3 the war / not finish

- 4 towns / get bigger

- 5 the world / get hotter

- 6 I / not fail my exam

will and going to contrast

- 3 Circle the correct answer.

I'm sure you ... the competition.

- a) **'ll win** b) 're going to win

- 1 I ... more sport this year!

- a) 'll do b) 'm going to do

- 2 'I haven't got any money.' 'I ... you some.'

- a) 'll lend b) 'm going to lend

- 3 'What would you like?' 'I ... some juice.'

- a) 'm going to have b) 'll have

- 4 Dad ... smoking this year.

- a) will stop b) 's going to stop

- 5 Look! It's ten past nine. We ... late.

- a) 're going to be b) 'll be

First conditional

If Lola **passes** her exams, she **ll be** happy.
If she **doesn't pass**, she **won't be** happy!

- 4 Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 If you eat healthy food | we'll produce more rubbish. |
| 2 If you get up very early | we'll cause pollution. |
| 3 If you don't go to the party | you'll feel good. |
| 4 If we travel by car | you won't meet my friends. |
| 5 If we don't recycle | you'll be tired. |

- 5 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

If Jamie **calls**, (call) **I'll go** (go) on the march.

- If you _____ (help) me, I _____ (design) a poster.
- If we _____ (win) the lottery, we _____ (make) a donation to charity.
- If it _____ (not rain), we _____ (play) tennis.
- If I _____ (see) Ana, I _____ (tell) her.
- If I _____ (not help), Mum _____ (be) angry.

will; going to; first conditional

- 1 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in the boxes and the correct form of will, going to or the first conditional.**

come go meet not forget not rain

On Thursday evening, Sue calls her friend, Ben ...

Ben Hello?

Sue Hi Ben! Ann and I **are going to go** on the peace march this Saturday. Do you want to come?

Ben Oh, I don't know. I've got a lot to do this weekend. I (1) _____ with you if it doesn't rain.

Sue Don't worry about that. I saw the weather forecast on TV – it (2) _____ this weekend!

Ben Oh, OK then. What time does it start?

Sue We (3) _____ you in town at nine o'clock in the morning. OK?

Ben OK. Don't worry. I (4) _____.

Sue Great. See you on Saturday then.

Ben Yes, see you then. Bye!

Sue Bye!

be be call not arrive start

On Saturday morning at half past nine, Ann and Sue are in town waiting for Ben ...

Ann Where's Ben? He's late. I bet he's still in bed! If he (5) _____ soon we'll miss the march!

Sue Oh, I'm sure he (6) _____ here in a minute. I know! I (7) _____ him on the mobile.

Sue calls Ben ...

Sue Ben? Where are you? Everybody's here. The march (8) _____!

Ben Sue! Hi! Oh, I'm sorry. I've just got up. I (9) _____ a bit late ...

- 2 Complete the first conditional sentences.**

If Sue **invites** (invite) Ben to go on the march, she'll **see** (see) him at the weekend.

1 Ben _____ (go) on the march if he _____ (get up) early.

2 Ann and Sue _____ (miss) the march if Ben _____ (be) late.

3 If Ben _____ (not arrive) soon, Sue _____ (send) him a text message.

4 If Sue _____ (call) Ben, he _____ (not answer) the phone.

Stop and think!

Prepositions of time: *for, during*

We use *for* to talk about a period of time.

I'll be here **for** two weeks.

We often use *during* with these words:

during the morning / afternoon / night

- 3 Translate sentences 1–2 into your language. Use a dictionary to help you.**

1 I'll be on holiday **for** a month.

2 The baby will wake up **during** the night.

- 4 Circle the correct preposition.**

1 I'll phone you **for** / **during** the afternoon.

2 Sarah will be in London **for** / **during** two weeks this summer.

3 He'll stay with his cousin in Madrid **for** / **during** three days.

4 I work **for** / **during** the morning.

5 I think it will rain **for** / **during** the night.

6 Pete is going to go to university **for** / **during** three years.

7 I was really nervous **for** / **during** my maths exam.

8 I'll help you with your homework **for** / **during** a few minutes.

5 Complete the sentences. Use *will* or *won't* and the verbs in brackets.

- Global warming (cause) floods in low places.
- There (not be) enough food for everybody.
- scientists (discover) more uses for renewable energy?
- Many plants and animals (disappear) because of deforestation.
- People (not drive) big cars in 50 years.

6 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use *be going to*.

not walk • wear • study • eat
wash • watch

- My hands are dirty. I them.
- There's a good film on TV tonight.
..... you it?
- It's very far away, so I there.
- She's very hungry. She
..... a big hamburger.
- They have got a test next week. They
..... together after school.
- What clothes you
..... for the party tonight?

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

- Our plane (take off) in another few minutes.
- you (get off) at the next station?
- They (not drive) their car to work tomorrow.
- I (catch) the last train home tonight.
- she (get on) the tram at the next stop?
- He (not go) on holiday this summer.

8 Complete the dialogue with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous, *will* or the First Conditional.

- Tina: ¹..... you (come) to the beach tomorrow?
- Angela: I don't know. If it's very hot, I ²..... (not go) anywhere.
- Tina: But it'll be fun! If you don't come, you ³..... (be) bored.
- Angela: OK, I ⁴..... (come) if you really want me to.
- Tina: Great! If I ⁵..... (invite) John, will you ask Pete?
- Angela: What? If you ⁶..... (ask) John, I'll stay home!

9 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Second Conditional.

- If there (be) fewer cars, there would be less air pollution.
- If the water were cleaner, the fish
..... (not die).
- If it (rain) more often, the grass would be greener.
- If there were hurricanes in this region, I
..... (live) somewhere else.
- If we (use) only recycled materials, there would be less rubbish.

10 Match A and B to make sentences in the Second Conditional. Then write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A

- If all the wildlife (disappear),
- If it didn't rain for ten years,
- If I (see) litter on the beach,
- If it (not be) so hot,
- If you didn't have an air conditioner,

B

- I would walk to school.
- you (suffer) in the summer.
- all the animals (die).
- it would be a great tragedy.
- I would pick it up.

1 ●●● Complete the dialogue using the tenses in brackets.

- Glen:** Hi! ¹..... you (come) to the "beach clean up" tomorrow? We ²..... (collect) all the litter on the beach. (*Present Continuous / be going to*)
- Miranda:** Where ³..... it (be)? (*be going to*)
- Glen:** We ⁴..... (meet) in front of the King's Hotel at eight o'clock. They ⁵..... (give) us bags for the rubbish. I'm sure we ⁶..... (get) special hats to wear, too. (*Present Continuous x 2 / Future Simple*)
- Miranda:** If I were free tomorrow, I ⁷..... (come), but I need to study for the French test. (*Second Conditional*)
- Glen:** If you ⁸..... (study) today, you'll have time to come tomorrow. In fact, we can study together. (*First Conditional*)
- Miranda:** That's a good idea!

2 ●●● Answer the questions about the picture. Write complete sentences.

What is each person going to do?

1. Miranda *is going to go swimming*.....
2. Glen
3. Jan
4. When is everybody going home?
.....
5. Who will win a prize for collecting the most litter?
.....
6. What will happen to Jan if he stands on the broken bottle?
.....
7. What would you do to help Jan if you were there?
.....



X Be the Teacher

●●● Correct the mistakes in bold.

1. Sam **is not enjoy** the beach because of all the pollution. ✗
2. There **not be** any more trees if we don't plant some soon. ✗
3. **You are** going to read more about recycling on the Internet? ✗
4. People **are using** renewable energy in the future. ✗
5. If there **will be** a drought, all the plants will die. ✗