**Zero and first conditionals, future time clauses: Activity 1**

Read Grammar Bank 4B. Then choose the correct answers. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **4B** zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)  **zero conditional** EXAMPLES If you **want** to be in shape, you **need** to exercise every day. If people **are wearing** headphones when they are walking, they often **don’t notice** other people.  If you **haven’t been** to New York, you **haven’t lived**. FORM   * We use zero conditionals to talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else. We use *if* + simple present, and the simple present in the other clause. * You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.   **first conditional** EXAMPLES If the photos **are** good, I**’ll send** them to you.   If you’**re not going** to Jason’s party, I’**m not going to go** either.  If I **haven’t come back** by 9:00, **start** dinner without me.  I’**ll have finished** in an hour if you **don’t disturb** me. FORM   * We use first conditionals to talk about something that will probably happen in the future as a result of something else. We use *if* + a present tense, and a future tense in the other clause. * You can use any present form in the *if*-clause (present simple, continuous, or perfect) and any future form (*will, going to,* future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.   **future time clauses** EXAMPLES I’ll be ready as soon as I’**ve had** a cup of coffee.   Send me a message when your train’**s coming** into the station.  I’m not going to buy the new model until the price **has gone down** a bit.  I’m not going to work overtime this weekend unless I **get paid** for it.  Take your umbrella in case it’**s raining** when you leave work. FORM   * Future time clauses are similar to the *if*-clause in first conditional sentences, but instead of *if*, we use expressions like: *as soon as, when, until, unless, before, after,* and *in case* followed by a present (not a future) tense. This can be any present form, e.g., present simple, present continuous, present perfect. We can use any future form or imperative in the other clause. * We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:   *I’ll take an umbrella if it’s raining*. = I’ll only take an umbrella if it’s raining. *I’ll take an umbrella in case it rains*. = I’ll take an umbrella anyway because it might rain. |

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| 1.  If you won't be feeling / aren't feeling better tomorrow, you should go to the doctor's.  2.  If we're lucky, we 'll have sold / have sold our house by New Year's.  3.  I'll pay for dinner – if I have / 'll have enough money.  4.  If we continue playing like this, we'll be scoring / have scored ten goals by halftime.  5.  Don't call Sophie now. If it's eight o'clock, she 'll be bathing / 'll bath the baby.  6.  If you don't hurry up, you won't get / don't get to school on time.  7.  You can be fined if you aren't wearing / won't be wearing a seat belt in your car.  8.  If you go out with wet hair, you 'll be catching / 'll catch a cold.  9.  My suitcase always gets / will always get lost if I have a connecting flight.  10.  I won't go / don't go to work on Monday if my daughter is still sick. |  |

**Zero and first conditionals, future time clauses: Activity 2**

Read Grammar Bank 4B. Then complete the sentences with the time expressions in the box. Listen and check.

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| **Grammar Bank**  **4B** zero and first conditionals, future time clauses (with all present and future forms)  **zero conditional** EXAMPLES If you **want** to be in shape, you **need** to exercise every day. If people **are wearing** headphones when they are walking, they often **don’t notice** other people.  If you **haven’t been** to New York, you **haven’t lived**. FORM   * We use zero conditionals to talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else. We use *if* + simple present, and the simple present in the other clause. * You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.   **first conditional** EXAMPLES If the photos **are** good, I**’ll send** them to you.   If you’**re not going** to Jason’s party, I’**m not going to go** either.  If I **haven’t come back** by 9:00, **start** dinner without me.  I’**ll have finished** in an hour if you **don’t disturb** me. FORM   * We use first conditionals to talk about something that will probably happen in the future as a result of something else. We use *if* + a present tense, and a future tense in the other clause. * You can use any present form in the *if*-clause (present simple, continuous, or perfect) and any future form (*will, going to,* future perfect, future continuous) or an imperative in the other clause.   **future time clauses** EXAMPLES I’ll be ready as soon as I’**ve had** a cup of coffee.   Send me a message when your train’**s coming** into the station.  I’m not going to buy the new model until the price **has gone down** a little.  I’m not going to work overtime this weekend unless I **get paid** for it.  Take your umbrella in case it’**s raining** when you leave work. FORM   * Future time clauses are similar to the *if*-clause in first conditional sentences, but instead of *if*, we use expressions like: *as soon as, when, until, unless, before, after,* and*in case* followed by a present (not a future) tense. This can be any present form, e.g., present simple, present continuous, present perfect. We can use any future form or imperative in the other clause. * We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:   *I’ll take an umbrella if it’s raining*. = I’ll only take an umbrella if it’s raining. *I’ll take an umbrella in case it rains*. = I’ll take an umbrella anyway because it might rain. |

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| If in case as soon as after before  unless in case when unless until |  |

1.  I’m going to pack my suitcase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I go to bed.

2.  Take your phone with you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you get lost.

3.  I’ll be leaving work early tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there’s a last-minute crisis.

4.  Let’s meet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m in London next week.

5.  There’s a crisis! Please call me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you possibly can.

6.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.

7.  Mei Ting will have packed some sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we get hungry.

8.  Dan will be playing soccer in the park \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it gets dark. Then he’ll go home.

9.  Lunch is ready now. Then, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we’ve eaten, we could go for a walk.

10.  Don’t call 911 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it’s a real emergency.

**Expressions with *take*: Activity 1**

Read the sentences (1-9). Match the bold words to the definitions (A-I).

**1.** I love **taking risks**; I love the adrenaline rush.   \_\_\_  
**2.** I think more and more people are **taking part in** extreme sports.   \_\_\_   
**3.** My neighbor **takes care of** my son while I’m at work.   \_\_\_  
**4.** You should **take advantage of**that job offer. It’s a great opportunity.   \_\_\_  
**5.** The concert will **take place**on March 6th.   \_\_\_  
**6.** You don’t need to hurry. **Take your time**.   \_\_\_  
**7.** As part of your evaluation, coursework is **taken into account**, as well as test results.   \_\_\_  
**8.** **Take no notice of** my brother. He’s just being annoying.   \_\_\_  
**9.** The dog looked so hungry that I **took pity on** it, and gave it some of my food.   \_\_\_  
  
**A** to make use of an opportunity  
**B** to be involved in something  
**C** to not pay attention to somebody / something  
**D** to use as much time as you need without hurrying  
**E** to do something even though you know that something bad could happen as a result  
**F** to feel sympathy and sadness because of the suffering and troubles of others  
**G** to care for somebody / something / yourself  
**H** to consider particular facts, circumstances, etc., when making a decision about something  
**I** to happen, especially after previously being arranged or planned

**Expressions with *take*: Activity 2**

Choose the correct ending for each sentence.

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| he's booked a great new restaurant. she always wants to play with me.  it's beginning to smell. it's hot in here.  please make sure your seat belts are fastened. we're both crazy about sports.  it sounds really exciting. it is growing quickly. |

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| 1. I **take after** my dad – |  |
| 2. **Take** your jacket **off** – |  |
| 3. The flight will **take off**﻿ shortly – |  |
| 4. I'd love to **take up** snowboarding – |  |
| 5. My boyfriend's little sister has really **taken to**me – |  |
| 6. The company has **taken on**three new employees – |  |
| 7. Elias is **taking me out** for dinner tonight – |  |
| 8. Please **take** the trash **out**﻿– |  |

**Linked phrases**

Listen and complete the sentences with the linked phrases you hear. Then listen and repeat. Try to link the words together.

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| 1.  Don’t call me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emergency. |  |
| 2.  As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concerned, you have to be crazy to want to do an extreme sport. |  |
| 3.  Be careful with your wallet, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , don’t use your phone on the street. |  |
| 4.  It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience that I’ve never forgotten it. |  |
| 5.  I dyed my hair blue a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and I hated it! |  |
| 6.  I was scared at first, but it was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the end. |  |
| 7.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , let’s try to find a cheap hotel. |  |
| 8.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world, everyone would earn a salary. |  |

**Dangerous drivers: Activity 1**

Read the article, then choose *True* or *False*.

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| **Dangerous Drivers**  It is widely accepted that boys are bigger risk takers than girls. More men than women take part in risky sports and men are more likely to be responsible for reckless driving. Until now, this factor has been reflected in car insurance policies, which have always required men to pay higher rates than women. However, recent research has shown that this belief may no longer be correct.  A survey of 2,000 young drivers about the risks they take on the road revealed some surprising figures. More than a third of the girls who took part admitted that they regularly read text messages from friends and family members while driving. More than a quarter of these girls admitted answering the texts while they were behind the wheel. In contrast, the boys did not seem so concerned about who was trying to contact them. A much smaller number admitted to reading texts on the road, and only 10 percent said that they would try to respond to the message before stopping the car.  What is more, cell phone use while driving is not confined to young women. A child protection group in the US recently did a survey of the habits of new mothers in the car. The results of this survey are similarly shocking. Of the 2,396 mothers who took part, 78% admitted talking on the phone when they were driving with their babies in the car. Twenty-six percent said that they regularly texted or checked their emails. Not surprisingly, nearly 10% of the mothers interviewed had been involved in a car crash. These results show that new mothers behave almost as badly on the road as teenagers.  With statistics like these, it is hardly surprising that insurance companies are reconsidering the policies they offer. And they are being backed by some countries around the world. The European Court of Justice, for example, has recently passed a measure that prohibits insurance companies from taking gender into account when calculating the cost of an insurance policy. The change serves to make one thing very clear: a distracted driver is a dangerous driver, no matter what sex they are. |

* 1. Most people think that boys take more risks than girls.
  + True
  + False
  1. In the past, men had to pay more than women to insure their cars.
  + True
  + False
  1. A third of the girls in the survey said that they replied to text messages while driving.
  + True
  + False
  1. In general, girls use cell phones when they are driving more than boys.
  + True
  + False
  1. The second survey involved both men and women.
  + True
  + False
  1. New mothers are the safest drivers of all.
  + True
  + False
  1. Women now have to pay higher insurance rates than men in some countries.
  + True
  + False

**Dangerous drivers: Activity 2**

Look at the underlined words and phrases in the text and try to figure out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

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| **Dangerous Drivers**  It is widely accepted that boys are bigger risk takers than girls. More men than women take part in risky sports and men are more likely to be responsible for reckless driving. Until now, this factor has been reflected in car insurance policies, which have always required men to pay higher rates than women. However, recent research has shown that this belief may no longer be correct.  A survey of 2,000 young drivers about the risks they take on the road revealed some surprising figures. More than a third of the girls who took part admitted that they regularly read text messages from friends and family members while driving. More than a quarter of these girls admitted answering the texts while they were behind the wheel. In contrast, the boys did not seem so concerned about who was trying to contact them. A much smaller number admitted to reading texts on the road, and only 10 percent said that they would try to respond to the message before stopping the car.  What is more, cell phone use while driving is not confined to young women. A child protection group in the US recently did a survey of the habits of new mothers in the car. The results of this survey are similarly shocking. Of the 2,396 mothers who took part, 78 % admitted talking on the phone when they were driving with their babies in the car. Twenty-six percent said that they regularly texted or checked their emails. Not surprisingly, nearly 10 % of the mothers interviewed had been involved in a car crash. These results show that new mothers behave almost as badly on the road as teenagers.  With statistics like these, it is hardly surprising that insurance companies are reconsidering the policies they offer. And they are being backed by some countries around the world. The European Court of Justice, for example, has recently passed a measure that prohibits insurance companies from taking gender into account when calculating the cost of an insurance policy. The change serves to make one thing very clear: a distracted driver is a dangerous driver, no matter what sex they are. |

**1** Some people have different personalities when they're \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a car.  
**2** I didn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to your text message because my phone battery died.  
**3** The police arrested everyone who had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the fight.  
**4** The banks are raising interest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 1.5% to 2%.  
**5** The cuts are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ education. There will also be less money for health care.  
**6** An example of his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when he drove on the freeway doing 110 miles per hour.  
**7** My parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me in my choice of career.  
**8** Zane wears shorts all the time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ how bad the weather is.