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Zero and first conditional worksheets pdf

Index of contents Zero conditional Exercises with answers PDF worksheets Examples and grammar rules English grammar books PDF PDF book 1: English tenses exercises PDF book 2: English grammar exercises PDF book 3: English grammar rules Read more about English grammar books PDF on e-grammar.org. Zero conditional exercises Zero conditional Examples If I go to school, I get up at seven. If you park your car on double yellow lines, you pay a fine. Bill always helps me if I ask him. The zero conditional describes situations that are always true. It has the same meaning as when, whenever. Compare the examples of the zero conditional sentences above with the following sentences: Whenever I go to school I get up at the same time. Whenever you park illegally, you pay a fine. Bill helps me whenever I ask him. We use the present simple tense in both the main clause and the if clause. Other forms Apart from the present simple in the main clause and if clause, we can use other verb forms in the zero conditional sentences. Examples: If you want to be fit, you must exercise. (a modal verb in the main clause) If you are tired all day long, sleep more. (an imperative in the main clause) Note If is the most frequent expression in the if clauses, but other expressions are also possible: even if, provided (that), unless, on condition (that). John always shouts even if there's no need. Meet goes off provided that you don't keep it in a fridge. Iron melts on condition that it is heated. Jane never says hello unless you say hello to her first. Zero conditional rules PDF Printable examples and grammar rules to download. top English Exercises > conditionals exercises 1 If I see him, I (give) him a lift. 2 The table will break if you (sit) on it. 3 If he (eat) all that, he will be ill. 4 If I find your passport, I (telephone) you. 5 The police (arrest) him, if they catch him. 6 If he (read) in bad light, he will ruin his eyes. 7 Someone (steal) your car if you leave it unlocked. 8 What will happen if my parachute (not open)? 9 If he (wash) my car, I'll give him \$10. 10 If she (need) a radio, she can borrow mine. 11 If you (not go) away, I'll call the police. 12 I'll be very angry if he (make) any more mistakes. 13 If he (be) late, we'll go without him. 14 She will be absolutely furious if she (hear) about this. 15 If you put on the kettle, I (make) some tea. 16 If you give my dog a bone, he (bury) it. 17 If we leave the car here, it (not be) in anybody's way. 18 He'll be late for the train if he (not start) at once. 19 If you come late, they (not let) you in. 20 If he (go) on telling lies, nobody will believe a word he says. 21 Unless he (sell) more, he won't get much commission. 22 If I lend you \$10, when (you) (repay) me? 23 We'll have to move upstairs if the river (rise) any higher. 24 If he (work) hard today, can he have a holiday tomorrow? 25 Ice (turn) to water if you heat it. 26 If the house (burn) down, we can claim compensation. 27 If you (not like) this one, I'll bring you another. 28 Unless you are more careful, you (have) an accident. 29 Tell him to ring me up if you (see) him. 30 If I tell you a secret, (you) (promise) not to tell it to anyone else? 31 If you (not believe) what I say, ask your mother. 32 If he (like) the house, will he buy it? 33 If you kindly sit down, I (make) enquiries for you. 34 Unless I have a quiet room, I (not be able) to do any work. 35 She won't open the door unless she (know) who it is. 36 Should you require anything else, please (ring) the bell for the attendant. Source: These activities have been taken from "A Practical English Grammar. Exercises 1" by Thomson and Martinet. (Third Edition) Zero Conditional First Conditional Second Conditional Third Conditional Need more practice? Get more Perfect English Grammar with our courses. Factors of a number are numbers that can evenly divide into another number. Thus, factorization involves writing numbers as the product of their factors. This can be achieved using the prime factorization method (prime numbers are only divisible by one and itself). The method involves dividing the number by its prime divisors until the number one remains. For example, if you use this method, the factors of one million are: 1,000,000 = 2x2x2x2x2x2x5x5x5x5x5x5 = 26 x 56 Roman Numerals Roman numerals date back to as far as 800 B.C. Rather than using the one-to-one correspondence, Roman numerals were invented for counting larger quantities. This numeral representation method features the arrangement of seven letters into a multitude of combinations to form small and large numbers. The letters can be written in upper-case or lower-case. For example, the letter M is the Roman numeral for one thousand. The letter for million would be M with a bar over it (the bar represents times 1000). Decimal Number System (Base-10 Number System) This system features a base-10 representation since the numbers are represented using 10 digits from zero to nine. The positions in the decimal number system are represented in units, tens, hundreds, thousands, and so on, starting from the left side of the decimal point. These are the place-value positions of the numbers. For instance, the number 1,000,000 consists of six zeros in the unit, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, and a hundred thousands position. The digit one is in the millions position. The number one million can thus be written as: (1x1,000,000) + (0x100,000) + (0x10,000) + (0x1,000) + (0x100) + (0x10) + (0x1)m (1x106) + (0x105) + (0x104) + (0x103) + (0x102) + (0x101) + (0x100) = 1,000,00010 or 1,000,000 Binary Number System (Base-Two Number System) The binary number system involves writing a number in the form of two digits: one and zero. It's possible to convert any number into binary and vice versa. For instance, the binary representation of one million is 11110100001010000002. The use of base-2 signifies a radix of two. Octal Number System (Base-Eight Number System) In the base-eight number system, digits from zero to seven are used to represent numbers. This system is often used in computer applications, and uses the same conversion principle as the decimal system, but uses base-eight. For example, one million is 36411008 in octal representation. Hexadecimal Number System (Base-16 Number System) The hexadecimal number system uses base-16 to represent numbers. This means the numbers are first in base-10 representation then represented in letters from A to F. Thus, F424016 is the hexadecimal representation of one million. How do you know when to use zero conditionals or first conditionals in English? Are you even sure what zero and first conditional sentences are? Here is an explanation, video along with a zero and first conditional exercise to help you. Examples of Zero Conditional SentencesZero conditional sentences are used to make imperative statements and statements of fact, such as: If the temperature is below 0 Celsius, water freezes. If it rains, we'll get wet. If today is Friday, tomorrow is Saturday. If you don't have money, you can't buy anything. Examples of First Conditional SentencesFirst conditional sentences are used to talk about real or probable situations, for instance: If I go out for dinner, I will order a cheeseburger. If we don't have money, we can borrow some. If it rains, I won't go to the baseball game. If I eat anymore cheeseburgers, I'm going to be sick. If I get sick, I won't go to the movie tonight. Still not sure? Don't worry! We can help you understand with this week's video and exercise. Learning how to form these more complex sentences will help you express more complicated ideas in English. Zero or First Conditional Video: Zero and First Conditional Exercises Completes the conditional sentences below in comments, and we will respond. Remember to add a modal verb if the sentence is first conditional. Example: If we (to go) _____ to the grocery store, I _____ (to buy) milk. = If we go to the grocery store, I will buy milk. 1. If you go to the grocery store, _____ (to buy) me some vodka. 2. If I talk to your dad, I _____ (ask) him to call you. 3. If plants don't have water, sunlight and soil, they _____ (to die). 4. If I leave work early, we _____ (to go) to the movies. 5. If you have the time, _____ (to call) your mother. Now try writing a zero conditional and a first conditional sentence of your own. Need more help? Try taking an English class with us. This first conditional worksheet helps to introduce the first conditional structure to pre-intermediate students. Give each student a copy of the worksheet. Working alone, students complete first conditional sentences in a story with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. When the students have completed the story, check the answers with the class by eliciting each sentence in turn from a student. Students score one point for each correct sentence. The student with the most points wins. This first conditional exercises PDF helps to teach students how to talk about possible things that might happen in the future. Give each student a copy of the two-page worksheet. The students begin by reading through the introduction about how to form and use the first conditional. Working alone, the students then practice the structure by completing the first conditional sentences in the first exercise. Students then move on to match first conditional sentence halves together and write out the complete sentences. Next, students complete a set of first conditional sentences with their own ideas. Afterwards, students answer some first conditional questions and create one more question of their own. In pairs, the students then ask and answer the questions with their partner. Finally, review the students' answers and the first conditional as a class. In this fun first conditional game, students complete if and result clauses to make first conditional sentences. Divide the students into pairs. Give each pair a copy of the first game board. Students then take it in turns to choose an 'if' clause square and make a first conditional sentence by adding a suitable result clause. If a student does this successfully, they draw their O or X symbol in the square. If not, the student must go back to their previous square. The first student to reach the finish wins the game. Here is a quick review of the first and second conditional forms. Both first and second conditionals are used to imagine situations in the present or future. In general, the first squares contain result clauses. The students' task this time is to make a first conditional sentence by adding an appropriate if clause to complete the sentence. For lower-level classes, students can play in small teams or in competing pairs. Here is a first conditional guessing game to play with students in class. In the game, students complete first conditional sentences and then guess the endings of first conditional sentences a partner wrote. Divide the students into two groups (A and B) and give each student a corresponding worksheet. The students complete the endings of the first conditional sentences on their worksheet with their own ideas. Student A's complete the odd-numbered sentences and Student B's complete the even-numbered sentences. When the students have completed their sentences, they pair up with someone from the other group. The students then play a game where they guess the endings of the first conditional sentences their partner wrote. Student B starts and tries to guess the ending of the first sentence. Student B has five chances to guess the exact words. If Student B guesses right the first time, they score five points. If the guess is wrong, they try again for four points, then for three points, etc. Then, it's Student A's turn to guess the second sentence and so on. This process continues back and forth until all the sentences have been used. The student with the highest score at the end of the game wins. In this engaging first conditional tense board game, students practice making first conditional sentences from prompts. Give each group of three or four a copy of the game board, a dice and counters. Students take it in turns to roll the dice and move their counter along the board. When a student lands on a square, they read the prompt and make a first conditional sentence beginning with 'If...'. Students can finish the sentence any way they like, but it must contain the words in the square, be appropriate and grammatically correct. If a student lands on a square marked 'IP', they can make any first conditional sentence they like. If a student forms the sentence correctly, they stay on the square. If not, the student must go back to their previous square. The first student to reach the finish wins the game. Here is a quick review of the first and second conditional forms. Both first and second conditionals are used to imagine situations in the present or future. In general, the first conditional or real conditional is used to express what will happen if a certain event takes place in the present or future. It is called the real conditional because it refers to situations which are truly possible. If + Subject + Present Simple (positive or negative) + Objects, Subject + Future with Will (positive or negative) + Objects Examples: If he finishes the work on time, we will play a round of golf this afternoon. If the meeting is successful, we will become partners with Smith and Co. 'Unless' can be used in the first conditional to mean 'if not'. Examples: Unless he hurries up, we will be late. Unless it rains, we won't get wet. The 'if' clause can also be placed at the end of the sentence. In this case, no comma is required. Examples: They will be very happy if he passes the exam. Jane will marry Tom if he asks her tonight. The second or unreal conditional is used to speculate about things that are impossible or improbable. If + Subject + Past Simple (positive or negative) + Objects, Subject + Would + Verb (positive or negative) + Objects Examples: If he won the lottery, he would buy a new home. If they were happy, they'd have more fun. 'Were' is used for all subjects. More universities such as Cambridge University also accept 'was' as being correct. Others expect 'were' for all subjects. Examples: If I were you, I'd buy a new car. If she were American, she could remain in the country. The 'if' clause can also be placed at the end of the sentence. In this case, no comma is required. Examples: They would be rich if he were to invent a new type of battery. Angela would be proud of her son got straight As at school. Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the first conditional. If Mary _____ (have) enough money, she'll come with us on vacation. I _____ (make) some coffee if you boil some water. If you _____ (work) hard, you'll finish the project on time. Unless he _____ (be) late, we'll meet at six o'clock. If I tell you a secret, _____ (you promise) not to tell anyone? She _____ (not attend) unless he makes the presentation. If Joe cooks dinner, I _____ (make) dessert. Jane _____ (play) the violin if you ask her nicely. Our children won't eat vegetables if they _____ (not have) orange juice. If David _____ (not be) late, we will make the decision soon. Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the second conditional. If he _____ (work) more, he would finish on time. They would do _____ on the test if they _____ (study) more. If I _____ (be) you, I would run for president! Mary _____ (buy) a new jacket if she had enough money. If Jason flew to New York, he _____ (visit) the Empire State Building. We _____ (take) a break, if our boss weren't so nervous today. If Sally _____ (go), she wouldn't return! Alan wouldn't know if you _____ (ask) him. Jennifer (refer) you for the position if she thought you were qualified. Alison wouldn't help them if they _____ (not ask) for help. Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the first or second conditional. If she knows the time, she _____ (come) to the meeting. She _____ (attend) the meeting if she had the time. Peter _____ (say) yes if you ask him. Unless he _____ (finish) soon, we won't be able to come. If he _____ (be) president, he would invest more in education. What _____ (you do) if you were president? She _____ (fly) Northwest Airlines if she has a choice. If I _____ (think) I could do it, I would do it! Alan would invite Mary if it _____ (be) his party. She won't marry Peter if he _____ (ask) her. Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the first conditional. If Mary has enough money, she'll come with us on vacation. I will make some coffee if you boil some water. If you work hard, you'll finish the project on time. Unless he is late, we'll meet at six o'clock. If I tell you a secret, will you promise not to tell anyone? She won't attend unless he makes the presentation. If Joe cooks dinner, I will make dessert. Jane will play the violin if you ask her nicely. Our children won't eat vegetables if they don't have orange juice. If David isn't late, we will make the decision soon. Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the second conditional. If he worked more, he would finish on time. They would do well on the test if they studied more. If I were you, I would run for president! Mary would buy a new jacket if she had enough money. If Jason flew to New York, he would visit the Empire State Building. We would take a break, if our boss weren't so nervous today. If Sally went, she wouldn't return! Alan wouldn't know if you asked him. Jennifer would refer you for the position if she thought you were qualified. Alison wouldn't help them if they didn't ask for help. Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the first or second conditional. If she knows the time, she will come to the meeting. She would attend the meeting if she had the time. Peter will say yes if you ask him. Unless he finishes soon, we won't be able to come. If he were president, he would invest more in education. What would you do if you were president? She will fly Northwest Airlines if she has a choice. If I thought I could do it, I would do it! Alan would invite Mary if it were his party. She won't marry Peter if he asks her.

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