**First Conditional**

**(9th September class)**

* We use the **First Conditional** to talk about the result of a possible future action. (Usamos la primer condicional para hablar acerca del resultado de una posible acción futura)

**If clause (condition) Main clause (result)**

If + Simple Present, Simple Future

Examples: **If I get** a better job, **we’ll have** more money. (si consigo un mejor trabajo, tendremos más dinero)

* **We’ll have** more money if I **get** a better job.

**If I don’t get** a better job, **we won’t** have holidays. (si no consigo un mejor trabajo, no tendremos vacaciones)

* We **won’t have** holidays if I **don’t get** a better job.

**If you go** to university, **you’ll find** a good job. (si vas a la Universidad, encontrarás un mejor trabajo)

* **You’ll find** a good job if you **go** to university.

**If she goes** to university, **she’ll find** a better job.

* We usually put a comma after the “if clause”. We can put the “main clause” first. If we do this, we don’t use a comma. (Usualmente ponemos una coma después de la “if clause”. Podemos poner la “main clause” primero. Si hacemos esto, no usamos una coma)

Examples: **We’ll have** more money **if I get** a better job.

**We won’t have** holidays **if I don’t get** a better job.

**You’ll find** a good job **if you go** to university.

* We can also use **MIGHT** and **MAY** in the main clause. Then the action in the main clause is less certain than when we use **WILL.** (también podemos usar MIGHT y MAY en el resultado. Entonces la acción en ésta es menos certera que cuando usamos WILL)

Examples: **If I get** a good degree, **I might / may apply** to work for Microsoft. (I’m not sure about this) (Si obtengo un buen título, podría / puedo solicitar trabajar para Microsoft) (no estoy seguro acerca de esto)

**a c t i v i t i e s**

**Task 1: Match the two halves of these first conditional sentences.**

1. If people live longer,
2. We might see the late film tonight
3. If more students go to university,
4. If parents don’t earn much money,
5. We’ll need a bigger house
6. they won’t be able to afford childcare.
7. they might get more diseases when they’re older.
8. if we have more children.
9. if the children go to bed early.
10. they might not all find good jobs when they leave.

**Task 2: Complete the first conditional sentences.**

1. If the class finishes a bit early today, ………………………………
2. If the weather’s good at the weekend, …………………………….
3. If I have some spare money at the end of the month, …………..
4. If I get a good / better job, …………………………………………..
5. If I earn a lot of money in the future, ……………………………..
6. If I retire early, ……………………………………………………….

**Task 3: Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs.**

1. **If** I……………….(see) him, I…………………(tell) the news.
2. She……………..(be) ill **if** she……………..(not rest) more.
3. What………….(you do) if you……………..(not pass) your next exam?
4. We……………(not arrive) on time if we…………….(not hurry) up.
5. If you……………..(move) your car, I…………….(be) able to park.
6. I…………..(do) the washing up if I……………(have) time.

**Task 4: GERMANY: What future for the family? (book-page 50). Reading comprehension activities. Match the following words with their definitions.** (Actividades de comprensión lectora. Una las siguientes expresiones con sus definiciones)

|  |
| --- |
| birth rate / childcare / employer / old-fashioned / responsible / suitable |

1. not modern
2. you did it or caused it
3. a person or company that pays you to work for them
4. right for a particular purpose or situation
5. when someone looks after children while the parents are at work
6. the number of births for every 100 or 1,000 people in a particular year and place

**Task 5: Read the newspaper article “Germany: What future for the family?” and complete this sentence in six or seven words.** (Lea el artículo y complete esta oración en 6 o 7 palabras)

This article is about…………………………………..

**Task 6: Read the article again. What is the organisation of the text? Put these topics in order (1-4)** (Ordene estos temas)

1. reasons for the low birth rate
2. possible solutions to the problem
3. reaction to the possible solutions
4. facts about the low birth rate

**Task 7: Read the text and say if the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false information.** (Verdadero o Falso. Corrija la información falsa)

1. Only 40% of German female graduates hove had children.
2. German women have an average of 1.37 children.
3. Few parents have more than one child.
4. A university professor believes that German employers do not have modern attitudes.
5. The government will pay each parent 1,800 euros a month so the father can take time off work.
6. Ms von der Leyen’s ideas are not popular with everyone.

**Task 8: Answer the questions about the text.**

1. What’s the problem in Germany?
2. What will happen to the country if this problem goes on?
3. Why does this happen?
4. What’s the average age of women?
5. What does the writer of the article say about “uncertain men”, which is another reason for the low birth rate?
6. How does the government encourage people to have more children?

**Remove the lines of dots to solve the tasks.**

**Send the complete work by email to be checked.**

**Deadline: 16th September.**