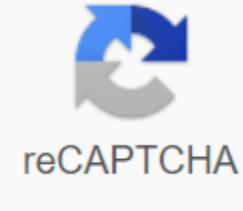




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## Zero conditional reading pdf

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It is a reading and understanding activity sheet that focuses on zero conditional and allows students to familiarize themselves with this grammar. It can be used as a warmer/cooler activity, homework sheet or it can be included in the main practice phase. Grammar: Zero Conditional Key Vocabulary: No Skills: Reading, Writing and Interpreting Siguiente The quality of ESL grammar sheets, quizzes and games - from A to I - for teachers and students - CONDITIONAL Grammar Discussion Practice'ero Conditional 16 issue strips adapted from below steam work activities. These questions can be used with students sitting in pairs or in small groups, or with students standing up. Notes on activity on page 2Level: Elementary to pre-Intermediate FREEDownload Grammar Talk zero conditional 'A' version and Student 'B' version, each with 10 different discussion questions. 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Grammar sheet zero conditional match 15 clauses for the formation of zero conditional sentences; with ANSWER KEY and chartLevel conversion percentage: Elementary to pre-IntermediateTime: Approximately 15 minutes FREE Download ACTIVITY DEAL Before giving this sheet to your students, model exercises: write the first two positions on the left side of the board (1. 'If I'm late for class...' and 2. When it stays very late....') with their respective positions on the right side of the board: ... he was very tired the next morning. and '... my teacher is angry. Ask your students to comply with the sentences, and when they respond correctly, draw lines between the relevant provisions. Summing up when students compare responses with classmates and then choose one or two students to write their answers on the board: 1 - C /2 - F/etc. Correct and discuss any errors. (Add 5 to 10 minutes.) When we go to Paris, I eat pancakes. VGhhdCdZIHJp'2h0ISBUaGizlHNIbnRlbnNNNNNNHNOYXJ0CyB3aXRoiCd3aGVuJyBhbmYm90aCBwYXJcyBhcmGNlbn'g2lrcGxlc0gaX'ncyBhIHplcm8gY29u'GI0aW9uUWUu U29ycnksIGl0J3 Mg'1 3JhbW1hdGljYWxseSBnb29kLiBUaGizlHNIbnRlbnNLIHNOYXJ0B3aXRoCD3aGVuJyBhbm'gYm90 Completed on aCBwYXJ0cyBhcmUgaW4gdGhIHBY'XNlbn'g2lrcGxlic0gaX'ncyBhIHplcm8gY29u'GI0aW9uuUWUu. Click Check my answers to continue page 2 When we talk about things that are considered facts, we use zero conditional. We also use this form for things that we think are always true. When you take exercise, your heart beats faster. If I drink milk, my stomach hurts. And we can use if or when with the same meaning: If you take exercise, your heart beats faster. When I drink milk, my stomach hurts. Opportunities If we want to talk about something that can happen as a result of an action or situation, we use the first conditional. We use if for things that can happen and when for things that are more certain will happen. If I see Freddie later, I'll give him a book. (I'm not sure I'll see him.) When I see Freddie later, I'll give him a book. (I'm sure I'll see him.) If we go to the beach, I'll take my swimsuit. (Not sure we'll go to the beach.) When we go to the beach, I'll get my swimsuit. (We'll probably go to the beach.) Changes in meaning Be careful! Sometimes you can use zero or first conditional and both sentences sound acceptable and grammatically correct. But what conditional form you use changes the value of the sentence and the context in which you use it. Take a look at the two examples in the picture. If you're sitting sun too long, you get burned. If you sit in the sun for too long, you get burned. (First conditional) In this case, it's important to think about what you're trying to say. Is that what is generally true - like a zero suspended sentence? Or is it the result of an action or situation - as the first suspended sentence? Here's an explanation. If you sit in the sun for too long, you will get burned. (This is something that is usually true - too much sun gives people sunburn.) If you sit in the sun for too long, you will get burned. (This is a possible outcome of the action - as you give a friend some advice about being in the sun for too long.) Do the right thing! Here's a quiz to check how well you understand the use of zero and first conditions. Can you figure out which ones to use? Page 3 Nilello. Welcome to 6 Minutes Grammar with me, Neil. Katherine and I, Katherine. Hello. Neil, Katherine, don't you want some of the delicious chocolate I have here? Katherine O Neal, I'd love to, but I can't. When I eat chocolate, I have terrible headaches. Neil Oh, it's bad luck! If I eat a lot of chocolate, I just get fat! Katherine You? You don't look skinny, you look skinny! Neil It's all cycling you see. I can eat whatever I want because of all the cycling. Katherine's lucky enough. NeilNow, in this program, we are looking at zero conditional and first conditional. Katherine We will discuss why and when we use them. NeilWe'll see how to form them... Catherine We will help you decide which one to use in what situation... Neil and we'll bring you a quiz at the end of the show. CatherineSo listen carefully - and take a few notes! Neil Let's start by looking at zero conditional. We use it to talk about things that always happen in certain situations. Catherine for example, I always get a headache if I eat chocolate. We also use zero conditional talking about facts and truths. And here's Finn with our first example. Finn If you drop an apple, it will fall to the ground. Neil It's Gravity for You! Now, there are two parts of the sentence. Part of if plus present just tells us the situation and the other part is in the present simple time, and tells us what happens as a result if the situation. Here's Finn with an example if the situation: Finn If you drop an apple... And I'll say that again: If you drop an apple ... Catherine And the result: Finn ... he falls to the ground. MORE: More: Finn ... he falls to the ground. Neil and this result happens every time a situation happens. Isn't that true, Katherine? Katherine Is Right Neil. It's a scientific fact - and it

was first identified by Isaac Newton, I believe. Neil, I think you're right! So it's zero conditional. Come on him with an example of the first conditional. Finn. Finn, if you drop the glass, it'll break. Catherine And again: Finn If you drop the glass, it will break. Catherine Now, in this sentence, if plus the current simple part gives us a possible situation in the future. The other part is done with Will plus infinitive without to, and this gives us the result of this possible future situation. Finn If you drop that glass... If you drop this glass... Ekaterina And this is only a possible situation. Finn... It's going to break. ... It's going to break. Ekaterina And this is the result of the situation. We're using will to show that we're sure the glass will break. But it will only break if we drop the glass. Neil When we're less confident in the result we can use cans like this: Finn If you drop the glass, it can break. Catherine And once again: Finn If you drop the glass, it can break. Neil Sometimes it is difficult to choose between zero and first conditional. It helps to remember that, as well as using zero conditional for truths, we also use it for common situations. If you're talking about a particular situation, or a one-off situation, the first conditional is probably better. For example, to describe a general situation that is true for everyone, we can use zero conditional to say: Finn If you sit in the sun for too long, you get burned. Catherine But if your friend is about to go sunbathing, perhaps without sunscreen, you can use the first conditional talk about that particular situation and its possible outcome like this: Finn If you sit in the sun for too long, you get burned. IDENT 6 Minutes Grammar from BBC English Learning. Katherine and it's quiz time! Are these proposals grammatically correct or wrong? Here's the first one: when we're older, we'll go travel. Neil OK, this first conditional offer is correct. Katherine Goode. Here's another one: If plants don't get water, they die. Neil This sentence is correct too. Catherine OK, be prepared for the last sentence: If I fail the exams again, I feel terrible. Neil and that's wrong. This is a specific situation, and it describes opportunity, not certainty. So we need the first conditional. Here's the right sentence: Finn, if I fail exams again, I'll feel terrible. Katherine Now, before we go, there's plenty of time for the top tip. The first conditional has only one will. So this suggestion is wrong: Finn If they leave now, they'll be home for lunch. Neil you need to use the present just without the will in if the part. Here's the correct version: Finn If they leave now, they'll be home for lunch. Katherine Thank you Finn. So it's zero conditional, with real time in both parts, for things that always happen. Neil And this is the first conditional with if plus present just, with Will, plus infinitive, for possible future situations. Catherine Tam has more on this on our website in [bbclearningenglish.com](http://bbclearningenglish.com). Join us again for more than 6 minutes of grammar. Both so far. Both so far. zero and first conditional reading. zero and first conditional reading comprehension. zero and first conditional reading comprehension pdf. zero and first conditional reading text. zero first and second conditional reading comprehension. zero conditional reading comprehension. zero conditional reading comprehension pdf. zero conditional reading text

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