

Hi folks,

Here you are the work for this week:

We are about to finish with Unit 7. This week, we work with the second point of grammar of the unit: *The first conditional*, including grammar activities and a small writing activity that you will have to hand in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com. We also continue revising communication with reading activities. Finally, we watch a video and we include a small writing activity that you also have to hand in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com. As usual, we include answer key for grammar, reading and listening activities.

Remember it is your responsibility to work with all these exercises and correct yourself. And of course, if you have any doubt, just let me know and I will be willing to help you.

Bare in mind all this work will be taken into consideration for your mark in the 3rd term.

Stay tuned for the following weeks.

Cheers!

Alicia

June 1st to 5th

1st session

We start this week working with a new point of grammar. This time we combine two concepts we have already worked with along the course (*the present simple* and *the will future*) to work with a new concept: *the first conditional*. We watch a video about *the first conditional* and then have a look at the grammar notes. You also have explanations and examples on page 125 of your Smart Planet Student's book. Once you understand form and usage, do the proposed exercises.

Finally, you have to complete sentences using the first conditional and send them via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com.

All the exercises for the 1st session have an answer key at the end of this document, so you have to do exercises first and then correct yourself.

1. Grammar video: *Zero and first conditional*

We are going to introduce by watching these videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CXzYcElq_RU

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LX98LJIN95s> (only until minute 4'10'')

2. Grammar notes: *First and zero conditional*

Conditional Sentences are also known as **Conditional Clauses** or **If Clauses**. They are used to express that the action in the main **clause** (without if) can only take place if a certain condition (in the **clause** with if) is fulfilled. There are three types of **Conditional Sentences**.

Conditional Sentence Type 1 → Possible and very probable (refers to future)

Example: If I study, I'll pass my exams.

(It's very probable that this will happen if the condition expressed is fulfilled)

Conditional Sentence Type 2 → Possible but very improbable (refers to hypothetical future)

Example: If I studied, I would pass my exams.

(At this time, you're not studying. It's not impossible that you will pass, you still can do something to change it, but it seems improbable)

Conditional Sentence Type 3 → Impossible (refers to past)

Example: If I had studied, I would have passed.

(This situation refers to the past so it is impossible to change it)

As I said above, we focus in this unit in conditional sentences type 1, which in turn include 2 other types: the first and the zero conditional.

The first conditional

FORM → IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE , SUBJECT + WILL-FUTURE

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

- If it **rains**, I **won't go** to the park.
- If I **study** today, I **ll go** to the party tonight.
- If I **have** enough money, I **ll buy** some new shoes.
- She **ll be** late if the train **is** delayed.
- She **ll miss** the bus if she **doesn't leave** soon.
- If I **see** her, I **ll tell** her.

We can also use other **modal verbs** in the main clause when we want to convey other modalities, such as the ones that we learnt in previous sessions. For example, when we are not very sure about future actions (may/might), or when we want to give advice (should).

- If I **don't study**, I **may/might fail** the exam.
- If you **want** to pass your exams, you **should study** harder.

We can also use an **imperative**.

- If you **want** to pass your exams, **study** harder!

Unless (=if not) can also be used in the if-clause too.

- **Unless** I **study**, I **won't pass** the exam = If I **don't study**, I **won't pass** the exam.

The zero conditional

FORM → IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE , SUBJECT + PRESENT SIMPLE

This is a variation of the first conditional and it is used when the result will always happen. It is used to talk about general things that are always true.

If water reaches 100 degrees, it always boils. (It's a fact. I'm talking in general, not about one particular situation)

The 'if' in this conditional can usually be replaced by 'when' without changing the meaning.

When water reaches 100 degrees, it always boils.

Here are some more examples:

- If people **eat** too much, they **get** fat.
- If you **touch** a fire, you **get** burned.
- People **die** if they **don't eat**.
- You **get** water if you **mix** hydrogen and oxygen.
- Snakes **bite** if they **are** scared
- If babies **are** hungry, they **cry**

First vs. Zero Conditional

The **first conditional** describes a *particular* situation, whereas the **zero conditional** describes what happens *in general*.

Zero conditional: If you sit in the sun, you get burned.

(here I'm talking about every time a person sits in the sun - the burning is a natural consequence of the sitting)

First conditional: If you sit in the sun, you'll get burned

(here I'm talking about what will happen today, another day might be different)

Adapted from: <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/> and
<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/conditional-sentences>

Let's get some practice!

3. Grammar exercises: *First conditional*

Go to page 76 of your Smart Planet Student's book and do exercises 1, 2 and 3.

4. Writing: *First conditional*

Go to page 76 of your Smart Planet's Student book and do exercise 5. Add 3 more sentences using the first conditional. Send your sentences to aliciamm.esl@gmail.com

2nd session

We continue working with the first conditional. Revise notes from the previous session and do the the proposed exercises.

All the exercises for the 2nd session have an answer key at the end of this document, so you have to do exercises first and then correct yourself.

1. Grammar: The first conditional

Smart Planet Workbook:

Follow this link:

https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=19736499&idcurso=467959

Go to page 61 and do exercises 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Go to page 65 and do exercises 5 and 6.

3rd session

We continue working with communication but this time using reading and listening. We read a text about communication in the world and watch a video about Chinese. Then, you write a paragraph giving your opinion about the issue and hand it in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com to be corrected.

To watch the video, follow the link and instructions. All the exercises for the 3rd session have an answer key at the end of this document, so you have to do exercises first and then correct yourself.

1. Reading: *The World Speaks One Language*

Go to page 77 of your Smart Planet Student's book, read the text and do exercises 2 and 3.

If you want to listen to the text, follow this link, go to page 77 and click on the indicated link.

https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=20017209&idcurso=471719

Reading: Culture

1 Work with a partner. Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- Where would you see the images?
- Why do you think they are in English?

2 Read and listen to the article about the English language. According to the article, is English still the world's number one language?

3 Read the article again. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences.

- English is everywhere because a lot of people understand it.
- There are more second language speakers of English than foreign speakers.
- In Denmark, people speak English as a second language.
- The writer thinks that the success of English is surprising.
- One of the most difficult things about English is the pronunciation.
- The author is sure that Mandarin will be the world's next number one language.

Your Turn

4 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- How much English do you see or hear where you live? Where do you see it?
- Do you ever use English on the computer or on your phone? What do you use it for?

Think Language

There's a lot of / There isn't much English in ...
Restaurants / Cafés / Museums here have things in English, for the tourists.
I sometimes / often / occasionally use English on my computer / tablet / phone when I watch videos on YouTube / read things on Facebook.

Discovery EDUCATOR

7.2 The Language of the Future

Find out about China and its languages.

Unit 7 **77**

2. Listening (video): *The Language of the Future.*

Follow this link, go to page 77, click on the indicated link to watch the video and do the exercises.

https://www.blinklearning.com/coursePlayer/librodigital_html.php?idclase=20017209&idcurso=471719

Reading: Culture

1 Work with a partner. Look at the photos and answer the questions.

- Where would you see the images?
- Why do you think they are in English?

2 Read and listen to the article about the English language. According to the article, is English still the world's number one language?

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- English is everywhere because a lot of people understand it.
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- In Denmark, people speak English as a second language.
- The writer thinks that the success of English is surprising.
- One of the most difficult things about English is the pronunciation.
- The author is sure that Mandarin will be the world's next number one language.

Your Turn

4 Work with a partner. Answer the questions.

- How much English do you see or hear where you live? Where do you see it?
- Do you ever use English on the computer or on your phone? What do you use it for?

Useful Language

There's a lot of / There isn't much English in ...
Restaurants / Cafes / Museums here have things in English, for the tourists.
I sometimes / often / occasionally use English on my computer / tablet / phone when I watch videos on YouTube / read things on Facebook.

Discovery EDUCATION
7.2 The Language of the Future
Find out about China and its languages. Unit 7 77

FACT Soon there will be more people in China who speak English as a foreign language than there are native English speakers in the whole world!

1. Which language has the most speakers: English or Mandarin?

2. Watch again and say if these sentences are true or false?

	TRUE	FALSE
1 About 4 billion people live in China.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 Your clothes are probably made in China.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3 Chinese people regularly use 40,000 Chinese characters.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4 Pinyin uses three or four thousand Chinese characters.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5 It is easier to type Chinese words with Pinyin.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6 There are about three times more Chinese speakers than English speakers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

3. Writing: *Communication in the world*

Read the following questions and write a paragraph with the answers. Write your text and hand it in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com

1. How much English do you see or hear where you live? Where do you see it?
2. Do you ever use English on the computer or on your phone? What do you use it for?
3. Do you think English is becoming too present in our lives?
4. Will Mandarin become the language of the future?
5. Should we start learning Mandarin?

Answer key

1st session

3. Grammar exercises: *First conditional*

1.
 - 1 We use the first conditional to talk about the result of a present or future situation.
 - 2 We use will when we feel certain about the result, and may or might when we feel certain.
 - 3 We *will*, *may* and *might* in the if- clause.
 - 4 We can use *unless* instead of .
 - 5 You change the order of the clauses in the sentence.
2.
 - 1 If we good English, we a better job. (might)
 - 2 You your exams unless you hard. (will)
 - 3 Our teacher at us if we our homework again. (will)
 - 4 I out tonight unless my friends me. (will)
 - 5 You more people, if you a *Facebook* page. (may)
 - 6 If you your mobile phone, your parents you a new one. (might)

3. QUESTION: WHAT CHANGES WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE IN YOUR HOME TOWN? WHY?

Answer: If the town council (close) the centre to traffic as they promised, more people (walk or cycle) to school and work, and there (not be) any traffic in the town centre. More tourists (visit) the town if the town centre (be) clean and quiet. If more tourists (come) to the town, we (have) more jobs and maybe I can get a job as a tourist guide when I'm older! If I (get) a good job, I (stay) here because I love my town, but I (go) to live somewhere else unless I (find) a good job here.

4. Writing: *First conditional*

Write your sentences and hand them in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com

2nd session

1. Grammar: The first conditional

Smart Planet Workbook Page 61

1.
 - 1 We use the first conditional to talk about possible situations in the or future and their results.
 - 2 We use *if* + simple to describe the possible action or event.
 - 3 We use or *won't* + infinitive when we're sure of the result.
 - 4 We can also use or when we are less sure of the result.
 - 5 We can use *unless* instead of .

- 2.
- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | If you phone me tonight, | I'll put your book in my bag. |
| 2 | If we start a class blog, | will everyone post on it? |
| 3 | She won't stay on Twitter | unless people stop insulting her |
| 4 | If you post the photos on Facebook, | will everyone be able to see them? |
| 5 | Unless you send me the stuff by email | I won't get it in time. |
| 6 | I won't know their address | if they don't text me. |

- 3.
- 1 If I my party on Facebook, all my friends will see it.
 - 2 I join Twitter if you show me how to do it.
 - 3 you give me more time, I won't finish building the webpage.
 - 4 Marta buy a new phone if you give her that one for free.
 - 5 If she tells him the truth, he get angry – we just don't know.
 - 6 You know where the party is unless you look on her Facebook page.
 - 7 you read my blog post if I write about interesting topics?
 - 8 He'll write her an email you give him her email address.

4. **Tim:** What shall we get Dad for his birthday? He's 40!
Sara: No idea. Let's ask him.
Tim: No, if we him, he what it is. That's boring. If we him a surprise, it more fun!
Sara: Yes, but if he us, we him something he doesn't like.
Tim: Well, we could ask Mum, she'll know!
Sara: OK, good idea! If you to her now, Dad you. But whisper!
Tim: Don't be silly! If I , he something mysterious is going on.

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5. 1 If you (give) me your email address, I (send) you an email about the party.
- 2 She (be) very upset unless I (reply) to her text message.
- 3 If I (invite) everyone on Facebook, there (be) too many people.
- 4 (you / send) me an email if you (get) home late?
- 5 He (not get) a better job unless he (learn) more about computers.
- 6 If you (work) harder at home, you (not have) problems in class.
6. Dave: What just now?
Tom: I my text messages.
Dave: How often check your messages?
Tom: Once or twice an hour. My mum me a message about helping her to wash the car this afternoon.
Dave: I hate helping around the house! Do you think robots do all our work for us in the future?
Tom: I'm not sure. I think we robots in hospitals and maybe in schools.
Dave: If we robots in schools, we need teachers any more.
Tom: I'm not sure about that. We teachers, but I think we classes over the Internet.

3rd session

1. Reading: *The World Speaks One Language*

2. Yes

3.	TRUE	FALSE
1 English is everywhere because a lot of people understand it.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2 There are more second language speakers of English than foreign speakers.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
3 In Denmark, people speak English as a second language.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
4 The writer thinks that the success of English is surprising.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5 One of the most difficult things about English is the pronunciation.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6 The author is sure that Mandarin will be the world's next number one language.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

2. Listening (video): *Social Networks*

Video page 77 Exercise 1

Mandarin (note that this means speakers of Mandarin as first language/mother tongue rather than second or foreign language speakers)

Video page 77 Exercise 2

	TRUE	FALSE
1 About 4 billion people live in China.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
2 Your clothes are probably made in China.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3 Chinese people regularly use 40,000 Chinese characters.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
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6 There are about three times more Chinese speakers than English speakers.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Listening (video): transcript

7.2 The Language of the Future?

China's population is exploding! About 1.4 billion people live there. That's more than twice the number of people living in Europe and the United States combined.

Everything in China is growing. Many people predict that in 20 years, China will have the strongest economy in the world. The country already produces so many things. Like the clothes you're wearing – they're probably from China. And your mobile phone, too.

In China, people speak many different languages. But everyone can understand one written language: Mandarin. It uses characters, not an alphabet, and there are over 40,000 of them! But most people only use three or four thousand.

Can you imagine using a computer keyboard with all those characters? Probably not. In the late 1950s, the Chinese developed a system called 'Pinyin'. It uses the Roman alphabet, like English, which has made it easier to type Chinese words like these into a computer.

Mandarin is also the official spoken language of China. More people in the world speak Mandarin than speak English, about

three times as many, and there are Chinese people who speak Mandarin all over the world. Every day, more and more people use Mandarin to communicate.

So, will everybody be speaking Mandarin in the future?

3. Writing: *Communication in the world*

Write your text and hand it in via aliciamm.esl@gmail.com