

## Conditionals



### Grammar in Context

Theme: Getting along with others

Words by Theme



Read the article about mental health in *Youth Post* and answer the questions.

15 MAY 20XX

Youth Post

### How to help a depressed friend

Do some of your friends often publish posts with negative thoughts on social networking<sup>1</sup> platforms? **Do** they **avoid**<sup>2</sup> you **whenever** you **reach out**<sup>3</sup>? **If so**, they **may struggle** emotionally.

We all need some me time. However, **if** we **isolate**<sup>4</sup> ourselves for a long period, we **can feel** unhappy or even depressed. Everyone needs social interaction<sup>5</sup>. **Even if** you **are** able to manage issues by yourself positively, it **does not mean** your friends are doing fine like you do. **Show** more care and **back** them **up**<sup>6</sup> **when** you **can**.

**If** you **think** some of your friends are suffering emotionally, you **should listen**<sup>7</sup> to them. **If** your friends **do not want** to talk, **let** them know you are there for them. **If** people **are** sad, they **may not be** comfortable talking about their feelings. They may even lack motivation to do something they usually like. **Do not push**<sup>8</sup> them to chat or see you. **Otherwise**, they **may avoid** talking to you. **As long as** you **show** your support, your friends **will know** that you care for them.

**In case** any of your friends **needs** professional assistance, you **should tell** your teachers or the parents of your friends about the situation as soon as possible.

1. Read the article again. What do *If so* and *Otherwise* mean? Put a tick (✓) in the correct box.

*If so*:

If you avoid your friends when they reach out

If your friends avoid you when you reach out

*Otherwise*:

If you do not talk to them or ask them out

If you keep talking to them and asking them out

2. Are the following statements correct? Put a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) in each box.

(i) If our friends suffer emotionally, we should show support and give them space.

(ii) You should not talk to your friends' parents unless your friends allow you to do so.

## Conditionals

We use conditional sentences to introduce the situation in which an event might happen. We can use conditional sentences to discuss facts, talk about possibilities and obligations, and give advice and orders.

A comma must be added after the *if*-clause that comes before the main clause.

If-clause	Main clause
<i>If Jess is late,</i>	<i>she takes a taxi.</i>

Action / Situation

Result

Main clause	If-clause
<i>Jess takes a taxi</i>	<i>if she is late.</i>

Result

Action / Situation



### PART 1 Type 0 conditionals

We use Type 0 conditionals to talk about facts that are generally true, e.g. habits and laws of science and nature. We use the simple present tense in both clauses.

Situations	Examples
Habits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If Eric feels tired, he usually drinks coffee.</i></li> <li><i>I cook for myself if Mum isn't at home.</i></li> </ul>
Laws of science and nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>If salt is put in hot water, it melts.</i></li> <li><i>Your voice changes if you inhale helium.</i></li> </ul>

simple present tense

### Reminder

*If* can be replaced by *when* or *whenever* in Type 0 conditionals to indicate that something is extremely likely to happen. We are very certain about the result of the situation or action.

Conjunctions	Examples
<i>when</i>	<i>The medical team is on duty when there is a large-scale event.</i>
<i>whenever</i>	<i>Whenever I lose my credit card, I contact my bank immediately.</i>

### Exercise 1.1

DRILL

Complete the sentences with the given phrases. Write the letters (A–J) in the brackets.

- I cry ( H )
- You burn your hand ( )
- When there is no oxygen, ( )
- If we walk up the mountain, ( )
- Babies spit up ( )
- Whenever I make a funny face, ( )
- When I eat too many snacks, ( )
- When the metal is overheated, ( )
- If you put ice in warm water, ( )
- Joseph doesn't take an umbrella ( )

- if they drink milk too quickly.
- it melts.
- when he goes out on a rainy day.
- it turns red.
- the candle goes out.
- we see the sea.
- if you touch the fire.
- whenever I watch *Wonder*.
- I get stomach ache.
- the baby giggles.



More to take away

helium (n.) = a colourless gas that is lighter than air



## Exercise 1.2

Julia is drafting the subtitles for a video. Complete the draft using the correct form of the given verbs.

### My Home Tour

Welcome. This is the first tour of my new flat. The main door uses a smart lock. Whenever I (1) scan my key card here, I unlock the door. If it (2) \_\_\_\_\_, I put my wet umbrella in this stand here. If I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ this button, the umbrella (4) \_\_\_\_\_ automatically.

This is my living room. If I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ busy with my schoolwork, I do yoga here. Look at the decorative patterns on the digital ceiling screen. When I clap my hands, these sensors (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the sound and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the pattern.

There are plenty of plants on the balcony. Whenever Mum (8) \_\_\_\_\_ special plants at a florist's, she (9) \_\_\_\_\_ them home. Have you ever seen mimosa? If you touch it, its leaves (10) \_\_\_\_\_ up. Mum warned me not to water this cactus. If a desert plant (11) \_\_\_\_\_ too much water, it (12) \_\_\_\_\_.

Come and see my bedroom. My father made this desk. I extend the table if my sister (13) \_\_\_\_\_ homework with me. My bed is next to the desk. There are many stuffed toys on my bed. This teddy bear glows in the dark when the light (14) \_\_\_\_\_ off!

- absorb
- not be
- bring
- change
- detect
- die
- do
- dry
- fold
- press
- rain
- scan
- see
- switch



## PART 2 Type 1 conditionals

We use **Type 1 conditionals** to talk about possible results that are very likely to happen now or in the future. We use the **simple present tense** in the *if*-clause and the **simple future tense** in the main clause.

If-clause	Main clause
<i>If there <b>is</b> a traffic congestion,</i> <span style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px;">simple present tense</span>	<i>Mr Lee <b>will take</b> the ferry.</i> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; color: white; padding: 2px;">simple future tense</span>
Main clause	If-clause
<i>You <b>won't be allowed</b> to enter</i> <span style="background-color: #e67e22; color: white; padding: 2px;">simple future tense</span>	<i>if you <b>lose</b> your ticket.</i> <span style="background-color: #0070c0; color: white; padding: 2px;">simple present tense</span>



### Reminder!

*Will* can be replaced by *may* or *can* in Type 1 conditionals.

Modals	Examples
may	<i>If Joshua keeps his hand steady, he <b>may win</b> the big teddy bear.</i>
can	<i>You <b>can cut</b> your fingers if you don't wear protective gloves.</i>



## Error Diagnosis

If Wendy will give this present to her brother, he will be very surprised.

If Wendy gives this present to her brother, he will be very surprised.

If we will book a table before March, we can receive a 15% discount.

If we book a table before March, we can receive a 15% discount.

modal verb in  
the main clause



DRILL

### Exercise 2.1

Circle the correct answers for the following sentences.

- If you post the letter today, your friend ( will receive / receive ) it two days later.
- If you ( won't face / don't face ) your problem now, it'll be twice as hard to overcome.
- If you lend him some money, he ( may not give / never give ) it back to you.
- Janet ( goes / will go ) camping if it is sunny this Sunday.
- You may fall victim to cybercrime if you ( get / don't get ) the latest security updates.
- If you look around the beach, you ( find / may find ) beautiful shells.
- If no one picks up this lost item, it ( is disposed of / will be disposed of ) after six weeks.
- If users don't store personal information carefully, it ( may be stolen / won't be stolen ).
- The music teacher will notify you if you ( can be selected / are selected ) for the show.
- If I ( see / will see ) her, I ( will tell / tell ) her what the teacher said.



Level Up

### Exercise 2.2

Henry is reading a leaflet of an energy drink. There are some mistakes. Correct the underlined mistakes and write the correct words in the spaces provided.

#### Boom Fuel Empowers You!

When you (1) may overwork, your mind and body are exhausted. Then you feel sleepy and weak. If you (2) will drink coffee or coke, you will feel even more tired later. This is because your mind (3) can become stimulated whenever you consume caffeine. However, (4) if you may get a Boom Fuel, you (5) feels a lot less tired. Boom Fuel consists of natural ingredients that help your body recover. Your mind feels at ease when you (6) will have a can of Boom Fuel. If you (7) will take Boom Fuel every day for one week, the drink can improve your concentration. You (8) perform better at work or at school if you take Boom Fuel regularly.

We are doing a new year promotion. If you (9) will buy ten cans of Boom Fuel, you can get a lucky draw chance. You (10) win amazing prizes if you are lucky.



- \_\_\_\_\_ overwork
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3 Other conditional expressions

We can use the following expressions to talk about different situations and their predicted results.

Conditional expressions	Examples
unless	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Unless</b> you get enough points, you cannot win this game.</li> <li>▪ You are not allowed to enter <b>unless</b> you have a permit.</li> </ul>
otherwise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bring your library card, <b>otherwise</b> you can't borrow books.</li> <li>▪ Don't lose the key. <b>Otherwise</b>, you need to pay a penalty.</li> </ul>
or (else)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ I need mosquito repellent <b>or</b> I will get mosquito bites.</li> <li>▪ Don't take away the baby's doll <b>or else</b> she'll cry.</li> </ul>
provided that / on condition that	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Provided that / On condition that</b> you return the tools within one day, you can use them for free.</li> <li>▪ Customers can get a refund within 14 days of purchase <b>provided that / on condition that</b> the item is in good condition.</li> </ul>
as long as / so long as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ You can go out <b>as long as / so long as</b> you come home by 6 pm.</li> <li>▪ <b>As long as / so long as</b> we keep some food for Dad, we can eat first.</li> </ul>
even if	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Jay will enter the competition <b>even if</b> he doesn't feel well.</li> <li>▪ <b>Even if</b> it rains, the fans will camp out in the hope of meeting their idol.</li> </ul>
if so / if not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Does Gillian need a sleeping bag? <b>If so</b>, I can lend her this one.</li> <li>▪ Are you busy tonight? <b>If not</b>, we can watch a film.</li> </ul>
and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drink some soup <b>and</b> you will feel warmer.</li> <li>▪ Water the flowers regularly <b>and</b> they can bloom faster.</li> </ul>
in case / in case of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ John has written it down <b>in case</b> he forgets.</li> <li>▪ <b>In case of</b> fire, use this emergency exit.</li> </ul>



### Error Diagnosis

**unless = if ... not**

You will be able to get a concert ticket unless you are prepared to pay a lot for it.

You will not be able to get a concert ticket **unless** you are prepared to pay a lot for it.

You will not be able to get a concert ticket **if** you are **not** prepared to pay a lot for it.

### Reminder!

We can use modal verbs or imperatives in the main clause. We use them to give orders, instructions and advice, and talk about obligations and different degrees of possibilities.

Modal verbs	Possibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If Mum enters the cooking contest, she <b>might</b> win.</li> <li>▪ Sam <b>could</b> arrive in time if he runs.</li> </ul>
	Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If you look for bargain buys, you <b>can</b> visit this shop.</li> <li>▪ We <b>should</b> exercise if we want to be healthier.</li> </ul>
	Obligations	If you drive, you <b>must</b> carry a driving licence.
Imperatives	Instructions	<b>Press</b> the button if you need help.
	Orders	If you use this room, <b>don't touch</b> the switches.



### Exercise 3.1

Circle the correct answers for the following sentences.

1. ( Unless / In case ) you pay attention, you will not see the road sign.
2. Read more novels ( and / or else ) you can improve your vocabulary.
3. ( In case / If not ) you don't know, this is my new address.
4. Don't cross the road now ( or else / as long as ) you may be hit by a passing car.
5. You can carry the eggs in a plastic bag ( so long as / or ) you don't break them.
6. Call this number ( otherwise / in case of ) emergency.
7. Are you going to the party too? ( If so / If not ), let's take a taxi to the party room together.
8. Do you have an umbrella? ( If so / If not ), take a raincoat from the closet.
9. The children will watch the film ( provided that / even if ) they find it a bit scary.
10. You can enter the VIP room ( otherwise / on condition that ) you sign up for membership.



### Exercise 3.2

Jessica is editing the rules for the computer room. Complete the rules using the correct form of the given verbs. Use modal verbs where necessary.

#### Computer Room Rules

- (1) Ask (ask) for permission. Otherwise, you
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (not enter) the computer room.
- Even if you (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the permission, you
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (sign) in and out on the booking sheet.
- Follow the guidelines at all times or else you (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not allow) to stay.
- If you (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to use a computer, you (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to the IT prefects.
- If your screen has frozen for more than five minutes, you (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (restart) the computer.
- In case of any technical problems, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (contact) the IT technician on duty.
- You (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (browse) the Internet so long as it (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) for schoolwork.
- To protect the environment, you (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (not print) any files unless it (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) necessary.



## Grammar Wrap-up

Jeffrey is editing the subtitles for a video about boxing. There are some mistakes. Correct the underlined mistakes and write the correct words in the spaces provided.



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**Coach:** You can't win the match (1) otherwise you go beyond your limits in the training. Your opponent is a very experienced boxer. Train hard (2) and you'll lose.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ unless \_\_\_\_\_

**Boxer:** I need to lose weight. However, when I (3) can eat less, my body lacks energy. What should I do?

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Coach:** You must maintain a high energy level (4) if you're on a diet. Eat a big breakfast and a healthy lunch. (5) Provided that, you can't handle the tough training in the daytime. You can still lose weight (6) in case you skip dinner.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Boxer:** I'll do that from now on.

**Coach:** Run 10 km every morning (7) or else you can strengthen your heart. You can fight better and longer in the match (8) if so your heart is stronger. (9) Training both your speed and power if you want to fight well.

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

**Boxer:** What else should I pay attention to?

**Coach:** In the match, if you (10) want to hurt yourself, always keep your hands up to block the attacks. (11) In case of you receive a heavy blow and get knocked down, get up as quickly as possible. Don't lose heart if you (12) might want to be the champion. (13) And you're confident, you have a great chance of winning.

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_



### Brain Breaks

Why do boxers tell jokes?

[punchline (n.) = the last part of a joke that makes it funny]  
Answer: They just love a good punchline!



### More to take away

lose heart (idiom) = to stop believing that oneself can succeed

# Grammar in Pre-DSE Text Type

Theme: Getting along with others

Alice is writing an email to her aunt for her advice on getting along with others. Complete the email by writing the letters (A–L) in the spaces provided.

Words by Theme



**Subject:** Should I resign from the volunteer group?

Dear Auntie Judy,

I'm unhappy because I don't have positive relationships<sup>1</sup> in the volunteer group. I don't get along<sup>2</sup> with my group mate<sup>3</sup>, Amy. She is rude<sup>4</sup> to me **(1)** \_\_\_\_\_ L \_\_\_\_\_. **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_, she never speaks to me. When she's late, **(3)** \_\_\_\_\_. She always delays our project progress. Once, she even used the campaign fund for personal gain! She bought a laptop for herself with the donations! When I tried to turn her in, she threatened me, '**(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ I'll make the leader believe that you're an accomplice. You know, Mr Chan always trusts<sup>5</sup> me.'

I feel upset but I want to stay in the group. Whenever I do charity work, **(5)** \_\_\_\_\_. If I leave, **(6)** \_\_\_\_\_ to the community. My friends said I should keep going **(7)** \_\_\_\_\_. However, if Amy continues her bad behaviour, **(8)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Should I leave the group? **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_? Should I talk to the leader? **(10)** \_\_\_\_\_?

**(11)** \_\_\_\_\_ or else the leader will never believe what I say. **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_, please call me and we can talk more about it. Thank you.

Best,

Alice

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A. she may bring trouble to the group   | G. I feel happy                                 |
| B. as long as I can help people         | H. Unless the group leader is present           |
| C. she blames the traffic               | I. I'll have fewer chances to make a difference |
| D. If you have time this week           | J. If so, what should I say                     |
| E. Don't tell anyone or                 | K. I must find the evidence of Amy's wrongdoing |
| F. If not, how can I get along with Amy | L. whenever I ask her for help                  |



More to take away

accomplice (n.) = a person who helps a bad person to do something wrong

We can use conditionals to talk about situations and their probable results. We can also use various conditional expressions to give orders, instructions and advice, and to express obligations. We use different modal verbs to indicate different degrees of possibilities too.

- If you **burn** a piece of paper, it **turns** into ashes. (Type 0 conditional)
- If Michael **has** enough money, he **will buy** this watch. (Type 1 conditional)
- **In case** it **rains**, you **can use** one of these umbrellas. (Type 1 conditional)

## Version 1

Bonnie is writing an article. Read the article and pay attention to the underlined parts.

### How should I handle my anger?

(1) We start a fire and it gives out light. However, if we do not handle the fire properly, it can burn down a house! Our anger is like fire. We need to manage it carefully.

(2) Some people feel angry and they lose their temper immediately. (3) They know it does not solve the problem, but they still do so. Such behaviour is irrational. This may affect their performance. This can also damage their personal relationships if they vent their anger on other people.

Controlling your anger does not mean you cannot be angry. It is normal to have this negative feeling.

(4) Unless you are willing to understand why you are angry, you cannot handle your anger better. For example, (5) every time you see something unfair and feel angry, (6) you should focus on handling the unfair situation peacefully. Otherwise, you may only waste your energy on losing temper. In fact, (7) you can use your energy to deal with the problem and you have no time to be angry.

Do you still feel angry after solving the problem? (8) If you still feel angry, you can do some exercise or talk to someone. (9) So long as you do not hurt yourself or others, you can do anything creative to release your anger.



## Version 2

Rewrite the underlined parts in Version 1 based on the instructions.

### How should I handle my anger?

(1) If we start a fire, it gives out light \_\_\_\_\_ (Type 0). However, if we do not handle the fire properly, it can burn down a house! Our anger is like fire. We need to manage it carefully.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (When ...). (3) \_\_\_\_\_

(Even if ...). Such behaviour is irrational. This may affect their performance. This can also damage their personal relationships if they vent their anger on other people.

Controlling your anger does not mean you cannot be angry. It is normal to have this negative feeling.

(4) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (As long as ...). For example,

(5) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (whenever), (6) \_\_\_\_\_

(... or ...). In fact, (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (Type 1).

Do you still feel angry after solving the problem? (8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (If so ...). (9) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (... on condition that ...).

