

## If + present, will + infinitive (first conditional) – A2

Main theme	In this lesson, you will learn how to use the "if +
addressed	present, will + infinitive" construction or first
	conditional.
Key Goals	Here is an outline of what you will learn today:
	1. How to form "if + present, will + infinitive"
	construction in various syntactic contexts.
	2. How to recognize different contexts where first
	conditional is used.
	3. How to form and use first conditional yourself.

# 1. How to form if + present, will + infinitive construction in various syntactic contexts

Conditionals describe the result of a particular **condition**.

The if clause tells you the **condition** (If you finish school) and the main clause tells you the **result** (you will get a diploma).

The meaning does not changes if the order of the clauses changes.

#### Examples:

If you finish school, you will get a diploma.

= You will get a diploma if you finish school.



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Conditional sentences are often divided into several types. Here we present the first conditional.

#### The first conditional

The first conditional is used when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually:

#### if/when + present simple >> will + infinitive.

Examples: If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will go out. When I finish work, I'll call you.

The abbreviated version is e.g. we will > we'll, you will > you'll

#### You can also change the order of the clauses.

Example: We will go out if it doesn't rain.

You **don't need a comma** between the clauses when the if clause comes **after** the result clause.

Compare: With a comma: If I'm late tonight, my mom will be angry. No comma: My mom will be angry if I'm late tonight.





Fill the gap by choosing the right alternative listed at the end of each sentence.

#### Circle the correct answer.

- 1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the problem to my sister, she'll be happy to help me.
  - a) explain
  - b) explained
  - c) will explain
- 2. We'll be late for the film, if we \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) didn't hurry up
  - b) won't hurry up
  - c) don't hurry up
- 3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a new car now, you will not pay your debts this year.
  - a) buy
  - b) bought
  - c) will buy
- 4. I'll have a shower as soon as \_\_\_\_\_ home.
  - a) I get
  - b) I'll get
  - c) I'd get





### 2. How to recognize the contexts where the first conditional is used

The first conditional is also called the **possible conditional**.

It is used to talk about possible future events and their likely results.

They are used in the following contexts:

#### • Predictions

A prediction is a statement you make about what you think will happen in the future.

You can use the first conditional to say what you think will happen in a specific situation or in the event of a specific occurrence.

Examples: If you don't hurry, we'll miss the bus. If you stay out too late, you'll be tired tomorrow. If you eat too much candy, you'll feel sick!

#### Superstitions

A superstition is the belief that an event or situation will bring good luck or bad luck.

Examples:

If you see a black cat cross the street, you will have bad luck! If you blow all your birthday candles and make a wish, it will come true!

#### • Future plans

You can use the first conditional sentence structure to make plans for the future if a specific event or situation happens first.

#### Examples:

If you go out tonight, I'll join you! If I see Chris today, I'll wish him happy birthday. If it rains tomorrow, I will take my umbrella.



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#### • Warnings and threats

A warning is a statement about a possible impending problem or danger.

A threat is a statement that someone will harm you or cause you problems if you don't do what they tell you.

Examples:

If you don't stop for the red light, you'll get a fine. If he doesn't call me tomorrow, I'll leave him. If you touch my bag, I will hit you!

Erasmus+

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Are the following sentences predictions, superstitions, future plans or warnings and threats?

#### Write it below the sentence.

- 1. If you don't go to school, you'll be grounded!
- 2. If your dad sees you, he'll tell you to go home.
- 3. If it snows tomorrow, I'll wear a hat.
- 4. If you don't study, you won't get into a good university.
- 5. If you ever come back here, I'll punch you!
- 6. If you don't wear enough clothes, you'll get sick!
- 7. If I go home on the weekend, I'll visit my grandmother.





Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of first conditional.

- 1. If you (not/hurry), we will be late!
- 2. If Mary (pass) her exam, she will be happy.
- 3. However, if Mary fails, she (not/be) very happy.
- 4. If you stay out late, you (be) very tired tomorrow.
- 5. Tom (not/win) the lottery if he doesn't buy a ticket.
- 6. If it (not/rain) tomorrow, I will go for a walk.
- 7. We (not/go) to the restaurant if you're not hungry.





Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of first conditional. Circle the correct answer.

- 1. If you fix my bike, I \_\_\_\_\_ you with the maths homework.
  - help / 'll help / helped
- 2. It \_\_\_\_\_too hot if he goes to Italy in August.
  - be / will be / was
- 3. If the dog sits on the sofa, the cat \_\_\_\_\_ up.
  - jumps / jumping /will jump
- 4. They will miss the film if they \_\_\_\_\_ a parking space.
  - don't find / won't find / didn't find
- 5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain, I'll join you!
  - will travel / won't travel / travel
- 6. I'll lend you my laptop if you \_\_\_\_\_ to be careful.
  - promise / promised / will promise
- 7. If you squash the tomatoes, the sauce \_\_\_\_\_ better.
  - will be / has / is





#### Write sentences using the prompts.

**Example:** To rain / I stay at home > If it rains, I will stay at home.

- 1. I finish my homework / I go to the cinema.
- 2. She eats too much / she feels nauseous.
- 3. The weather is nice / I go for a bicycle ride.
- 4. My room is cold / I catch a cold.
- 5. I tell Peter / he is angry.

#### Learn more:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PtR1ttauLLQ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-igqJwYGhuU https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ifCM8kJFKI

