

# Week 8 – Unit 9

## Navigate B1

### Pre-Intermediate

1st Conditionals

Time Clauses

# Example Sentences from the Video

- If you eat like prehistoric people, you'll be healthier.
- If you eat paleo diet and if you move like prehistoric people, you'll be happier.
- If you don't get some sunshine regularly, you might be depressed.
- If I don't move my body, I get grumpy, I'm in a bad mood.
- But call me when you get there.

Highlight all verbs

- in if-clauses
- in when clauses
- in the main clauses

# 1st Conditionals

- If you eat like prehistoric people, you'll be healthier.
- If you eat paleo diet and if you move like prehistoric people, you'll be happier.
- If you don't get some sunshine regularly, you might be depressed.
- If I don't move my body, I get grumpy, I'm in a bad mood.

## GRAMMAR FOCUS *if + present simple + will/won't/might*

- We use *if +* <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ tense to talk about a possible action or situation and we use *will, won't* or *might* to talk about the <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ of the action or situation.  
*If your handshake is too strong, you will seem rude.*  
*... they might catch an illness if they shake someone's hand.*
- The *if* clause can come first or second. If it comes <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, we put a comma after it.
- If we are not certain about the result, we can use <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ instead of *will/won't*.

→ **Grammar Reference** page 150

# 1st Conditionals practice

- Complete listener's tweet responses to a radio programme with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Thursday 28th November

## To shake or not to shake ...?



On today's programme, health expert Dr Klaus talks about the health risks of shaking hands and recommends that we greet each other with a fist bump instead.

**Tweets** All / No replies

I've got a better solution. Wash your hands! If you  
1 \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) your hands clean, you 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
(not pass) on germs. [Reply](#) [Retweet](#) [Favourite](#)

How ridiculous! People 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (think) you are unfriendly if you 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (refuse) a handshake. Anyway, what's so terrible about getting a cold? If you 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a cold, it 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) the end of the world. [Reply](#) [Retweet](#) [Favourite](#)

Handshaking is fine. (Trust me, I'm a doctor ...) If you 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (not touch) your eyes and nose after a handshake, you very probably 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) ill. [Reply](#) [Retweet](#) [Favourite](#)

Bumping fists! Seriously? In my country, you 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very silly if you 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this. [Reply](#) [Retweet](#) [Favourite](#)

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- Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 9 p. 89 ex. 10

- 10** Work with a partner. Look at the sentences from the listening and answer the questions.
- a When you arrive, the instructor will assess your fitness level.
  - b If it's raining or snowing, the experience will be even more exciting!
  - c I'll get back to you as soon as I know.
- 1 Do the sentences refer to present or future time?
  - 2 What tense is used after time words *when, if* and *as soon as*?
  - 3 What tense is used in the rest of the sentence?

## Time Clauses

But call me when you get there.

• Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 9 p. 89 ex. 11

## GRAMMAR FOCUS present tenses in future time clauses

- We use <sup>1</sup> **present / future** tenses to talk about the future after *when, if, as soon as, before* and *after*.

*You will need to book a place before you come.*

NOT ... ~~*before you will come*~~

- We use <sup>2</sup> **if / when** when we are not sure something will happen. We use <sup>3</sup> **if / when** when we are sure. We use <sup>4</sup> **when / as soon as** to show that one thing will happen immediately after another.

*If it rains, they won't cancel the course.*

*When the course finishes, we'll feel exhausted.*

→ **Grammar Reference** page 151

## Time Clauses

But call me when you get there.

• Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 9 p. 89 ex. 12

**12** Complete the conversations with the correct form (present simple or *will*) of the verbs in brackets.

1 **A** Come on. Let's book this course before I \_\_\_\_\_ (change) my mind about it.

**B** I promise you, you \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it when you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there.

2 **A** Do you think we \_\_\_\_\_ (do) warm-up exercises before we \_\_\_\_\_ (start)?

**B** Definitely. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) any, our muscles \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) later.

3 **A** I like this Paleo Diet. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) with it after the course \_\_\_\_\_ (finish).

**B** I'm bored with it. As soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) here, I'm going to have a big plate of chips.

## Time Clauses practice

- Source: Krantz, C., Norton, J. *Navigate B1 Pre-intermediate – Coursebook*. OUP: 2015. Unit 9 pp. 150 and 151

# 1st Conditionals Time Clauses

## summary

### GR9.1 )))

<b>If + present tense</b>	<b>will/might + infinitive (without to)</b>
If Pablo comes here,	he <b>will</b> bring his family.
If you don't visit Lin,	she <b>won't</b> be happy.
If I meet the Director,	I <b>might</b> discuss my pay.
If I don't stay for dinner,	<b>will</b> they be upset?

- We can use *if* + present tense to talk about a possible action or situation in the future and *will/won't* to talk about the consequence of the action or situation.  
*If we **stop** in Bangkok, we'll **visit** you.*  
*If you **don't thank** them, they **won't invite** us again.*
- We can also use *if* + present simple, + *will/won't/might* when we are giving advice to someone about the future or in general.  
*If you **meet** an older person, they **will expect** you to be polite.*  
*If you **smile**, people **will like** you.*
- The *if* clause can come first or second. If it comes first, we put a comma after it.  
***If I meet** Cathy, I'll invite her for dinner.*  
*I'll invite Cathy for dinner **if I meet** her.*
- If we are not certain about the result, we can use *might* instead of *will/won't*.  
*We **might** be late if the traffic's bad.*  
*If you talk to them in English, they **might not** understand you.*

The structure *if* + present tense + *will* is often called 'the first conditional' in grammar books.

### GR9.2 )))

<b>when/before etc. + present tense</b>	<b>will + infinitive (without to)</b>
<b>As soon as</b> the sun comes up,	<b>we'll</b> start our walk.
<b>Before</b> I cook,	<b>I'll</b> go for a swim.
<b>When</b> the animals see us,	<b>will</b> they be scared?

- We use the present tense to talk about the future after the words *when, if, as soon as, before* and *after*.
- We usually use a clause with *will* before or after the present tense clauses. We can choose which clause comes first. If the present simple clause comes first, we put a comma after it.  
***I'll look** at the map **before** we go.*  
OR ***Before** we go, **I'll look** at the map.*
- *If* and *when* have a different meaning when we are talking about the future. We use *if* when we are not sure something will happen, but we use *when* if we are sure.  
***If** the weather is nice, we'll eat outside.*  
***When** we get to the forest, we'll eat our picnic.*
- *When* and *as soon as* have a similar meaning, but we use *as soon as* to say that one thing will happen immediately after an action.  
***As soon as** I arrive, I'll call you.*  
*We'll go away **when** the weather improves.*

We put *after* in front of the action that happens first; and *before* in front of the action that happens second. We always connect the two actions with a comma.

*After I take the photo, I'll put it on the internet.*

NOT ~~*I will take the photo. After I put it on the internet.*~~



If I don't move my body, I get grumpy, I'm in a bad mood.

If I don't move my body, I will get grumpy, I will be in a bad mood.