

COLEGIO DE BACHILLERES DE TABASCO

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English Activities 4° SEMESTER “F”



COBATAB
COLEGIO DE BACHILLERES
DE TABASCO

PLANTEL 26

PRESENTACIÓN



TABASCO



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PLANTEL 26

- En la presente guía de actividades están contenidos los ejercicios de los temas para regularizarse y mantener la continuidad del aprendizaje. Algunos de ellos fueron vistos en clases. Sin embargo de acuerdo a lo observado es necesario continuar practicando y mejorar en la comprensión del mismo.
- La guía esta organizada de la siguiente manera: primero esta la explicación del tema y posteriormente los ejercicios para resolver.
- Si aun con ello no quedara claro. Observar el video o el audio según este indicado para aclarar las dudas o retroalimentar. Es importante revisar el sitio web las diversas herramientas tales como el blog, los videos o los documentos con las explicaciones, que se ofrecen para que todo quede entendido. (nellypalomeque.weebly.com)
- Las actividades las pueden imprimir y resolver de forma impresa o bien transcribirlas en la libreta, según las posibilidades que tengan. Si es de forma impresa deberán entregarla en un folder de preferencia **COLOR AZUL**.
- Esto debido al gran numero de alumnado y para identificarlos de manera rápida. Asimismo deberá llevar una portada con los datos del alumno tales como **NOMBRE COMPLETO, GRADO Y GRUPO**. Si en caso no encontraran carpeta de ese color **FAVOR DE PONERLE UN DISTINTIVO AZUL A LA CARPETA PARA SU IDENTIFICACIÓN DE GRUPO**.
- Esperando el realizar las actividades en línea sea una grata experiencia, comenzamos.

Dra. Nelly del Carmen Cordova Palomeque



Read and answer the questions.

The place is perfect, the weather is wonderful, but if you're with the wrong person, a holiday can be a disaster...

Joe 28, a flight attendant

Last October I went on holiday to Thailand for two weeks with my girlfriend, Mia.

The holiday began well. We spent two days in Bangkok and saw the Floating Market and the Royal Palace. But things went wrong when we left Bangkok. I wanted to stay in **hostels**, which were basic but clean, but Mia said they were too uncomfortable and so we stayed in quite expensive hotels. I wanted to experience the local **atmosphere** but Mia just wanted to go shopping. I thought I knew Mia very well, but you don't know a person until you travel with them. It was awful! We argued about everything.

For our last four days we went to Ko Chang, a beautiful island. It was like being in paradise. The weather was lovely and the beaches were wonderful, but we just sunbathed without speaking. We spent our last night back in Bangkok and we went for a drink with some Australians. They were really friendly and Mia started **flirting** with one of the boys. That was the end.

❖ you don't know a person until you travel with them ❖

When we arrived at Heathrow airport the next day we decided to **break up**.

I took hundreds of photos, but when I got home I didn't show them to anyone.



Laura 26, a nurse

Last spring my best friend Isabelle and I booked a holiday in Venice. We rented a small apartment for a week with a fantastic **view of the canals**. At the last moment another friend, Linda, asked if she could come too. We **felt sorry for her** because she had problems with her boyfriend, so we said yes.

Venice was magical and the weather was perfect, but the holiday was a **disaster** for one simple reason: Linda was so mean! She has a good job so she's not poor, but she just didn't want to pay for anything. When we went sightseeing she didn't want to go to any museums or galleries that cost money. When we went on a gondola she complained that it was very expensive. When we went to have lunch or dinner she always wanted to go to cheap restaurants or she bought pizzas and ate them in the flat. But the night I invited her and Isabelle out on my birthday she chose the most expensive things on the menu! The worst thing was that although Isabelle and I paid for the apartment, Linda never once bought us a coffee or a drink.

I'd love to go back to Venice one day...but without Linda.

❖ I'd love to go back to Venice one day... but without Linda. ❖



1. El past simple

El **past simple** se utiliza para hablar de acciones ya concluidas en el pasado. Este tiempo verbal equivale al pretérito indefinido en español: yo *canté*, tú *cantaste*, él *cantó*, etc.



Last week we **travelled** to Canada.
La semana pasada viajamos a Canadá.



Last year we **dressed up** as pineapples.
El año pasado nos disfrazamos de piñas.

2. El pasado en los verbos regulares e irregulares

En inglés, existen dos tipos de verbos: los regulares y los irregulares. Para poder construir el pasado simple correctamente debemos saber si el verbo principal es regular o irregular.

La **mayoría** de los verbos son **regulares** y forman el pasado añadiendo la partícula **-ed** al final del verbo. Aun así, sufren una serie de cambios ortográficos:

ENDING	RULE	EXAMPLES			
Monosílabos terminados en: consonante + vocal + consonante	Se dobra la última consonante	Stop	Stopped	Chat	Chatted
		Parar	Paró	Chatear	Chateó
Más de una sílaba terminados en: consonante + vocal + consonante y el acento recae en la última sílaba		Admit	Admitted	Permit	Permitted
		Admitir	Admitió	Permitir	Permitió
Terminados en: consonante + vocal más -L		Travel	Travelled	Cancel	Cancelled
		Viajar	Viajó	Cancelar	Canceló
Terminados en: vocal más -Y	Se añade la terminación -ED	Play	Played	Stay	Stayed
		Jugar	Jugó	Estar	Estuvo
Terminados en: consonante más -Y	Se sustituye la -Y por -IED	Study	Studied	Tidy	Tidied
		Estudiar	Estudió	Ordenar	Ordenó
Terminados en: -E	Se añade -D	Live	Lived	Like	Liked
		Vivir	Vivió	Gustar	Gustó

Mas información consultar

<https://www.lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/43/past-simple>

El tiempo verbal **past simple** (yo *canté*) sirve para expresar acciones de duración variada que empezaron y terminaron en algún punto del pasado.

	STRUCTURE	EXAMPLES
AFFIRMATIVE	Sujeto + verbo (pasado) + (complemento)	John bought a present for his sister. John compró un regalo para su hermana.
NEGATIVE	Sujeto + didn't + verbo (infinitivo) + (complemento)	They didn't get married . No se casaron .
INTERROGATIVE	Did + sujeto + verbo (infinitivo) + (complemento)	Did you call Marta? Yes, I did. (tú) ¿ Llamaste a Marta? Sí.

9.1 Complete these sentences. Use one of these verbs in the past simple:

clean die enjoy finish happen live open play rain
smoke start stay want ~~watch~~

- 1 Yesterday evening I watched television.
- 2 I my teeth three times yesterday.
- 3 Bernard 20 cigarettes yesterday evening.
- 4 The concert last night at 7.30 and at 10 o'clock.
- 5 The accident last Sunday afternoon.
- 6 When I was a child, I to be a doctor.
- 7 Mozart from 1756 to 1791.
- 8 We our holiday last year. We at a very good hotel.
- 9 Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it
- 10 It was hot in the room, so I the window.
- 11 The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we tennis.
- 12 William Shakespeare in 1616.

9.2 Write the past of these verbs.

1 get	..... <u>got</u>	6 leave	.....	11 buy	.....	16 put	.....
2 eat	.....	7 see	.....	12 know	.....	17 tell	.....
3 pay	.....	8 go	.....	13 stand	.....	18 lose	.....
4 make	.....	9 hear	.....	14 take	.....	19 think	.....
5 give	.....	10 find	.....	15 do	.....	20 speak	.....

9.3 Write sentences about the past (yesterday/last week etc.).

- 1 He always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
- 2 They always get up early. This morning they
- 3 Bill often loses his keys. He last Saturday.
- 4 I write a letter to Jane every week. Last week
- 5 She meets her friends every evening. She yesterday evening.
- 6 I usually read two newspapers every day. yesterday.
- 7 They come to my house every Friday. Last Friday
- 8 We usually go to the cinema on Sunday. last Sunday.
- 9 Tom always has a shower in the morning. this morning.
- 10 They buy a new car every year. Last year
- 11 I eat an orange every day. Yesterday
- 12 We usually do our shopping on Monday. last Monday.
- 13 Ann often takes photographs. Last weekend
- 14 We leave home at 8.30 every morning. this morning.

9.4 Write sentences about yourself. What did you do yesterday or what happened yesterday?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

UNIT 10 I didn't ... Did you ...? (past simple negative and questions)

Explicación

► Unit 9 I watched/cleaned/went etc. (past simple)

■ We use **did** in past simple negatives and questions:

<i>infinitive</i>	<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>question</i>
watch clean play do go have begin	I watched we cleaned you played they did he went she had it began	I we you they he she it did not (didn't)	did I watch? we clean? you play? they do? he go? she have? it begin?

■ **do/does (present) → did (past):**

- I **don't** watch television very often.
- I **didn't** watch television **yesterday**.
- **Does** she often go out?
- **Did** she go out **last night**?

■ We use **did/didn't + infinitive (watch/clean/do etc.):**

I watched *but* I didn't **watch** (not 'I didn't watched')

he went *but* did he **go**? (not 'did he went?')

- I played tennis yesterday *but* I **didn't win**.
- Don **didn't have** breakfast this morning. (not 'Don hadn't breakfast')
- They **went** to the cinema *but* they **didn't enjoy** the film.
- We **didn't do** much work yesterday.

■ Note the word order in questions with **did**:

did + *subject* + *infinitive*

What	Did	Sue	give	you a birthday present?
How	did	you	do	yesterday evening?
Where	did	the accident	happen?	
		your parents	go	for their holidays?

■ *short answers*

Yes, { I/we/you/they } **did.**
 { he/she/it }

No, { I/we/you/they } **didn't.**
 { he/she/it }

- 'Did you see Joe yesterday?' 'No, I didn't.'
- 'Did it rain on Sunday?' 'Yes, it did.'
- 'Did Helen come to the party?' 'No, she didn't.'
- 'Did your friends have a good holiday?' 'Yes, they did.'

Ejercicios

10.1 Complete these sentences with the verb in the negative.

- 1 I saw John but I *didn't see* Mary.
- 2 They worked on Monday but they on Tuesday.
- 3 We went to the shop but we to the bank.
- 4 She had a pen but she any paper.
- 5 Jack did French at school but he German.

10.2 You are asking somebody questions. Write questions with **Did ...?**

- 1 I watched TV last night. And you? *Did you watch TV last night.*
- 2 I enjoyed the party. And you? you
- 3 I had a good holiday. And you?
- 4 I got up early this morning. And you?
- 5 I slept well last night. And you?

10.3 What did *you* do yesterday? (Your sentence can be positive or negative.)

- 1 (watch TV) *I watched TV yesterday.* (or *I didn't watch TV yesterday.*
- 2 (get up before 7.30) I
- 3 (have a shower) I
- 4 (buy a magazine)
- 5 (speak English)
- 6 (do an examination)
- 7 (eat meat)
- 8 (go to bed before 10.30)

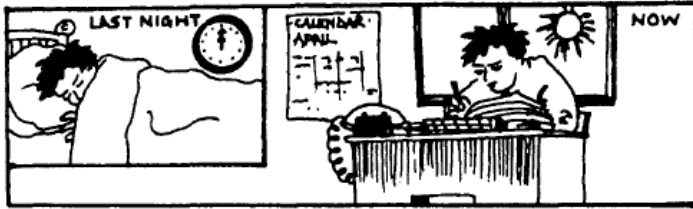
10.4 Write questions with **Who/What/How/Why ...?**

- 1 I met somebody. Who *did you meet*
- 2 Harry arrived. What time Harry
- 3 I saw somebody. Who you
- 4 They wanted something. What
- 5 The meeting finished. What time
- 6 Pat went home early. Why
- 7 We had dinner. What for dinner?
- 8 It cost a lot of money. How much

10.5 Put the verb in the correct form of the past (positive, negative or question).

- 1 I *played* (play) tennis yesterday but I *didn't win* (not/win).
- 2 We (wait) a long time for the bus but it (not/come).
- 3 That's a nice shirt. Where (you/buy) it?
- 4 She (see) me but she (not/speak) to me.
- 5 '..... (it/rain) yesterday?' 'No, it was a nice day.'
- 6 That was a stupid thing to do. Why (you/do) it?

UNIT 11 was/were



Now Charlie **is** at work.
 At midnight last night he **wasn't** at work.
 He **was** in bed.
 He **was** asleep.

am/is (present) → was (past):

- I **am** tired (now).
- **Is** she at home (now)?
- The weather **is** nice today.

I **was** tired last night.

Was she at home yesterday morning?

The weather **was** nice yesterday.

are (present) → were (past):

- You **are** late (now).
- They **aren't** here (now).

You **were** late yesterday.

They **weren't** here last Sunday.

positive

I he she it	was
we you they	were

negative

I he she it	was not (wasn't)
we you they	were not (weren't)

question

was	I? he? she? it?
were	we? you? they?

- Last year she **was** 22, so she **is** 23 now.
- When I **was** a child, I **was** afraid of dogs.
- We **were** tired after the journey but we **weren't** hungry.
- The hotel **was** very comfortable and it **wasn't** expensive.
- Where **were** you at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?
- **Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?
- Those shoes are nice. **Were** they expensive?
- Why **was** he angry yesterday?

short answers

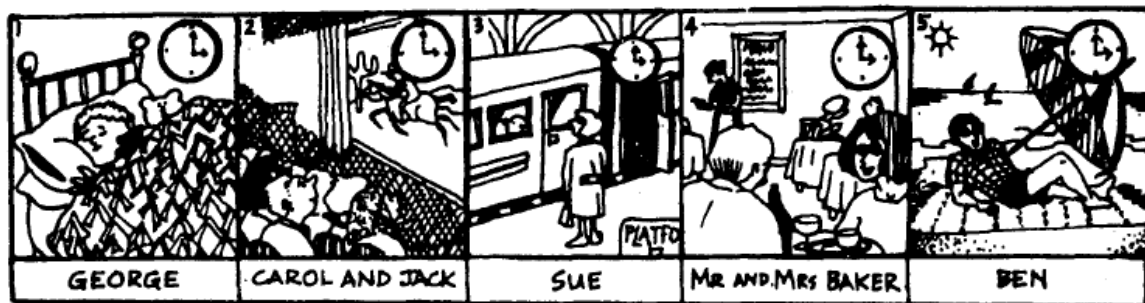
Yes,	I/he/she/it	was.
	we/you/they	were.

No,	I/he/she/it	wasn't.
	we/you/they	weren't.

- '**Were** you late?' 'No, I **wasn't**.'
- '**Was** Ted at work yesterday?' 'Yes, he **was**.'
- '**Were** they at the party?' 'No, they **weren't**.'

UNIT 11 Exercises

11.1 Look at the pictures. Where were these people at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon?



- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 George was in bed. | 4 |
| 2 Carol and Jack | 5 |
| 3 Sue | 6 And you? I |

11.2 Put in **am/is/are/was/were**. Some sentences are present and some are past.

- Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
- Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it was cold.
- I am hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- I was hungry last night, so I had something to eat.
- Where was you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- Don't buy those shoes. They are too expensive.
- Why were you so angry yesterday?
- We must go now. It is very late.
- This time last year I was in Paris.
- We were tired when we arrived home, so we went to bed.
- Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He was a famous film star.
- 'Where were the children?' 'I don't know. They were in the garden ten minutes ago.'

11.3 Put in **was/wasn't/were/weren't**.

- We didn't like our hotel room. It wasn't very small and it wasn't very clean.
- Kate got married when she was 24 years old.
- I phoned you yesterday evening but you were at home. Where were you?
- George wasn't at work last week because he was ill. He's better now.
- The shops were open yesterday because it was a public holiday.
- 'Were you at home at 9.30?' 'No, I wasn't at work.'

11.4 Write questions.



- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | I saw a film. |
| 2 | I met some people. |
| 3 | I did an examination. |
| 4 | I bought some boots. |
| 5 | I went to a museum. |

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---|
| (good?) | Was it good | ? |
| (friendly?) | ..... | ? |
| (difficult?) | ..... | ? |
| (expensive?) | ..... | ? |
| (interesting?) | ..... | ? |



UNIT 23 will/shall (1)



Bill is 24 years old now.
Last year he was 23.
Next year he will be 25.

Explicación

■ **will + infinitive** (will be / will win / will come etc.):

positive and negative

I / we / you / they he / she / it	} will ('ll) will not (won't)	be win come eat
--------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------

question

will	{ I / we / you / they he / she / it	be? win? come? eat?
------	--	------------------------------

will = 'll: I'll (= I will) / you'll / she'll etc.

will not = won't: I won't (= I will not) / you won't / it won't etc.

■ We use **will** for the *future* (tomorrow / next week etc.):

- She travels a lot. Today she is in London. Tomorrow she'll be in Rome. Next week she'll be in Tokyo.
- Telephone me this evening. I'll be at home.
- Leave the old bread in the garden. The birds will eat it.
- We'll probably go out this evening.
- Will you be at home this evening?
- I won't be here tomorrow. (= I will not be here)
- Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.

We often say **I think ... will ...**:

- I think Diana will pass the exam.
- I don't think it will rain this afternoon.
- Do you think the examination will be difficult?

But do *not* use **will** for things you have *already arranged* to do or *decided* to do (► Units 21-2):

- We're going to the theatre on Saturday. (not 'we will go')
- Are you working tomorrow? (not 'will you work')

■ **shall**

You can say **I shall** (= I will) and **we shall** (= we will):

- I shall be late tomorrow. or I will (I'll) be late tomorrow.
- I think we shall win. or I think we will (we'll) win.

But *don't* use **shall** with **you / they / he / she / it**. (not 'he shall be late')

UNIT 23 Exercises

23.1 Helen is going on a European tour next month. Look at her plans. Where will she be on these dates?

6-9	Paris
9-11	Munich
11-15	Vienna
16-22	Rome
23-28	Athens

- 1 (8th) She'll be in Paris.....
 2 (10th) She
 3 (25th)
 4 (14th)
 5 (20th)

23.2 Where will you be? Write sentences about yourself. Use **I'll be .../I'll probably be .../ I don't know where I'll be.**

- 1 (tomorrow at 10 o'clock) I'll probably be on the beach.
 (or I'll be at work or I don't know where I'll be.....)
 2 (one hour from now) I
 3 (at midnight)
 4 (at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon)
 5 (two years from now)

23.3 Write the negative.

- 1 You'll sleep. You won't sleep..... 3 It will happen.
 2 I'll forget. I 4 You'll find it.

23.4 Write sentences with **I think ...** All the sentences are future.

- 1 (Diana/pass the exam) I think Diana will pass the exam.....
 2 (Jack/win the game) I think
 3 (Sue/like her present)
 4 (the weather/be nice tomorrow)

Now write two sentences with **I don't think ...**

- 5 (they/get married) I don't
 6 (I be at home this evening)

23.5 The verbs in these sentences are underlined. Which are right? Study Unit 21 before you do this exercise.

- 1 ~~We'll go~~/We are going to the theatre tonight. We've got the tickets.
 We are going is right.)
 2 'What will you do/are you doing tomorrow evening?' 'Nothing. I'm free.'
 3 I'll go/I'm going away tomorrow morning. My train is at 8.40.
 4 I'm sure he'll lend/he's lending you some money. He's very rich.
 5 'Why are you putting on your coat?' 'I'll go out/I'm going out.'
 6 Do you think Claire will phone/is phoning us tonight?
 7 She can't meet us on Saturday. She'll work/She's working.

II. Look at the picture and say examples in pairs. **L S**

Examples:

- People won't eat insects in the future.
- People will live under the water in the future.



Now answer the questions.

1. What is your opinion about this reading?

.....
.....

2. Will computer replace the traditional schools?

.....
.....

3. How do you imagine the schools of the future?

.....
.....

V. Write the verb in the correct form of future.

1. He _____ the prize. (win)
2. I _____ to Japan next year. (travel)
3. She _____ a lot of money with this idea. (earn)
4. I _____ an interesting person this year. (meet)
5. They _____ the Christmas gift. (adore)
6. Everything _____ ready on time. (be)
7. I _____ a better job next year. (get)
8. We _____ this house. (sell)
9. I _____ the best student next course. (be)
10. They _____ in the national tournament. (play)

UNIT 105 if ...

You want to travel from Paris to Geneva. You are not sure which train you will travel on – the 7.35 or the 10.34.

- If you leave at 7.35, you will arrive at 11.08.
- If you leave at 10.34, you will arrive at 14.03.

PARIS TO GENEVA	
DEPART	ARRIVE
07.35	11.08
10.34	14.03
12.00	15.35
15.30	19.00

- If can be *at the beginning* of the sentence or *in the middle*:
If ..., ... (if at the beginning)

If you speak slowly, I can understand you.
 If we don't hurry, we'll be late.
 If you're hungry, have something to eat.
 If the phone rings, can you answer it, please?

... if ... (if in the middle)

I can understand you if you speak slowly.
 We'll be late if we don't hurry.
 I'm going to the concert if I can get a ticket.
 Do you mind if I smoke? (= Is it okay if I smoke?)

In conversation, we often use the **if**-part of the sentence alone:

- 'Are you going to the concert?' 'Yes, **if I can get a ticket.**'

- if you see ... / if I am ... etc. for the *future*. For example:

- If you **see** Ann this evening, can you ask her to phone me?

We say: **if you see** (not 'if you will see'), **if I am** (not 'if I will be'). Use the present (not 'will') after **if**:

- If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me. (not 'If I will be late')
- What shall we do **if it rains**? (not 'if it will rain')
- If I **don't feel** well tomorrow, I'll stay at home.

- **if** and **when**

if I go out = it is possible that I will go out, but I'm not sure:

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Perhaps. **If I go out**, I'll close the window.

when I go out = I'm going out (for sure):

- A: Are you going out later?
- B: Yes, I am. **When I go out**, I'll close the window.

- **When** I get home this evening, I'm going to have a shower.
- **If** I'm late this evening, don't wait for me. (not 'When I'm late')
- We're going to play tennis **if** it doesn't rain. (not 'when it doesn't')





105.1 Make sentences beginning with **If ...** Choose from the boxes.

if + ~~we don't hurry~~
 I can get a flight
 you come home late tonight
 I don't feel well tomorrow
 you have any problems

+ ~~we'll be late~~
 please come in quietly
 I'm not going to work
 I'll try to help you
 I'll fly home on Sunday

- 1 If we don't hurry, we'll be late.
- 2 If I can
- 3 If
- 4
- 5

105.2 Make sentences with **If** in the middle (... **If** ...).

~~I can understand you~~
 It will be nice
 You'll be cold
 What are you going to do
 I'm sure they'll understand

+ if +

you don't wear a coat
 you don't pass your examinations
 you explain the problem to them
~~you speak slowly~~
 you can come to the party

- 1 I can understand you if you speak slowly.
- 2 It
- 3
- 4
- 5

105.3 Choose the correct form of the verb.

- 1 If I don't feel / ~~won't feel~~ well tomorrow, ~~I stay~~ / I'll stay at home. (don't feel and I'll stay are right)
- 2 If the weather is / will be nice tomorrow, we can go to the beach.
- 3 It will be difficult to find a hotel if we arrive / we'll arrive late.
- 4 The alarm will ring if there is / will be a fire.
- 5 I'm / I'll be surprised if they get / they'll get married.
- 6 Do you go / Will you go to the party if they invite / they'll invite you?

105.4 Put in **If** or **when**.

- 1 If I'm late this evening, don't wait for me.
- 2 I don't see you tomorrow, I'll phone you.
- 3 Do you mind I close the window?
- 4 I get up in the morning, I usually drink a cup of coffee.
- 5 Have something to eat. you don't eat now, you'll be hungry later.
- 6 John is still at school. he leaves school, he wants to go to university.
- 7 Be careful! you aren't careful, you'll fall.

LOS CONDICIONALES



IF IYOU.....



1 READING

- a If you are waiting to check in at the airport and you change queues, what will usually happen?
- b Read the first two paragraphs of the article and check. Who was Murphy? What is his 'Law'?

Get 10 unknown words. Write the meaning in spanish.

IT ALWAYS HAPPENS!

If you are in a check-in queue and you change to another queue which is moving more quickly, what will happen? The queue you were in before will suddenly start moving faster. What will happen if you take your umbrella because you think it's going to rain later? It won't rain, of course. It will only rain if you forget to take your umbrella. These are examples of Murphy's Law, which says, 'If there is something that can go wrong, it will go wrong'.

Murphy's Law took its name from Captain Edward Murphy, an American aerospace engineer from the 1940s. He was trying to improve safety for pilots flying military planes. Not surprisingly, he got a reputation for always thinking of the worst thing that could happen in every situation. Here are some more examples of Murphy's Law.



DRIVING

- 5 If you're late for something important,...
- 6 If you park a long way from a restaurant,...

SOCIAL LIFE

- 7 If you are single and you meet somebody at a party who you really like,...
- 8 If you wear a new white shirt or dress,...

AIR TRAVEL

- 1 If you get to the airport early,...
- 2 If you want to sleep on the plane,...

SHOPPING

- 3 If you are in a hurry, the person in front of you...
- 4 If you take something that doesn't work back to a shop,...



- a Read an article about the actor Hugh Laurie. What two things do Hugh Laurie and Dr House have in common?

a.

DR GREGORY HOUSE, the main character in the hit TV series *House M.D.*, is famous for being a pessimist. But it is not only Dr House who is a pessimist. Hugh Laurie, the actor who plays him, is a pessimist too.

Laurie never thought that *House M.D.* was going to be a success. Even after seven series he still feels pessimistic about it. He said in a recent interview, "If we do a bad show next week, they'll say, 'That's it. No more.' It'll just stop. I am of course someone who is constantly expecting a plane to drop on my head, if not today then tomorrow."

Like Dr House, Laurie is also a talented musician and is passionate about the blues. He recently went to New Orleans to record an album in which he plays 15 of his favourite songs. But of course he doesn't think that people will like it.

When he was asked on a TV show why he was so pessimistic about life, Laurie said it was because he is Scottish. 'I definitely think that's where it comes from.'

Because of his reputation as a pessimist, people always talk to him about positive thinking. He says that complete strangers come up to him in the street and say 'Cheer up, mate, it'll never happen!'

- b** Read the article again. Mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false). Say why.

- 1 Hugh Laurie always thinks the worst will happen.
- 2 He thinks they will make many more series of *House M.D.*
- 3 He doesn't think his album will be successful.
- 4 He thinks that Scottish people are optimistic.
- 5 People often try to make him feel happier.

CONDICIONAL TIPO CERO

El "zero conditional" se utiliza cuando el tiempo al que nos referimos es **ahora o siempre** y la situación es **real y posible**. Este tipo de condicional suele emplearse para hablar de hechos generales. El tiempo verbal de ambas proposiciones es el "simple present". En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 0, el término "if" puede normalmente sustituirse por "when" sin que cambie el significado.

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
If + simple present	simple present
If this thing happens	that thing happens.
If you heat ice	it melts.
If it rains	the grass gets wet.

Consulta más información sobre cómo usar el "zero conditional".

CONDICIONAL TIPO 1

El "type 1 conditional" se emplea para referirse al **presente o futuro** cuando la **situación es real**. El condicional tipo 1 se refiere a una condición posible y su resultado probable. En estas oraciones, la cláusula "if" adopta el "simple present" y la proposición principal el "simple future".

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
If + simple present	simple future
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.
If you don't hurry	you will miss the train.
If it rains today	you will get wet.

EJEMPLOS

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts if you heat it.
- When you heat ice, it melts.
- Ice melts when you heat it.
- If it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet if it rains.
- When it rains, the grass gets wet.
- The grass gets wet when it rains.

Tipo cero

FUNCIONES

El condicional tipo 0 se emplea para realizar afirmaciones sobre el mundo real y suele referirse a hechos generales que damos por ciertos, como los hechos científicos. En estas oraciones el marco temporal es **ahora o siempre** y la situación es **real y posible**.

EJEMPLOS

- If you freeze water, it becomes a solid.
- Plants die if they don't get enough water.
- If my husband has a cold, I usually catch it.
- If public transport is efficient, people stop using their cars.
- If you mix red and blue, you get purple.

Tipo cero

EJEMPLOS

- If it rains, you will get wet.
- You will get wet if it rains.
- If Sally is late again I will be mad.
- I will be mad if Sally is late again.
- If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.
- You will miss the bus if you don't hurry.

FUNCIONES

El "type 1 conditional" se refiere a una condición posible y su resultado probable. Estas oraciones se basan en hechos y se utilizan para hacer afirmaciones sobre la realidad y sobre situaciones particulares; solemos emplearlas para hacer advertencias. El marco temporal de las oraciones condicionales de tipo 1 es el **presente o el futuro** y la situación es **real**.

EJEMPLOS

- If I have time, I'll finish that letter.
- What will you do if you miss the plane?
- Nobody will notice if you make a mistake.
- If you drop that glass, it will break.
- If you don't drop the gun, I'll shoot!
- If you don't leave, I'll call the police.

