

English language

2nd Year/ Physics Dep. /
College of Science/
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Quiz: comparative and Superlative

A

FRUIT



- **HEALTHY**
- **EXPENSIVE**
- **SWEET**
- **TASTY**
- **FATTENING**

FRIES



CHOCOLATE



B



BIKE

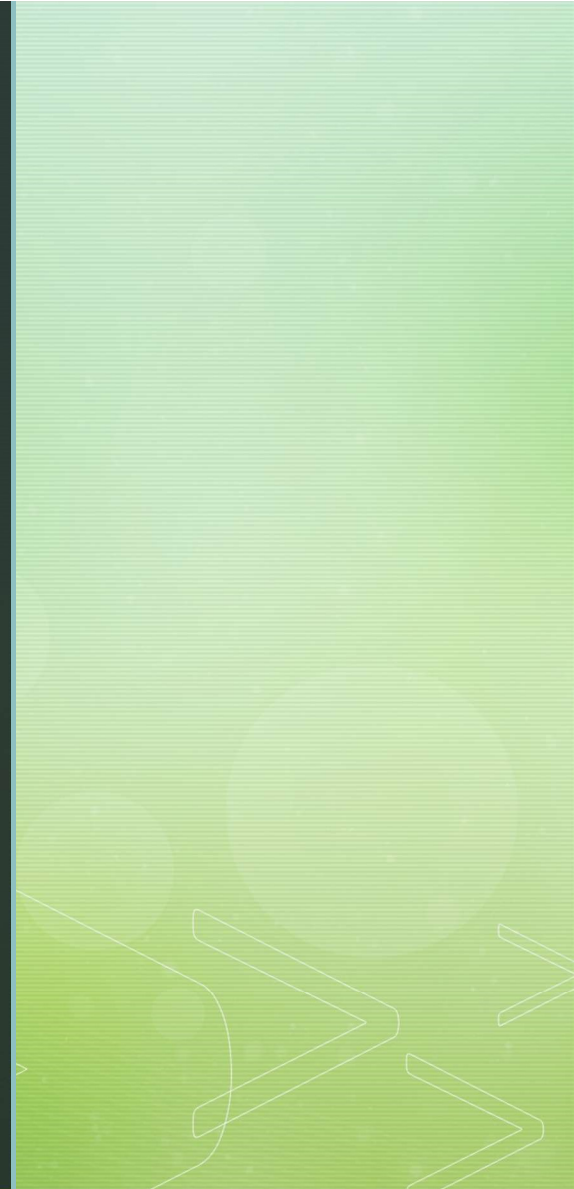
JEEP



ELECTRIC CAR

- **CHEAP**
- **SLOW**
- **ECO-FRIENDLY**
- **SMALL**
- **COMFORTABLE**

Chapter 8



Modals of obligation and necessity

الضرورة والالزام

لا يجب ان تفعل

يجب ان تفعل

Must

لابد ان
لازم

have to

يجب ان
مضطر

Must اجباري



You **must** come on time
for the meeting



You **must** stop smoking

Must لا بد ان

Must not لا بد ان لا
Mustn't



**You must not drink
and drive**

**You must not play
in class**



Has to **Have to**

مع المفرد

مع الجمع

I **have to** clean my house
before the party



طريقة نفي

Has to Have to

1 - Have to

جمع

Don't have to

2 - Has to

مفرد

Doesn't have to



You **don't have to** write anything.



She **doesn't have to** be smart to win

طريقة السؤال

Has to Have to

I have to يشترط ان افعل كذا

Do I have to? هل يشترط ان افعل ..؟

Do you have have to....?

هل يشترط ان تفعل ...؟

He has to ... يشترط ان يفعل كذا

Does he have to?

هل يشترط ان يفعل ..؟

Does she have have to....?

هل يشترط ان تفعل ...؟

Modal Verbs {3}


الضرورة - الالتزام

	المعنى	سؤال	نفي	الوظيفة
Must	يجب	✓	✓	اجباري
Has to	يجب	✓	✓	اختياري
Have to	يجب	✓	✓	اختياري
Has got to	يجب	✓	x	اختياري
Have got to	يجب	✓	x	اختياري



Conditionals, Time clauses

Conditionals, Time clauses



What is a clause?

A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb

Conditional Type 0

If you **heat** water, it **boils**.



If you **press** this button, the engine **starts**.





Conditional Type 0

Rule:

If [**Present Simple**] + [**Present Simple**]

Use:

The thing always happens if the condition is met.

Example:

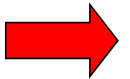
If you mix red and blue, you get purple.

■ Conditional Sentences Type 0

- → Used for scientific / general truth.
- → **Form: if + Simple Present, + Simple Present**
- (**if + Past Simple, + Past Simple**)

→ Examples:

- **If** you **heat** butter, it **melts**.
- **If** I **have** time, I **study** English.
- Years ago **if** people **travelled** a long distance, the journey **took** days.
- “**if**” may be replaced by “**when**”.



The structure of a first conditional sentence

- A first conditional sentence consists of two clauses, an "if" clause and a main clause:

if clause

main clause

If you study hard,

you will pass the test.

If the "if" clause comes first, a comma is usually used. If the "if" clause comes second, there is no need for a comma:

main clause

if clause

You will pass the test

if you study hard.

The structure and use of a first conditional sentence

- We use different verb forms in each part of a first conditional:

<i>if</i> clause	<i>if</i> + subject + simple present verb
main clause	subject + <i>will</i> + verb

The first conditional is used to talk about things which are possible in the present or the future -- things which may happen:

Example	Explanation
If it's sunny, we'll go to the park.	<i>Maybe it will be sunny -- that's possible.</i>
Paula will be sad if Juan leaves.	<i>Maybe Juan will leave -- that's possible.</i>
If you cook the supper (dinner), I'll wash the dishes.	<i>Maybe you will cook the supper -- that's possible.</i>

Conditional Type 1

- If they **work** hard, they **will finish** the project in time.

- If he **goes** on a diet, he **might lose** weight.





Conditional Type 1

Rule:

If [**present tense**] + [**will/modal**]

Use:

It is possible (even likely) that the thing will happen if the condition is met
(**but not 100% sure**).

Example:

If they leave now, they won't miss the bus.

Conditional Sentences Type 1

→ It is possible and also *very likely* that the condition will be fulfilled.

→ Form: **if** + **Simple Present**,

(**if** + **Present Perfect**,)

will (*Future*)

can/must/may

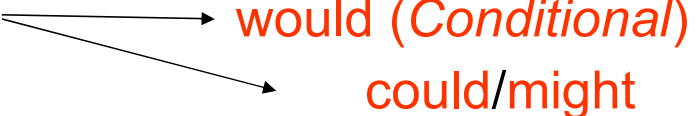
imperatives

→ Examples:

- **if** I **find** her address, **I'll send** her an invitation.
- **if** you **have studied** for this exam, you **will pass** it.
- **if** it **is** hot today, we **may** go swimming.
- **if** you **see** her, **don't tell** her I was here.
- **if** you **go** to the supermarket, you **can** buy some bread

■ Conditional Sentences Type 2

■ → There is an unreal possibility that the condition will happen.

■ → Form: **if + Past Simple**, 
would (*Conditional*)
could/might

→ Examples:

■ - **If** you **did** your homework more often, your teacher **wouldn't get** angry with you.

■ - **If** they **left** early, they **might get** to the theatre on time.

■ - **If** I **were** you, I **wouldn't buy** that expensive coat.

■ - **If** I **went** to the supermarket I **could get** some bread.

Second conditional: unreal situations

- Look at the following sentences. In the second sentence, what verb tense is used in each part?
- The mountain-biker says: *Be prepared for some hard work. **If** the training **was** easy, **it wouldn't make** you faster.*
- We use the second conditional when we think something is unreal or unlikely. Does he think the training will ever be easy?

Match the sentence halves.

1 If I did more sport,

2 I'd be really happy if

3 If I could sing,

4 My parents would be
really angry if

5 If I studied harder,

6 If I had a lot of money,

7 If I could drive,

A I had a party without
telling them .

B I'd get much fitter.

C I'd go to South America.

D my father bought me a
motorbike.

E I'd be in a band.

F I'd go to the coast more
often.

G I'd speak better English.

,When , While , As soon as , After Before , until

- The conjunction of times introduce secondary clauses.
- They are not followed by a future form. They refer to future time, but they are followed by present tense
- if the secondary time clause comes in the beginning of the sentence , it should be followed by a comma

When Sara reaches her work , she will drink coffee



secondary time clause
(present tense)



main clause
future tense [most of the times]

A comma after
the time clause
because it is in
the beginning
of the sentence



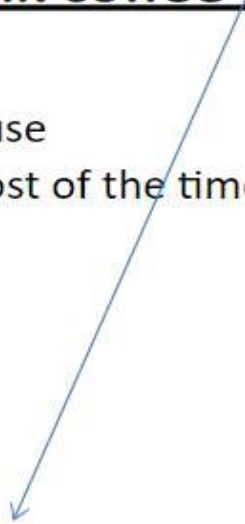
Sara will drink coffee when she reaches her work



main clause
future tense [most of the times]



secondary time clause
(present tense)



No comma



If we are talking about every day, routine both clauses will be in present tenses (simple or continuous)

- Every day I cook my lunch **after** I come from work
- in the evenings I wash dishes **while** I'm listening to the radio

Some times we can use more than one time
★ conjunction in the same clause ★

- When Sara reaches her work , she will drink coffee

Or

As soon as Sara reaches her work , she will drink coffee



Indicate the **main clause** and the **secondary time clause**

1. **When the movie ends, I'll go to bed.**
2. **I'll feel more relaxed** after I finish my project.
3. **While I wait for the bus , I'll drink my coffee.**

1. When the movie ends, I'll go to bed.

↓
secondary time clause

↓
main clause

1. I'll feel more relaxed after I finish my project.

↓
main clause

↓
secondary time clause

1. While I wait for the bus , I'll drink my coffee.

↓
secondary time clause

↓
main clause



Time clauses

Time clauses are made with words like:

When

When you get here, we'll have tea.

If

If she is late, Mother will be angry.

Unless

Unless we hurry, there won't be any good seats left.

Time clauses are made with words like:

In case

Take a sandwich with you in case you get hungry.

As soon as

As soon as they arrive, we can go.

Before

Before the lock is fixed, we can't go anywhere.

After

After you find the key, you can go inside.



When, if, unless, in case, as soon as, before, after

All these words/phrases can refer to a moment in the **future**.

If they do, the tense we use is **Present Simple**.



Time and Conditional Clauses

- 1 We're travelling round the world ... C
- 2 We're going to leave ...
- 3 ... we're going to learn to scuba dive on the Great Barrier Reef.
- 4 ... we'll look after each other.
- 5 ... we're going to the USA.
- 6 We can stay with my American cousins ...
- 7 Our parents will be worried ...
- 8 We'll stay in the States ...

- a while we're in Los Angeles.
- b If we get ill,
- c before we go to university.
- d until our visa runs out.
- e When we're in Australia,
- f as soon as we have enough money.
- g if we don't keep in touch.
- h After we leave Australia,

What if? Time and Conditional Clauses

IF ...

I don't go out so much
↓
do more work
↓
pass my exams
↓
go to university
↓
study medicine
↓
become a doctor
↓
earn a good salary.

- ✓ If I **don't go** out so much, I'll do more work.
- ✓ If I **do** more work, I'll pass my exam.
- ✓ If I **pass** my exam, I'll go to university.
- ✓ If I **go to** university, I'll study medicine.
- ✓ If I **study** medicine, I'll become a doctor.
- ✓ If I **become** a doctor, I'll earn a good salary.

What if?

If ...

I stop smoking
↓
have more money
↓
save some every week
↓
be rich when I'm thirty
↓
have my own business
↓
make a lot of money
↓
retire when I'm forty.

- ✓ If I **stop** smoking, I'll **have** more money.
- ✓ If I **have** more money, I'll **save** some every week.
- ✓ If I **save** some money every week, I'll **be** rich when I'm thirty.
- ✓ If I **am** thirty, I'll **have** my own business.
- ✓ If I **have** my own business, I'll **make** a lot of money.
- ✓ If I **make** a lot of money, I'll **retire** when I'm forty.

Grammar

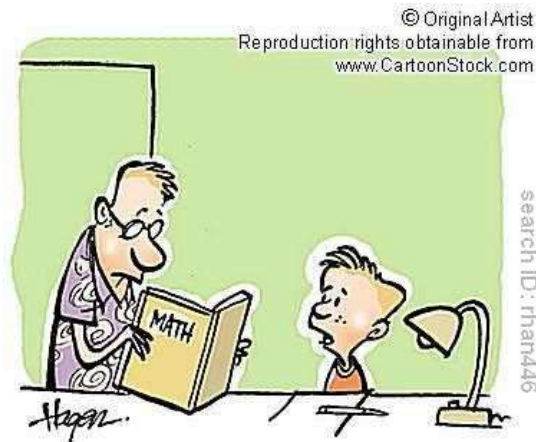
Complete the sentences with *when*, *if*, *before*, or *until*.

- 1 I'll have a bath before I go to bed.
- 2 I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll ring you when I arrive.
- 3 if it's a nice day tomorrow, we can go swimming.
- 4 Wait here until I get back.
- 5 if you have any problems, just ask for help.
- 6 I want to get home before it gets dark.
- 7 I'm going to have driving lessons if I pass my test.
- 8 Give me your address before you go home.

Thank you for your attention

And remember the most important conditional:

If you learn,
you will get smart.



DON'T BE EMBARRASSED TO ASK
FOR HELP DAD.