

First Conditional Sentences +

present simple + Will or may/might

We use the **first conditional** to talk about something that **will happen** (**the result**), **if** a particular **condition** (which is **likely to happen**) is met.

When we use **will** in **the result** clause of the first conditional, we are certain that something will happen. It is **definite**. But we can use **may** or **might** instead of **will**. This means that the consequence is not **It is possible, but not definite**



Let's take this first conditional quiz

Johana is such a hard-working stud [] a. will to pass all her school ex [] b. will passed all her school exam [] c. will pass all her school exam	kams. ams. ns.	
2. If Jane passes her exams, her mot[] a. won't be happy.[] b. will be happy.[] c. will to be happy.	her	
3. If Johana becomes lazy at school,[] a. will be happy.[] b. may be happy.[] c. will to be happy.[] d. won't be happy.	her mother	
4. If it rains tomorrow morning, we[] a. will to take our umbrellas.[] b. won't take our umbrellas.[] c. will take our umbrellas.		
5. If you eat too much junk food, you[] a. will become thinner.[] b. will become fatter.[] c. will to become fatter.	l	
6. If you don't finish your homework,[] a. won't be happy.[] b. will be happy.[] c. will to be angry.	your teacher	
7. I'll come to the cinema,[] a. after I finish my homework.[] b. when I'm finishing my home[] c. after I don't finish my homework.		
8. Kisi won't come to the party,[] a. if you invite him.[] b. if you don't invite him.[] c. if you to invite him.		
9. If you don't work hard at school,[] a. your mother will buy you a[] b. your mother won't buy you[] c. your mother may buy you a	present. a present.	TCI dalayy com
10. You won't get paid,		ESL-galaxy.COM ESL Teacher & Student Resources
[] a. if you go to work.[] b. unless you go to work.[] c. if not you go to work.	www.esl-galaxy.com	Copyright, 2007



First Conditional Sentences IF + present simple + Will or may/might

We use the **first conditional** to talk about something that **will happen** (**the result**), **if** a particular **condition** (which is **likely to happen**) is met.

When we use **will** in **the result** clause of the first conditional, we are certain that something will happen. It is **definite**. But we can use **may** or **might** instead of **will**. This means that the consequence is not **It is possible, but not definite**

Let's take this quiz

1.	Johana is such a hard-working student. If she studies hard, she [] a. will to pass all her school exams. [] b. will passed all her school exams.
	[x] c. will pass all her school exams.
2.	If Jane passes her exams, her mother [] a. won't be happy. [x] b. will be happy. [] c. will to be happy.

3.	If Johana becomes lazy at school, her mother [] a. will be happy. [] b. may be happy. [] c. will to be happy. [x] d. won't be happy.
4.	If it rains tomorrow morning, we [] a. will to take our umbrellas. [] b. won't take our umbrellas. [x] c. will take our umbrellas.
5.	If you eat too much junk food, you [] a. will become thinner. [x] b. will become fatter. [] c. will to become fatter.
6.	If you don't finish your homework, your teacher [x] a. won't be happy. [] b. will be happy. [] c. will to be angry.
7.	I'll come to the cinema, [x] a. after I finish my homework. [] b. when I'm finishing my homework. [] c. after I don't finish my homework.
8.	Kisi won't come to the party, [] a. if you invite him. [x] b. if you don't invite him. [] c. if you to invite him.
9.	If you don't work hard at school, [] a. your mother will buy you a present. [x] b. your mother won't buy you a present. [] c. your mother may buy you a present.

10. You won't get paid,...[] a. if you go to work.[x] b. unless you go to work.[] c. if not you go to work.