

Zero Conditional

Condition + **Result**

If / When you freeze water, it turns into ice.

if or when clause in simple present

main clause in simple present

Result + **Condition**

Water turns into ice **if / when** you freeze it.

First Conditional

Condition + **Result**

If gas emissions continue, the poles will melt.

if clause in simple present

main clause in simple future

Result + **Condition**

The poles will melt **if** gas emissions continue.

You can exchange the clauses without changing the meaning of a sentence. Add a comma when beginning a sentence with an *if* clause and change the position of the subject and its pronoun, the subject always goes first: If you burn **coal**, **it** turns into ashes. / **Coal** turns into ashes if you burn **it**.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have visited the beach several times.	I have never visited the beach several times.	Have I ever visited the beach several times? Yes, I have.
You have baked a cake for your mother's birthday.	You have never baked a cake for your mother's birthday.	Have you ever baked a cake for your mother's birthday? Yes, I have.
He has gone to rock concerts.	He has never gone to rock concerts.	Has he ever gone to rock concerts? Yes, he has.
She has seen whales at sea.	She has never seen whales at sea.	Has she ever seen whales at sea? No, she hasn't.
We have stayed at this hotel before.	We have never stayed at this hotel before.	Have we ever stayed at this hotel before? No, we haven't.
They have done a lot of final projects.	They have never done a lot of final projects.	Have they ever done a lot of final projects? No, they haven't.

The present perfect is formed by the verb *to have* + the past participle of another verb. There are two forms of verbs: regular verbs end in *-ed* and irregular verbs that don't follow any pattern, you just have to learn them by heart.

DIRECT AND REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech

“I **have** three hours of English.”

Alfonso told us, “You **cannot use** the computer.”

“I **like** pop music,” said Diego.

My teammate asked me, “Please **bring** the baking soda for tomorrow’s experiment.”

Reported Speech

You said (that) you **had** three hours of English.

Alfonso told us (that) we **could not use** the computer.

He said (that) he **liked** pop music.

My teammate asked me **to bring** the baking soda for tomorrow’s experiment.

Use the simple past in reported speech when the direct speech is in simple present. Change the verb tense from simple present to simple past when changing from direct to reported speech, except for imperatives or requests.

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun	Example
I	me	My father told me to study harder.
you	you	What did the teacher tell you ?
he	him	Carlos doesn't like him very much.
she	her	Bob took her to the movies yesterday.
it	it	The glass broke when Carlos dropped it .
we	us	The principal asked us to welcome the new student.
you	you	Erick and Miguel, my mother asked you to help her with the heavy boxes.
they	them	Tell them to hurry because it's late.

Object pronouns substitute nouns that are the object of a verb. Normally, the noun or pronoun that goes after the verb is the object of the verb.