

1 dilemma	2 compare	3 photocopier	4 in order to
5 guilty	6 dishonest	7 tell on	8 loan
9 confess	10 get in trouble	11 return	12 reply
13 keep a secret	14 cheat on	15 bother	16 insult
17 step on	18 replace	19 factual fact	20 bully
21 tear	22 admit	23 employee	24 traits character
25 ethics ethical	26 quality	27 acceptable unacceptable	28 respectful (of)
29 harmless	30 afterward	31 proverb	32 pass on
33 provide	34 conscience	35 deceive	36 tempt to
37 be mean to	38 call <u>someone</u> names	39 tease	40 apologize

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. He deceived his good friend. It is u\_\_ behavior.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. It is d\_\_ to take something that doesn't belong to you.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The doctor told me the medicine is h\_\_ and won't cause any side effects(副作用).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Using animals as test subjects(實驗對象) is not e\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. He promised to l\_\_ me some money until I get paid.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Good traditions should be p\_\_ o\_\_ to the next generation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The library book I borrowed is about to be overdue(逾期), so I will r\_\_ it tomorrow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Can you k\_\_ a s\_\_ for me? Promise me you won't tell anybody about it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. It is wrong to c\_\_ o\_\_ exams—it's important to answer honestly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. I sent him an email to ask if he would come to the party, but he didn't r\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Parents c\_\_ their child to other students in academics(學業上) a lot.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Let's stay away from the gang(黑幫), I don't want to g\_\_ i\_\_ t\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Ray doesn't have many friends because he likes to t\_\_ o\_\_ others to the teacher.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. He saves money diligently(勤奮地) i\_\_ o\_\_ t\_\_ go to college.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Please be careful not to s\_\_ o\_\_ the flowers in the garden.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Oh! The remote control is not working. I need to r\_\_ the batteries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Stop bullying your classmates! It's not right to b\_\_ m\_\_ t\_\_ others.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. I had to make a tough choice; it was a real d\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. If you have a c\_\_, you shouldn't litter.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. It's important to c\_\_ when you make a mistake.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. We need to use the p\_\_ to copy these papers for class.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. The charity plans to p\_\_ support for families in need.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. The report is based on f\_\_ information gathered from reliable sources. You can trust it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. The company values each e\_\_ and offers opportunities for growth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. I wish they didn't c\_\_ m\_\_ n\_\_ and treat me with respect.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. It is important to be r\_\_ of other people's opinions, even if you don't agree with them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. I felt g\_\_ after I broke my friend's toy. I don't know how to face him.



## ZERO Conditional

- 【 Introduction 】 1. Zero Conditionals are also known as Type 0 conditionals (general truth – general rule).
2. Zero conditionals are used for **facts** that are **generally true** and **do not change**. It refers to a general situation that always happen if a condition is met (for example in the rules of a game). **The condition always has the same result.**

【 Sentence Structure 】 There are two ways of ordering the conditional sentence.

CONDITION	+	RESULT
IF clause , <b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>		Main clause <b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>
- If you <b>keep</b> milk in the fridge, it <b>lasts</b> longer. - If you <b>mix</b> yellow and blue, you <b>get</b> green.		

RESULT	+	CONDITION
Main clause <b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>		IF clause <b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>
- Milk <b>lasts</b> longer if you <b>keep</b> it in the fridge. - You <b>get</b> green if you <b>mix</b> yellow and blue.		

### 【 Exercise 】

1. If the water \_\_\_\_\_ (reach) 100 degrees, it \_\_\_\_\_ (boil).  
= The water \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Your heart \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) faster if you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) exercise.  
= If you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (press) this button, it \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).  
= This button \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Water \_\_\_\_\_ (become) ice if you \_\_\_\_\_ (put) it in the freezer.  
= If you \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) ice in the sun, it \_\_\_\_\_ (melt).  
= Ice \_\_\_\_\_.

Note: Under zero conditional, we can often use **WHEN** instead of **IF**. It has the same meaning.

- **If** you keep milk in the fridge, it lasts longer.  
= **When** you keep milk in the fridge, it lasts longer.
- **If** you leave ice in the sun, it melts.  
= **When** you leave ice in the sun, it melts.

There is no difference in meaning when you change IF for WHEN in zero conditional sentences.

## First Conditional

- 【 Introduction 】 1. First Conditionals are also known as Type 1 conditionals.  
 2. It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but the important thing about the first conditional is that there is a real possibility that the condition will happen.

【 Sentence Structure 】 There are two ways of ordering the conditional sentence.

CONDITION		RESULT
IF clause , <b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>	+	Main clause <b>WILL / WON'T + VERB</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If I go to Paris next month for work, I'll visit the Eiffel Tower.</li> <li>- If she doesn't go to university, her parents won't be happy.</li> </ul>		

RESULT		CONDITION
Main clause <b>WILL / WON'T + VERB</b>	+	IF clause <b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I'll visit the Eiffel Tower if I go to Paris next month for work.</li> <li>- Her parents won't be happy if she doesn't go to university.</li> </ul>		

Note: Sometimes, we use **shall**, **can**, or **may** instead of will.  
 e.g. If you are good today, you **can** watch TV tonight.

### 【 Exercise 】

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.  
 = I \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) better if you \_\_\_\_\_ (take) this medicine.  
 = If you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me to the mall, I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) you an ice cream.  
 = This button \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bite) you if you \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) its tail.  
 = If you \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain), we \_\_\_\_\_ (cancel) the trip.  
 = We \_\_\_\_\_.

【 First vs. Zero Conditional 】 The first conditional describes a particular situation, whereas the zero conditional describes what happens in general.

#### Zero conditional

If you **sit** in the sun, you **get** burned. (here I'm talking about every time a person sits in the sun - the burning is a natural consequence of the sitting)

#### First conditional

If you **sit** in the sun, you **'ll get** burned. (here I'm talking about what will happen today, another day might be different)