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UNIT 4

SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Examples		
I	me	I was afraid when the airplane took off. The flight attendant told me not to worry.		
you	you	A: You have the plane tickets, right? B: No, I gave you the tickets!		
he	him	A: Where is Carlos? B: Oh! He must be lost! I forgot to tell him that we were at the big pool.		
she	her	I took her on a road trip last weekend. She loved the little towns we visited.		
it	it	The vase broke when Carlos touched it. It was very fragile and expensive.		
we	us	We complained about the dirty room. At the end, the manger moved us to a suite!		
they	them	They are going to miss the train. Tell them to hurry up!		

- Subject pronouns substitute nouns that act as a subject. Subject nouns and pronouns go before the verb.
- 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.

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UNIT 4

CONDITIONALS

Zero conditional

Condition + Result

If you freeze water, it turns into ice.

if clause in simple present simple present

Water turns into ice if you freeze it.

Result

First conditional

Condition + Result

If gas emissions continue, the poles will melt.

if clause in main clause in simple present simple future

Result + Condition

The poles will melt if gas emissions continue.

You can write conditionals in different ways.

Condition

- You can exchange the clauses without changing the meaning of the sentence.
- With zero conditional you can also use when instead of if: When you heat water, it boils.
- With first conditional you can use modal verbs like *may* and *might*, instead of *will* to express a lesser degree of possibility: If we don't recycle more, we **may** have serious ecological problems.



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UNIT 4

MODAL VERBS

Must

	Subject	Modal	Verb in simple form	Complement
Affirmative	I You He She We They	must	pay	an entrance fee to most museums in London.
Negative	I You He She We They	must not / mustn't	touch	anything in a museum.

Should

	Subject	Modal	Verb in simple form	Complement
Affirmative	I You He She We They	should	learn	the different habits of a country when traveling.
Negative	I You He She We They	should not / shouldn't	make	noise in public places in Japan.

Must is used to express obligation, while must not is used to express prohibition. Should is used for recommendations.

When using modals such as *must* and *should*, do not conjugate the verb, leave it in its simple form which goes without *to*: You must **pay**.

