

ZERO CONDITIONAL

Affirmative	You can use the affirmative form in both clauses.	If there is a strong earthquake, the buildings get terribly damaged.
		Some people in coastal towns evacuate if the government sends a hurricane warning.
Negative	You can use a negative form (<i>don't, doesn't or am not, isn't, aren't</i>) in one or both clauses.	If the damage is extensive, people don't return to their homes for a long time.
		People don't know what to do in case of emergency if they don't prepare a plan.
Interrogative	You can transform the main clause into a question.	Do you have a headache if there is a storm?
		If he is nervous, does he follow instructions carefully?

The condition is in the *if* clause, and the result is in the main clause. You can change their positions without changing the meaning of the sentence.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

Affirmative	<p><i>If</i> clause in simple present + main clause in simple future (<i>will</i>)</p>	<p>If people start to recycle, our environment will be less polluted.</p>
		<p>I will organize a cleanup brigade if you accept to collaborate.</p>
Negative	<p>You can use a negative form in the <i>if</i> clause (<i>am not, isn't, aren't don't, doesn't</i>) and / or in the main clause (<i>won't</i>).</p>	<p>I won't go to the assembly if you don't come with me.</p>
		<p>If we don't learn to recycle appropriately, we will damage the environment.</p>
Interrogative	<p><i>If</i> clause in simple present (affirmative or negative form) + main clause in simple future in the interrogative form</p>	<p>What will happen if I don't go to the party?</p>
		<p>If I go to the party, will you come with me?</p>
		<p>What will your parents say if you go to the party?</p>

We use the first conditional to talk about things that will probably happen in the future as a result of something that is happening now.