



Answers

1. a) press
2. b) goes off
3. c) leave
4. d) gets
5. b) close
6. d) don't take, causes
7. a) gets
8. c) is
9. c) turn
10. a) watch, get
11. d) eat
12. b) doesn't start
13. d) add
14. c) eats
15. b) use
16. a) change
17. a) follow
18. d) walk
19. c) travels, passes
20. b) are, drops



Explanations

1. “press” (a)

'You' takes the base form 'press'. This describes how a device always works — a standard instruction.

2. “goes off” (b)

'My alarm' is third person singular → 'goes off'. This describes the speaker's daily habit.

3. “leave” (c)

'You' takes the base form 'leave'. This is a chemistry fact about corrosion.

4. “gets” (d)

'My boss' is third person singular → 'gets'. The word 'always' emphasizes this is a habitual reaction that happens every single time, not a one-time prediction. Zero conditional is used for predictable, repeated behaviors.

5. “close” (b)

'Unless' already means 'if...not', so use the affirmative form 'close'. 'Unless you close' = 'If you don't close'.

6. “don't take, causes” (d)

'You don't take' (second person negative) + 'it always causes' (third person singular). Both in present simple for zero conditional. The word 'always' emphasizes this is a general medical fact, not a one-time prediction.

7. “gets” (a)

'Iron' is third person singular → 'gets'. This is a chemistry fact about corrosion; 'when' = 'if' in zero conditionals.

8. “is” (c)

'The traffic' is singular → 'is'. This describes the speaker's habitual response to bad traffic.

9. “turn” (c)

This is an imperative — a direct instruction. 'Turn the engine off' is a command with no explicit subject.

10. “watch, get” (a)

'My children' is plural → 'watch' and 'get'. This describes a daily after-school habit.

11. “eat” (d)

'You' takes the base form 'eat'. This is a general health statement using the zero conditional.

12. “doesn't start” (b)

'The washing machine' is third person singular → 'doesn't start'. The word 'simply' emphasizes this is how the machine is designed to work — a permanent safety feature, not a one-time prediction. Zero conditional describes how things always work. 'Unless you close' = 'if you don't close'.

13. “add” (d)

'You' takes the base form 'add'. This describes a well-known chemistry reaction.

14. “eats” (c)

'My daughter' is third person singular → 'eats'. This is a habitual consequence.

15. “use” (b)

Imperative form 'use' — a safety instruction. Zero conditional + imperative is common for rules and guidelines.

16. “change” (a)

'The seasons' is plural → 'change' (no -s). This is a general truth about nature.

17. “follow” (a)

'Unless' = 'if...not', so we use the affirmative 'follow'. Do NOT add another negative after 'unless'.

18. “walk” (d)

'We' takes the base form 'walk'. This describes a habitual pattern — the dog always sleeps well after an evening walk.

19. “travels, passes” (c)

'Sound' is singular → 'travels'; 'it' is singular → 'passes'. This is a physics fact.

20. “are, drops” (b)

'There are no clouds' (plural: clouds) + 'the temperature drops' (singular). A meteorological fact in zero conditional.