

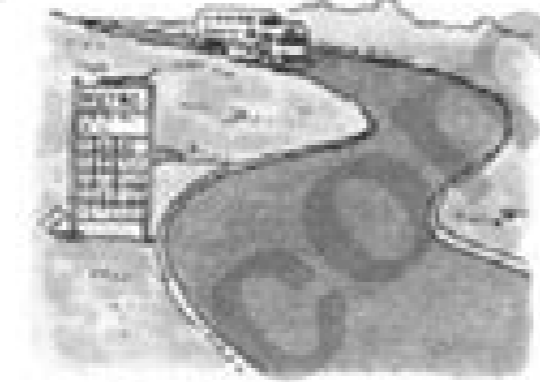






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Conditionals		
	if-clause,	main clause
<b>Type I</b> (Verwirklichung der Bedingung ist möglich oder wahrscheinlich)	<b>Verb in Present</b>  If he <b>hurries</b> , If I <b>go</b> to London,	<b>will/shall/may/can + verb</b>  he'll <b>catch</b> the bus. (he <b>will catch</b> the bus) I <b>shall see</b> Tower Bridge.
 I	It's possible to realize the condition.	
<b>Type II</b> (Verwirklichung der Bedingung ist unwahrscheinlich, wenn nicht unmöglich)	<b>Verb in Past</b>  If he <b>hurried</b> , If I <b>went</b> to London,	<b>would/should/might/could + infinitive</b>  he <b>would catch</b> the bus. I <b>could see</b> Tower Bridge.
 II	It's (almost) impossible to realize the condition.	
<b>Type III</b> (Bedingung kann nicht mehr erfüllt werden)	<b>had + Past Participle</b>  If he <b>had hurried</b> , If I <b>had gone</b> to London,	<b>would/should/might/could + have + Past Participle</b>  he <b>would have caught</b> the bus. I <b>might have seen</b> Tower Bridge.
 III	It's too late to realize the condition.	

## Conditionals

describe the result of a certain condition.

The *if* clause tells you the condition (*if you don't study*) and the main clause tells you the result (*you won't pass your exams*). The order of the clauses does not change the meaning.

If they \_\_\_\_\_ hard, they \_\_\_\_\_ their exams.

**They will pass their exams if they study hard.**

Conditional sentences are often divided into different types.

### ZERO CONDITIONAL

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true as a result of an action or situation

If she \_\_\_\_\_ too much coffee, she can't sleep at night.

**Water \_\_\_\_\_ if you heat it.**

If my friend has a problem, I always \_\_\_\_\_.

**I always \_\_\_\_\_ if my friend has a problem.**

When the sun \_\_\_\_\_ down, it gets dark.

Structure : *if/when* + present simple + , + present simple.

### FIRST CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

**I will buy a drink if I \_\_\_\_\_ thirsty.**

When I finish my homework, I \_\_\_\_\_ you.

Structure: *if/when* + present simple + , + will + infinitive.

## CONDITIONALS

**ZERO CONDITIONAL**  
GENERAL TRUTHS  
IF+ PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT SIMPLE

**FIRST CONDITIONAL**  
POSSIBILITIES  
PRESENT/ FUTURE  
IF+PRESENT SIMPLE+ WILL /MODAL/IMPERATIVE

### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE ZERO CONDITIONAL

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (heat) ice, it \_\_\_\_\_ (melt).
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (get) angry if I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) home late.
- Bruce \_\_\_\_\_ (not/pass) his exams if he \_\_\_\_\_ (not/pay) attention.
- If Sandy \_\_\_\_\_ (work) late, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a bad mood.
- Babies \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) if they \_\_\_\_\_ (feed).
- If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/behave) well, people \_\_\_\_\_ (not/treat) you well.

### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE FIRST CONDITIONAL

- If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my best friend tonight, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/arrive) on time if we \_\_\_\_\_ (not/hurry).
- \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of water if you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/want) to get sick.
- If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/rain), we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park.
- Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (not/win) the match if she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/practise).
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (waste) all my money if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/plan) how to spend.

### COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH YOUR OWN IDEAS

- If I fail my exam, \_\_\_\_\_
- If I don't practise English, \_\_\_\_\_
- If I don't have any money, \_\_\_\_\_
- If I don't set my alarm clock in the morning, \_\_\_\_\_
- If my mum gets angry, \_\_\_\_\_



## CONDITIONALS IN CONTEXT (PART II)

### 1. Read and complete.

Steve: What's wrong, Ben? You look terrible!

Ben: Well, you 1) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) terrible today, too, if you 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a day like mine yesterday. My car slid into a tree, because the roads were icy.



Steve: Oh? I was driving on the icy roads yesterday, and I didn't have such a trouble. What happened?

Ben: Well, I think if I 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive, not) so fast, I 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (slide, not) into the tree.

Steve: Icy roads and speed don't mix. If drivers 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (speed) on ice, they're likely to spin their car in a circle.

Ben: I know. But I have one more problem. I didn't have my driver's license with me. If I 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it, I 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have to, not) pay an extra fine in the court next month.



Steve: Why were you driving without your license?

Ben: Well, I lost my wallet some days ago. It slipped out of my pocket, while I was riding the bus to work.

Steve: Oh, Ben! If you 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (take, not) that bus, you 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose, not) your wallet. If you 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (lose, not) your wallet, you 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) your driver's license with you when you hit a tree. If you 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) your driver's license with you, you 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (have to pay, not) a big fine when you go to court next week. And of course, if you 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive, not) too fast, you 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (run into, not) a tree, and you 16) \_\_\_\_\_ (be, not) in this mess now. If I 17) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I 18) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) it easy for a while and just 19) \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) home where you are safe.

Ben: Enough about me! How about you?

Steve: Well, things are really looking up for me. I'm planning to take off for Florida as soon as I finish my finals. I'm sick of all this cold, rainy weather we've been having.

Ben: I wish I 20) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with you. How are you planning on getting there?

Steve: If I 21) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, I 22) \_\_\_\_\_ (fly).

Otherwise, I 23) \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus. I wish I 24) \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) my own car because it 25) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice to drive there, but it's such a long trip. I've been looking for a friend to go with me and share the driving.



Ben: I have a super idea! Why don't I go with you? I can share the driving. I'm a great driver!

Steve: Oh, Ben! I can't believe it.



I will go out tonight if...	Make a first conditional sentence	I can save time in the mornings if...		<b>Oh no! Go back to the start</b>	If I have a holiday next year,...	You feel healthier when...
If you were a world leader what would you do?		If I feel stressed,...			If you visit my country,...	If I hadn't...
If I could go back in time,...	<b>Oh no! Go back</b>				If I could have a super power,	Make a first conditional question
Make a third conditional sentence		If you baked me a cake,...		<b>Oh no! Go back</b>		If I had been born extremely wealthy,...
If I get the opportunity, ...		If I could fly,...			If I could live in any period in history,...	If you practice English every day,...
If I get home early tonight,...		Make a second conditional question			Make a zero conditional sentence	<b>Go forward 1 space</b>
What would you do if you saw a UFO?		If you want to learn English quickly,...			If my dog ran away,...	If I were a colour,...
Make a zero conditional question		<b>Finish</b>			Make a third conditional question	Make a second conditional sentence
If I could change one thing about my life,...					I get annoyed when...	I feel really relaxed when...
If I weren't here now,...	<b>Miss a turn</b>	If I could learn one thing,...	If I had known as a child what I know now,...	<b>Go forward 2 spaces</b>		<b>Start</b>

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4b grammar first and second conditionals.

If they get married, they will buy a house. The grammar rules for each clause stay the same. The second or unreal conditional is used to speculate about things that are impossible or improbable. If Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, she'll come with us on vacation. I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) some coffee if you boil some water. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard, you'll finish the project on time. Unless he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late, we'll meet at six o'clock. If I tell you a secret, \_\_\_\_\_ (you promise) not to tell anyone? She \_\_\_\_\_ (not attend) unless he makes the presentation. If Joe cooks dinner, I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) dessert. Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the violin if you ask her nicely. Our children won't eat vegetables if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) orange juice. If David \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late, we will make the decision soon. He says, 'If I win the lottery, I would buy a house. Because he's using the second conditional, we know that John doesn't think it's a real possibility. In summary, it can depend on mood, but usually it's fairly clear if something is a real possibility for the future or not. Before I explain the next way we use the second conditional, let's try some exercises to see if you understand. Important Note: The Condition and Result Clause Can be Switched! The condition clause is the part of the sentence that starts with IF. (First conditional - The speaker thinks this could happen.) Now, if you live in Toronto, there is almost no chance of an earthquake. If she knows the time, she \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the meeting. She \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) the meeting if she had the time. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (say) yes if you ask him. Unless he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) soon, we won't be able to come. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) president, he would invest more in education. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) if you were president? She \_\_\_\_\_ (by) Northwest Airlines if she has a choice. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) I could do it, I would do it! Alan would invite Mary if it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) his party. She won't marry Peter if he \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her. The 'if' clause can also be placed at the end of the sentence. It is used to talk about impossible or unlikely future events. Examples: If we had an earthquake tomorrow, I would be surprised. Here is a list of irregular verbs with definitions and examples! Index of contents The first conditional is also called the future real conditional. He knows it's almost impossible to win. Hope Here is a quick review of the first and second conditional forms. There is a real chance they will get married! 2. Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the second conditional. Now, if you live in Japan or a place with many earthquakes, it would be more possible for there to be an earthquake. Yes, it's very possible. If it's not a real possibility, use the second conditional. The First Conditional (the Future Real) is used to talk about real possibilities in the future. Lisa and John love each other. I hope this has been useful. Someone in Toronto would say, 'If we had an earthquake tomorrow, I would be surprised. So, we can say, 'If my team wins, I will be happy. It's also possible that they will lose. If my team loses, I will be angry. That's basically it: we use the first conditional for real possibilities in the future. Some universities such as Cambridge University also accept 'was' as being correct. The next exercise will be more challenging. Exercise #4 - First or Second Conditional? Read the statements below. (They don't like each other, so they probably won't get married.) b) Imagining situations that are the opposite of the present situation. Lisa and John love each other. They are dreaming or imagining a situation that is the opposite of the truth. Grammar note: Many people (including me) don't use 'was' in conditionals. Examples: They will be very happy if he passes the exam. Jane will marry Tom if he asks her tonight. Here, it is not a real future possibility. The Second Conditional is used for two situations: a) Impossible or unlikely situations in the future. Lisa and John hate each other. For example, 'If I pass the test, ...'. In general, the first conditional, or real conditional is used to express what will happen if a certain event takes place in the present or future. If + Subject + Past Simple (positive or negative) + Objects, Subject + Would + Verb (positive or negative) + Objects Examples: If he won the lottery, he would buy a new home. If they were happy, they'd have more fun. Examples: Unless he hurries up, we will be late. Unless it rains, we won't get wet. Easy, isn't it? Review: The Second Conditional The second conditional is used in two ways, but the grammatical form is the same for both. Form: [ If + subject + past tense ], (then) [ subject + would/could/might + verb ] Let's look at how we use it. The Second Conditional for Future Unreal Events The second conditional can also be called the future unreal conditional. Then I want you to make conditional sentences by imagining the opposite situation. Exercise #3 - The Present Unreal Conditional (Note: To make it simple, please use 'would' instead of 'might' in these exercises. Here's another example. Lisa buys lottery tickets every week. It is used to talk about real possibilities in the future. Form: [ If + subject + present simple ], (then) [ subject + will + verb ] Examples: If I finish my work, I will go home. If she needs help, then I will help her. If it rains tonight, I will stay home. All these examples describe real possibilities in the future. She thinks she will win one day. She says, 'If I win the lottery, I will buy a house. John hardly ever buys lottery tickets. (They love each other. The speaker thinks they can happen. For example: You are watching a football game on TV. In this case, no comma is required. (no comma) [ result ] + [ condition ] There is no difference in meaning between these two sentences. Exercise #1 - Future Real or Future Unreal Conditionals First, practice identifying the first and second conditional forms. At other times, it can depend on our mood or attitude. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) more, he would finish on time. They would do well on the test if they \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) you, I would run for president! Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new jacket if she had enough money. If Jason flew to New York, he \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Empire State Building. We \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a break, if our boss weren't so nervous today. If Sally \_\_\_\_\_ (go), she wouldn't return! Alan wouldn't know if you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) him. Jennifer \_\_\_\_\_ (refer) you for the position if she thought you were qualified. Alison wouldn't help them if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not ask) for help. If he worked more, he would finish on time. They would do well on the test if they studied more. If I were you, I would run for president! Mary would buy a new jacket if she had enough money. If Jason flew to New York, he would visit the Empire State Building. We would take a break, if our boss weren't so nervous today. If Sally went, she wouldn't return! Alan wouldn't know if you asked him. Jennifer would refer you for the position if she thought you were qualified. Alison wouldn't help them if they didn't ask for help. If you thought it was a real possibility, you would say, 'If we have an earthquake tomorrow, I will be scared. Others expect 'were' for all subjects. Check out this list of figures of speech! Do you need to learn the irregular verbs in English? Both first and second conditionals are used to imagine situations in the present or future. It's called the unreal conditional because you are imagining an unreal (fictional) situation. If someone says, 'If I were tall, I would play basketball', then we know that they are not tall. Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the first conditional. If + Subject + Present Simple (positive or negative) + Objects, Subject + Future with Will (positive or negative) + Objects Examples: If he finishes the work on time, we will play a round of golf this afternoon. If the meeting is successful, we will become partners with Smith and Co. 'Unless' can be used in the first conditional to mean 'if not'. Examples: If I were you, I'd buy a new car. If she were American, she could remain in the country. The result clause explains what will happen if this condition is true. (the speaker doesn't think someone would do this) If the Internet stopped working, then people would go outside. If she knows the time, she will come to the meeting. She would attend the meeting if she had the time. Peter will say yes if you ask him. Unless he finishes soon, we won't be able to come. If he were president, he would invest more in education. What would you do if you were president? She will fly Northwest Airlines if she has a choice. If I thought I could do it, I would do it! Alan would invite Mary if it were his party. She won't marry Peter if he asks her. Check out our list of hundreds of phrasal verbs classified in alphabetical order. Do you want to provide emphasis, freshness of expression, or clarity to your writing? You want them to win. Examples: They would be rich if he were to invent a new type of battery. Angela would be proud of her son got straight As at school. Is it possible that they will win? Instead, we use 'were'. (Fact: They do spend time together) Do you understand? We use it to think about the opposite of the current situation or fact. First, let's look at some (present real) facts or truths. Playing football is fun. The earth is not flat. I cannot sing well. Now, let's imagine if the opposite of the above facts were true, and what effects that could have. If playing football were not fun, people would not play it. If the earth were flat, people might fall off of it. If I could sing well, I would sing karaoke more. In other words, the opposite of these statements is always true. When we use the second conditional to describe future events, we are saying that we don't think the event will happen. Let's look at sentence #1. If they got married, they would fight a lot. If you find any mistakes, or you have a question, please leave a comment below. - Matthew Barton (copyright) / Creator of Englishcurrent.com Related Pages Conditional Table The Difference: Wish vs. Then make a conditional sentence based on it. Exercise #5 - Making Present Unreal Questions We haven't reviewed this, but try to take the below words and form a question in the second conditional (present unreal). Note: be sure to add proper punctuation (e.g. commas, question marks)! That's the end of the lesson. It is called the real conditional because it refers to situations which are truly possible. 'Can' can be changed to 'could'. Review of the Future Real, Future Unreal, and Present Unreal We have learned the following: 1. (this speaker doesn't think it will stop) These are all events in the future that are impossible or very unlikely (there's a low chance they will happen). It's a real possibility for the future. If someone says, 'If I had a million dollars, I would buy a boat.', this means they do not have a million dollars. Your team is playing well. Otherwise, use the first. Now, it's time to talk about the second way that we use the second conditional. The Second Conditional for Present Unreal Events (Counter-factual) Form: [ If + subject + past tense ], (then) [ subject + would/could/might + verb ] (The form is the same.) We use this conditional, the present unreal conditional, to imagine things that are the opposite of reality. Discover a list of the most widely used idiomatic expressions! Phrasal verbs are generally used in spoken English and informal texts. If they didn't love each other, they wouldn't spend time together. Awesome Links You May Like What are idioms? Conjugate the verb in parentheses in the correct tense used in the first or second conditional. If Mary has enough money, she'll come with us on vacation. I will make some coffee if you boil some water. If you work hard, you'll finish the project on time. Unless he is late, we'll meet at six o'clock. If I tell you a secret, will you promise not to tell anyone? She won't attend unless he makes the presentation. If Joe cooks dinner, I will make dessert. Jane will play the violin if you ask her nicely. Our children won't eat vegetables if they don't have orange juice. If David isn't late, we will make the decision soon. All you have to do is write correct verb. Exercise #2 - Future Real or Future Unreal Conditionals Look at the situations and decide if the action in the condition is a real possibility for the speaker or not. (the speaker doesn't think this will happen) If someone jumped out of this window, they could die. For example, 'If I were you, I wouldn't do that. 'Were' is used for all subjects. And how can idioms help you become a fluent speaker? (Second conditional - the speaker thinks it's not possible.) Sometimes it's obvious if something is a real possibility or not. You can also use was, but some people might say it's poor grammar. Let me give you some facts. When this happens, we don't use a comma. I will celebrate if I pass the test. For example, 'I will celebrate.' 'If I pass the test, I will celebrate. [ condition ] + [ result ] In any conditional sentence, the result can also come before the condition.

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