IF CLAUSES : TYPE 0

TYPE 0 ⟶ GENERAL TRUTHS

TYPE	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
TYPE 0	IF + SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (SUBJECT+ V_1)	SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (SUBJECT+ V_1)

USING TYPE 0 IN ENGLISH:

The type zero is used when talking about our habits, our typical behaviors, explanations, guidelines, advices, orders, instructions, general truths and scientific facts.

EXAMPLES:

☐ If it rains, the ground gets wet.
☐ If you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

☐ If you smoke, you get old early.
☐ If you boil water, it evaporates.

IF CLAUSES : TYPE 1

TYPE 1 ⟶ FUTURE POSSIBILITY

TYPE	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
TYPE 1	IF + SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (SUBJECT+ V_1)	FUTURE TENSE (SUBJECT + WILL + V_1)

USING TYPE 1 IN ENGLISH:

Type 1 is used to express a possibility in the future (It is not certain that it will happen, but it is possible) or when talking about real and possible situations in the future.

EXAMPLES:

❏ If I have enough money, I will buy a car.
❏ If I go to the market, I will buy what you want.

❏ If you work hard, you will win the prize.
❏ If I am not busy, I will help you.

IF CLAUSES : TYPE 2

TYPE 2 ⟶ PRESENT UNREAL

TYPE	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
TYPE 2	IF + SIMPLE PAST TENSE (SUBJECT+ V_2)	SUBJECT + WOULD + V_1

USING TYPE 2 IN ENGLISH:

If Clauses – Type 2 is used to express dreams, unreal situations and things that are unlikely to happen.

EXAMPLES:

❑ If I **had** money, I **would** give you.
❑ If I **didn't** smoke, I **would** be healty.
❑ If it **didn't** rain, we **would** go on a picnic.
❑ If I **were** you, I **would** want to be a doctor.

IF CLAUSES : TYPE 3

TYPE 3 ⟶ PAST UNREAL

TYPE	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
TYPE 3	IF + PAST PERFECT TENSE (SUBJECT+ HAD + V3)	SUBJECT + WOULD + HAVE +V3

USING TYPE 3 IN ENGLISH:

If Clauses – Type 3 express the past and the impossible situations that can no longer be changed

EXAMPLES:

❑ If he **had talked** to me, I **would have listened** to him.
❑ If it **had rained** last weekend, we **would have stayed** at home.
❑ If she **had saved** enough money, she **would have bought** a new bicycle.

IF CLAUSES: **MIXED TYPE**

MIXED TYPE ⟶ PAST UNREAL ⇄ PRESENT UNREAL

TYPE	IF CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
MIXED TYPES	IF + PAST PERFECT TENSE (SUBJECT+ HAD + V3) OR IF + SIMPLE PAST TENSE (SUBJECT + V2)	SUBJECT + WOULD + V1 OR SUBJECT + WOULD + HAVE +V3

USING **MIXED TYPE** IN ENGLISH:

If Clauses – Mixed types express an unreal past condition and its probable result in the present or an unreal present condition and its probable result in the past.

EXAMPLES:

❑ If he as a president **had built** a subway system, people **wouldn't lose** much time in the traffic today.

❑ If you **were** intelligent, you **would have won** the university exam last year.

1. last week → **the week before**

2. now → **then**

3. next week → **the following week**

4. these days → **those days**

5. this morning → **that morning**

6. today → **that day**

7. a week ago → **a week before**

8. last weekend → **the weekend before**

9. yesterday → **the day before**

10. tomorrow → **the next day**

Verb Tense Changes:

' I **know** quite a lot of people here.' Robert said.	Present Simple	Simple Past	He said that he knew quite a lot of people there
'John **is feeling** much better ' Paul said.	Present Continuous	Past Continuous	He said that John was feeling much better
' I **enjoyed** my holiday in the States' David said.	Simple Past	Past Perfect	He said that he had enjoyed his holiday in the States
'Jackie **wasn´t feeling** very well ' The teacher said.	Past Continuous	Past Perf.Cont.	He said that Jackie had been feeling very well
' They**'ve seen** the Eiffel Tower ' John said.	Present Perfect	Past Perfect	He said that they had seen the Eiffel Tower
' I **have been waiting** for ages ' My father said.	Present Per. Cont.	Past Perf. Cont.	He said that he had been waiting for ages
' Nobody **had warned** them about the storm ' He said.	Past Perfect	Past Perfect	He said that had warned about the storm
' She **had been reading** all day 'Brenda said.	Past Perf. Cont.	Past Perf. Cont.	She said that she had been reading all day

Backshifting

When we change direct speech to reported speech, we '*go back*' a tense. This is called *backshifting*.

direct speech	reported speech

Lisa said, 'I *am* hungry.'

Lisa said that she *was* hungry.

This is the present simple tense.

Go back a tense, to the past simple tense.

OFF2CLASS

Today (in the Present)

What dress can I wear today?

Bella **thinks**   what dress she can
    is thinking   wear today.
    has thought
    has been thinking

Yesterday (in the Past)

What dress can I wear today?

Bella **thought**   what dress she could wear
    was thinking   that day.
    had thought
    had been thinking

Telling what to do (or not to do) Imperatives (Orders)

Today (in the Present)

Mom tells the girl to tell her a story.
Mom tells the girl not to sleep.

Yesterday (in the Past)

Mom told the girl to tell her a story.
Mom told the girl not to sleep.

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/reported.htm

https://wordwall.net/resource/220772/if-conditional-123

Reported questions

- Same changes as for statements.

- In "REPORTED QUESTIONS" we do not have a question structure, now we have a "statement"
    - Suject + verb + complements
    - Paul asked: "Are you coming to the party tonight, Jane?"
        - Paul asked Jane if she was coming to the party that night.

- Types of questions:
    - **YES/NO QUESTIONS:** IF / WHETHER + SUJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS

    Paul asked : "Do you **play** volleyball?"
    Paul asked me **whether (or if) I played** volleyball.

    - **WH- QUESTION :** WH- + SUJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS

    John asked: "**When** do you **play** badminton?"
    John asked me **when I played** badminton.