



Conditional Sentences

Structure :

A conditional sentence is composed of 2 parts :

If-clause + Main Clause

Example :

If it rains tomorrow, we will not come.



Types of conditionals	Tenses	If – clause (condition)	Main clause (result)
<p>Zero conditional</p> <p>Uses: facts which are generally true or scientific facts.</p>	<p>Present Simple V1/ Vs – do/does</p> <p>+</p> <p>Present Simple V1/ Vs – do/does</p>	<p>If I drink coffee at night,</p>	<p>I don't sleep well</p>
<p>First conditional</p> <p>Uses: A possible situation in the future.</p>	<p>Present Simple V1/Vs – do/does</p> <p>+</p> <p>Future Simple V1 - will</p>	<p>If I drink coffee tonight,</p>	<p>I won't sleep well</p>
<p>Second conditional</p> <p>Uses: Hypothetical or unlikely situations.</p>	<p>Past Simple V2 - did</p> <p>+</p> <p>Future Simple-in the Past V1 - would</p>	<p>If I drank coffee tonight,</p>	<p>I wouldn't sleep well</p>
<p>Third conditional</p> <p>Uses: The person is imagining a different past.</p>	<p>Past Perfect V3 - had</p> <p>+</p> <p>Future Perfect-in the Past V3 – would have</p>	<p>If I had drunk coffee last night,</p>	<p>I wouldn't have slept well</p>



Conditional Sentences

Types :

- The order of the two clauses is flexible, it's not important.
But if the if-clause comes first, it must be followed by a comma.

If it rains, I'll stay at home

- There are **4 types** of conditional sentences. They are classified according to the **degree of probability** that they express.
- Each type of conditional sentences **uses different tenses** to show the difference in the degree of probability.



Zero Conditionals

Use :

- **Talk about universal truth.**

*If you **heat** ice, it **turns** to water*

- **To give commands**

*If you **are** tired, **go** to bed!*

In this case the verb in the main clause is an Imperative



Zero Conditionals

Tense : **Present tense** in both clauses

Example :



Present Tense



Present Tense

If you **heat** water to 100°C, it **boils**.

If you **pour** oil into water, it **floats**.



First Conditionals

Use :

- **To speak about possible or probable future events.**

*If the weather **is** as sunny tomorrow as it was today, we will go surfing.*

- **To make promises or warnings**

*If you **forget** my birthday, **I'll never speak** to you again.*

- **Unless is used in negative conditionals**

*Unless we **recycle** more, we **won't have** a better world.*



First Conditionals

Tense :

If-clause ~ **Present Tense**

Main Clause ~ **Future Tense**

Present Tense



Future Tense



If I **feel** sick tomorrow, I **will not go** to school.

If it **rains**, the match **will be cancelled**.



Second Conditionals

Use :

- To speak about present and future situations which are unlikely to happen.

*If I **had** any money I **would lend** it to you.*

*If I **were** you I **wouldn't do** this.*



MIND

Were is often used instead of was in the 1st and 3rd person singular

Second Conditionals

Tense : If-clause ~ **Past Tense**
Main Clause ~ **would + an infinitive**

Example :

Past Tense

Would + infinitive

If he **were** a bird, he **would fly** across the harbour.

If I **had** \$200,000 now, I **would buy** a car.



Third Conditionals

Use :

- To speak about impossible past events

If **they'd gone** by bus, they **would have arrived** much later.

(They didn't go by bus)



He **would have travelled** around the world if he **had had** more money.

(Impossible to change, because he didn't have the money)



Third Conditionals

Tense : If-clause ~ **Past Perfect Tense**
Main Clause ~ **Would Have + Past Participle**

Past Perfect Tense

Would have+ Past Participle

If I **had had** enough money, I **would have bought** the camera yesterday.



If I **had come** home earlier, I **would not have missed** the programme.