CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

1. OPEN PRESENT OR FUTURE CONDITIONALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF + present simple</th>
<th>will + infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Basic form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>if- clause</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If I go out</td>
<td>I'll buy a newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you don’t study</td>
<td>you won’t pass your exams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If they offer you the job</td>
<td>what will you do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This structure is often called the “first conditional”.

Use:
· We use this structure when there is a possibility that the situation in the if-clause will happen in the future.
· We also use this structure when there is a possibility that the situation in the if-clause is true in the present.

OTHER FORMS
· We can also use shall instead of will with I and we in the main clause.

· In this structure, we can use a modal verb eg. Can, may, instead of will in the main clause.

· We can also use the imperative in the main clause.

· We can use the present perfect or present continuous instead of the present simple in the if-clause.
· We can also use should after if when we are less sure about a possibility

· We can also begin with should when we are less sure.

Ex: If I have enough time, we’ll visit Robert.
    If you are hungry, I’ll make you something to eat.
    If I fail the exam, I shall take it again.
    If we have enough time, we can visit Robert.
    If you see María, give her a message for me.
    If you have finished the letter, I’ll post it for you.
    I’ll come back later if you are working now.
    If I should see María, I’ll give her your message.
    Should I see María, I’ll give her your message.
2. UNREAL PRESENT OR FUTURE CONDITIONALS.

IF + past simple / would + infinitive

Basic form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>if- clause</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If I had a lot of money</td>
<td>I'd travel round the world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If he got up earlier</td>
<td>he wouldn't be late for work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you didn't pass the exam</td>
<td>would you take it again?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This structure is often called the "second conditional".

Use:

· We use this structure to talk about unreal present or future situations.
  Ex: If I had a lot of money, I’d travel round the world.
      (But I do not have a lot of money)

· We also use sentences like these to talk about unlikely present or future situations.
  Ex: If I won a lot of money, I’d take a long holiday.

The past form: had, loved ......, does not have a past meaning in these sentences, it has a hypothetical present or future meaning, SUBJUNCTIVE

OTHER FORMS

· We often use were instead of was after if, especially in a more formal style.
  Ex: If the weather were nice, I’d go to the beach.

· We often use If I were you to give advice.
  Ex: If I were you, I’d apply for the job.

· We can use the modal verbs might, could instead of would in the main clause.
  Ex: If I won a lot of money, I might stop working.

3. UNREAL PAST CONDITIONALS

IF + past perfect / would have + past participle

Basic form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>if- clause</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the weather had been nice yesterday</td>
<td>I would have gone to the beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If I had studied hard</td>
<td>I would have passed the exam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This structure is often called the “third conditional”.

The contraction of both had and would is ‘d: I would / I had = I’d

Use:

We use this structure to talk about unreal past situations.

Ex: If you hadn’t missed your bus, you wouldn’t have been late for school.
    (but you missed the bus)
OTHER FORMS
· We can use the modal verbs might, could instead of would in the main clause.
  Ex.: If you had taken the exam, you might have passed it.
    I could have repaired the car if I’d had the right tools.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONALS

| IF + present simple / present simple |

Basic form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>if- clause</th>
<th>Main clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If I have a big lunch</td>
<td>it makes me sleepy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you mix yellow and blue</td>
<td>you get green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use:**
We use this structure to talk about habits and general truths.  **IF = WHenever**
CONDITIONAL SENTENCES:

IN CASE. UNLESS. AS LONG AS / PROVIDED / PROVIDING

1. IN CASE:
- He wears two watches in case one of them stops (it is possible one of them will stop)
- Ann might phone tonight. I don’t want to go out in case she phones (it is possible she will phone)
- I’ll draw a map for you in case you can’t find our house (it is possible you won’t be able to find it)

2. UNLESS:
- The club is only for members you can’t go in unless you are a member.
  (this means “You can’t go in except if you are a member” or “You can go in only if you are a member”)
- I’ll see you tomorrow unless I have to work late. (except if I have to work late)

3. AS LONG AS / PROVIDED / PROVIDING
- As long as / so long as All these expressions mean “if” or “on condition that”
  Provided (that) / providing (that)
  - You can use my car as long as you drive carefully.
  - Travelling by car is convenient provided (that) you have somewhere to park.

Write sentences for these situations using in case:

1. It’s possible that Mary will need to contact you, so you give her your phone number.
   You say: “Here’s my phone number........................................................................................................?”
2. A friend of yours is going away for a long time. Maybe you won’t see her again before she goes, so you decide to say goodbye now.
   You say: “I’ll say ........................................................................................................................................?”
3. You are shopping in a supermarket with a friend. You think you have everything you need but perhaps you’ve forgotten something. Your friend has the list, you ask him to check it.
   You say: “Can you .........................................................................................................................................?”
4. There’s a possibility that Ann will phone. So you don’t go out.
   I................................................................................................................................................
5. John thinks he might forget the name of the book. So he writes it down.
   John..........................................................................................................................................
6. I thought my parents might be worried about me. So I phoned them.
   I................................................................................................................................................

Write a new sentence with the same meaning. Use unless in your sentence.

1. You must work much harder or you won’t pass the exam.
2. Listen carefully or you won’t know what to do.
3. She must apologise to me or I’ll never speak to her again.
4. You have to speak very slowly or he won’t be able to understand you.
5. The company must offer me more money or I’m going to look for another job.
6. I’m going to the party only if you go too.
7. The dog will attack you only if you move suddenly.
8. He’ll speak to you only if you ask him a question.

9. The doctor will see you today only if it’s an emergency.

**Complete the sentences with:** unless, as long as, provided /providing

1. You can use my car ...................................you drive carefully
2. I’m playing tennis tomorrow ........................................it’s raining.
3. I’m playing tennis tomorrow ........................................it’s not raining.
4. I don’t mind if you come in late ............................you come in quietly.
5. I’m going now .............................................you want me to stay.
6. I don’t watch television........................................ I’ve got nothing else to do.
7. Children are allowed to use the swimming pool ..............................they are with an adult.
8. ......................................they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the swimming pool.
9. We can sit here in the corner .................................you’d rather sit over there by the window.
10. - Our holiday cost a lot of money.
    - Did it? Well, that doesn’t matter ........................................ you enjoyed yourselves.

**Complete the sentences with:** If / In case

1. Ann might phone this evening. I don’t want to go out .....................she phones.
2. You should tell the police .......................your bicycle is stolen.
3. I hope you’ll come to London sometime. ..............................you come, you can stay with us.
4. This letter is for Susan. Can you give it to her .............................you see her?
5. Write your name and address on your bag ...................................you lose it.
6. Go to the lost property office .......................................you lose your bag.
7. The burglar alarm will ring .....................................somebody tries to break into the house.
8. I’ve just painted the door. I’ll put a WET PAINT notice next to it..........................
    somebody doesn’t realise it’s just been painted.
9. I was advised to arrange insurance................................. I needed medical treatment while I was abroad