## **CONDITIONAL CLAUSES**

- 1. Comienzan con **if** o **unless** = "si no", "a menos que", "a no ser que": He'll be upset **if** you don't talk to him at once. (**if** + **verbo negativo** = **unless** + **verbo positivo**)
- 2. Cuando la oración comienza por la proposición introducida por **if**, ésta normalmente va seguida de una coma (,): **If** I knew her number, I'd phone her.

TIPOS	PROP. CON IF / UNLESS	PROPOSICIÓN PRINCIPAL	EJEMPLOS
First conditional (probable)	Present simple	Will + verb ( = 'll + verb)	- If I don't hurry up, I'll miss my first class.
		Modal (can, may,) + Verb  Imperative	- If I am late, I may call a taxi.
			- <b>Don't say</b> anything unless you <b>know</b> what you're talking about.
		Present simple (para indicar resultados habituales o automáticos)	- Water <b>boils</b> if it <b>reaches</b> 100°C.
Second conditional (improbable)	Past simple	Would + verb (= 'd + verb)	- If I won a million pounds, I would travel around the world.
			- He'd tell her if he knew the truth.
		Modal (could, might,) + Verb	- If it <b>stopped</b> raining, we <b>could go out</b> .
Third conditional (impossible)	Past Perfect	Would ( = 'd) + have + Past perfect	- If you had told us, we would have helped you.
		Modal (could, might,) + have + past perfect	- If the weather hadn't been so bad, we might have gone out.

# WISH CLAUSES

**Wish** y **if only** pueden usarse de la misma forma. **If only** con frecuencia se usa para dar más énfasis al deseo o lamento.

FORMA	USO	EJEMPLOS	
Wish + would / Could + Verb	Normalmente hace referencia al <b>futuro.</b>	- I wish he <b>could be</b> here tomorrow.	
- Would cuando el sujeto de la oración condicional es distinto del de wish.	Queja sobre el presente o deseo de cambio.	- I wish she <b>wouldn't drive</b> so fast.	
- Si usamos <b>could</b> en vez de <b>would</b> , el sujeto puede ser el mismo.		- I wish it <b>would stop</b> raining.	
Wish + past simple	Lamento sobre una situación presente.	<ul> <li>- I wish I knew her phone number.</li> <li>(I'm sorry I don't know her number)</li> <li>- I wish Peter were / was here now.</li> <li>(Both forms are possible)</li> </ul>	
Wish + past perfect	Lamento sobre una situación pasada.	-I wish I hadn't spent all my money.  (I'm sorry I spent all my money)  - If only I hadn't eaten so much cake.	
		(I really feel ill because I ate too much cake.)	

### A) REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS GIVEN:

1 Unfortunately, the teacher won't cancel the English test.
I wish
2 Joe is sorry that he ate all the chocolates.
Joe wishes
3 I don't know the answer.
I wish
4 I'm sad that we don't have a dog.
I wish
5 Our team didn't practise enough so we lost.
We wish
6 She told them a lie.
She wishes
7 I don't have any water with me. I'm really thirsty!
I wish
8 My parents think Mark is impolite.
I wish
9 The shoes I bought were uncomfortable.
I wish
10 Paul wants Kate to notice him.
Paul wishes
11 All her friends ski so well.
She wishes
12 Daniel spent all his pocket money, and he has got none left.
He wishes
13 Their neighbour's car makes a terrible noise.
They wish
14 I really want a computer.
I wish my father

#### B) FILL IN THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS:

1 If we	(visitar) London next summer, we	(ir)
to see some shows.		
2 If you	(no decir) me about the sale last week, I	
(no comprar) so many new clo		
	(you/ hacer) if you	(estar) in
my position?	, ,	
	(no venir) tomorrow unless you	
(invitar) her.	•	
5 I	(visitar) you in hospital if I	
(saber) you were ill.	•	
6 If the weather	(ser) fine tomorrow, we	
(tener) a barbecue.		
7 If I	(tener) enough money last month, I	
(comprar) a ticket for the footb		
8 If the temperature	(baja) below zero, water	
(congelar).		
9 Tom	(viajar) around the world if he	
(tener) more money but he doe	sn't have much money.	
10 Jennifer and I met for the	first time at Luke's party. If we	
(no ir) to his party, we	(never conocerse).	
11 If the driver	(no quedarse) asleep at the whee	el, he
(no causar) the accident.		
12 What	(you/ hacer) if you	(encontrar)
one thousand euros in the stree	rt?	
13 Melissa	(no aprobar) her exams if she	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(no trabajar) harder next term.		
14 They	(llegar) on time if they	
(coger) the earlier train yesterd	lay.	

#### C) COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITHOUT CHANGING THE MEANING:

- 1.- I bought this digital camera because the shop assistant recommended it.
- 2.- In order to be home by midnight, we should leave the party at 11.30.
- 3.- Jason didn't go on the trip because he was ill.
- 4.- Because she practises every day, Emma is an excellent guitar player.
- 5.- They wanted to go to the shopping centre today, but they had to do homework instead.
- 6.- The Browns want to buy a new car, but they haven't got enough money.
- 7.- The runner twisted his ankle because he fell.
- 8.- Water that reaches a temperature of 0 degrees, freezes.
- 9.- Diana was late for work because she woke up late.
- 10. She isn't tall; that's why she can't reach that shelf.
- 11. They bought the cheapest computer because they didn't have any more money.
- 12. You eat too many sweets and that's the reason your clothes don't fit.
- 13. I went to sleep very late last night because I was so excited.
- 14. I don't know the answer; that's why I can't help you.

## D) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH LOGICAL ENDINGS:

1 If he had applied for that job,
2 We would visit them if
3 If I had a brother,
4 I can't help you unless
5 She will be very happy if
6 Unless your behaviour improves,
7 I would learn more if
8 You wouldn't have enjoyed the party if
9 If she went to school more often,
10 She would be more popular if
12 Dan would have known about the accident if
13 If I were you,
14 I'll go to the cinema with you unless