Conditionals

We use conditional sentences to talk about results caused by certain actions. A conditional sentence consists of the 'if'-clause and the main clause.

Type 0 Conditionals

- Talk about something that is always true or something that always happen
- Use simple present tense in both the 'if' clause and the main clause.
- The 'if' clause can be placed before / after the main clause.

'If' clause	Main clause
Simple present tense	Simple present tense
If you **heat** ice,	it **melts**.

Main clause	'if' clause
Simple present tense	Simple present tense
Ice **melts**	**if** you **heat** it.

Type 1 Conditionals

- Talk about something that is likely to happen
- Use simple present tense in the 'if' clause and simple future tense (will+ basic form of the verb) in the main clause.
- The 'if' clause can be placed before / after the main clause.

'If' clause	Main clause
Simple present tense	Simple future tense
If you **study** hard,	you **will pass** the test.

Main clause	'if' clause
Simple future tense	Simple present tense
You **will pass** the test	**if** you **study** hard.

We can use modals (e.g. may, must ,can)and imperatives in the main clause to show possibility, obligation or make offers and suggestions.

Type 0 or 1? Read the following sentences and fill in the correct form of verbs in brackets.

1. If water boils, it _____ (evaporate).
2. If you do not come, you _____ (miss) the show.
3. If the sun _____ (go) down, it gets dark.
4. If you throw a stone into the river, it _____ (sink).
5. If I go to Japan next month, I _____ (buy) a lot of cosmetic products.
6. If she _____ (finish) the race in less than 28 seconds, she will break her personal record.
7. If I _____ (have) time, I _____ (go) shopping on the way back home.
8. John _____ (buy) a car if he gets a job.
9. I _____ (not trust) you anymore if you tell anyone my secret.
10. Mary _____(get) a toothache if she_____ (eat) too many sweets.