Tryby warunkowe

Zdanie warunkowe składa się z dwóch części: zdania okolicznikowego, które rozpoczyna się od spójnika ***if*** i wyraża pewien warunek, oraz zdania głównego, które opisuje skutki spełnienia bądź niespełnienia tego warunku.

zdanie okolicznikowe — **zdanie główne**
*If John gets his degree this year, he **will go** on holiday.*
(warunek) — (skutek)

	Zdanie okolicznikowe	Zdanie główne	Zastosowanie
Typ 0	*if/when + present simple*	*present simple*	prawdy ogólne, prawa przyrody
	*If you **drop** ice in water, it **melts**.*		
Typ 1	*if/when + present simple*	czas przyszły / tryb rozkazujący, *can/may/must* + bezokolicznik bez *to*	warunek możliwy do spełnienia w przyszłości lub teraźniejszości
	*If I **see** Peter, I **will tell** him the news.*		
Typ 2	*if + past simple*	*would/could/might* + bezokolicznik bez *to*	warunek dotyczący teraźniejszości lub przyszłości, którego spełnienie jest niemożliwe lub mało prawdopodobne; rady
	*If Sharon **spoke** French, she **would understand** the lyrics of the song. **If I were** you, I **would go** to bed earlier.*		

- W zdaniach warunkowych typu 1 można zamiast ***if ... not*** użyć słowa ***unless*** i czasownika w formie twierdzącej.
  *Unless they **play** carefully, they will lose the game.* (= *If they **don't** play carefully, they will lose the game.*)
  (NIE: ~~*Unless they don't play carefully*~~, ...).
- W zdaniach warunkowych typu 2 w zdaniu okolicznikowym w 1. i 3. os. l. poj. można użyć słowa ***was*** lub ***were***.
  *If I **were/was** you, I would leave the city for a few days.*
- Jeśli zdanie wyrażające warunek (*if-clause*) występuje jako pierwsze, oddzielamy je od zdania głównego przecinkiem. Jeśli pierwsze jest zdanie główne, nie stawiamy przecinka. *If he's late, we'll leave without him. We'll leave without him if he's late.*

1. Dopasuj zakończenia zdań do ich początków.

he won't lose weight. — people wear sunglasses. — they must go to sleep.
ask me. — people usually dress warmly. — you get green.

a) If Jessica has some free time after school, *she can play basketball with her friends.*
b) When it snows, ...
c) If you need any help, ...
d) When you mix yellow and blue, ...
e) If the children are tired, ...
f) When the sun is strong, ...
g) Unless Mike cuts down on sugar, ...

2. Uzupełnij zdania warunkowe w minidialogach, wpisując czasowniki w nawiasach we właściwej formie. Jaki to typ zdań warunkowych?

a) **A:** If you ..... **(have)** a problem, speak to your mum or dad.
B: I think I will.
b) **A:** I don't think we can go to the party.
B: If we don't go, Michael ..... **(be)** disappointed.
c) **A:** When you heat water to 100°C, it ..... **(boil)**.
B: I know that! Our science teacher told us.
d) **A:** If you study a lot, you ..... **(get)** good grades.
B: You're right!
e) **A:** We are thinking about going to Egypt.
B: If you ..... **(go)**, you must see the Pyramids.
f) **A:** What happens if I get hurt during training?
B: If someone ..... **(get)** hurt, we take them to a doctor.

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g) **A:** Unless it ..... **(rain)**, we can go camping.
B: Oh, I hope it won't rain then.

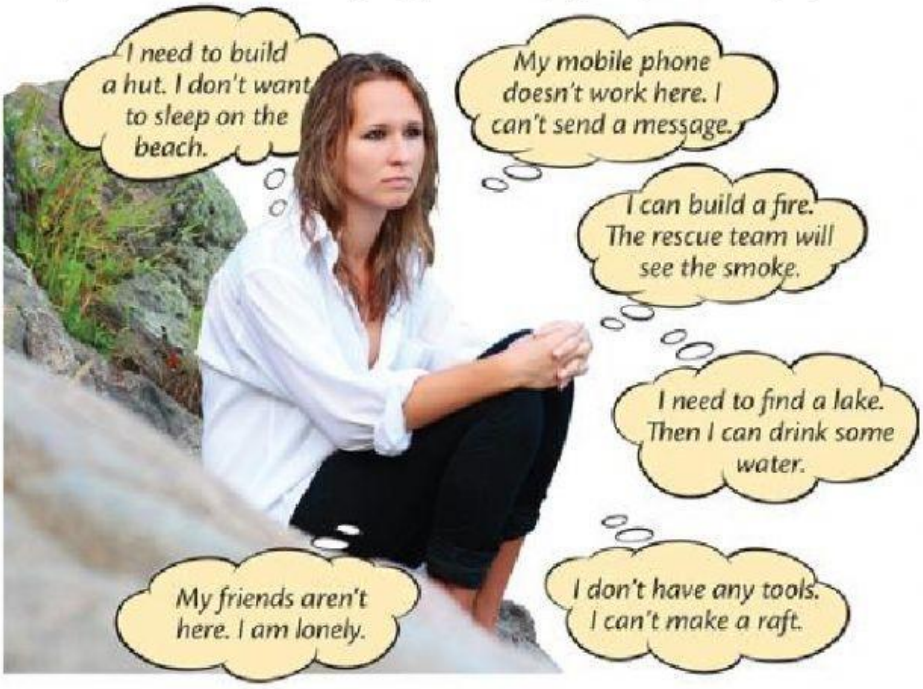
3. **Przeczytaj e-mail Jonathana do Toma i wpisz czasowniki w nawiasach we właściwej formie.**

Dear Tom,

I was sorry to hear that you are having a hard time at school. Here are some tips that I'm sure ..... (**help**) if you ..... (**follow**) them. Don't wait for your classmates to make the first move. If you ..... (**try**) to talk to them during the break, they ..... (**get**) to know you better. If you ..... (**not/have**) the chance to do that, have a party and invite the whole class.
Things ..... (**be**) easier if they ..... (**come**) to your place. You can also make friends after school. If you ..... (**join**) a sports club, you ..... (**meet**) a lot of kids with common interests. You could also write for the school newspaper. If you ..... (**do**) that, you ..... (**get**) more involved in school life.
Hope my tips will help. Write back and let me know.

Yours,
Jonathan

4. **Sandy znalazła się na bezludnej wyspie. Przeczytaj, o czym teraz myśli, i utwórz zdania warunkowe.**



a) ..... .
b) ..... .
c) ..... .
d) ..... .
e) ..... .
f) ..... .

5. **Wybierz właściwe uzupełnienie każdego zdania.**
a) If Fred **arrives / doesn't arrive** soon, he will miss the start of the play.
b) You may have some ice cream **if / unless** you finish your meal.

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c) If you could go anywhere you wanted, where **would you go / will you go**?
d) If my teacher **doesn't give / didn't give** me so much homework, I would have more time for hobbies.
e) I **don't / won't** go out with my friends unless I finish my chores.
f) I **wouldn't / didn't** take a bus if I lived closer to school.
g) If I were you, I **will / would** work harder.
h) Our neighbourhood **will / would** look better if there were more green spaces.
i) If it **will snow / snows**, it is cold outside.

6. **Uzupełnij zdania, wstawiając: *if, unless* lub *when*.**
a) ..... you don't have a student card, you aren't allowed into the building.
b) I'm going to move abroad ..... I finish university.
c) ..... we go to the supermarket, we won't have anything to eat.
d) We'll get an ice-cream ..... we finish training early.
e) Call me ..... you decide to come to the basketball game.
f) ..... my bus is early, I won't arrive in time.
g) ..... the bell rings, the match ends.
h) We'll go swimming tomorrow ..... you want to do something else.

7. **Dokończ poniższe zdania.**

we won't be able to go swimming | I would go to ancient Egypt | I would visit her more often | if I wasn't studying
they won't win the tournament | I'll show you my photos | I would go to the park | take some rest

a) I would come with you ..... .
b) If I weren't so busy, ...
c) When you get tired, ...
d) When I come back from my holiday, ...
e) If she lived closer, ...
f) Unless the team try harder, ...
g) If I could travel in time, ...
h) Unless the weather improves, ...

8. **Uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy.**
a) I don't use the public transport so often because it is very crowded.
If public transport wasn't so crowded, I ..... it more often.
b) There isn't a clock on the wall, so I don't know what time it is.
If there ..... on the wall, I would know what time it is.
c) Give me a bottle of water or I am going to pass out from the heat.
I am going to pass out from the heat ..... me a bottle of water.
d) The restaurant might not be open, so they might cook at home.
They might cook at home ..... is open.

9. **Wybierz poprawną odpowiedź.**
a) If you go to Paris, ... the Eiffel Tower.
do you visit | you will visit | visit
b) Unless you ... her, she won't know you are sorry.
tell | will tell | don't tell
c) "Haven't we got plenty of time?" "I'm afraid not. If we ..., we'll miss our flight."
won't hurry | can't hurry | don't hurry
d) If you mix blue and red, you ... .
get purple | will get purple | got purple
e) I'd come to the match if I ... look after my little sister.
don't have to | didn't have to | will have to

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Zaimek bezosobowy *you*

- Zaimka bezosobowego ***you*** używamy w języku potocznym (nieformalnym) w znaczeniu ***everyone/anyone***.
  You can buy groceries online. (= Anyone/Everyone can buy groceries online.)
- ***You*** może występować razem z ***your***.
  You can watch films at your local cinema. (= Anyone/ Everyone can watch films at their local cinema.)

Zauważ, że:

- **zaimka osobowego *you*** używamy, gdy zwracamy się bezpośrednio do jednej osoby lub kilku osób.
  Are you coming to the beach, David?
  Are you (both/all) ready for the game?
- w języku oficjalnym (formalnym) możemy użyć ***one*** i ***one's*** zamiast ***you*** i ***your***.
  One should study before taking one's exams.
  (= You should study before taking your exams.)

10. Przeczytaj podane zdania i zaznacz *Personal* przy tych, które zawierają zaimek osobowy *you*, oraz *Impersonal* przy tych, które zawierają zaimek bezosobowy.

a)	You can buy shoes at the mall.	Personal	Impersonal
b)	You are late for football practice.	Personal	Impersonal
c)	Do you live in Main Street?	Personal	Impersonal
d)	You can improve your health by walking.	Personal	Impersonal
e)	Where can you buy a coffee around here?	Personal	Impersonal
f)	You never know what will happen in life.	Personal	Impersonal
g)	You can speak French, can't you?	Personal	Impersonal
h)	You should always get enough sleep, whatever age you are.	Personal	Impersonal
i)	You should see a doctor. I think you've hurt your foot.	Personal	Impersonal

11. Wykorzystując wyrazy w nawiasach, uzupełnij każde zdanie z luką, tak aby zachować sens zdania wyjściowego. Nie zmieniaj formy podanych wyrazów. W każdą lukę możesz wpisać maksymalnie trzy wyrazy, wliczając w to wyraz już podany.

a) The cause of a stomach ache can sometimes be stress. (**give**)
Stress can sometimes ..... a stomach ache.

b) They sell tickets to the match at the box office. (**buy**)
At the box office ..... tickets to the match.

c) What's the right way to become fit? (**get**)
How can ..... the right way?

d) There is a penalty for disobeying the rules. (**break**)
If ..... the rules, there is a penalty.

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