- They are two-part sentences
- One of them presents a condition
- The most common conjunction is **'if'**

0 conditional. It expresses what actually happens

We form **0 conditional** like this: 1. IF + subject + **V (present)**, subject + **V (present)**

2. IF + subject + **V (present)**, subject + **V (imperative)**

If anyone ………….….…., ……….…………….…..the message (ring/take)

…………….….the message if anyone……………….….. .

If I …………….……….. sick, I …………….……… to the doctor

Translate: …………………………………………………………………………………….

It is used to talk about <u>things that are generally or always true</u>. We also use **0 conditional** to give <u>instructions and orders</u>.

Oil …………….if you……………….it on water (float/pour)

Translation: ……………………………………………….…

If you……………….your lesson earlier ,…………me. (finish/call)

1ˢᵗ conditional.

We form the **1ˢᵗ conditional** like this: IF + subject + **V (present)**, subject + **V (future)**

Ann…………….……….sorry, if Helen……….…..…………. (feel /not come)

If you…………….……..in the top drawer, you……………….your passport (look/find)

Translation: ……………………………………………………………………………

We can replace **will** with **may/might/could** to show that we are less certain that something will happen.

If the boys come to supper, I **may** cook chicken.

Translation: …………………………………………………………………………………

We use us the **1ˢᵗ conditional** to talk about possible or probable future events and their consequences, or to talk about promises or give warnings

I ……………………… you know if I ……………………… what's happening (let/find out)

Translation: ………………………………………………………………………

If you ……………………… your money on useless things, you ………………………

enough money to buy what you really need (spend/not have)

⚠ **IF / WHEN**

If ➔ Something may happen   **When** ➔ Something will definitely happen

……………I become President, I will offer a contract to the best football player in the world.

Translation: ………………………………………………………………………..

……………it gets dark, I'll go into the house.

Translation: ………………………………………………………………………..

……………………the film finishes, we'll go home.

……………………she passes her exam, her parents will be really happy.

⚠️**AS SOON AS**

We use this conjunction as an alternative to **if** to emphasize immediacy.

……………….……… we have enough money saved, we'll go to Costa Rica on holidays.

Translation:…………………………………………………………………………………

I'll answer you email…………….…………..I can.

2ⁿᵈ conditional. It expresses what could happen

We form the **2ⁿᵈ Conditional** like this: IF + subject + **V (past)**, subject + **V (conditional)**

If we…………………some eggs, I……………..…………………a cake (have/make)

What …………………you……………… if you…………………..your job? (do/lose)

Translation: ………………………………………………………………………

⚠️   **Were / was: were** is more commonly used for formal structures and in exams, but in common spoken English, **was** is widely used.

If the weather ………….. nice, …….

If she ………….. a good friend, ……..

If I ………….. you, I …

If I **were** rich, I would spend all my time travelling.

Translation: …………………………………………………………….

We use the **2ⁿᵈ conditional** when we talk about present or future <u>unreal</u> situations.

Look at the difference:

If I go to Barcelona, I will visit John.

   Translation :…………………………………………………

If I went to Barcelona I would visit John.

   Translation :………………………………………………

3ʳᵈ conditional. It expresses what might have happened

We form the **3ʳᵈ Conditional** like this: IF + subject + **V (past perfect)**, subject + **V (conditional perfect)**

If you…………………………harder, you……………………………………the exam (work, pass)

Translation : ……………………………………………………………………….

I …………………………………in trouble, if Jane…………………………… (be/ not help)

We use the 3ʳᵈ conditional to talk about **unreal situations** in the past.

IN SHORT: CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

0	If you go, I go
1	If you go, I ……….
2	If you ……….., I …………..
3	If you ……………, I …………..

0	If you speak to him, I leave
1	If you go, I ……….
2	If you ……….., I …………..
3	If you ……………, I …………..