- 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 things that are generally or always true. We also use **0 conditional** to give instructions and orders.

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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 unreal 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.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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 ……..

LIVEWORKSHEETS