

CONDITIONALS

TYPE	USE	FORM	EXAMPLE	WATCH OUT!
ZERO	To state universal truths	<i>If + pres. simple + pres. simple OR If + pres. simple + imperative</i>	<i>If you're in love, nothing else is important. If you want to be fit, do lots of exercise.</i>	Note: imperative can be found in this type. <u>When</u> is also found instead of <i>if</i> in this type
FIRST	To talk about situations which are possible in the present / future	<i>If + present simple, future simple (WILL) OR Future simple + if + present simple</i>	<i>She won't buy the dress if they don't give her a discount.</i>	<i>If</i> can be replaced by other words with a similar meaning such as <i>unless, as / so long as, provided / providing, in case, even if, otherwise</i> and <i>on condition that</i> . <u>They are more formal.</u>
SECOND	To talk about unreal or hypothetical situations	<i>If + past simple, conditional OR Conditional + if + past simple</i>	<i>He wouldn't like it if he knew you'd told me.</i>	* Revise mixed conditionals
THIRD	To talk about things in the past that did or did not happen and what would have happened if we have done sth different (regrets)	<i>If + past perfect, past perfect conditional OR past perfect conditional + if + past perfect</i>	<i>If we hadn't started working at the shopping mall, he would have had to work for his father.</i>	* Revise mixed conditionals (other doc.)

Unless, as long as, providing, provided, in case, supposing, even if, otherwise.

WORD	USE	EXAMPLE
UNLESS	It means 'if not'. NOTE: Negative sentences are never found after 'unless'.	<i>You'll be sick unless you stop eating</i>
EVEN IF	It's used to make the condition more emphatic.	<i>Mary won't buy her son the tickets for the concert even if he passes all his exams.</i>
OTHERWISE	We often use <i>or</i> or <i>otherwise</i> in conditional sentences.	<i>You've got to study or / otherwise you won't be going to university.</i>
SUPPOSING	We use it when the speaker is inviting the listener to imagine a situation. It can be used in all <u>three types of conditional sentences</u>.	<i>Supposing he's not the thief, who else could have come in to your house?</i>
WISH	<p>To talk about how we would like a present / past situation to be different.</p> <p>PRESENT situations: wish + past simple / continuous</p> <p>PAST situations: Wish + past perfect simple / continuous</p>	<p><i>I wish I could go out with Peter on Friday.</i></p> <p><i>I wish I hadn't brought those jeans.</i></p>
IF ONLY	It's used in the same way as <i>wish</i>, but is usually used to express a <u>stronger feeling</u> about a situation and to talk about regrets.	<i>If only I had some brothers or sisters.</i> <i>If only I'd bought that shirt.</i>

	<p>*NOTE: In <i>wish / if only</i> clauses, we don't use <i>would</i> with <i>I</i> or <i>We</i>.</p> <p><i>I wish I did more exercise. OK</i> <i>I wish I could do more exercise. OK</i> <i>I wish I would do more exercise WRONG</i></p>	
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MIXED CONDITIONALS (EXTRA GRAMMAR)

We normally find two different types of mixed conditionals:

1) **Current result of an action (condition) that took place in the past.**

IF CLAUSE "if" (condition)	MAIN CLAUSE (result)
If + past perfect	present conditional (would/could + verb)
If this thing had happened	that thing would happen.

USE: This type of mixed conditionals refers to an unreal condition situated in the past and its probable result in the present. They express a situation that is contrary to reality both in the past and at the present time. In these mixed conditional sentences, the time frame refers to the past in the "if" proposition and to the present in the main clause.

EXAMPLES:

- If I had worked harder at school, I would have a better job now.
- I would have a better job now if I had worked harder at school.

2) Result in the past of a current condition or in progress.

IF CLAUSE "if" (condition)	MAIN CLAUSE (result)
If + simple past	perfect conditional (would/could have + participle)
If this thing happened	that thing would have happened.

USE: This type of mixed conditional sentences refers to an unreal situation in the present and its probable (though unreal) outcome in the past. The time frame in the "if" proposition is now or always, while in the main one it refers to the past. For example, "If I was not afraid of spiders" (if I was not afraid of spiders) expresses an idea that is contrary to the current reality, since I am afraid of spiders. "I would have picked it up" (I would have picked it up) is contrary to the reality placed in the past, since I did not pick it up.

EXAMPLES:

- If she wasn't afraid of flying she wouldn't have travelled by boat.
- I'd have been able to translate the letter if my Italian was better.