

CONDITIONAL FORMS

TYPE 0 CONDITIONAL

The zero conditional is used for when the time being referred to is **now or always** and the situation is **real and possible**. The zero conditional is often used to refer to general truths. The tense in both parts of the sentence is the simple present. In zero conditional sentences, the word "if" can usually be replaced by the word "when" without changing the meaning.

If clause	Main clause
If + simple present	simple present
If this thing happens	that thing happens.
If you heat ice	it melts.
If it rains	the grass gets wet.

TYPE 1 CONDITIONAL

The type 1 conditional is used to refer to the **present or future** where the **situation is real**. The type 1 conditional refers to a possible condition and its probable result. In these sentences the if clause is in the simple present, and the main clause is in the simple future.

If clause	Main clause
If + simple present	simple future
If this thing happens	that thing will happen.
If you don't hurry	you will miss the train.
If it rains today	you will get wet.

TYPE 2 CONDITIONAL

The type 2 conditional is used to refer to a time that is **now or any time**, and a situation that is **unreal**. These sentences are not based on fact. The type 2 conditional is used to refer to a hypothetical condition and its probable result. In type 2 conditional sentences, the if clause uses the simple past, and the main clause uses the present conditional.

If clause	Main clause
If + simple past	present conditional or present continuous conditional
If this thing happened	that thing would happen. (but I'm not sure this thing will happen) OR that thing would be happening.
If you went to bed earlier	you would not be so tired.
If it rained	you would get wet.
If I spoke Italian	I would be working in Italy.

TYPE 3 CONDITIONAL

The type 3 conditional is used to refer to a time that is **in the past**, and a situation that is **contrary to reality**. The facts they are based on are the opposite of what is expressed. The type 3 conditional is used to refer to an unreal past condition and its probable past result. In type 3 conditional sentences, the if clause uses the past perfect, and the main clause uses the perfect conditional.

If clause	Main clause
If + past perfect	perfect conditional or perfect continuous conditional
If this thing had happened	that thing would have happened. (but neither of those things really happened) OR that thing would have been happening.
If you had studied harder	you would have passed the exam.
If it had rained	you would have gotten wet.
If I had accepted that promotion	I would have been working in Milan.

TYPE1 CONDITIONAL: MATCH THE BEGINNING OF EACH SENTENCE IN A WITH ITS END IN B.

A

- 1 I WILL PHONE YOU
- 2 IF YOU WASH THE DISHES,
- 3 YOU WILL MAKE GRANDMA VERY HAPPY
- 4 IF IT DOESN'T STOP RAINING,
- 5 JOHN WON'T BE TIRED
- 6 THE BABY WON'T SLEEP

B

- A IF YOU MAKE SO MUCH NOISE.
- B WE WON'T BE ABLE TO PLAY BASKETBALL.
- C IF I ARRIVE BEFORE YOU.
- D IF YOU VISIT HER TODAY.
- E IF HE GOES TO BED SOON.
- F I WILL DRY THEM.

TYPE 2 CONDITIONAL - PUT THE VERB INTO THE CORRECT TENSE:

1. IF I _____ (BE) YOU, I _____ (GET) A NEW JOB.
2. IF HE _____ (BE) YOUNGER, HE _____ (TRAVEL) MORE.
3. IF WE _____ (NOT / BE) FRIENDS, I _____ (BE) ANGRY WITH YOU.
4. IF I _____ (HAVE) ENOUGH MONEY, I _____ (BUY) A BIG HOUSE.
5. IF SHE _____ (NOT / BE) ALWAYS SO LATE, SHE _____ (BE) PROMOTED.
6. IF WE _____ (WIN) THE LOTTERY, WE _____ (TRAVEL) THE WORLD.
7. IF YOU _____ (HAVE) A BETTER JOB, WE _____ (BE) ABLE TO BUY A NEW CAR
8. IF I _____ (SPEAK) PERFECT ENGLISH, I _____ (HAVE) A GOOD JOB.
9. IF WE _____ (LIVE) IN MEXICO, I _____ (SPEAK) SPANISH.
10. IF SHE _____ (PASS) THE EXAM, SHE _____ (BE) ABLE TO ENTER UNIVERSITY.