



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

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COURSE NAME : 23ENB101 COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH

I YEAR /II SEMESTER

Unit V

Topic : If Conditionals



Grammar Explanation

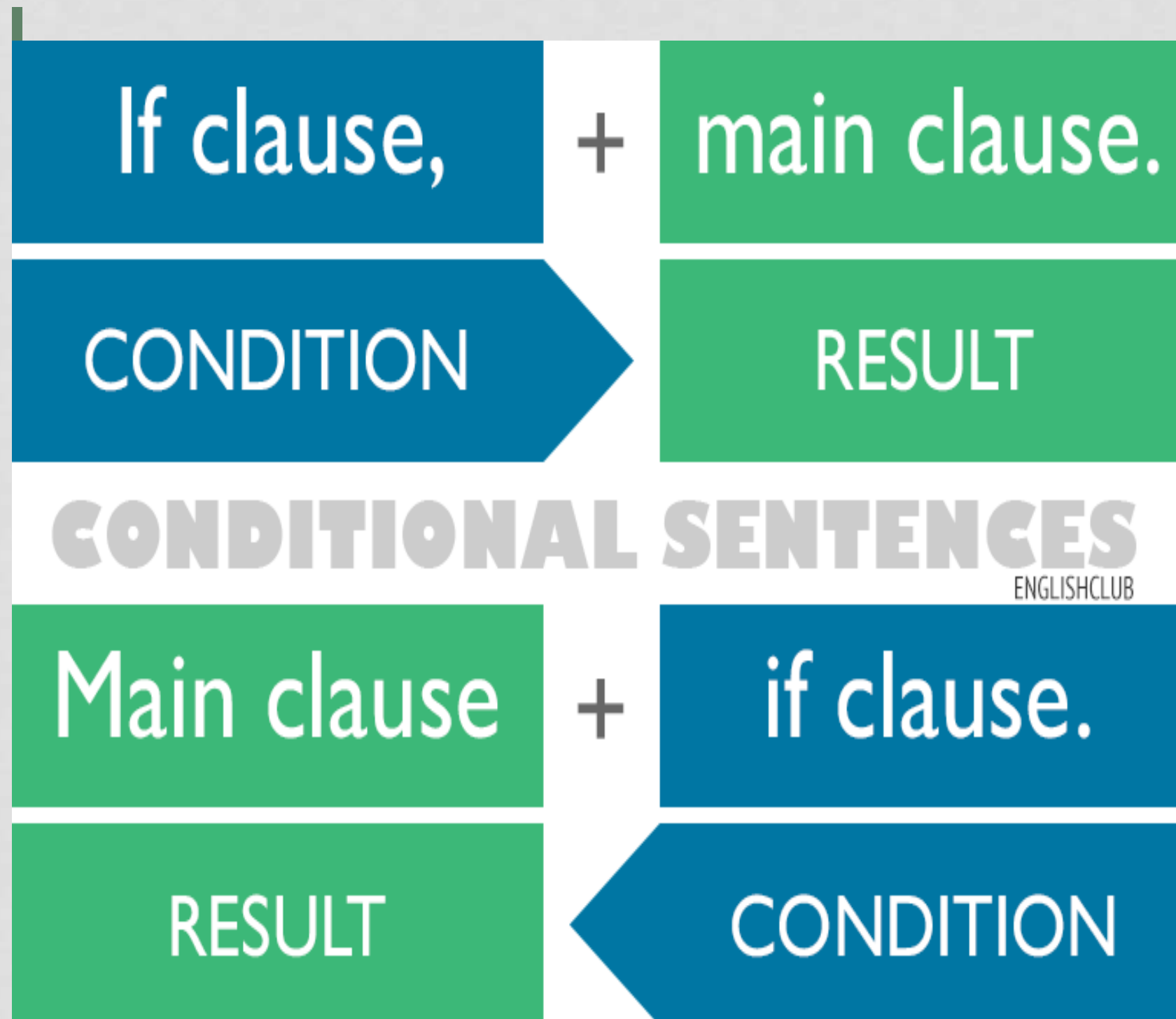
Conditionals describe the result of a certain condition.

The *if* clause tells you the condition (*If you study hard*) and the main clause tells you the result (*you will pass your exams*).

If you study hard, you will pass your exams.



IF-clause- main clause



- The IF-clause introduces a condition.
- The main clause is the result of that condition



Four types of Conditional Sentences



- **The Zero Conditional – ZERO Conditional**
- **The First Conditional - TYPE 1**
- **The Second Conditional – TYPE 2**
- **The Third Conditional – TYPE 3**

zero conditionals

- The zero conditional uses the present tense in both clauses and is used to talk about something that is always or generally true. The present tense signifies that these actions are both possible and typical.
- Form: If + simple present, simple present

If the sun goes down, it gets dark.

• If you heat ice ,it melts.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

- The first conditional uses the present tense in the if clause and the future tense in the result clause. This form is used to talk about something that is a probable future result of a condition.
- Form: If + simple present, will + base verb
- *If you don't hurry you will miss the train.*
- *If it rains today you will get wet.*
- *If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the beach*

The Second Conditional

The second conditional uses the past tense in the if clause and a modal and base verb in the result clause. This form is used to talk about a hypothetical situation that cannot happen or is unlikely to happen.

Form: if + past simple, ... would + base verb)

If I had a million dollars, I would buy a large vacation home.

I wouldn't worry if I were you.

If I won a lot of money, I' would buy a big house in the country.

If I spoke Italian I would be working in Italy.

THIRD CONDITIONAL

- The third conditional uses the past perfect in the if clause and a modal and present perfect in the result clause. This form is used to talk about a hypothetical situation in the past that did not happen – typically with an outcome that did not happen and is perhaps the opposite of what did happen.
- Form: if + past perfect, ... would + have + past participle
- *If I had more money, I would have bought that fancy car*
- If you had studied harder, you would have passed the exam.



Assessment-1



Complete the sentences.

- 1.If I (*have*)----- a compass, I would give it to you.
- 2.If he hadn't been ill, he (*run*) ----- the marathon.
- 3.If you go to Ireland, you (*need*) ----- a raincoat.
- 4.We (*miss/not*) ----- the train if we had got up earlier.
- 5.If it (*rain*)----- , we (*stay*) ----- at home.
6. If you (*study*)----- harder, you (*get*) ----- better marks in your tests.
7. If you (*help*) us, we (*finish*)----- the work in next to no time.
8. I will not be able to write you if you (*give/not*) ----- me your address.



Key Points



- There are four types of conditional sentences.
- It's important to use the correct structure for each of these different conditional sentences because they express varying meanings.
- Pay attention to verb tense when using different conditional modes.
- Use a comma after the if-clause when the if-clause precedes the main clause.

Assessment -2

Write the correct conditional form for each sentence.

1. If I hadn't overslept, I _____ on time.
2. I _____ that car if I had had more money at the time.
3. If only we _____ the directions!
4. If you had eaten a good breakfast, you _____ so hungry now.
5. She would go to the Job Centre if she ----- a job.
6. The dog _____ you if it hadn't been tied up.
7. You will catch the train if you ----- earlier
8. If he ----- thirsty, he would have drunk some water.



REFERENCES



1. <https://english.lingolia.com/en/grammar/sentences/if-clauses/exercises>
2. High school English Grammar & Composition by Wren & Martin

THANK YOU