

Lesson

Topic: Third Conditional (Умовні речення III типу)

Підручник: <https://pidruchnyk.com.ua/454-anglyska-mova-karpyuk-11-klas.html>

1. **Watch video with new rule. Read additional information below.** (Перегляньте відео з поясненням правил вживання умовних речень III типу. Прочитайте додаткову інформацію стосовно нового граматичного матеріалу)
2. **Ex 1 p 78-79** - read each sentence (1-6). Write “T” for each sentence (a-f) or “F” for the false one. (прочитайте речення та вкажіть, які з них є правдиві, а які – ні)
3. **Ex 2 p 79** – choose the correct form of the 3rd Conditional. (вкажіть правильну форму дієслова згідно правил утворення умовних речень III типу)
4. **Ex. 3 p. 79-80** – write sentences using the 3rd Conditional. (Запишіть речення перетворюючи їх в умовні речення III типу, запишіть у зошит)
5. **Ex. 6 p. 80** – choose the Conditional II or Conditional III to complete each sentence. Use negatives if they are required. (Перетворіть речення використовуючи правила утворення умовних речень II та III типу, запишіть у зошит)

Homework/Домашнє завдання:

1. Write the rule and learn it. (законспектувати правило у зошит та вивчити)
2. **Ex. 3 p. 89** – put the verbs in brackets into the correct tenses. (Доповніть речення змінюючи форму дієслова згідно правил утворення умовних речень)

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*). The order of the clauses does not change the meaning.

If you study hard, you will pass your exams.

You will pass your exams if you study hard.

Conditional sentences are often divided into different types.

First conditional

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

Arsenal will be top of the league if they win.

When I finish work, I'll call you.

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually:

if/when + present simple >> will + infinitive.

It is also common to use this structure with *unless*, *as long as*, *as soon as* or *in case* instead of *if*.

I'll leave as soon as the babysitter arrives.

I don't want to stay in London unless I get a well-paid job.

I'll give you a key in case I'm not at home.

You can go to the party, as long as you're back by midnight.

Second conditional

The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality.

If we had a garden, we could have a cat.

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

I wouldn't worry if I were you.

The structure is usually: **if + past simple >> + would + infinitive.**

When *if* is followed by the verb *be*, it is grammatically correct to say *if I were*, *if he were*, *if she were* and *if it were*. However, it is also common to hear these structures with *was*, especially in the *he/she* form.