

# CONDITIONAL TYPES

## ZERO CONDITIONAL (Siempre verdad)

IF	Condition	Result
<b>If</b>	<b><u>present simple</u></b> <sub>1</sub>	<b><i>present simple</i></b>

If you heat water to 100°C, it ***boils***

- Se usa este tipo de condicional cuando la condición y el resultado siempre es verdad, como por ejemplo los hechos científicos.
- Podemos cambiar el orden de las frases sin cambiar el significado
- Se puede sustituir “if” por “when” sin alterar el significado.

## 1st CONDITIONAL (Probable)

IF	Condition	Result
<b>If</b>	<b><u>present simple</u></b> <sub>1</sub>	<b><i>future simple “will”</i></b>
	<b><u>present continuous</u></b> <sub>1</sub>	<b><i>Imperative</i></b> <b><i>Might/Should</i></b>

If Bill studies, he ***will pass*** the exam

If you have time, ***come*** and ***see*** us next week

If I am reading, I ***won't go***

- Se puede usar algunos **verbos modales** en vez de “will” para cambiar la probabilidad o expresar una opinión.

If it doesn't rain, we may/might go to the beach.

If it doesn't rain, we should go to the beach

If it doesn't rain, we can go to the beach

### Temporal clauses

- When we use time clauses for future actions, we can use:  
**when, after, before, once, the moment (that),  
as soon as, whenever, until, till, as long as,  
by the time, providing (that), provided (that)**
- They are usually use with Present Simple  
(1<sup>st</sup> conditional)

**Once we get there, we will start.**

**After you read this, you will know** what I mean

As long as, provided that y providing that, se puede usar con significado  
**but only if** “pero solo si”

- **Provided** the weather is good, we will go out.
- You can use my computer **as long as** you use it carefully
- **Providing that** there isn't much noise, you can read.

## UNLESS = If not

- Unless se emplea en lugar de **if not**.
- Normalmente en 1st conditional.
- Significa “si no”, “a menos que”, “a no ser que”
- Unless + positive verb

I will go **if** she **doesn't come** = I will go **unless** she **comes**

- **In case of**, es un equivalente a “if there is..” va seguido de un noun phrase (nombre). Se usa para señales, anuncios.

**In case of** fire, leave the building

- **Even if**, significa “ni aunque”

**Even if** he had studied more, he wouldn't have passed the test.

### IF and WHEN

*When* can replace *if* in zero conditionals:

*If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.*

*When you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.*

In the other types of conditionals, we cannot use *when* instead of *if*.

### EVEN IF

*Even if* emphasises that something will happen, would happen or would have happened whatever the condition:

*Even if we leave right now, we still won't catch the train. I wouldn't go into the water even if I could swim.*

*Even if we had booked our flight earlier, it wouldn't have been cheaper.*

### **ONLY IF**

*Only if* makes the condition more restrictive:

*Acetaminophen is dangerous to children **only if** dosage is too high.*

If the *if*-clause is first, the subject and the auxiliary in the main clause are inverted:

***Only if** you like classical music **is it** worth coming tonight.*

### **SO/AS LONG AS, PROVIDING/PROVIDED (THAT)**

*So/As long as* and *providing/provided (that)* can be used instead of *if* to express a condition. Note that *providing/provided (that)* is a bit formal:

*You can stay here **as long as** you keep quiet.*

***Provided/Providing (that)** the bills are paid, tenants will not be evicted.*

### **SUPPOSE/SUPPOSING, WHAT IF**

*Suppose/supposing* and *what if* can replace *if*, mainly in everyday conversation, and are often used without a main clause:

***Suppose/supposing** you won the lottery, what would you do?*

***Suppose/supposing** you can't find a job?*

***What if** you are not accepted to university? What will you do then?*

### **UNLESS**

*Unless* is followed by an affirmative verb to express "if ... not":

*My leg's broken. I can't stand up **unless you help me**. (I can't stand up **if you don't help me**.)*

### **IF IT WEREN'T FOR / IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR, BUT FOR**

These expressions mean "without". They are used in second and third conditionals and are usually followed by a noun phrase:

***If it weren't for Miguel**, we wouldn't know what to do now. (Without Miguel...)*

***If it hadn't been for your foolishness**, we wouldn't have got lost. (If you hadn't been such a fool...)*

***But for your help***, I would have been in big trouble. (Without your help... / If you hadn't helped me...)

### IF IN DOUBT, IF POSSIBLE, IF NECESSARY etc.

We can make the *if*-clause shorter by omitting the subject and the verb *be*:

***If (you are) in doubt***, consult a dictionary.

In certain idiomatic expressions, the subject and *be* are normally omitted:

***If necessary***, you can call Jake at home.

I'd like a seat by the window ***if possible***.

### IF SO, IF NOT

*If so* and *if not* can stand for an *if*-clause which is understood from the context:

"According to the weather forecast, it might rain tomorrow."

***If so***, we'll go hiking another day. "I hope Peter gets here soon. ***If not***, we'll have to start without him.

### IN CASE and IF

An *in case*-clause gives a reason while an *if*-clause describes a condition:

I'll buy a sandwich ***in case I get hungry***. (I'll buy a sandwich because I may get hungry later.)

I'll buy a sandwich ***if I get hungry***. (I'll buy a sandwich when I get hungry.)

We can use *should* after *in case*:

Take an umbrella ***in case it should rain***.

## 2nd CONDITIONAL (Posibilidad irreal)

IF	Condition	Result
<b>If</b>	<u>past simple</u> <sub>1</sub>	<i>would + infinitivo</i>
		<i>could + infinitivo</i>
	past continuous <sub>1</sub>	<i>might + infinitivo</i>

If I won the lottery, I *would*

*travel* around the world.  
 I **would travel** around the world  
 if I won the lottery

### ***If I were.....***

*Para dar consejo, se usa en todas personas*

If I were older, I *could drive*

If I were you, I *would go* to the doctor

- Como en el tipo 1, se pueden usar otros verbos modales en vez de “would” para cambiar el significado y la posibilidad.
- Expresa una posibilidad irreal en el presente, como un deseo o un sueño, o para una acción en el futuro no tan probable.

3rd CONDITIONAL (No ha sucedido)

IF	Condition	Result
		<i>would have + past participle</i>
If	<u>past perfect</u>	<i>could have + past participle</i>
		<i>might have + past participle</i>

If I had known then what I know now, I *would have done* things differently.

Suzanne *wouldn't have had* the heart attack if she had gone on a diet as her doctor recommended.

- Como en los tipos 1 y 2, se pueden usar otros verbos modales en vez de “would” para cambiar el significado y la probabilidad.

## IF ONLY and I WISH

- Regrets about the present:

### **If only/ I wish + Past Simple**

*If only he had an umbrella*

*I wish he had an umbrella*

- Regrets about the past:

### **If only/ I wish + Past Perfect**

*If only I hadn't left my umbrella at home this morning*

*I wish I hadn't left my umbrella at home this morning*

## MIXED CONDITIONALS

CONDITION	RESULT	EXAMPLES
IF+ Past perfect, (3rd condit)	<i>Would +infinitive</i> (2nd condit)	If I <u>had studied</u> medicine, I <i>would work</i> as a doctor.
IF+ Past <b>Simple</b> , (2nd condit)	<i>Would have + participle</i> (3rd condit)	If you <u>weren't</u> such a poor dancer, you <i>would have got</i> a job in the chorus.

If condition, + result	EXAMPLES
------------------------	----------

If + Past Perfect, <i>would + Infinitive</i>	If I <u>had won</u> the lottery, I <i>would be</i> rich
If + Past Perfect, <i>would + Infinitive + ing</i>	If she <u>had signed up</u> for the ski trip last week, she <i>would be joining</i> us tomorrow.
If+ Past Simple, <i>would + have + Past Participle</i>	If I <u>didn't have</u> to work so much, I <i>would have gone</i> to the party last night.
If+ Past Simple, <i>would + Infinitive</i>	If I <u>didn't have</u> so much vacation, I <i>wouldn't go</i> with you to Mexico next week.
If + Past Continuous, <i>would have + Past Participle</i>	If Donna <u>weren't making</u> us a big dinner tonight, I <i>would have suggested</i> that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.
If + Past Continuous, <i>would + Infinitive</i>	If I <u>were going</u> to that concert tonight, I <i>would be</i> very excited.

<http://avanzado2eoi.wikispaces.com/Unit+09+Careers+and+Studying+-+Grammar+-+Conditionals>

## 0 Conditional:

If +	Present simple +	Present tense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you <b>want</b> to buy a train ticket to Madrid, it <b>costs</b> 58 euros.</li> <li>- If you <b>heat</b> water to 100°C, it <b>boils</b>.</li> <li>- If I <b>have</b> a headache, I always <b>take</b> an aspirin.</li> </ul>
------	------------------	---------------	---

To say that something is always true or generally true (present tense).

## 1st Conditional:

If +	Present tense + (simple or continuous)	Future tense (will / won't)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If you <b>don't study</b> more, you <b>'ll fail</b> the exam. /</li> <li>- You <b>'ll fail</b> the exam if you <b>don't study</b> more.</li> <li>- If I <b>miss</b> the bus, I <b>'ll take</b> a taxi. (Si pierdo el autobús, cogeré un taxi).</li> </ul>
		Imperative	- If you <b>have</b> time, <b>come</b> and <b>see</b> us next week.
		might	- If you <b>take</b> a stranger's bag, it <b>might be</b> dangerous.

To say that something is likely to happen in the future (future tense).

## 2nd Conditional:

If +	Past tense + (past simple)	would + infinitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If I <b>saw</b> a tiger, I <b>'d run</b>. / I <b>'d run</b> if I <b>saw</b> a tiger.</li> <li>- If I <b>saw</b> a tiger, I <b>wouldn't smile at it</b>.</li> <li>- If I <b>had</b> more time, I <b>'d study</b> German. (Si tuviese más tiempo, estudiaría alemán).</li> <li>- If she <b>was / were</b> older, she <b>would get</b> the job. (TO BE). (Si fuese más mayor, conseguiría el trabajo).</li> <li>- If I <b>were</b> you, I <b>would talk</b> to him about his problem. (PARA DAR <b>CONSEJOS</b>: Si yo fuera tú, hablaría con él de este problema).</li> </ul>
		could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If I <b>was / were</b> older, I <b>could drive</b>.</li> <li>- If you <b>studied</b>, you <b>could get</b> good results. (Si estudiaras, podrías conseguir/ tal vez conseguirías buenos resultados).</li> </ul>

Se usa para expresar condiciones hipotéticas referidas al presente o al futuro, es decir,

- que podrían tener lugar pero es **poco probable que lleguen a término (improbable/impossible)** (If I won the lottery ...);

- para expresar **situaciones imaginarias (hypothetical future situation)** (If I could come back in another life, I would ...);

- **para dar un consejo (advice)**, siempre empieza **If I were you ...**, (but never say **If I was you**). En el resto de frases donde no demos un consejo y en las que querramos utilizar **If + "to be"** en pasado simple se admite utilizar la forma arcaica **were** o la "moderna" **was** con **I, he, she, it**: **If I was/were older ...**, **If he was/were older ...**, **If she was/were older ...**, **If it was/were older ...**

Con el uso de **could** la probabilidad de que la hipótesis se cumpla es todavía menor que si se usa **would** (= tal vez, quizás).

3rd Conditional:

If +	Past Perfect +	would + have + past participle	<p>- If she <b>had looked</b> both sides of the road before crossing, she <b>wouldn't have died</b>.</p> <p>- If he <b>had explained</b> it to us, it <b>wouldn't have been</b> so complicated. (Si nos lo hubiera explicado, no habría sido tan complicado).</p> <p>- If you <b>had rested</b> for a couple of days, you'd <b>have felt</b> better.</p> <p>- If I <b>had</b> not <b>worked</b> yesterday, I'd <b>have gone</b> with you.</p>
------	-------------------	-----------------------------------	---

La hipótesis es **imposible** dado que se refiere al pasado y, por lo tanto, ya no puede realizarse.

Mixed 3<sup>rd</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> conditional:

If + Past Perfect (3 <sup>rd</sup> conditional)	would + base form (2 <sup>nd</sup> conditional)	<p>If he <b>had got up</b> earlier, we <b>wouldn't be</b> late. (We are late now).</p> <p>If I <b>had studied</b> biology, I <b>would be</b> working in a laboratory. (But I didn't study biology, and I'm not working in a laboratory.)</p> <p>If I <b>had studied</b> medicine, I <b>would work</b> as a doctor, not as a teacher. (Si hubiera estudiado medicina, trabajaría como médico, no como profesor.)</p> <p>If she <b>had finished</b> her essay yesterday, she <b>would be</b> going on vacation tomorrow.</p> <p>If I <b>hadn't drunk</b> so much last night, I <b>would feel</b> better today.</p>
--	---	--

Situación hipotética del pasado con efectos reales en el presente.

La forma continua con **would** (e.g. *would be working / would be going*) no es el presente continuo (que sería *you are working / are going*). Al usar la forma continua:

1. Se enfatiza que la acción o el estado ocurre en este momento o en este periodo de tiempo actual.
2. Se hace hincapié en la acción o el estado en sí y su continuidad.

Ejemplo:

- "If you **had been** at the ball, you **would not be feeling** weary".  
*Si hubieras estado en la baile, no te sentirías cansado **ahora**.*
- "If you **had been** at the ball, you **would not feel** weary".  
*Si hubieras estado en la baile, no te sentirías cansado.*

## Mixed 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> conditional: (less common)

<b>If + Past Simple</b> (2 <sup>nd</sup> conditional)	<b>would + have + past participle</b> (3 <sup>rd</sup> conditional)	If you <b>weren't</b> such a poor dancer, you <b>would've got</b> a the chorus line in that musical. If you <b>weren't</b> so blind to his faults, you <b>would've rea</b> that he was out to swindle you.
--	--	---

With this combination, we are describing ongoing circumstances in relation to a previous past e

if-clause	result clause		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· past simple</li> <li>· past continuous (2<sup>nd</sup> cond.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· would / might / could + present infinitive (2<sup>nd</sup> cond.)</li> </ul>	To speculate about <b>unreal / unlikely</b> present or future	If I <b>had</b> loads of money, I <b>would give up</b> work entirely. I <b>would go</b> with you if I <b>could</b> , but I can't. I love it here, but if I <b>had to</b> move for my job, I <b>would</b> .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· past perfect simple</li> <li>· past perfect contin. (3<sup>rd</sup> cond.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· would / might / could + past infinitive (3<sup>rd</sup> cond.)</li> </ul>	To speculate about <b>changing past</b> events / situations.	I <b>wouldn't have got</b> the job if I <b>hadn't known</b> the boss. If he <b>hadn't been working</b> so hard, he <b>might've noticed</b> .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· past simple (2<sup>nd</sup> cond.)</li> <li>· past perfect (3<sup>rd</sup> cond.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· would / might / could + present infinitive (2<sup>nd</sup> cond.)</li> </ul>	To talk about the definite <b>imagined consequence</b> of an action in the present or future.	I <b>would quit</b> if I <b>could</b> afford to, but I need the money. If I <b>hadn't met</b> her, I <b>would</b> probably still <b>be</b> living at home.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· past simple (2<sup>nd</sup> cond.)</li> <li>· past perfect (3<sup>rd</sup> cond.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· would / might / could + past infinitive (3<sup>rd</sup> cond.)</li> </ul>	To talk about a definite <b>imagined consequence</b> in the past.	I <b>would</b> never <b>have become</b> a CEO if I <b>hadn't worked</b> hard. If I <b>was</b> better at maths, I <b>would've studied</b> physics.

## Mixed Conditional Patterns

Verbs in green are in the Present Unreal Conditional.

Verbs in red are in the Past Unreal Conditional.

Verbs in purple are in the Future Unreal Conditional.

<b>PAST</b>	<b>PRESENT</b>
<b>Past Perfect +</b>	<b>Would +infinitive</b>

Examples:

- If I **had won** the lottery, I **would be** rich.  
*But I didn't win the lottery in the past and I am not rich now.*
- If I **had taken** French in high school, I **would have** more job opportunities.  
*But I didn't take French in high school and I don't have many job opportunities.*
- If she **had been born** in the United States, she **wouldn't need** a visa to work here.  
*But she wasn't born in the United States and she does need a visa now to work here.*

<b>PAST</b>	<b>FUTURE</b>
<b>Past Perfect +</b>	<b>Would have</b>
	<b>Would be+ing</b>

Examples:

- If she **had signed** up for the ski trip last week, she **would be joining** us tomorrow.  
*But she didn't sign up for the ski trip last week and she isn't going to join us tomorrow.*
- If Mark **had gotten** the job instead of Joe, he **would be moving** to Shanghai.  
*But Mark didn't get the job and Mark is not going to move to Shanghai.*
- If Darren **hadn't wasted** his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas, he **would go** to Mexico with us next month.  
*But Darren wasted his Christmas bonus gambling in Las Vegas and he won't go to Mexico with us next month.*

<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>PAST</b>
<b>Past Simple+</b>	<b>Past Perfect</b>

Examples:

- If I **were** rich, I **would have bought** that Ferrari we saw yesterday.  
*But I am not currently rich and that is why I didn't buy the Ferrari yesterday.*
- If Sam **spoke** Russian, he **would have translated** the letter for you.  
*But Sam doesn't speak Russian and that is why he didn't translate the letter.*
- If I **didn't have** to work so much, I **would have gone** to the party last night.  
*But I have to work a lot and that is why I didn't go to the party last night.*

<b>PRESENT</b>	<b>FUTURE</b>
<b>Past Simple+</b>	<b>Would +infinitive</b>
	<b>Would + infinitive+ ing</b>

Examples:

- If I **didn't have** so much vacation time, I **wouldn't go** with you on the cruise to Alaska next week.  
*But I do have a lot of vacation time and I will go on the trip next week.*
- If Cindy **were** more creative, the company **would send** her to New York to work on the new advertising campaign.  
*But Cindy is not creative and the company won't send her to New York to work on the new campaign.*
- If Dan **weren't** so nice, he **wouldn't be tutoring** you in math tonight.  
*But Dan is nice and he is going to tutor you tonight.*

<b>FUTURE</b>	<b>PAST</b>
	<b>Past Perfect</b>

Examples:

- If I **weren't going** on my business trip next week, I **would have accepted** that new assignment at work.  
*But I am going to go on a business trip next week, and that is why I didn't accept that new assignment at work.*
- If my parents **weren't coming** this weekend, I **would have planned** a nice trip just for the two of us to Napa Valley.  
*But my parents are going to come this weekend, and that is why I didn't plan a trip for the two of us to Napa Valley.*
- If Donna **weren't making** us a big dinner tonight, I **would have suggested** that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.  
*But she is going to make us a big dinner tonight, and that is why I didn't suggest that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.*

<b>FUTURE</b>	<b>PRESENT</b>
---------------	----------------

Examples:

- If I **were going** to that concert tonight, I **would be** very excited.  
*But I am not going to go to that concert tonight and that is why I am not excited.*
- If Sandy **were giving** a speech tomorrow, she **would be** very nervous.  
*But Sandy is not going to give a speech tomorrow and that is why she is not nervous.*
- If Seb **didn't come** with us to the desert, everyone **would be** very disappointed.  
*But Seb will come with us to the desert and that is why everyone is so happy.*

<http://www.englishpage.com/conditional/mixedconditional.html>

1.a. She will take care of the children for us next weekend because her business trip was canceled.

1.b. But, she (take, not) would not be taking care of the children for us next weekend if her business trip (be, not) had not been canceled.

2.a. Tom is not going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday.

2.b. But, he (come)  if you (insult)  him.

3.a. Marie is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married.

3.b. But, Marie (be)  happy if she (give, not)  up her career when she got married.

4.a. Dr. Mercer decided not to accept the research grant at Harvard because he is going to take six months off to spend more time with his family.

4.b. But, Dr. Mercer (accept)  the research grant at Harvard if he (take, not)  six months off to spend more time with his family.

5.a. Professor Schmitz talked so much about the Maasai tribe because she is an expert on African tribal groups.

5.b. But, Professor Schmitz (talk, not)  so much about the Maasai tribe if she (be, not)  an expert on African tribal groups.

6.a. I am unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I was fired.

6.b. But, I (be, not)  unemployed if I (have, not)  a disagreement with my boss and I (be, not)  fired.

7.a. Nicole speaks Chinese fluently because she lived in China for ten years.

7.b. But, Nicole (speak, not)  Chinese fluently if she (live, not)  in China for ten years.

8.a. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

8.b. But, I (help)  you study for your test if you (spend, not)  the last two weeks partying and wasting time.

9.a. Eleanor and Ben are not going skiing with us this year because Eleanor just had a baby.

9.b. But, Eleanor and Ben (go)  skiing with us this year if Eleanor (have, not, just)  a baby.

10.a. I am completely exhausted, so I will not go with you to the movies tonight.

10.b. But, if I (be, not)  completely exhausted, I (go)  with you to the movies tonight.

11.a. She is not worried about the conference tomorrow because she is not giving a speech.

11.b. But, she (be)  worried about the conference tomorrow if she (give)  a speech.

12.a. Frank is not going to the graduation ceremony because he broke his leg snowboarding last week.

12.b. But, Frank (go)  to the graduation ceremony if he (break)  his leg snowboarding last week.

13.a. They are not releasing the prisoner next month because there was so much public opposition to his parole.

13.b. But, they (release)  the prisoner next month if there (be)  so much opposition to his parole.

14.a. The hotels filled up months in advance because the festival is going to include jazz artists from around the globe.

14.b. But, the hotels (fill)  up months in advance if the festival (include)  jazz artists from around the globe.

15.a. We are not worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood because the police have started regularly patrolling the area.

15.b. But, we (be)  worried about the recent string of robberies in the neighborhood if the police (start, not)  regularly patrolling the area.

**conditional sentences are mixed**

Unreal conditionals (type II + III) sometimes can be mixed, that is, the time of the if clause is different from the one of the main clause.

**1. Past → Present**

- If I had taken an aspirin, I wouldn't have a headache now.

**2. Past → Future**

- If I had known that you are going to come by tomorrow, I would be in then.

**3. Present → Past**

- If she had enough money, she could have done this trip to Hawaii.

**4. Present → Future**

- If I were you, I would be spending my vacation in Seattle.

**5. Future → Past**

- If I weren't flying to Detroit, I would have planned a trip to Vancouver.

**6. Future → Present**

- If I were taking this exam next week, I would be high-strung.