

# CONDITIONALS

# УСЛОВНЫЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ

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- ❑ **A conditional sentence is a complex sentence with a subordinate clause of condition that usually begins with the conjunction IF.**
  - ❑ **The clause of condition (the if-clause) indicates the conditions under which the action in the main clause may be realized.**

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- **For the purposes of studying, conditional sentences are usually divided into three main types: 1. structures with real condition (first type of conditional sentences, or first conditional); 2. structures with unreal condition referring to the present or future (second type of conditional sentences, or second conditional); 3. structures with unreal condition referring to the past (third type of conditional sentences, or third conditional).**



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- условные предложения обычно делятся на три основных типа:
  - 1. конструкции с реальным условием (first conditional – первый тип условных предложений);
  - 2. конструкции с нереальным условием, относящимся к настоящему или будущему (second conditional – второй тип условных предложений);
  - 3. конструкции с нереальным условием, относящимся к прошлому (third conditional – третий тип условных предложений).

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**TYPE 0 CONDITIONALS ARE USED TO EXPRESS A GENERAL TRUTH OR A SCIENTIFIC FACT. WE CAN USE WHEN INSTEAD OF IF IN THIS CASE.**

**REAL CONDITION РЕАЛЬНОЕ УСЛОВИЕ**

<b>IF-CLAUSE</b>	<b>MAIN CLAUSE</b>
<b>If +present simple</b>	<b>present simple</b>

## ПРИМЕРЫ:

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- **If temperature is zero, water freezes. – Если температура равна нулю, вода замерзает. (100% истина)**
- **If you heat water, it boils. – Если вы нагреете воду, она закипит. (100% истина)**



**Упражнение 1. Вставьте глагол в нужной форме, чтобы образовать условные предложения 0-го типа.**

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) along the river bank it \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) twenty miles out of your way. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) your mobile phone into class, it \_\_\_\_\_ (must) be turned off. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) calculators when we \_\_\_\_\_ (write) tests. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to push) this button, the volume \_\_\_\_\_ (to increase). If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to close) the door, it \_\_\_\_\_ (to lock) automatically. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) my old boots when I \_\_\_\_\_ (to work). When I \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) salads, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to use) only olive oil. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (to concentrate), please \_\_\_\_\_ (not to make) so much noise. Unless prices \_\_\_\_\_ (to rise), it \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) a good investment. Unless someone \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) you politely, \_\_\_\_\_ (to refuse) to do anything.

# FIRST CONDITIONALS

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- ▣ **First Conditionals (real possibility) – условные предложения I типа выражают реальные, возможные ситуации в настоящем или будущем. Вероятность, что действие произойдет, очень велика.**



# **TYPE 1 CONDITIONALS (REAL PRESENT) ARE USED TO EXPRESS REAL OR VERY PROBABLE SITUATIONS IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE.**

<b>IF-CLAUSE</b>	<b>MAIN CLAUSE</b>
<b>If + present simple If + present continuous If + present perfect If + present perfect continuous</b>	<b>will/can/may/might/must/should/+VERB, Imperative</b>

## ▣ **Примеры:**

- ▣ **If it rains, I will not go to the park. – Если пойдет дождь, я не пойду в парк. (я не знаю, пойдет дождь или не пойдет)**
- ▣ **If I see Mary, I will tell her. – Если я увижу Мери, я скажу ей. (я могу ее увидеть, а могу и не увидеть)**

## □ **First Conditional . Упражнение**

□ **Put the verbs in the brackets into the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite Tense.**

□ **If Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my place, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to play in the yard.**

□ **If Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to my place, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.**

□ **If Frank's parents \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their holidays in summer, they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the seaside.**

□ **If they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their holidays in winter, they \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.**

□ **If the fog \_\_\_\_\_ (thicken), Harold \_\_\_\_\_ (put up) the tent for the night.**

□ **When I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my work, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.**

□ **We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book as soon as our mother \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us some money.**

□ **When we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to your place you \_\_\_\_\_ (show) us your present.**

□ **I \_\_\_\_\_ (return) you your ring when you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me.**

□ **I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for my friend until he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from the shop.**

□ **My father \_\_\_\_\_ (start) writing before the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise).**

□ **As soon as you \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) your study I \_\_\_\_\_ (present) you with a new flat.**



**TYPE 2 CONDITIONALS (UNREAL PRESENT) ARE USED TO EXPRESS IMAGINARY SITUATIONS WHICH ARE CONTRARY TO FACTS IN THE PRESENT AND, THEREFORE, ARE UNLIKELY TO HAPPEN IN THE PRESENT OR FUTURE.**

<b>IF-CLAUSE</b>	<b>MAIN CLAUSE</b>
<b>If +past simple/past continuous</b>	<b>would/could/might+ VERB</b>

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## □ **Second conditional**

- **Second conditional - Нереальное условное предложение. Second conditional используется в том случае, если речь идет о нереальной ситуации. В этом случае глагол придаточного предложения употребляется в простом прошедшем времени, а в главном предложении стоит would/could и инфинитив смыслового глагола.**

- **If you went to bed earlier you would not feel tired.- Если бы вы легли спать пораньше, то не чувствовали бы себя усталым.**
- **If I had 2 million dollars, I`d give a lot to charity.- Если бы у меня было 2 миллиона долларов, я бы отдал много денег на благотворительность.**
- **А если в придаточном предложении после I / he/ she /it стоит глагол to be, то употребляется форма сослагательного наклонения этого глагола- were.**
- **If I were you I would study English by all means.- На твоём месте я бы обязательно выучил английский.**
- **If she were happy in her job, she wouldn`t be looking for another one.- Если бы она была довольна своей работой, она не искала бы новую.**
- **If I lived in Japan, I`d have sushi every day.- Если бы я жил в Японии, я бы целыми днями ел суши.**
- **Очень часто форма “If I were you” употребляется, когда кому-то хотят дать совет.**
- **If I were you, I`d look for a new place to live.- На твоём месте я подыскивал бы себе новое жильё.**
- **If I were you, I`d move to Paris to pursue modeling career.- На твоём месте я бы переехала жить в Париж, чтобы заняться карьерой модели.**



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- **Задание: закончите самостоятельно данные предложения и придумайте еще несколько воображаемых ситуаций:**
  - **If I lived near the sea, ...**
  - **If I had a million, ...**
  - **If I knew English very well, ...**

# Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях II типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

- If Susan ... (move) to Tokyo, she ... (live) near her sister. (Если бы Сюзан переехала в Токио, она бы жила рядом со своей сестрой.)
- If you ... (have) a driving license, you ... (get) this job. (Если бы у тебя были водительские права, ты бы получил эту работу.)
- My dog ... (be) 20 years old today if it ... (be) alive. (Моей собаке исполнилось бы 20 лет сегодня, если бы она была жива.)
- I ... (go) to the police if I ... (be) you. (Я бы обратился в полицию на твоём месте.)
- If people ... (not buy) guns, the world ... (become) safer. (Если бы люди не покупали оружие, мир стал бы безопаснее.)
- Tom ... (not eat) much “fast food” if his wife ... (cook) at home. (Том не ел бы много «фастфуда», если бы его жена готовила дома.)

**TYPE 3 CONDITIONALS (UNREAL PAST) ARE USED TO EXPRESS IMAGINARY SITUATIONS WHICH ARE CONTRARY TO FACTS IN THE PAST. THEY ARE ALSO USED TO EXPRESS REGRETS AND CRITICISM.**

**IF-CLAUSE**

**MAIN CLAUSE**

**If +past perfect/past perfect cont.**

**would/could/might+ have+VERB-3**



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- **3rd Conditional 1. используется, когда мы говорим о нереальных ситуациях В ПРОШЛОМ: мы выдумываем вещи, которые не случились на самом деле.**
  - **If I hadn't helped you, you would have failed. = You would have failed, if I hadn't helped you. (I helped you so you didn't fail).**
  - **If it had been sunny, we could have gone out. = We could have gone out, if it had been. (We didn't go out because it wasn't sunny**

## □ Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (Conditional 3).

- If the government \_\_\_\_\_ (give) more money to the factory it \_\_\_\_\_ (not close).
- If the government \_\_\_\_\_ (build) flood barriers, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) the floods last year.
- If Dan \_\_\_\_\_ (know) how to swim, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not drown).
- If Molly \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the weather-forecast, she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) it was going to rain.
- If Greg \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me he was ill, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more sympathetic.
- If she \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the exam, she \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) it.
- If Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the house, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) it.
- These words \_\_\_\_\_ (roughly express) Bob's feelings, if he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) capable of reasoning.
- But what \_\_\_\_\_ (you do), if you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) what I saw It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all done though, if Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (help) at the right time.

# СОСТАВЬТЕ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЯ, НАЙДЯ СООТВЕТСТВИЯ МЕЖДУ ЛЕВОЙ И ПРАВОЙ КОЛОНКАМИ.

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1. If I go on a diet

a. we'll make a snowman

2. If it's sunny tomorrow

b. I'll buy you some chocolate

3. If John doesn't hurry

c. she'll have to take a taxi

4. If it snows

d. I'll lose weight

5. If there are no buses

e. he'll be late

6. If you are a good girl

f. we'll go for a picnic



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**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**