The First Conditional

The first conditional has the <u>present</u> <u>simple</u> after 'if', then the <u>future</u> <u>simple</u> in the other clause:

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It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. Of course, we can't know what will happen in the future, but this describes possible things, which could easily come true.

The First Conditional

- If it rains, I won't go to the park.
- If I study today, I'll go to the party tonight.
- If I have enough money, I'll buy some new shoes.
- She'll be late if the train is delayed.
- She'll miss the bus if she doesn't leave soon.
- If I see her, I'll tell her.

First vs. Zero Conditional

 The first conditional describes a particular situation, whereas the <u>zero conditional</u> describes what happens in general.

For example (zero conditional): if you sit in the sun, you get burned (here I'm talking about every time a person sits in the sun - the burning is a natural consequence of the sitting)

But (first conditional): if you sit in the sun, you'll get burned (here I'm talking about what will happen today, another day might be different)

- We can make a zero conditional sentence with two <u>present simple</u> verbs (one in the 'if clause' and one in the 'main clause'):
- If + present simple, present simple.

This conditional is used when the result will always happen. So, if water reaches 100 degrees, it always boils. It's a fact. I'm talking in general, not about one particular situation.

For example: If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils. (It is always true, there can't be a different result sometimes). If I eat peanuts, I am sick. (This is true only for me, maybe, not for everyone, but it's still true that I'm sick every time I eat peanuts)

Here are some more examples:

- If people eat too much, they get fat.
- If you touch a fire, you get burned.
- People die if they don't eat.
- Snakes bite if they are scared
- If babies are hungry, they cry

