

Karaganda State Medical University  
The chair of foreign languages

## **Theme: «Air Pollution In Asia. Conditional.»**

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# Conditional Sentence Type 0

Conditional type zero is used to talk about general truths, scientific facts or things which always happen under certain conditions.

- **Form:**

**If + Simple Present + Simple Present**

- **Use:**

The zero conditional is used to talk about things which are always true, scientific facts, general truths:

- **Examples:**

*If you cross an international date line, the time changes.*

*Phosphorus burns if you expose it to air.*

*If I wake up early, I go jogging.*

NOTE: you can use "when" instead of "if".

# Conditional Sentence Type 1

Often called the "real" conditional because it is used for real or possible situations. These situations take place if a certain condition is met. It is possible and also *very likely* that the condition will be fulfilled.

- **Form:**

**If + Simple Present, + Simple Future**

- **Use**

Conditional Sentences Type 1 refer to the future. An action in the future will only happen if a certain condition is fulfilled by that time. We don't know for sure whether the condition actually will be fulfilled or not, but the conditions seems rather realistic – so we think it is likely to happen.

- **Example:**

*If I have enough time, I'll watch the football match.*

I may have time to watch the match but I'm not sure about it.

# Conditional Sentence Type 2

Often called the "unreal" conditional because it is used for unreal impossible or improbable situations.

This conditional provides an imaginary result for a given situation. It is *very unlikely* that the condition will be fulfilled.

- **Form:**

**if + Simple Past, + would + base verb**

- **Were / Was**

In conditional type 2, we usually use in the if clause "**were**" instead of "**was**" even if the pronoun is *I, he, she or it*. "**were**" here is a subjunctive form.

- **NOTE "was"** is also a possible form.

**Example:**

*If I **were** a millionaire, I would buy a castle.*

- **Use**

Conditional Sentences Type 2 refer to an action in the present that could happen if the present situation were different. I don't really expect the situation to change because it is very unlikely.

- **Example:**

*If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world.*

# Conditional Sentence Type 3

It is *impossible* that the condition will be met because it refers to the past.

- **Form:**

**if + Past Perfect, + would + have + Past Participle**

- **Use**

Conditional Sentences Type 3 refer to situations in the past. They express hypothetical results to past given situations.

- **Example:**

*If he had been careful, he wouldn't have had that terrible accident.*

Sometimes in the past, he was careless. He drove so fast. So he had a terrible accident

# Things to remember

1. The main clause can also be at the beginning of the sentence. In this case, don't use a comma.

- **Examples:**

"Phosphorus burns if you expose it to air.«

" I will send her an invitation if I find her address.«

" I would travel around the world if I had a million dollars.«

"He wouldn't have had that terrible accident if he had been careful."

2. *Main clause* and/or *if clause* might be negative.

- **Example:**

If *I don't see* him this afternoon, I will phone him in the evening

# Air Pollution In Asia

Air pollution is a major environmental issue affecting people across the world. According to the World Health Organisation(WHO), more than 2 million people worldwide die every year from air pollution. Of all the air pollutants, fine particulate matter (PM) is one of the most hazardous pollution for the human health. According to the WHO, there is mounting evidence that concentration of particulate matter is increasing in Asia. Particulate matter mostly originates from dust storms, grassland fires, burning of fossil fuels in vehicles, power plants, but also various industrial plants generate significant amounts of particulates



The interactive map shows that South Asia is badly hit by pollution caused by particulate matter. While Pakistan has the highest concentration of particulate matter, countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and India are placed by the WHO in a category called “unhealthy for the sensitive people”. That means people in these countries suffering from respiratory and heart disease, as well as elderly and children should limit outdoor exertion. Air pollution in China is as bad, if not worse, than in India but according to the WHO, the particulate matter concentration in China and in countries such as Myanmar, Sri Lanka, South Korea and Indonesia remains moderate. There is the least presence of particulate matter in Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Japan.





Air pollution in some Asian cities is so bad that at times, the cities are enveloped by a blanket of smog that impedes visibility. According to the WHO, air pollution has worsened in Asian cities in recent years and presents a threat to human health. In many cities the levels of fine particulate matter - a key pollutant in terms of its impact on human health - are exceeding the critical limit (as defined by the WHO), specifically in densely populated, fast-growing and less developed countries like China, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Even in small Asian cities like Kathmandu, the particulate matter level exceeds the most lenient of several targets recommended by the WHO. Over the last few years, China has been in the news for heavy pollution in its cities with the skies being completely blanketed by smog. India and Pakistan, however, have the dubious distinction of having the most polluted cities in the region. If we take a look at the statistics concerning capital cities in Asia, the air pollution caused by the particulate matter is worst in Delhi. It is closely followed by Islamabad, Dhaka, Beijing and Kathmandu.

