

## Zero conditional

If + **present simple**, .... **present simple**. / **Present simple** if + **present simple**.

condition                      result                      result                      condition

The **'if'** can usually be replaced by **'when'** without changing the meaning.

**For example:** *If you **touch** a fire, you **get** burned.* (It is always true, there can't be a different result sometimes).

*If babies **are** hungry, they **cry**.* (This is true only for me, maybe, not for everyone, but it's still true that I'm sick every time I eat peanuts).

### Exercise A: Use O conditional.

- 1 If I ..... (wake up) late, I ..... (be) late for work.
- 2 If my husband ..... (cook), he ..... (burn) the food.
- 3 If people ..... (eat) too much, they ..... (get) fat.
- 4 Snakes ..... (bite) if they ..... (be) scared.
- 5 She ..... (buy) expensive clothes if she ..... (go) shopping.

## First conditional

If + **present simple**, .... **future simple**. / **Future simple** if + **present simple**.

condition                      result                      result                      condition

It's used to talk about things which might happen in the future. This describes possible things, which could easily come true.

**For example:**        If it **rains**, I **will take** my umbrella.  
                              If I don't **study** hard, I **won't pass** the exams.

### Exercise B: Use I conditional.

- 1 If I ..... (have) enough money, I .....(buy) some new shoes.
- 2 She ..... (be) late if the train ..... (be) delayed.
- 3 She ..... (miss) the bus if she .....(not leave) soon.
- 4 If I ..... (see) her, I ..... (tell) her.
- 5 If you ..... (sit) in the sun, you ..... (get) burned.

### The second conditional



We can use 'were' instead of 'was' with 'I' and 'he/she/it'. This is mostly done in formal writing:

*If I **were** you, I **wouldn't go** out with that man.*

First, we can use it to talk about things in the future that are probably not going to be true. Maybe I'm imagining some dream for example.

*If I **won** the lottery, I **would buy** a big house. (I probably won't win the lottery)*

Second, we can use it to talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it's not true. Is that clear? Have a look at the examples:

*If I **had** his number, I **would call** him. (I don't have his number now, so it's impossible for me to call him).*

#### Exercise C: Use II conditional.

- 1 If I ..... (meet) the Queen of England, I ..... (say) hello.
- 2 She ..... (travel) all over the world if she ..... (be) rich.
- 3 She ..... (pass) the exam if she ever ..... (study).
- 4 If I ..... (have) enough money I ..... (buy) a house with twenty bedrooms and a swimming pool.
- 5 We ..... (go) abroad if we ..... (have) got the passports.

#### Exercise D: Use the correct conditional O, I or II.

- 1 If she ..... (have) her laptop with her, she ..... (email) me.
- 2 If she (not/go) to the meeting, I (not/go) either.
- 3 If the teacher ..... (give) us lots of homework this weekend,  
I ..... (not/be) happy.
- 4 If Lucy ..... (have) enough time, she ..... (travel) more.
- 5 If the children ..... (not/eat) soon, they ..... (be) grumpy.
- 6 When it ..... (be) winter, it often ..... (snow).
- 7 If I ..... (not/go) to bed soon, I ..... (be) tired in the morning.
- 8 If I ..... (want) a new car, I ..... (buy) one.

## Odpowiedzi

### A

1 wake up, am

2 cooks, burns

3 eat, get

4 bite, are

5 buys, goes

### B

1 have, will buy

2 will be, is

3 will miss, doesn't leave

4 see, will tell

5 sit, will get

### C

1 met, would say

2 would travel, was

3 would pass, studied

4 had, would buy

5 would go, had

### D

1 had, would emailed

2 doesn't go, won't go

gives, won't be

4 had, would travel

5 don't eat, will be

6 is, snows

7 don't go, will be

8 wanted, would buy