## Conditionals

| $\xrightarrow[~ C]{\substack{\pi}}$ | Zero conditional (Certain) | If | it rains | , | the road becomes wet. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | If | it does not rain | , | people wear sunglasses. |
|  |  | If | it rains | , | does the road become wet? |
|  |  | If | present tense | , | present tense |
|  | First Conditional (Highly likely) | If | it rains | , | drivers will slow down. |
|  |  | If | it does not rain | , | drivers will go faster. |
|  |  | If | it rains | , | will drivers slow down? |
|  |  | If | present tense | , | will / going to |
|  | Second Conditional (Unlikely) | If | it rained | , | my clothes would be ruined. |
|  |  | If | it did not rain | , | my clothes would be dry. |
|  |  | If | it rained | , | would my clothes be ok? |
|  |  | If | past simple / continuous | , | would |
|  | Third Conditional (Wish / regret / hypothesis) | If | it had rained on Friday | , | it would have ruined the carnival. |
|  |  | If | it had not rained on Friday | , | we would have had a picnic. |
|  |  | If | it had rained on Friday | , | would we have gone out? |
|  |  | If | past perfect | , | would have |

The order of the clauses can be changed. You don't need a comma if the if comes in the second clause. e.g. The road becomes wet if it rains.

## Spoken English

- Questions in the zero conditional are generally used for checking facts
- When using the first conditional in speech the going to (gonna) form is very common /gina/
e.g. If it rains, are cars going to slow down?
- In the second conditional you may want to use the past tense of to be. In written English or in testing situations, you should always use "were." However, in everyday conversation, "was" is often used.
- In spoken English the following pronunciations are used for it had (Same as past perfect)

| /aId/ | /itəd/ |
| :--- | :--- |
| I had (I'd) | it had (it'd) |

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## Practice

| The road becomes wet | if it rains. |
| :--- | :--- |
| People wear sunglasses | if it does not rain. |
| If it rains, | does the road become wet? |
| If it rains, | drivers will slow down. |
| If it does not rain, | drivers will go faster. |
| If it rains, | will cars slow down? |
| If it rained, | my clothes would be ruined. |
| If it did not rain, | my clothes would be dry. |
| Would my clothes be ok | if it rained? |
| If it had rained on Friday, | it would have ruined the <br> carnival. |
| If it had not rained on | we would have had a picnic. |
| Friday, |  |
| If it had rained on Friday, | would we have gone out? |

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## Teacher's Notes

This can be a very confusing area of grammar for students and teachers and this handout only covers the basics without mixed conditionals.

## Other Meta language

I've used the 0 to 4 approach to conditionals, but also note some other common meta language for them:

| zero | Likely conditionals | Real conditionals |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| first |  |  |
| second | Unlikely conditional | Unreal conditional Present |
| third |  | Unreal conditional Past |

## Alternatives

There are some alternatives in the English language to if clauses including:

- When (zero and $1^{\text {st }}$ conditionals)

When it rains, I'll bring the clothes

- Suppose (Mostly for questions)

Supposing it rains, what will you do?

- Assuming (You expect to do it)

Assuming it doesn't rain, I'll wash the car.

- Provided / providing (Less positive than assuming)

Provided it doesn't rain, I'll wash the car.

- wish clauses (for $2^{\text {nd }}$ and $3^{\text {rd }}$ conditionals)

I wish I was rich

- regret

I regret leaving the clothes out.

- Unless

Unless you brought an umbrella, you'll get soaked in that rain.


[^0]:    Cut these out and give them to students as a matching exercise

