

Class: English/ 4

Date: Jan/20th/2020

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If-Clauses

- The if-clause uses the present simple tense, and the main clause is in the imperative.
- This is used to give advice or orders for particular situations or sets of circumstances.
- Conditional Sentences / If-Clauses Type I, II und III
Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses.
- They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without if) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with if) is fulfilled.

	Condition	Result
Zero	If + Present Simple If you take the street on the right	Present Simple It's quicker
First	If + Present Simple If I finish work early	Will/won't + V1 I'll go to the shop
Second	If + Past Simple If I wasn't sick	Would/wouldn't + V1 I'd go to the party
Third	If + Past Perfect If I'd left earlier	Would/wouldn't have + V3 I wouldn't have been late
Mixed	If + Past Perfect If I'd left earlier	Would/wouldn't + V1 I wouldn't be stuck in traffic now



Chart: 4 Types of Conditional Sentences

	If-clause <i>(condition)</i>	Main clause <i>(result)</i>
Zero Conditional - used for present, real/factual situations	If I drink coffee at night,	I don't sleep well.
First Conditional - used for future real/factual situations	If I drink coffee tonight,	I won't sleep well.
Second Conditional - used for present or future unreal, imaginary situations	If I drank coffee tonight,	I wouldn't sleep well.
Third Conditional - used for past unreal, imaginary situations	If I had drunk coffee last night,	I wouldn't have slept well.

type	if-clause	main clause
I	Simple Present	will-future or (Modal + infinitive)
II	Simple Past	would + infinitive *
III	Past Perfect	would + have + past participle *

2. Examples (if-clause at the beginning)

type	if clause	main clause
I	If I study ,	I will pass the exam.
II	If I studied ,	I would pass the exam.
III	If I had studied ,	I would have passed the exam.

3. Examples (if-clause at the end)

type	main clause	if-clause
I	I will pass the exam	if I study .
II	I would pass the exam	if I studied .
III	I would have passed the exam	if I had studied .

4. Examples (affirmative and negative sentences)

type		Examples	
		long forms	short/contracted forms
I	+	If I study , I will pass the exam.	If I study , I' ll pass the exam.
	-	If I study , I will not fail the exam. If I do not study , I will fail the exam.	If I study , I won't fail the exam. If I don't study , I' ll fail the exam.
II	+	If I studied , I would pass the exam.	If I studied , I' d pass the exam.
	-	If I studied , I would not fail the exam. If I did not study , I would fail the exam.	If I studied , I wouldn't fail the exam. If I didn't study , I' d fail the exam.
III	+	If I had studied , I would have passed the exam.	If I' d studied , I' d have passed the exam.
	-	If I had studied , I would not have failed the exam. If I had not studied , I would have failed the exam.	If I' d studied , I wouldn't have failed the exam. If I hadn't studied , I' d have failed the exam.

Mixed Conditionals

All types of conditionals can be mixed. Any tense combination is possible if the context permits it.

	If-clause	Main clause	
Type 2	If they were working all day, (They were working all day	they will be tired now. so they are tired now.)	Type 1
Type 2	If I were you, (You are not me If he were a better driver, (He is not a good driver	I would have accepted the job. so you didn't accept the job.) he wouldn't have crashed the car. so he crashed the car.)	Type 3
Type 3	If she had finished earlier, (She didn't finish earlier	she would be going to the party tonight. so she isn't going to the party.)	Type 2

What are time clauses?

- A clause is a subject + a verb
- A complex sentences has at least two clauses

future time clause

When I get home from school, I will check my email.

main clause

Identifying a time clause:

- Time clauses are started with adverbs or adverb phrases that show they represent a time.
- The time clauses in the English language are introduced by conjunctions such as after, as soon as, before, till, until, when, whenever, while or time expressions such as the minute, the moment etc.

Time Clause Rules:

- ❖ Patterns for forming time clauses are similar to those for regular clauses, with the same word order (except with an adverb of time first), though time clauses use some particular tense rules.
- ❖ Time clauses only use different rules for future tenses; when talking about past or present events, you can generally use regular tenses for time clauses.

Before we cook pies, we wash our hands.

He came home after he finished work.

We had dinner before we watched the movie.

For the future, we use the present tenses to talk about future times:

He will finish reading the book after he eats dinner. (Not after he will eat dinner.)

They are going to the museum before we arrive. (Not before we are going to arrive.)

I might practice my pronunciation until my friend's lesson has finished. (Not until my friend's lesson will have finished.)

Time Clause



The verb in the time clause is often in the **present**.

TIME CLAUSE				MAIN CLAUSE
Time word	Subject	Verb (present)	Other information	
Before	we	have	a baby	we will buy a house.
Until	he	wins	the lottery	he won't quit his job.
After	we	retire		we are going to travel.

Main Clause



The verb in the main clause is often in the **future**.

MAIN CLAUSE				TIME CLAUSE
Subject	<i>Will or be + going to</i>	Verb (base form)	Other information	
We	will	buy	a house	before we have a baby.
He	won't	quit	his job	until he wins the lottery.
We	are going to	travel		after we retire.

Time clauses

If + Pr. Simple + **will/won't + verb**

When

I'll call you **when** I get home.

As soon as

I'll call you **as soon as** I get home.

Before

I'll call you **before** I leave.

After

I'll call you **after** I speak to Susan.

Until/till

I'll call you **until** Dave arrives.

While

I'll call you **while** you do shopping.

Time Clauses Exercise:

Combine each of the following pairs of sentences by changing one clause into a time clause, using any of the time adverbs, such as when, after, before, unless, until, as soon as.

The first one has been done for you:

I will read this book. I will eat dinner.

I will read this book after I eat dinner.

1-We are meeting the team. The team are arriving at the station.

2-I got to work late. I got up late.

3-The police will catch the criminal. The criminal will make a mistake.

4-They are going on holiday. They are finishing their exams.

The Answers:

1-We will meet the team **when** they arrive at the station.

2-I got to work late **after** I got up late.

3-The police will catch the criminal when he makes a mistake.

4-They are going on holiday after they finish their exams.

THANK YOU

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