

Pre-Intermediate 2
Unit 7 Grammar Part A
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Conditional Sentences Type I

Examples:

*If we set off now, we **will** arrive tomorrow morning.*

*If we set off now, we **can** arrive tomorrow morning.*

*If we set off now, we **may** arrive tomorrow morning.*

*We **will** arrive tomorrow morning if we set off now.*

*We **can** arrive tomorrow morning if we set off now.*

*We **may** arrive tomorrow morning if we set off now.*

set off = start your trip

if = provided that

A conditional sentence has two parts:

- if-clause
- main clause (result clause)

When we use the if-clause at the beginning of a conditional sentence, it is followed by a comma.

But when we use the main clause at the beginning of the conditional sentence, we don't need to use a comma.

Formula:

Conditional Sentence = If-Clause + , + Main Clause

Conditional Sentence = Main Clause + If-Clause

Point:

In the main clause of a conditional sentence type I, we use “will”, “can” or “may” + the simple form of the verb.

Point:

In the if-clause of a conditional sentence type I, we use the simple present tense.

Other Examples:

I'll pay you double if you get the work finished by Friday.

We'll have the party in the garden if the weather's good.

You can stay for the weekend if you like.

We'll stay at home if it rains.

If you need money, I can lend you some.

You'll feel a lot better about yourself if you work on solutions to your upsetting situations.

You can go if you want.

Conditional Sentences Type 0

Conditional sentences type 0 are about facts. In this type of conditional sentences, we use the simple present tense in both the if-clause and the main clause.

Examples:

If you heat water, it boils at 100 ° centigrade.

If you tame a wild animal, it follows your orders.

She gets very upset if I exclude her.

If metal gets hot it expands.

She glares at me if I go near her desk.

Point:

In conditional sentences type 0, “if” means “when”, “whenever”, or “every time”.