

# Conditionals

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Условные предложения или придаточные предложения условия (**Conditionals**) – это сложноподчиненные предложения, состоящие из главного предложения (Main clause) и придаточного условия (if-clause), которое часто вводится союзом if. Условные предложения в английском языке используются для описания осуществимых или неосуществимых ситуаций и бывают четырех типов.

## Zero Conditional – используется:

- 1) Описать реальную ситуацию, которая может произойти в любое время или действие, которое всегда происходит после другого действия

*If we talk to the baby, she smiles.*

Вместо **If** в таких предложениях можно использовать **when**.

- 2) В правилах, законах природы, инструкциях. В этом значении можно использовать только **IF**.

*If the lift breaks down, press the alarm button.*

Main clause	If-clause
Present Simple (V 1/ Vs)	Present Simple (V 1/ Vs)

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) along the river bank it \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) twenty miles out of your way.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) your mobile phone into class, it \_\_\_\_\_ (must) be turned off.

We \_\_\_\_\_ (not use) calculators when we \_\_\_\_\_ (write) tests.

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to push) this button, the volume \_\_\_\_\_ (to increase).

If you \_\_\_\_\_ (to close) the door, it \_\_\_\_\_ (to lock) automatically.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) my old boots when I \_\_\_\_\_ (to work).

When I \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) salads, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to use) only olive oil.

When I \_\_\_\_\_ (to concentrate), please \_\_\_\_\_ (not to make) so much noise.

Unless prices \_\_\_\_\_ (to rise), it \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) a good investment.

Unless someone \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) you politely, \_\_\_\_\_ (to refuse) to do anything.

**First Conditional** – используется для описания результатов возможного действия в будущем, которое, вероятно, произойдет (по нашему мнению).

*If the weather is warm, we will go for a walk.*

Если придаточное предложение (If-clause) следует за главным, то **запятая** между частями **не ставится**.

*They won't catch me if I run fast.*

Этот тип условных предложений может использоваться, чтобы сделать предложение или предупреждение, относящееся к будущему времени.

*If you wait there, I'll get you a new book.*

Main clause	If-clause
Future Simple (will+ V 1)	Present Simple (V <sub>1</sub> / V <sub>s</sub> )

If Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my place, we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to play in the yard.

If Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (not come) to my place, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.

If Frank's parents \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their holidays in summer, they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the seaside.

If they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their holidays in winter, they \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home.

If the fog \_\_\_\_\_ (thicken), Harold \_\_\_\_\_ (put up) the tent for the night.

When I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my work, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.

We \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book as soon as our mother \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us some money.

When we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to your place you \_\_\_\_\_ (show) us your present.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (return) you your ring when you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me.

I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for my friend until he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from the shop.

**Second Conditional** - используется, когда ситуация относится к настоящему или будущему, и всё ещё есть предположительная возможность выполнить указанное действие, но эта возможность маловероятна или нереальна, т.к. маловероятно или нереально условие её выполнения.

*We wouldn't go abroad if we had hot summers here.*

Часто конструкция *If I were you, I'd...* используется чтобы дать совет.

*If I were you, I'd get a taxi home from the party.*

В разговорном английском вместо were часто используется was в данной конструкции.

Main clause

**Would + V 1**

If-clause

Past Simple (V2/ Ved)

1. No mother would have sent/would send a child to anything so awful if she is not/ were not in such misery herself!
2. I wouldn't / mustn't be surprised if we will turn / turned out to be ordinary humans, after all.
3. If Maggie looked/ would look out his eyes, would she / did she come away from the terrifying experience?
4. If the captain was / had shipwrecked, and you wanted/ want to rescue him in a boat, he would want / will want to know who was rowing the boat before he would get / got in.
5. The transfer will / would be easier if she would have /had no idea what was happening.
6. It would look / will look as if we were / had been conspiring.
7. If it weren't / wouldn't be for the pain and disgrace Sue would be / will be willing to end it all.



**Third Conditional** - ситуация относится к прошлому, время ушло, и нет возможности выполнить указанное условие и действие, которое зависит от этого условия, т.к. они уже в прошлом. Таким образом, условие, указанное в if-clause, невыполнимо, нереально и противоречит фактическому положению дел.

*If I hadn't got the job, I wouldn't have moved to London.*

Этот тип может использоваться, когда говорим о том, о чем сожалеем в прошлом (часто с *could have*)

*I could have got a better job if I'd stayed at university.*

Вместо *would* можно использовать could/ might. При этом *might* показывает меньшую степень уверенности говорящего, чем *would/ could*.

Main clause	If-clause
Would have + V <sub>3</sub>	Past Perfect (had+V <sub>3</sub> )

1. If the government \_\_\_\_\_ (~~give~~) more money to the factory it \_\_\_\_\_ (not close).
2. If the government \_\_\_\_\_ (build) flood barriers, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) the floods last year.
3. If Dan \_\_\_\_\_ (know) how to swim, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not drown).
4. If Molly \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the weather- forecast, she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) it was going to rain.
5. If Greg \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me he was ill, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more sympathetic. .
6. If she \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) for the exam, she \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) it.
7. If Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the house, he \_\_\_\_\_ ( not buy) it.
8. These words \_\_\_\_\_ (roughly express) Bob's feelings, if he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) capable of reasoning.
9. But what \_\_\_\_\_ (you do), if you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) what I saw
10. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all done though, if Jill \_\_\_\_\_ (help) at the right time.

## Wish/if only

1)+ Past Simple (V2/ Ved) используется, когда говорим о ситуации в настоящем, которой мы недовольны.

*I wish we were still on holiday.*

*If only I didn't get angry so easily!*

При этом фраза if only более выразительна и эмоциональна.

2) + Past Perfect (had+ V3) используется, когда говорим о ситуации в прошлом, о которой мы сожалеем.

*I've failed the exam. I wish I had studied harder.*

*If only I hadn't shouted at my boss last week.*

Перефразируй предложения, используя I wish или If only:

1. I'm sorry I don't live near my work.
2. I'm sorry our garden doesn't get any sun.
3. I'm sorry I called him a liar.
4. I'm sorry I don't know Finnish.
5. I'm sorry I didn't book a seat.
6. I'm sorry I didn't bring a map.
7. I'm sorry I left my last job.
8. I'm sorry I didn't stay in my last job.
9. I'm sorry he goes to bed so late.
10. I'm sorry I didn't know you were coming.

Для закрепления материала выполни упражнение.

**Use the most appropriate conditional**

He almost fell from the balcony. I'm sure that if he had fallen, he (break) his leg or something.

If I leave now, I (be) home in two hours.

If you (like) , I'll lend you my car for two days.

If we increased the price, we (run) the risk of pricing ourselves out of the market.

If you (ask) your boss, I'm sure he would have considered your proposal.

The radio is broken. When you turn it on, it (make) a strange noise.

I'd set them the task if they (be) more reliable. However, I don't think they're capable of doing it.

If I had known how long the journey was, I (take) something else to read with me.

If you (not/manage) to finish the catalogue on time, we'll have to postpone the printing until next month.

The accident (might/not/be) so bad if you'd been driving more slowly.