

**Name: ……………………………………**

**Grade: 8 CS:…………………………..**

**Grammar Study sheet and Worksheet**

**Grade Eight CS**

**If conditional**

Conditional tenses are used to speculate about what could happen, what might have happened, and what we wish would happen.

| **Conditional sentence type** | **Usage** | **If clause verb tense** | **Main clause verb tense** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Zero | General truths | Simple present | Simple present |
| Type 1 | A possible condition and its probable result | Simple present | Simple future |
| Type 2 | A hypothetical condition and its probable result | Simple past | Present conditional or Present continuous conditional |
| Type 3 | An unreal past condition and its probable result in the past | Past perfect | Perfect conditional |



**The zero conditional**

The zero conditional is used for when the time being referred to is **now or always** and the situation is **real and possible**. The zero conditional is often used to refer to general truths. The tense in both parts of the sentence is the simple present.

| **If clause** | **Main clause** |
| --- | --- |
| **If + simple present** | **simple present** |
| If this thing happens | that thing happens. |
| If you heat ice | it melts. |
| If it rains | the grass gets wet. |

**Type 1 conditional**

The type 1 conditional is used to refer to the **present or future** where the **situation is real**. The type 1 conditional refers to a possible condition and its probable result. In these sentences the if clause is in the simple present, and the main clause is in the simple future.

| **If clause** | **Main clause** |
| --- | --- |
| **If + simple present** | **simple future** |
| If this thing happens | that thing will happen. |
| If you don't hurry | you will miss the train. |
| If it rains today | you will get wet. |



**Type 2 conditional**

The type 2 conditional is used to refer to a time that is **now or any time**, and a situation that is **unreal**. These sentences are not based on fact. The type 2 conditional is used to refer to a hypothetical condition and its probable result. In type 2 conditional sentences, the if clause uses the simple past, and the main clause uses the present conditional.

| **If clause** | **Main clause** |
| --- | --- |
| **If + simple past** | **present conditional or present continuous conditional** |
| If this thing happened | that thing would happen. (but I'm not sure this thing will happen) ORthat thing would be happening. |
| If you went to bed earlier | you would not be so tired. |
| If it rained | you would get wet. |
| If I spoke Italian | I would be working in Italy. |

**Type 3 conditional**

The type 3 conditional is used to refer to a time that is **in the past**, and a situation that is **contrary to reality**. The facts they are based on are the opposite of what is expressed. The type 3 conditional is used to refer to an unreal past condition and its probable past result. In type 3 conditional sentences, the if clause uses the past perfect, and the main clause uses the perfect conditional.

| **If clause** | **Main clause** |
| --- | --- |
| **If + past perfect** | **perfect conditional or perfect continuous conditional** |
| If this thing had happened | that thing would have happened. (but neither of those things really happened) ORthat thing would have been happening. |
| If you had studied harder | you would have passed the exam. |
| If it had rained | you would have gotten wet. |
| If I had accepted that promotion | I would have been working in Milan. |

Zero Conditional:

* If you **heat** water to 100°, it **boils**.
* If you **eat**a lot, you **put on** weight.
* If it **doesn’t rain** for a long time, the earth **gets** very dry.
* If we **go out** with friends, we normally **go** to a restaurant.
* If I’**m** tired, I **go** to bed early.

Type 1:

* If you **don’t leave**, **I’ll call** the police.
* If you **don’t drop** the gun, **I’ll** **shoot**!
* If you**drop** that glass, it **will** **break**.
* Nobody **will** **notice** if you **make** a mistake.
* If I **have** time,**I’ll finish** that letter.

Type 2:

* If it **rained,** you **would get** wet.
* You **would get** wet if it **rained.**
* If you **went** to bed earlier you **wouldn't be** so tired.
* You **wouldn't be** so tired if you **went** to bed earlier.
* If the weather **wasn't** so bad, we **would go** to the park.
* If you really **loved** me, you **would buy** me a diamond ring.
* If I **knew** where she lived, I **would go** and **see** her.

Type 3:

* If I **had worked** harder I **would have passed** the exam.
* If I **had known** you were coming I **would have baked** a cake.
* I **would have been** happy if you **had called** me on my birthday.
* If I **had worked** harder I **would have passed** the exam.
* If I **had known** you were in hospital, I **would have visited** you.

1. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) harder, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not pass) the exam.

2. If the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late for the exam, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pass).

3. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so cold, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach.

 4. If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) her laptop with her, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (email) me.

5. If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the meeting, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) either.

 6. If the baby \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) better last night, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so tired.

7. If the teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) us lots of homework this weekend, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) happy.

8. If Lucy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough time, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) more.

9. If the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) soon, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) grumpy.

10. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to bed soon, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired in the morning.

11. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) a new car, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) one.

12. If José \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) good French, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not move) to Paris.

13. If John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much coffee, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) ill.

14. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) our flat, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not lose) our keys.

 15. If Luke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not send) flowers to his mother, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) happy.

16. If the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) in bed, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) have a bath.

17. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so stubborn, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not have) so many arguments!

18. If Julie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to Sweden, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Germany.

 19. If she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the library, she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (study) more.

20. If we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not have) an argument, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not

be) late.

21. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) early, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) less stressful.

 22. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the party, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not meet) Amanda.

 23.If Julie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) chocolate, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) her some.

24. If Luke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the UK, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) him more often.

25. If the children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) all that chocolate, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sick.

