INGLÉS TEMA 4: CONDITIONAL CLAUSES AND TIME CLAUSES

CONDITIONAL CLAUSES			
FIRST CONDITIONAL			
Conditional clause	Result clause	Usos	Ejemplos
If / unless + Present Simple	Future simple / modal + verbo	Hechos seguros o muy probables	If you study, you will / can pass (si estudias, aprobarás) Unless you study, you won't pass (si no estudias, no aprobarás)
SECOND CONDITIONAL			
Conditional clause	Result clause	Usos	Ejemplos
If / unless + past simple	Would / could / might + verbo	Hechos hipotéticos o poco probables	If you studied, you would / could / might pass (si estudiaras, aprobarías)
THIRD CONDITIONAL			
Conditional clause	Result clause	Usos	Ejemplos
If + Past Perfect	Would / could / might + have + participio	Hechos imposibles	If you had studied, you would / could / might have passed (si hubieras estudiado, habrías aprobado)

Las oraciones condicionales están formadas por una proposición subordinada que expresa la condición (conditional clause) y una oración principal que expresa el resultado (result clause). No importa el orden en que se coloquen las oraciones, pero si la condición aparece al principio, ambas oraciones irán separadas por una coma. Existen tres tipos de oraciones condicionales en inglés:

Primer condicional

Expresa lo que ocurrirá si se cumple una condición, es decir, expresa "seguridad". La condición se forma con IF (si) o UNLESS (a no ser que, a menos que) + PRESENT SIMPLE. El resultado se expresa en FUTURE SIMPLE o con un VERBO MODAL. UNLESS se utiliza para expresar lo que ocurrirá si la condición NO se cumple. El uso de UNLESS es común en el primer condicional, raro en el segundo condicional y nunca se usa en el tercer condicional.

Segundo condicional

Expresa condiciones hipotéticas o probabilidades. La condición se forma con IF o UNLESS + PAST SIMPLE. El resultado se forma con WOULD, COULD O MIGHT + VERBO. Si el verbo de la oración condicional es TO BE, normalmente se utiliza WERE para todas las personas, tanto en singular como en plural (If I were you, I would go → si yo fuera tú, iría). Para dar consejos, también se utiliza la estructura IF I WERE.

Tercer condicional

Expresa una acción que tuvo lugar en el pasado y que no podrá llegar a ser cierta. La condición se forma con IF + PAST PERFECT. El resultado se forma con WOULD HAVE, COULD HAVE o MIGHT HAVE + EL PARTICIPIO DEL VERBO.

TIME CLAUSES			
Conditional clause	Result clause	Usos	Ejemplos
As soon as / when / by the time / the momento (that)… + Present Simple	Future simple	Condiciones situadas en el futuro	As soon as I get home, I will have a shower (tan pronto como llegue a casa, me daré una ducha) When I have money, I will buy a new car (cuando tenga dinero, me compraré un coche nuevo).

Las time clauses equivalen a las subordinadas adverbiales de tiempo en castellano. Se refieren al futuro y se forman como el primer condicional, con PRESENT SIMPLE en la subordinada y FUTURE SIMPLE en la oración principal, pero cambian las conjunciones, entre las que se utilizan AS SOON AS (tan pronto como), BY THE TIME (para cuando…), THE MOMENT (THAT) (en el momento en que…), WHEN (cuando…).

First and second conditionals

First conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about situations that are possible or likely to happen.
If they go to Barcelona, they'll walk along the Ramblas.

Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about situations which are imaginary or unlikely to happen.
If I were you, I'd tell him.
If Brian was better at basketball, he'd be in the team.

1 Match the two parts of the sentences.

1 If he knew the truth …
2 Will we still go to the beach …
3 She won't lend you her CD player …
4 If they enjoyed school more …
5 If Lisa passes her driving test …
6 What will he do …

a when he leaves school?
b they wouldn't always be late for class.
c unless you ask her.
d he'd be really angry.
e I'll be very surprised.
f if it rains?

2 Choose the correct tenses.

1 If I **win / won** the lottery, I'd buy a Picasso painting.

2 **They'll / They'd** climb the mountain if it stops snowing.

3 If I **have / had** a ticket, I'd go to the concert.

4 **Will / Would** you let me use your computer if I'm careful with it?

5 If you **can / could** visit any county in the world, where would you go?

6 If I **tell / told** you a secret, will you promise not to tell anyone?

7 If John **goes / went** to the party, he'd enjoy it.

8 If he **buys / bought** a motorbike, it will be a Harley Davidson.

9 If Tim goes to New York, **he'll / he'd** see the Statue of Liberty.

3 Complete the text in the first or second conditional. Use the correct form of the verbs.

Unusual work!

If they had the choice, not many people ¹................. (do) Jake Taylor's job. Jake looks after the Snake House at Chester Zoo. 'There are forty-two snakes altogether,' says Jake. 'But if one of them ²................. (disappear), I'd notice immediately.'

Jake starts work at 7 a.m. every morning. 'The first thing I do is feed the snakes. If the snakes ³................. (get) too hungry, they'd be very dangerous.

So what does Jake feed them on?

'That depends on the snake. If it's a python, for example, it ⁴................. usually .... (eat) small animals, like mice. When I feed them I'm very careful about where I stand. If you ⁵................. (step) on a snake, it'll bite you.'

And how do people react to the snakes?

'Most people are frightened when they see a snake. But if they ⁶................. (know) more about them they wouldn't be. Snakes are very interesting and intelligent animals. If I didn't have my snakes, I ⁷................. (not know) what to do.'