

Listed below are examples, uses and formation of Conditionals followed by a quiz.

Examples	Usage
<p>Conditional 0</p> <p>If I am late, my father takes me to school.</p> <p>She doesn't worry if Jack stays out after school.</p>	<p>Situations that are always true if something happens.</p> <p>NOTE</p> <p>This use is similar to, and can usually be replaced by, a time clause using 'when' (example: When I am late, my father takes me to school.)</p>
<p>Conditional 1</p> <p>If it rains, we will stay home.</p> <p>He will arrive late unless he hurries up.</p> <p>Peter will buy a new car, if he gets his raise.</p>	<p>Often called the "real" conditional because it is used for real - or possible - situations. These situations take place if a certain condition is met.</p> <p>NOTE</p> <p>In the conditional 1 we often use <i>unless</i> which means 'if ... not'. In other words, '...unless he hurries up.' could also be written, '...if he doesn't hurry up.'.</p>
<p>Conditional 2</p> <p>If he studied more, he would pass the exam.</p> <p>I would lower taxes if I were the President.</p> <p>They would buy a new house if they had more money.</p>	<p>Often called the "unreal" conditional because it is used for unreal - impossible or improbable - situations. This conditional provides an imaginary result for a given situation.</p> <p>NOTE</p> <p>The verb 'to be', when used in the 2nd conditional, is always conjugated as 'were'.</p>
<p>Conditional 3</p> <p>If he had known that, he would have decided differently.</p> <p>Jane would have found a new job if she had stayed in Boston.</p>	<p>Often referred to as the "past" conditional because it concerns only past situations with hypothetical results. Used to express a hypothetical result to a past given situation.</p>

Structure

Conditional 0 is formed by the use of the present simple in the *if* clause followed by a comma + the present simple in the *result* clause. You can also put the *result* clause first without using a comma between the clauses.

If he comes to town, We have dinner	we have dinner if he comes to town.
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Conditional 1 is formed by the use of the present simple in the *if* clause followed by a comma + will + verb (base form) in the *result* clause. You can also put the *result* clause first without using a comma between the clauses.

If he finishes on time, We will go to the movies	we will go to the movies. if he finishes on time.
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Conditional 2 is formed by the use of the past simple in the *if* clause followed by a comma + would + verb (base form) in the *result* clause. You can also put the *result* clause first without using a comma between the clauses.

If they had more money, They would buy a new house	they would buy a new house. if they had more money.
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Conditional 3 is formed by the use of the past perfect in the *if* clause followed by a comma + would have + past participle in the *result* clause. You can also put the *result* clause first without using a comma between the clauses.

If Alice had won the competition, Life would have changed	life would have changed. if Alice had won the competition.
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