

Conditional Sentences (If Clauses)

Para esta prova mensal, veremos apenas a condição zero (zero condition) e a condição um (first condition, type 1.)

A condição zero é formada por dois verbos no **simple present**. É usada para expressar verdades universais ou tudo aquilo que considera-se verdadeiro. O resultado sempre acontece. Veja estes exemplos:

If you **put** water in the freezer, it **freezes**.

If I **wake** up early, I **don't arrive** late at work.

If you **heat** metal, it **expands**.

A condição 1 (first condition, type 1) tem a seguinte formação:

If + sujeito + **simple present** (oração condicional), sujeito + **simple future (will)** (oração principal). Diferente da condição zero, a condição 1 expressa uma situação em particular, enquanto a condição zero expressa uma situação que sempre acontece.

If you **break** this vase, your mother **will be** mad!

If I **have** time, I **will visit** my grandma.

É também considerada considerada condição 1 a seguinte formação:

If + simple present, imperative.

If you **want** anything, **ask** me.

Exercises (If Clauses)

1. Use type “0” and “I” conditional clauses to complete the sentences.
 - a) If he _____ (have) got a temperature, _____ (call) the doctor.
 - b) _____ (go) to bed earlier if you _____ (start) work at 8 a.m.
 - c) If you _____ (heat) water to 100 C, it _____ (boil).
 - d) _____ (take) a taxi if you _____ (be) in a hurry.
 - e) If it _____ (be) too late when you get home, _____ (not / wake) me up.

2. Match the columns.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. If he eats too much, | a) he gets a bike. |
| 2. We'll go to the beach only if | b) she'll go on holiday. |
| 3. We'll go faster if | c) we'll have to call the doctor. |
| 4. If she passes her exams, | d) it's warm and sunny. |
| 5. He'll be happier if | e) he'll probably get a stomachache. |
| 6. If he's got a temperature, | f) we take the train. |

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

a) If you _____ (give up) smoking, you will feel better.

b) They'll probably pass the exam if they _____ (study) hard.

c) If you want to meet new people, _____ (not / stay) at home every weekend.

d) We _____ (not / miss) the bus if we hurry.

e) Who _____ (you / phone) if you have a problem?

ANSWERS

1. Use type “0” and “I” conditional clauses to complete the sentences.
 - a) If he **has** (have) got a temperature, **call** (call) the doctor.
 - b) **Go** (go) to bed earlier if you **start** (start) to work at 8 a.m.
 - c) If you **heat** (heat) water to 100 degrees Celsius, it **boils** (boil).
 - d) **Take** (take) a taxi if you **are** (be) in a hurry.
 - e) If it **is** (be) too late when you get home, **don't wake** (not / wake) me up.

2. Match the two halves to write correct conditional clauses.

1.If he eats too much,

2.We'll go to the beach only if

3.We'll go faster if

4.If she passes her exams,

5.He'll be happier if

6.If he's got a temperature,

5. a) he gets a bike.

4. b) she'll go on holiday.

6. c) we'll have to call the doctor.

2. d) it's warm and sunny.

1. e) he'll probably get a
stomachache.

3. f) we take the train.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) If you give up (give up) smoking, you will feel better.
- b) They'll probably pass the exam if they study (study) hard.
- c) If you want to meet new people, don't stay (not / stay) at home every weekend.
- d) We will not (=won't) miss (not / miss) the bus if we hurry.
- e) Who will you phone (you / phone) if you have a problem?