

Present and Future REAL Conditionals

Explains possible situations or conditions in the present or future and their possible results.

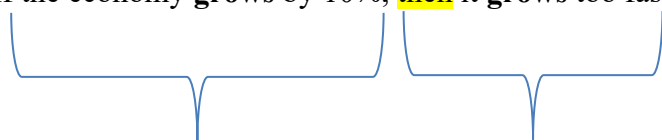
- Conditionals have 2 clauses: if clause (cause) and main (result) clause. It doesn't matter which clause comes first. However, if the if clause comes first, we use *come*.

Present real Conditionals:

- To describe general truths, habits, scientific facts.

If the economy **grows** by 10%, **then** it **grows** too fast.

Then doesn't change the meaning.



cause
(simple present)

effect/result
(simple present)

Future real Conditionals:

- To describe possible future situations. The main clause states the likely result.

If the government **finds** itself in that situation again, it **could** act more quickly.



Cause
(simple present)

effect/result

will / be going to = certain

should = strong possibility

can/ could = possibility

may / might = not certain

If the government **doesn't raise** food prices, there **will not** be so many protests.

Present and Future UNREAL Conditionals

- Expresses untrue, imaginary situations. It is used to propose changes and predict the results of those changes.

If he **had** the money for a deposit, he **would** buy a flat.



If clause

(past simple)

Prediction

would = more certain

might / could = less certain

couldn't = impossibility

For singular subjects, were is used.

Was is informal

If I **were** an extrovert person, I **would** socialize more.

Unless = if not = We will eat at a new restaurant **unless** it is closed on Sundays.

We will eat at a new restaurant **if it isn't** closed on Sundays.

Even if = Condition doesn't matter. It may occur or not.

You're still going to be cold **even if** you put on 2-3 jumpers.

Only if = A strong condition, often an order/ command to mean 'on the condition that'

Payment will be made **only if** the work is completed on time.