

## First and Second Conditional Sentences

**Match a phrase in A with a phrase in B to make a conditional sentence. Fill in the box at the bottom of the page.**

**A**

**B**

1. Take an umbrella,	a) if I decide to go to the cinema.
2. If we don't leave immediately,	b) I'd lend it to you but I'm completely broke.
3. If I won the lottery,	c) unless there is a major problem.
4. I'll give you a call,	d) she'll let you take the afternoon off.
5. Eat up your soup or	e) at least the weather would be nice!
6. If I could spare the cash,	f) please inform a member of staff immediately.
7. Why don't we emigrate to Australia? If we lived in Australia,	g) in case it rains.
8. I won't be in touch	h) I'd apply for the job. You never know! You might get it.
9. If I were you,	i) I'd take a year off and travel around the world in luxury.
10. I'm sure if you ask her nicely,	j) it'll get cold .
11. If you notice anybody behaving suspiciously,	k) if you don't practise.
12. You're not going to pass your driving test,	l) we'll miss the train.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12

**Eight of the 12 sentences are examples of the First Conditional. Can you find the four examples which are not first conditional sentences? Write the numbers in the boxes**

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**In these four sentences what form of the verb do we use in the If-clause?**

**In these sentences are the people talking about the present, the past or the future?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**What do you think the grammatical term for this kind of sentence is? Why do you think we use a past tense form in these sentences even though we are talking about the present and future?**

**Look at these two sentences:**

1. If the manager is in the office, she'll know what to do.
2. If the manager were in the office she'd know what to do.

**Both sentences are correct but the don't have the same meaning. Can you explain the difference?**

## Practice

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. There are examples of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> conditionals. All of the sentences are spoken. Try and imagine who is speaking to whom. Then think about whether the speaker thinks the situation is likely, unlikely or just imaginary. If necessary, look back at the previous worksheets to remind yourself of the way the two structures are formed.

1. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Peter, I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) him the message.

2. No wonder you're tired, staying up half the night watching DVDs! If you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not always be ) so sleepy in the mornings.

3. I love living in the city. For one thing, it means I don't need a car. I can walk nearly everywhere and if it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) too far, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) public transport. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the country, I \_\_\_\_\_ (need ) a car, which \_\_\_\_\_ (mean) I \_\_\_\_\_ (have ) to learn to drive. In Dublin, I can go to the cinema or the theatre whenever I like. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the country, the only thing I \_\_\_\_\_ (be able) to do is watch TV. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to watch TV every night, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) crazy. In the country I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) anybody to talk to because all my friends live in the city so I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a fortune calling them on my mobile!.

4. I have an exam next week but unfortunately I'm too busy to study for it. I'll probably fail but I'm sure if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) it.

5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (hold on) a minute, I \_\_\_\_\_ (check) and see if he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at his desk.

6. Your son is spoilt because you let him do whatever he likes and you never say no to him! If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not always give) him what he wants , he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) better behaved and he \_\_\_\_\_ (respect) you more.

7. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) so busy, I \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) to help you but as you can see we're up to our eyes.

8. Why don't you shut up for a few minutes and listen? If you \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) less, and \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) more, you \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) something for a change.