

Learning Purpose: The students are highly requested to have a good knowledge of Conditional Sentences. In addition, They should get familiar with critical words and sentences of 4000 Essential English Words.

Conditional Sentences

Defination: A sentence which shows a condition or bet.

Note: In conditional sentence, we have two parts:

1. If clause: In *If clause*, we say a condition.
 2. Result clause: In *Result clause*, we say the result of the stated condition.
- **Mostly** *If clause* is used at the beginning of conditional sentences, so comma (,) is necessary.

Ex:

- If you study a lot, you can have a lot of achievement.
 - You can text me, if you have any question for me.
 - If you come on time, I will give you permission to enter the class.
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Kinds of Conditional Sentences

1. Conditional Sentence Type One.

Def: It is a real conditional sentence.

Which is possible to happen in the future.

Note:

- *If clause* → in simple present tense
- *Result clause* → in simple future tense

Ex:

- If you **go** to the gym, you **will get** in shape.
 - If we **find** a lot of money, more people **will be** our friend.
 - I **will give** you the Afs if you **polish** my shoes.
 - If you **find** a high paying job, you **will get** a lot of money.
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2. Conditional Sentence Type Two

Def: It is an unreal present conditional sentence and shows an action which is not possible to happen.

Note:

- *If clause* → Simple Past Tense
- *Result clause* → Would + 1st verb

Examples:

- If I **studied** hard, I **would get** more marks.
 - I **would become** healthy if I **went** on a diet.
 - If I **were** a doctor, I **would save** your life.
 - We **would be** glad if she **were** our teacher.
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3. Conditional Sentence Type Three

Def: It is past unreal conditional sentence and shows imagination or regrets. (افسوس یا تخیل)

Note:

- *If clause* → Past Perfect Tense
- *Result clause* → Would have + 3rd verb

Examples:

- If I **had gone** to university, I **would have been** a doctor.
 - If I **had killed** Ali, I **would not have been** in jail.
 - If they **had had** a gun, they **would not have taken** my phone.
 - If he **had been** rich, he **would have bought** that car.
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4. Mixed Conditional Sentence

Def: It is made of first conditional sentence and second/third conditional sentences.

Note:

- *If clause* → second (can use simple past)
- *Result clause* → third (would have + 3rd V) → *Job of second*
- *If clause* → third (past perfect)
- *Result clause* → second (would + 1st V) → *Job of third*

Examples:

- If I **went** abroad, I **would have experienced** culture shock.
 - If we **had studied** German, we **would apply** for that scholarship.
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5. Zero Conditional Sentence

Def: It is a real conditional sentence and shows automatic actions/results, general facts, habitual actions.

Note: In Zero Conditional Sentences both the clauses are in the same tense, whether in present tense or past tense.

Automatic Results:

- If we **add** 5 and 5, we **get** 10.
- If we **divide** 10 by 5, we **get** 2.
- If we **multiply** 2 by 5, we **get** 10.
- If you **run** fast, you **get** tired.

General Facts:

- If we **mix** oxygen and hydrogen, we **get** H₂O.
 - If we **pour** oil on the water, the oil **floats** on the water.
 - If we **take** a fish out of water, it **dies**.
 - If you **heat** water at 100°C, it **boils**.
 - He **smiles** if you **look** at him.
 - If we **talked** more to his mother, he **got** angry.
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Here is the word list arranged in **alphabetical order**:

1. **academy** [ekedami] – *n.* A special type of school.
There are many courses taught at the academy that I go to.
2. **ancient** [einjent] – *adj.* Very old.
I want to see the ancient buildings in Rome.
3. **board** [bɔ:rd] – *n.* A flat piece of wood.
The sign was made of a few wooden boards.
4. **century** [séntjuri] – *n.* One hundred years.
Our company is celebrating a century of business in London.
5. **clue** [klu:] – *n.* A fact or object that helps solve a mystery or crime.
The detective found some clues on the sidewalk.

6. **concert** [kánsart] – *n.* An event where you listen to music.
I enjoyed the concert last night. The band was very good.
 7. **county** [kaunti] – *n.* The largest division of a state in a country.
He wanted to represent the citizens of his county.
 8. **dictionary** [dikʃənəri] – *n.* A book that tells you what words mean.
I use the dictionary to learn new words.
 9. **exist** [igzist] – *v.* To be real.
Do you really think that unicorns ever existed?
 10. **flat** [flæt] – *adj.* Level and smooth, with no curved parts.
My parents bought a new flat-screen TV on the weekend.
 11. **gentleman** [dʒéntəlmən] – *n.* A nice man.
My grandfather is a kind and helpful gentleman.
 12. **hidden** [hidən] – *adj.* Not easily noticed or too hard to find.
The hidden camera recorded everything in the parking lot.
 13. **maybe** [méibi] – *adv.* Possibly or perhaps.
If I focus hard enough, maybe I can come up with the right answer.
 14. **officer** [ɔːfisər] – *n.* A leader in the army.
The soldiers followed the orders of the officer.
 15. **original** [əˈrɪdʒənəl] – *adj.* The first one of something.
This is the original painting of the Mona Lisa.
 16. **pound** [paund] – *v.* To hit something many times with force.
He pounded the nail with the hammer.
 17. **process** [praːses] – *n.* The steps to do something.
Making a cake is a long process.
 18. **publish** [pʌbliʃ] – *v.* To print and prepare for selling.
That company publishes daily newspapers.
 19. **theater** [θiətər] – *n.* A building for watching plays, shows, and movies.
We went to the theater to see a play.
 20. **wealth** [welθ] – *n.* The total of one's possessions.
One of the most important things for some people is wealth.
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1. **aim** [eim] – *n.* A goal someone wants to make happen.
My aim is to become a helicopter pilot.
2. **attach** [ətætʃ] – *v.* To put two things together.
I attached the socks to the clothesline to dry.
3. **bet** [bet] – *v.* To risk money on the result of a game or a business.
How much will you bet that your horse will win?
4. **carriage** [kæridʒ] – *n.* A vehicle pulled by a horse.
We took a carriage ride in the park.
5. **classic** [klæsik] – *adj.* Common from the past; typical.
The athlete made a classic mistake—he started running too soon.
6. **commute** [kəmju:t] – *v.* To travel a long distance to get to work.
I usually commute to work on the train.

7. **confirm** [kən'fɜːrm] – v. To make sure something is correct.
Winning the game confirmed that James was a good player.
8. **criticize** [kɪ'tɪsaɪz] – v. To say bad things about someone or something.
He criticized his wife for spending too much money.
9. **differ** [dɪfər] – v. To not be the same as another person or thing.
I differ from my brother: he is short, while I am tall.
10. **expense** [ɪk'spens] – n. The money that people spend on something.
She wrote down all the expenses for her trip.
11. **formal** [fɔːrməl] – adj. Official or serious.
It was a formal dinner, so we wore our best clothes.
12. **height** [haɪt] – n. How tall someone or something is.
My height is 168 centimeters.
13. **invent** [ɪn'vent] – v. To create something that never existed before.
My grandfather has invented some interesting things.
14. **junior** [dʒuːnjər] – adj. Younger or less experienced.
When she started at the company, she was only a junior manager.
15. **labor** [leɪbər] – n. The act of doing or making something; physical work.
Building the house took a lot of labor.
16. **mechanic** [mə'kænɪk] – n. A person who fixes vehicles or machines.
We took the car to the mechanic to be fixed.
17. **prime** [praɪm] – adj. Most important; main.
Dirty air is a prime cause of illness.
18. **shift** [ʃɪft] – v. To move into a different place or direction.
He shifted to the other side of the table to eat his breakfast.
19. **signal** [sɪɡnəl] – n. A sound or action that tells someone to do something.
The coach blew his whistle as a signal to begin the game.
20. **sincere** [sɪnsɪr] – adj. Honest, especially about emotions or opinions.
He sounded sincere when he apologized to me.