

## CONDITIONAL CLAUSES

### ► OBSERVACIONES GENERALES

- Las oraciones condicionales expresan una circunstancia específica o **condición** de la que se deriva (o puede llegar a derivarse) una **consecuencia**. Se refiere a una situación que siempre es verdadera (verdades universales).
- Distinguimos siempre una oración principal y otra subordinada con **IF**:

IF-CLAUSE (condition)	MAIN CLAUSE (consequence)
<b>if</b> you eat too much,	You get fat.
<b>if</b> it rains,	We will stay at home.
<b>if</b> I had a lot of money,	I would travel around the world.
<b>if</b> he hadn't had enough money,	He wouldn't have bought that house.

Podemos cambiar el orden de las oraciones de la siguiente manera, observa que ahora no hay comas:

MAIN CLAUSE (consequence)	IF-CLAUSE (condition)
You get fat	<b>if</b> you eat too much.
We will stay at home	<b>if</b> it rains. ...

### ► OTROS CONECTORES

<b>whether</b> - si	I don't know <b>whether</b> it will rain this evening or not.
<b>unless</b> - a menos que	You won't pass the exam <b>unless</b> you study harder. Don't go there <b>unless</b> they call you
<b>provided (that)</b> <b>providing (that)</b> siempre y cuando	<b>Provided that</b> the weather is fine, we'll go camping next weekend. You can borrow my car <b>providing</b> you return it today.
<b>as long as</b> sólo si, con tal que	You can stay here <b>as long as</b> you work hard.
<b>in case</b> - en caso de que	I will take my umbrella <b>in case</b> it rains. Call this phone number <b>in case</b> you get lost.

## ► TIPOS DE ORACIONES CONDICIONALES

### 0. ZERO CONDITIONAL OR GENERAL CONDITIONS

Se refiere a una situación que siempre es verdadera (verdades universales).

IF-CLAUSE (condition)	MAIN CLAUSE (consequence)
<b>IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT + COMPL.</b>	SUBJECT+ <b>PRESENT+COMPL.</b>
If you <b>freeze</b> water,	it <b>turns</b> into ice.
If I <b>work</b> too much,	I <b>get</b> tired.
If she <b>doesn't know</b> the answer	she <b>keeps</b> silent.

### 1. 1ST CONDITIONAL OR POSSIBLE CONDITIONS

Se refiere a una situación posible y realizable.

IF-CLAUSE (condition)	MAIN CLAUSE (consequence)
<b>IF + SUBJECT + PRESENT + COMPL.</b>	- SUBJECT+ <b>WILL+ BASE FORM + COMPL.</b> <b>CAN</b> <b>MAY</b> <b>- IMPERATIVE FROM</b>
If it <b>is</b> warm tomorrow,	we <b>'ll go</b> to the beach.
If Sandra <b>arrives</b> late,	her father <b>will get</b> angry.
<b>Unless</b> you <b>press</b> the button,	The lift <b>won't come</b> .
If he <b>doesn't do</b> his homework,	he <b>won't go</b> to the party.
If all the flights in Madrid <b>are</b> full,	you <b>can take</b> a train.
If Julia <b>doesn't work</b> tomorrow,	she <b>may stay</b> overnight.
If you <b>are</b> hungry,	<b>eat</b> some bread and cheese.

## 2. 2ND CONDITIONAL OR HYPOTHETICAL CONDITIONS

- Se refiere a una situación hipotética, irreal o imaginaria.
- También se usa con mucha frecuencia para dar consejos  
(*If I were you... = Si yo fuera tú/ Yo en tu lugar ...*)

IF-CLAUSE (condition)	MAIN CLAUSE (consequence)
IF + SUBJECT + PAST SIMPLE+ COMPL. El pasado equivale a nuestro <u>SUBJUNTIVO</u>	SUBJECT+ <b>WOULD+ BASE FORM</b> + COMPL. <b>COULD</b> <b>MIGHT</b>
<i>If I <b>won</b> the lottery,</i>	<i>I <b>would buy</b> a big house for my family.</i>
<i>If I <b>*were</b> you,</i>	<i>I <b>would study</b> harder.</i>
<i>If he <b>*were</b> in my place,</i>	<i>he <b>wouldn't do</b> that.</i>
<i>If I <b>didn't work</b> this evening,</i>	<i>we <b>could go</b> to the cinema.</i>
<i>If she <b>wrote</b> a book,</i>	<i>it <b>might be</b> a best-seller.</i>

\* **WERE** se suele utilizar en lugar de WAS con **I, he, she, it** en el Segundo Condicional, se trata de una forma de subjuntivo en inglés.

## 3. 3RD CONDITIONAL OR IMPOSSIBLE CONDITIONS

- Se refiere a una situación hipotética o imaginaria en el pasado.
- También sirve para lamentarse de cosas del pasado (expressing regret).

IF-CLAUSE (condition)	MAIN CLAUSE (consequence)
IF + SUBJECT + PAST PERFECT+ COMPL.	SUBJ + <b>WOULD+HAVE+ PAST PART.</b> + COMPL. <b>COULD</b> <b>MIGHT</b>
<i>If I <b>had won</b> the lottery,</i>	<i>I <b>would have bought</b> a big house.</i>
<i>If he <b>had had</b> my phone number,</i>	<i>he <b>would have phoned</b> me.</i>
<i>If they <b>had left</b> earlier,</i>	<i>they <b>would have arrived</b> on time.</i>
<i>If I <b>hadn't been</b> so busy,</i>	<i>I <b>could have helped</b> you.</i>
<i>If Sally <b>had studied</b> harder,</i>	<i>she <b>might have passed</b> the exam.</i>

## ► CONOCIMIENTOS MÁS AVANZADOS SOBRE CONDICIONALES

### ► MIXED CONDITIONALS

- Sirve para describir las consecuencias en el presente de un hecho pasado.
- Es una mezcla del tercer y segundo condicional.

3 <sup>rd</sup> Conditional IF-CLAUSE (condition)	2 <sup>nd</sup> Conditional MAIN CLAUSE (consequ)
IF + SUBJECT + PAST PERFECT+ COMPL.	SUBJECT+ <b>WOULD+ BASE FORM</b> + COMPL. <b>COULD</b> <b>MIGHT</b>
<i>If you <b>had saved</b> some money,</i>	<i>I you <b>wouldn't be</b> so hard up.</i>
<i>If I <b>had taken</b> French in high school,</i>	<i>I <b>would have</b> more job opportunities now.</i>

### ► INVERSIÓN con WERE/HAD– CON UN EFECTO MÁS ENFÁTICO Y FORMAL.

- Con **were** (2<sup>nd</sup> conditional) se puede omitir la conjunción y hacer una inversión sujeto-verbo:

- **Were** I blind, my life would be very different.  
*Si fuera ciego, mi vida sería muy diferente.*  
(*If I were blind, my life would be very different*)

- **Weren't** you my friend, I wouldn't tell you.

- Con **had** (3<sup>rd</sup> conditional) se puede omitir también la conjunción y hacer una inversión sujeto-verbo:

- **Had** I known you were here, I would have called.  
*Si hubiera sabido que estabas aquí, te hubiera llamado.*  
(*If I had known you were here, I would have called*)

- **Had** she arrived sooner, I wouldn't have waited for so long in the cold.

## WISHES AND REGRETS: I WISH – IF ONLY = OJALÁ

### ► I WISH + PAST SIMPLE

Sirve para expresar deseo sobre una situación irreal en el presente o futuro.

I WISH / IF ONLY + SUBJECT + PAST SIMPLE + COMPLEMENTS  
COULD+ BASE FORM

I wish I were rich (but I am not)

*Yo deseo/ojalá que fuera rico (pero no lo soy)*

I wish I **had** a better job

*Ojalá tuviera un trabajo mejor.*

I wish I **spoke** English more fluently.

*Ojalá hablara inglés más fluídamente.*

I wish I **didn't have** so much work to do.

*Ojalá no tuviera tanto trabajo que hacer.*

I wish I **didn't have to get up** early tomorrow.

*Ojalá no tuviera que levantarme temprano mañana.*

I wish I **could fly**.

*Ojalá pudiera volar.*

### ► I WISH + PAST PERFECT

Sirve para expresar deseo sobre una situación pasada.

I WISH / IF ONLY + SUBJECT + PAST PERFECT + COMPLEMENTS

I wish I **had listened to** you.

*Ojalá te hubiera escuchado.*

I wish I **had brought** my camera!

*¡Ojalá hubiera traído mi cámara!*

I wish I **hadn't drunk** so much beer last night.

*Desearía no haber tomado tanta cerveza anoche.*

I wish I **had studied** more for this test!

*¡Ojalá hubiera estudiado más para esta prueba!*

**IF ONLY** se utiliza igual que **I WISH** pero tiene un valor más enfático.

*If only I **knew** the answer to this question!*

*If only I **had gone** to your party last week!*

### ► I WISH + WOULD

Se usa para expresar nuestro desagrado o irritación sobre algo que pasa.

I WISH / IF ONLY + SUBJECT + COULD+ BASE FORM + COMPLEMENTS

I wish you **would stop** making that noise.

*Ojalá dejaras de hacer ese ruido.*

I wish they **would stop** fighting.

*Ojalá dejaran de pelear.*

I wish Tom **wouldn't snore** so much.

*Ojalá Tom no roncara tanto*

I wish that my neighbour **would turn down** that awful music down.

*Ojalá mi vecino bajara esa música horrible.*

### PRACTICE:

1. Underline the most suitable verb form in each sentence.

- I wish Peter **doesn't live/didn't live/wouldn't live** so far away from the town centre. We'll have to take a taxi.
- I feel rather cold. I wish I **brought/had brought** my pullover with me.
- What a pity. I wish **we don't have to/didn't have to/wouldn't have to** leave.
- I wish you **tell/told/had told** me about the test. I haven't done any revision.
- I wish the people next door **hadn't made/wouldn't make/couldn't make** so much noise. I can't hear myself think!
- Darling, I love you so much! I wish we **are/had been/would be/could be** together always!
- I'm sorry I missed your birthday party. I really wish I **come/came/had come/would come**.
- I like my new boss but I wish she **gave/would give/could give** me some more responsibility.
- Having a lovely time in Brighton. I wish you **are/were/had been** here.
- This car was a complete waste of money. I wish I **didn't buy/hadn't bought** it