**أ Unit Nine / Time** and **Conditional Clauses**

**A clause –**  is comprised تتألف of a group of words which includes a subject **+** a finite verb. A clause contains only one subject and one verb. There are different types of clauses: Noun, Adverbial, and Relative Clauses.

**العبارة** - تتكون من مجموعة من الكلمات التي تتضمن **الفاعل** **+** **فعل محدد**. تحتوي العبارة على فاعل واحد وفعل واحد فقط**.** وهناك أنواع مختلفة من العبارات: العبارة الاسميّة ، و الظرفية ، والعبارات االموصولة.

**Adverbial clauses** – are very useful in sentences, and there are many types that express different things**:** location, time, reason, condition, degree/comparison, concession, and manner, among others.

**العبارات الظرفية** - مفيدة جدًا في الجمل ، وهناك العديد من الأنواع التي تعبر عن أشياء مختلفة**:** الموقع و الزمن والسبب والشرط والدرجة / المقارنة والامتياز والطريقة .

**What is a time clause?**  **ما هي العبارة الزمنيّة ؟**

**1. Time Clauses** – are used in English to demonstrate a period of time based on an action or event, similar to dependent clauses in conditional sentences. Adverbial clauses of time consist of two clauses: the main clause and **the time clause**.

العبارات الزمنية - تُستخدم باللغة الإنجليزية لتوضيح فترة زمنية تستند إلى إجراء أو حدث ، على غرار البنود التابعة في الجمل الشرطية. تتكون العبارة الزمنية من عبارتين**:** العبارة الرئيسيّة و **العبارة الزمنية**.

**Adverb clauses of time** tell us about when something happens. **The time clauses** begin with conjunctions like – ‘when’, ‘whenever’, ‘**befor**e’, ‘**after**’, ‘as’, ‘while’ ‘until’, till , ‘**as soon as’**, and ‘since’, ‘once.’.

تخبرنا العبارات الزمنيّة عن **وقت حدوث شيء ما.**

تبدأ العبارة الزمنية بروابط زمنيّة مثل - "عندما" و " متى ما " و "**قبل**" و "**بعد**" و "حيث" و **"**بينما أو في حين" و" حتى" "**حالما**" و **"منذ**" و " لحظة ما أو **حالما**" :

**Note /** The time clause may come before or after the main clause.

**Tenses in Time Clausesالأزمنة في العبارات الزمنيّة**

1. In **time clauses** when we talk about future events, we use present tense forms (usually with words like ***when***, ***after***, and ***until*):**

e.g. I will come home ***when*** I finish work. (the verb in the time clause is present simple)

**Or - *When*** I finish work**,** I will come home.

e.g. She will cook dinner when she …………………… home. **(come)**

**Tenses in Conditional Clauses**

In **conditional clauses** when we talk about future events ,we also use present tense forms (usually with words like ***if***, ***unless***, ***even if***)

e.g. We won't be able to go out ***if*** it is raining.

e.g. I will come tomorrow ***unless*** I have to look after the children.

e.g. ***Even if*** our team lose tomorrow**,** it will still be champions.

A Table Shows the use of Tenses in **Time Clauses**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time** | | **Tense** in **time clause** |
| 0. | **present** | **present** |
| e.g. We wash our hands ***before*** we cook pies. مضارع | | |
| 1. | **Future** | **Present tense form** |
| e.g. He **will finish** reading the book *after* he **eats** dinner.  e.g. They **are going to** the museum *before* we **arrive**.  e.g. She **will go** to work *as soon* as she **finishes** school.  e.g. I **will visit** Niagara Falls *when* I **have** some free time. | | |
| 2. | **Past** | **Past tenses** (past simple / past perfect) |
| e.g. He came home *after* he **finished** work. (past Simple)  e.g. We had dinner *before* we **watched** the movie.  e.g. He went to bed *after* he **had** a bath. (past Simple)  **Or**  He went to bed *after* he **had had** a bath. (past perfect)  e.g. He went to bed *after* he **had watched** TV. (past perfect) | | |

**Note /** Time clauses only use **different rules** for future tenses; when talking about **past** or **present** events, you can generally use regular tenses for time clauses**.**

**Q.** **1 /** **Combine** each of the following pairs of sentences by changing one clause **into a time**

**clause**, using a suitable time conjunction. The first two have been done for you**:**

**Example1:** He will get wet. He is going swimming.

He will get wet *when* he **goes** swimming. **الفعل** في العبارة الزمنيّة في **زمن المضارع**

**Example2**: I got to work late. I got up late.

I **got** to work late *after* I **got** up late.

Or I **got** to work late *after* I **had got** late.

1. We are meeting the team. The team are arriving at the station.

2. The police will catch the criminal. The criminal will make a mistake.

3. They are going on holiday. They are finishing their exams.

**2. Conditional Clauses**  **الجمل الشرطية**

**What are conditional clauses –** Conditional sentences are statements discussing hypothetical situations and their consequences**.**

**الجمل الشرطية** هي جُمل تناقش المواقف الافتراضية ونتائجها.

**Conditional sentence is made of two clauses:**

**1. The main clause (the result clause) جملة جواب الشرط**

**2. The conditional clause** or **‘if-clause’ (**usually begins by **‘if’** or **‘when’) جملة الشرط**

**There are four different types of conditional sentences in English.**

**0. Zero Conditional Sentences:**

**Zero conditional sentences** express general truths **or** situations in which one thing always

causes another**.**

e.g.*When* water **reaches** 100 degrees**,** it **boils.**

e.g. *If* you **don’t brush** your teeth**,** you **get** dental caries تسوس الأسنان **.**

**Or** You **get** dental caries *if* you **don’t brush** your teeth.

e.g.When people **smoke** cigarettes**,** their health **suffers.**

Tense used in **zero condition** – when using the zero conditional, the correct tense to use in both clauses is **the simple present tense**.

(i.e., **simple present** **+** simple present)

**Note /** the words **if** and **when** can be used interchangeably in these conditional sentences.

**1.** **First Conditional Sentences**

**First conditional sentences** are used to express situations in which the outcome is **likely**

(but not guaranteed) to happen in the future**.**

e.g.*If*you **take** rest**,** you **will feel** better**.** e.g.If she **takes** rest, she …… better. **(feel)**

e.g. *If* you **set** your mind to a goal**,** you **will achiev**e it.

**Tense used in first condition** – when using the first condition, the correct tense to use in

The main clause if the future simple tense**:** **(i.e., If … simple present + simple future).**

e.g.*If* you **study** hard**,** you **will succeed.**

e.g.You **will succeed** *if*you **study** hard**.**

**2. Second Conditional Sentences**

**Second conditional sentences** are useful for expressing outcomes that are completely

unrealistic or will not likely happen in the future**.**

**The tense in the second** condition is to use the simple past tense in the if-clause and an auxiliary modal verb (e.g., could, should, would, might) in the main clause:

**(i.e., If ….. simple past + the past tense of an auxiliary modal verb).**

**e.g. If ( past simple + [ would + base verb ] )**

**e.g. If I inherited a billion dollars, I would travel around the world.**

**e.g. If you studied hard, you …………………. . (succeed)**

**e.g. If she went to the party yesterday, she …………. them. (see)**

**3. Third Conditional Sentences / The impossible**

**The tense used in the third condition**

**If …. past perfect …. + … (**modal auxiliary verb **+** have **+ the past participle).**

**e.g.** *If*you **had told** me you needed a ride**,** Iwouldhave **left** earlier**.**

**e.g.** If you **had told** me you needed a ride, I ……………. earlier**. (leave)**

**e.g.** If you **had gone** to the party, You ………………….to them**. (speak)**

**الجملة الشرطية في اللغة الإنجليزية، هي جملة مركبة مكونة من جزئيين :**

1. **الجزء الأول جملة فعل الشرط (التي تحتوي على أداة الشرط ‘if’ أو ‘when’**
2. **والجزء الثاني هو جملة جواب الشرط، أي حدث متوقف حدوثه على حدوث فعل آخر.** **A result** or **main clause**

**هناك أربعة أنواع من الجمل الشرطيّة**

**0- الحالة الصفرية: Zero conditional**

**.If + present simple,… present simple**

**If** you **heat** ice cream**,** it **melts.**

1. **الحالة الشرطية الاولى: first conditional**

**وتستخدم هذه الحالة من الجمل الشرطية لوصف شيء أو موقف محدد من الممكن حدوثه في المستقبل.**

**في هذا النوع من الشرط (الممكن الحدوث) يكون فعل جواب الشرط في المستقبل .**

**If + present simple, …. will+ infinitive**

**If** you **pass** this exam**, I will give** you a present**.**

**If** you **don’t learn** how to cook**,** you **will not make** good food.

**If** I **miss** the bus**,** I **will take** a taxi**.**

**\*ملاحظة / يمكن استبدال going to بدلا من will**

**e.g. If** I **see** Nada**,** I **am** **going to invite** her to the party**.**

1. **الحالة الشرطية الثانية: Second Conditional**

**وتستخدم هذه الحالة من الجمل الشرطية لوصف أشياء مستحيل حدوثها في الوقت الحاضر.**

**e.g. If** I **went** to the party yesterday**,** I **would see** them**.**

1. **الحالة الشرطية الثالثة: Third Conditionals**

**وتستخدم هذه الحالة لوصف موقف في الماضي لم يحدث. وتتكون هذه الحالة الشرطية باستخدام زمن** الماضي

التام **في جملة الشرط. أما الفعل في جملة جواب الشرط فيكون كالآتي:** **would + have + past participle**

**If + past perfect, …………would + have + past participle**

***If*** he…………………hard**,** he **would have earned** a promotio**n.**

e.g. *If*I **had won** the contest**,** I **would have bought** a house.

*If* you **had seen** him**,** you **could have spoken** to him.

If you **had invited** me**,** I **might have come**.

**Or** I **might have come** if you **had invited** me.

The difference between ‘if’ and ‘when’ :

**‘when’** is used when we are **sure**: e.g.  ***When*** I **am** in Paris**,** I **will visit** you**.**

**But** we use **‘if’** when we are **not sure:** e.g. ***If***I **am** in Paris,I **will visit** you**. (**not sure**)**

**Q. 2 /** Put the verb between the brackets in their **correct tense** to complete the following

conditional sentences**.**

**1.** If the student study harder**,** he…………………………………….... his goals. **(reach)**

**2.** She will earn a lot of money if she …………………………….………. that job**. (get)**

**3.** If I do this test, I ……………………………………….….…….….my English**. (improve)**

**4.** Plants die if they don't ………………………………………….…enough water**. (get)**

**5.** If I had more time**,** I …………………………………………….to your party yesterday. **(come)**

**6.** When you ………………………………………….……water, it expands**. (freeze)**

**7.** We would go by train if it………………………....….…………. so expensive**. (not / be)**

**8.** If I ………………………………….………... her address, I could write to her. **(have)**