**Conditional Clauses الجمل الشرطية**

**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.

**Conditional Clauses**

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

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

**A 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* you **set** your mind to a goal**,** you **will achieve** it.

e.g. *If* she take**s** rest**,** she ……………… better. **(feel)**

e.g. She **will feel** better ***if*** she ………………… rest. **(take)**

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

The main clause is **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**.**

e.g. She will succeed if she ………………. hard. **(study)**

**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 **+** base form of the verb.**:**

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

**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)**

**e.g.** She **would see** them *if* she ………………... to the party yesterday**. (go)**

**e.g.** If I **had** a lot of money, I …………………...in UK. **(study)**

**3. Third Conditional Sentences (The impossible)**

**The third conditional is used to express the past consequence of an unrealistic action or situation in the past. For example,**

**The tense used in the third condition is,**

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

 **had + p.p.**

**e.g. If he had studied harder, he would have passed the exam. (pass)**

**e.g.** *If*you **had told** me you needed a ride**,** Iwould **have left** earlier**. (leave)**

**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 be 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 النتائج المترتبة لموقف لم يحدث في الماضي. 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…….. .

 **had** + **p.p.**

***If*** he **…………………** hard**,** he **would have earned** a promotion**. (work)**

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

 conditional sentences**.**

**1.** If the students study harder**,** they …………………………………... their 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)**

**9.** I wouldn’t have missed the meeting if you …………………….me about it. **(tell)**

**10**. If I**’**d stay at university**,** I ………………………………………. a master’s degree**. (get)**