If you heat water enough, it boils.

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread.

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread.

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- **Zero conditionals** are used to refer to ..... truths, scientific facts and ..... (*predictable / unpredictable*) results of particular actions.
- .... conditionals are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- **Second conditionals** refer to an ...... situation in the ...... (*present / past*), which is ...... (*likely / unlikely*) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- **Zero conditionals** are used to refer to **general truths**, scientific facts and ..... (*predictable / unpredictable*) results of particular actions.
- .... conditionals are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- **Second conditionals** refer to an ...... situation in the ...... (*present / past*), which is ...... (*likely / unlikely*) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and ..... (predictable / unpredictable) results of particular actions.
- .... conditionals are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- **Second conditionals** refer to an ...... situation in the ...... (*present / past*), which is ...... (*likely / unlikely*) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- .... conditionals are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an ....... situation in the ...... (present / past), which is ...... (likely / unlikely) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- **Second conditionals** refer to an ...... situation in the ...... (*present / past*), which is ...... (*likely / unlikely*) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and predictable results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an imagined situation in the ....... (present / past), which is ....... (likely / unlikely) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., *if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen*).
- Second conditionals refer to an imagined situation in the ....... (<u>present</u> / past), which is ....... (likely / unlikely) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an imagined situation in the *present*, which is ...... (*likely / unlikely*) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the **present**, which is ........ (likely / unlikely) to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate ...... (possible / impossible ) conditions in the ...... (present / past).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the **present**, which is **unlikely** to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate **impossible conditions** in the ....... (*present / past*).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the **present**, which is **unlikely** to happen.
- **Third conditionals** indicate **impossible conditions** in the ....... (*present / past*).

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the **present**, which is **unlikely** to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the *past*.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + ....., .....

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First If + ....., .....

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second If + ....., ..........

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + ....., ......

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the *past*.



If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + present simple , ..........

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First If + ....., .....

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second If + ....., .....

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + ....., ......

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the *past*.



If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + present simple , present simple

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First If + ....., .....

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second If + ....., ......

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + ....., ...........

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the past.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + present simple , present simple

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First If + present simple, .....

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second If + ....., .....

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + ....., ......

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the *past*.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + present simple, present simple

First If + present simple , future with will

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second If + ....., .....

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + ....., ...........

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the *past*.

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + present simple , present simple

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First If + present simple, future with will

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second If + past simple, .....

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + ....., ......

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and predictable results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the *past*.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + present simple , present simple

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First If + present simple, future with will

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second If + past simple, would + base form

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + ....., ...........

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the *past*.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + present simple , present simple

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First If + present simple, future with will

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second If + past simple, would + base form

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + past perfect simple, ......

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the past.

If you heat water enough, it boils. Zero If + present simple , present simple

If I go to the shops, I'll get some bread. First If + present simple, future with will

If I had the money, I'd travel around the world. Second

If + past simple, would + base form

If I had known you were coming, I wouldn't have prepared the cheese dish. Third If + past perfect simple, would + have + past participle

- Zero conditionals are used to refer to general truths, scientific facts and *predictable* results of particular actions.
- **First conditionals** are used when we want to talk about something that is <u>likely</u> to happen in the future after a specific set of circumstances (e.g., if I go to the shops, I'll get some bread = I might not go to the shops, but that is likely to happen).
- Second conditionals refer to an **imagined situation** in the *present*, which is *unlikely* to happen.
- Third conditionals indicate impossible conditions in the *past*.

- 1. **Call** me if you pass the exam.
- 2. If you work hard, you **can** pass the exam.
- 3. I will not pass the exam **unless** you study.
- 1. You can use the ...... form in the ...... clause in place of the ..... tense.
- 2. You can also use a ...... verb in the main clause in place of the ..... tense.
- 3. *Unless* is used in the ...... conditional and has a ...... (positive / negative) meaning.

- 1. **Call** me if you pass the exam.
- 2. If you work hard, you **can** pass the exam.
- 3. I will not pass the exam **unless** you study.
- 1. You can use the **imperative** form in the ...... clause in place of the ..... tense.
- 2. You can also use a ...... verb in the main clause in place of the ..... tense.
- 3. *Unless* is used in the ...... conditional and has a ...... (positive / negative) meaning.

- 1. **Call** me if you pass the exam.
- 2. If you work hard, you **can** pass the exam.
- 3. I will not pass the exam **unless** you study.
- 1. You can use the **imperative** form in the **main clause** in place of the ...... tense.
- 2. You can also use a ...... verb in the main clause in place of the ..... tense.
- 3. *Unless* is used in the ...... conditional and has a ...... (positive / negative) meaning.

- 1. **Call** me if you pass the exam.
- 2. If you work hard, you **can** pass the exam.
- 3. I will not pass the exam **unless** you study.
- 1. You can use the **imperative** form in the **main clause** in place of the **future** tense.
- 2. You can also use a ...... verb in the main clause in place of the ..... tense.
- 3. *Unless* is used in the ...... conditional and has a ...... (positive / negative) meaning.

- 1. **Call** me if you pass the exam.
- 2. If you work hard, you **can** pass the exam.
- 3. I will not pass the exam **unless** you study.
- 1. You can use the **imperative** form in the **main clause** in place of the **future** tense.
- 2. You can also use a **modal verb** in the main clause in place of the ..... tense.
- 3. *Unless* is used in the ...... conditional and has a ...... (positive / negative) meaning.

- 1. **Call** me if you pass the exam.
- 2. If you work hard, you **can** pass the exam.
- 3. I will not pass the exam **unless** you study.
- 1. You can use the **imperative** form in the **main clause** in place of the **future** tense.
- 2. You can also use a **modal verb** in the main clause in place of the **future tense**.
- 3. *Unless* is used in the ...... conditional and has a ...... (positive / negative) meaning.

- 1. **Call** me if you pass the exam.
- 2. If you work hard, you **can** pass the exam.
- 3. I will not pass the exam **unless** you study.
- 1. You can use the **imperative** form in the **main clause** in place of the **future** tense.
- 2. You can also use a **modal verb** in the main clause in place of the **future tense**.
- 3. *Unless* is used in the **first conditional** and has a ...... (positive / negative) meaning.

- 1. **Call** me if you pass the exam.
- 2. If you work hard, you **can** pass the exam.
- 3. I will not pass the exam **unless** you study.
- 1. You can use the **imperative** form in the **main clause** in place of the **future** tense.
- 2. You can also use a **modal verb** in the main clause in place of the **future tense**.
- 3. *Unless* is used in the **first conditional** and has a **negative meaning**.

- If I were you, I would study harder.
- If this text were easier, I would be able to understand it better.

- The sentences above are both in the ...... conditional.
- We use ...... for **all** persons (e.g., *If I were you*)
- The use of were in the second conditional is more ...... (formal / informal)
- The use of was in the second conditional is more ...... (formal / informal)

- If I were you, I would study harder.
- If this text **were** easier, I **would be able** to understand it better.

- The sentences above are both in the **second conditional**.
- We use ...... for **all** persons (e.g., *If I were you*)
- The use of were in the second conditional is more ...... (formal / informal)
- The use of was in the second conditional is more ...... (formal / informal)

- If I were you, I would study harder.
- If this text were easier, I would be able to understand it better.

- The sentences above are both in the **second conditional**.
- We use **were** for **all** persons (e.g., *If I were you*)
- The use of were in the second conditional is more ...... (formal / informal)
- The use of was in the second conditional is more ...... (formal / informal)

- If I were you, I would study harder.
- If this text were easier, I would be able to understand it better.

- The sentences above are both in the **second conditional**.
- We use **were** for **all** persons (e.g., *If I were you*)
- The use of *were* in the second conditional is more **formal**.
- The use of was in the second conditional is more ...... (formal / informal)

- If I were you, I would study harder.
- If this text were easier, I would be able to understand it better.

- The sentences above are both in the **second conditional**.
- We use **were** for **all** persons (e.g., *If I were you*)
- The use of *were* in the second conditional is more **formal**.
- The use of was in the second conditional is more **informal**.

- If you work hard, you could pass the exam.
- If you **left** earlier, you **might catch** the train.
- If he had left earlier, he could've caught the bus.

• The conditional forms of modal verbs ......, ...... exist and are used in .... types of conditional sentences.

- If you work hard, you could pass the exam.
- If you **left** earlier, you **might catch** the train.
- If he had left earlier, he could've caught the bus.

The conditional forms of modal verbs *can*, ....., exist and are used in .... types of conditional sentences.

- If you work hard, you could pass the exam.
- If you **left** earlier, you **might catch** the train.
- If he had left earlier, he could've caught the bus.

• The conditional forms of modal verbs *can*, *may*, ..... exist and are used in .... types of conditional sentences.

- If you work hard, you could pass the exam.
- If you **left** earlier, you **might catch** the train.
- If he had left earlier, he could've caught the bus.

• The conditional forms of modal verbs *can*, *may*, *might* exist and are used in .... types of conditional sentences.

- If you work hard, you could pass the exam.
- If you **left** earlier, you **might catch** the train.
- If he had left earlier, he could've caught the bus.

• The conditional forms of modal verbs *can*, *may*, *might* exist and are used in **all** types of conditional sentences.