



Lesson



CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



Zero Conditional

Present Real Conditional



Use



To talk about what you normally do in real-life situations in the Present

Form



If clause – **Present Simple**

Main clause – **Present Simple**



If Jim goes on holidays with his **friends**, they often travel by car.



If Jim goes to a party with his **buddies**, they sometimes get drunk.



If Jim's **pal** has a birthday, he usually buys an unusual present for him.



If Jim's **mate** gets up in the middle of the night, he always looks for something tasty in the fridge.

1st conditional

- ▶ To talk about **possible present** or **future** situations and their result.

- ▶ Structure:

[CLAUSE 1]	+ [CLAUSE 2]
If / unless + <i>Any present tense</i>	+ <i>will / won't</i>
	<i>modal verb</i>
	<i>imperative mood</i>

- ▶ *If we pass the exam, our parents will let us go on vacation.*
- ▶ *I will finish my work tomorrow, unless my children take up all my time.*
- ▶ NOTICE that **unless** (if + not) adds a negative meaning, so the verb used in the same clause is in the **affirmative form**.

First Conditional

Use for **Real - Likely** situations to happen in the **Present or Future**



If you **go** this way,
you **will lose** your horse



If + Present Simple
S + will + V

What way to choose?



If you **go** this way,
you **can lose** your head



If + Present Simple
S + modal + V

If you **go** this way,
be ready to fight

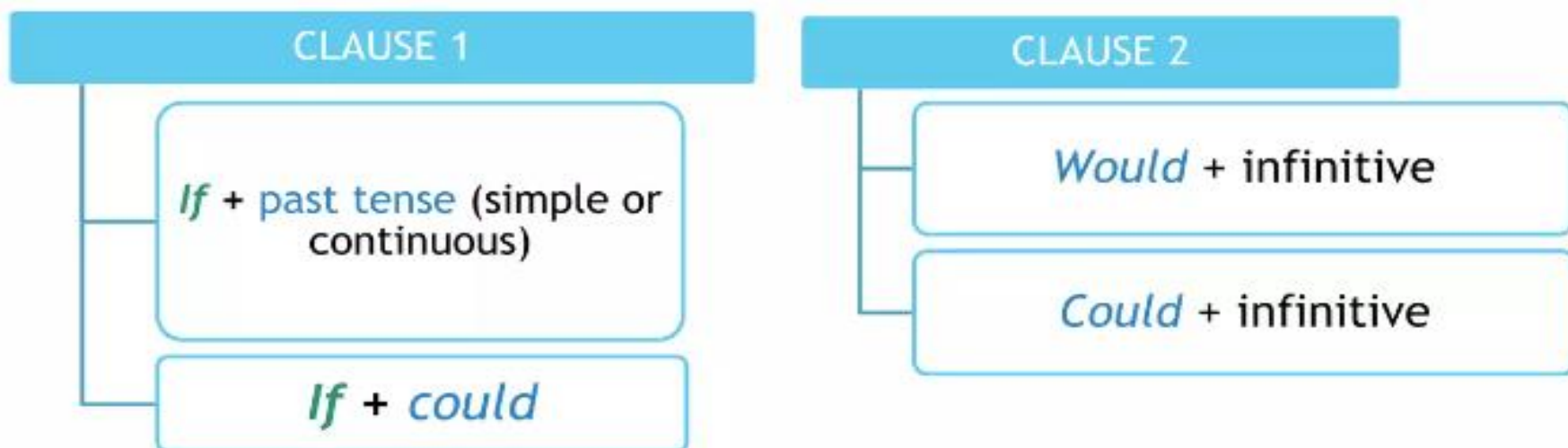


If + Present Simple
Imperative mood (V)



2nd conditional

- ▶ To talk about **hypothetical** or **improbable** situations in the **present** or **future**.
- ▶ Structure:



- ▶ *If I were/was braver, I could watch more horror films.*
- ▶ *He would call if he weren't driving.*

If after *I* / *he* / *she* / *it*

After the singular pronouns or singular subjects, both **was** or **were** can be used.

*If it **was** warmer, we could have a swim.*

*If your sister **were** here, she'd know what to do.*

To give advice starting with *If I were you...* normally just the form *were* is used.

Here we don't normally use *If I was you...*

i.e.: *If I were you, I'd buy a new computer.*



ATTENTION!

THIRD CONDITIONAL

USE FOR UNREAL SITUATIONS IN THE PAST WITH UNREAL PAST RESULTS

IF + PAST PERFECT, WOULD/COULD/MIGHT + HAVE + V3



One day Little Red Riding Hood decided to visit her grandmother. Her mom said "Never talk to strangers in the woods."



If Little Red Riding Hood *hadn't travelled* through the woods, she *wouldn't have met* the wolf.



If Little Red Riding Hood *hadn't told* the wolf about her grandmother, he *wouldn't have gobbled* her.



If Little Red Riding Hood *had looked* closer at the wolf, she *might have recognized* him faster.



If the woodsman *hadn't heard* the screaming, the wolf *could have eaten* Little Red Riding Hood.

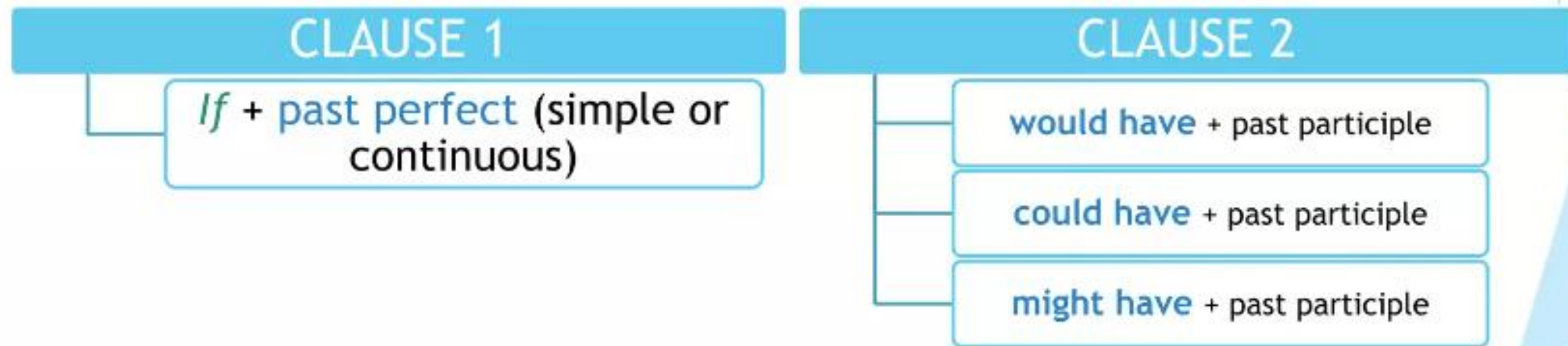


Little Red Riding Hood *wouldn't have got* in trouble, if she *had listened* to her mother.

THE END :)

3rd conditional

- ▶ To talk about a **hypothetical** situation in the **past**.
- ▶ Structure:



- ▶ *They **could have stayed** together **if** they **had been** honest to each other.*
- ▶ ***If** I **had been saving** money, now I **wouldn't have borrowed** it from my parents.*

* Conditionals

Part 2:

MIXED CONDITIONALS

****This part is optional and for your extra information.**

MIXED CONDITIONALS

Mixed
Conditional

WHAT ARE THEY?

Mixed conditionals are a combination of two different conditional structures.

WHEN DO WE USE THEM?

When the two parts of a conditional sentence refer to different times

STRUCTURE

In mixed conditional sentences the time in the 'if' clause is not the same as the time in the main clause.

TYPES

The most common combinations are:

MIXED THIRD/SECOND CONDITIONAL

Type 3 conditional in the if-clause (if + past perfect) followed by a type 2 conditional (would + infinitive) in the main clause.

Used to contrast an imagined or real event in the past with the present result of that.

Example:

If he'd taken the medication as prescribed, he wouldn't still be ill.

MIXED SECOND / THIRD CONDITIONAL

Type 2 conditional in the if-clause (if + past simple) followed by a type 3 conditional (would've + past participle) in the main clause.

We are describing ongoing circumstances in relation to a previous past event.

Example:

If I was a good cook, I'd have invited them to lunch.

MIXED THIRD/SECOND CONDITIONAL

PRESENT RESULT OF PAST CONDITION

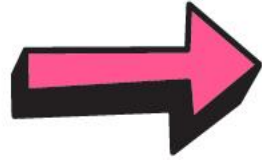
STRUCTURE: IF' CLAUSE: if+ **past perfect** MAIN CLAUSE: **would+ infinitive**

USE: Refers to an unreal past condition and its probable result in the present.

EXAMPLES I **would be** a millionaire now if I **had taken** that job.
If you'd **caught** that plane you'd **be** dead now.
If we **had looked** at the map, we **wouldn't be** lost .

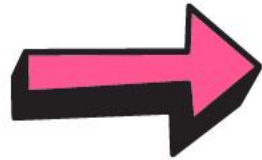
Mixed Conditional Sentences

If+
Simple
Past



Would
have +past
Participle

If+
Past
Perfect



Would
+Infinitive



Art Movements





Art movements and styles are like different flavors of ice cream. Just as there are many types of ice cream with unique tastes and ingredients, there are various art movements and styles, each with its own characteristics, techniques, and ideas.

Imagine you're in an ice cream **parlor**, and you see different flavors like chocolate, vanilla, and strawberry. Similarly, in the world of art, you might **encounter** movements like Impressionism, Cubism, and Surrealism.

Parlor = a unique store for a specific selling.

Encounter = face



Each art movement has its own "recipe" of techniques and themes. For example, Impressionism is like a light and airy scoop of vanilla, focusing on capturing the momentary effects of light and color. Cubism, on the other hand, is more like a mix of chocolate and strawberry, breaking down subjects into geometric shapes and playing with perspectives.

Recipe = instruction

Momentary = temporary

Break down = divide



Just as people have different tastes in ice cream, artists and art lovers have preferences for different art movements and styles. Some might love the sweetness of Romanticism, while others enjoy the bold flavors of Pop Art.



There are several art movements and styles, such as: abstract, Renaissance, Impressionism, Expressionism, Cubism, Surrealism, Minimalism, Contemporary Art.

Unconventional = not standard

Abstract Art

Abstract art is like a puzzle where you can't always recognize what you're looking at, but it's still interesting and fun. Artists use shapes, colors, and lines to create artworks that don't look like anything in the real world. Abstract art gives artists the freedom to express themselves in unconventional ways. Instead of trying to show objects or scenes as they appear in nature, abstract artists focus on expressing emotions, ideas, or concepts through forms that you cannot find in real life.

Famous Example: "Composition VIII" by Wassily Kandinsky



Renaissance

The Renaissance is like a time machine that takes you back to when artists were really good at making things look real. They paid attention to details like shadows and perspective, and they often painted religious scenes or famous people.

Famous Example: "Mona Lisa" by Leonardo da Vinci

