



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A’ Grade

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING - IoT**

**Including CS & BCT**

**COURSE NAME : 23ENT101 ENGLISH FOR ENGINEERS**

**I YEAR / I SEMESTER**

### **UNIT V: CLAUSES-IF CONDITIONALS**



# INTRODUCTION

Sentences are classified into various types based on what the sentence conveys. Sentences that express a request or a demand are referred to as an imperative sentence and those that state facts or general truths are called assertive or declarative sentences.

Likewise, conditional sentences are those that lay out a condition.



# CONDITIONAL SENTENCE



Conditional sentences express conditions that are required to be followed in order to achieve the desired end results. According to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, a conditional sentence is defined as "a sentence that begins with if or unless and expresses a condition", and according to the Collins Dictionary, "if a situation or agreement is conditional on something, it will only happen or continue if this thing happens".



# TYPES OF CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



- Zero Conditional Sentences
- First Conditional Sentences
- Second Conditional Sentences
- Third Conditional Sentences



# ZERO CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



A zero conditional sentence is one which **refers to a general truth**. It denotes situations in which a particular thing or action always results in the other. In zero conditional sentences, **both the dependent clause and the independent clause** are written in the **simple present tense**.

This is mainly due to the fact that the **outcomes are guaranteed**.



# EXAMPLE

- When you smoke, your lungs are affected.
- The lawn gets wet when it rains.
- Babies cry when they are hungry and sick.
- If you don't water the plants, they die.
- If you don't exercise, you gain weight.



# FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



First conditional sentences are those sentences that express a situation in which the end result would be the one to most likely happen. This, however, is not the guaranteed outcome.

- Simple present tense in the 'if clause' – the dependent clause.
- Simple future tense in the independent clause which expresses the outcome that is most likely to happen in the future as a result of the other action expressed in the 'if clause'.



# FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



- If you talk to someone about how you feel, you will feel better.
- If you are focused, you will achieve your goal.
- If you take some medicines, you will feel better.
- If you go out now, you will get wet in the rain.
- If you like animated movies, you will like Inside out.





# SECOND CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



Second conditional sentences are sentences in which hypothetical situations or unrealistic events that are not likely to ever happen are mentioned. In this type of conditional sentences, the tense used would be – simple past tense for the 'if clause' and use of a modal auxiliary along with a main verb in the independent clause. The common modal auxiliaries used in second conditional sentences include might, would, could, should, etc.



# EXAMPLE

- If I had a teleporting device, I would travel around the world in a jiffy.
- If I knew animation graphics, I would create real life animated characters.
- If I had a time travel machine, I could go back to my past and change a few things.
- If I won the lottery, I would buy all the famous super cars.
- If I had a choice, I would never marry at all.



# THIRD CONDITIONAL SENTENCES



Third conditional sentences express alternate circumstances in the present. This is used to indicate that the outcome would have been different if there was a change in the past event mentioned in the dependent clause. The tense rules to be followed in third conditional sentences are – **past perfect tense** in the 'if clause' (the dependent clause) and modal auxiliary verb (would, should, could, etc.) + have + past participle in the independent clause.



# EXAMPLE



- If I had been there, I would have surely helped you in one way or another.
- If Ashish had been with me, he would have known how to make me feel better.
- If they had taken him to hospital sooner, he would not have died.
- If you had not fought with me, everything would have been fine.
- If the teacher had informed us earlier, we could have finished it in time.



# EXAMPLE



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# Exercise

1. I will come if I ..... time.

- will have
- had
- have

2. If you ..... into Peter, tell him that he owes me a letter.

- ran
- run
- had run



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# For Practice



1. <https://www.englishgrammar.org/clauses-exercise-2/>

2. <https://english.lingolia.com/en/grammar/sentences/if-clauses/exercises>



