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Hey guys!

From now on, our classes are going to be entirely in English!

And this very first class, we'll check the conditionals again. But in a totally different way: there will be smaller classes and right after that, you'll have the exercises to practice.

There are some Conditionals that we haven't seen before because they're different than the ones we have already studied. But the basics of them, which we have already seen, are on the table you'll find right below.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Always remember	If clause	Result clause	Examples
True in the present/ Future (General Truth)	Simple Present	Simple Present/Simple Future	(a) If she has enough time, she goes to the library once every week. (b) If she has enough time, she will go to the library once every week.
Untrue in the present/future (Unlikely to happen)	Simple Past	Would+ Simple Form	(c) If she had enough time, she would go to the library once every week. (However, the truth is that she does not have enough time, so she will not go to the library)
Untrue in the past (Impossible situation in past)	Past Perfect	Would have+ past participle	(d) If she had had enough time, she would have gone to the library once every week. (However, the truth is that she didn't have enough time, so she didn't go anywhere.)

In this class, we'll focus on zero and first conditionals.
Do you remember how they work?
Let's take a quick look at them, and after that, let's practice!

ZERO CONDITIONAL

We use the Zero conditional to talk about general truth, which means that it will always be true.

STRUCTURE: If + simple present, simple present

If I don't eat breakfast, I always get hungry during class.
The simple present is used in the result clause to express a habitual activity or situation.

Water freezes if the temperature goes below 32° F / 0° C
Either the simple present or the simple future is used in the result clause to express an established, predictable fact.

FIRST CONDITIONAL

We use the first conditional to talk about something that can be true in the future, predictable facts.

STRUCTURE: If + simple present, simple future

Water will freeze if the temperature goes below 32° F / 0° C
Either the simple present or the simple future is used in the result clause to express an established, predictable fact.

If the weather is nice tomorrow, we'll go on a picnic.
If I don't eat breakfast tomorrow morning, I'll get hungry during class.
The simple future is used in the result clause when the sentence concerns a particular activity or situation in the future.