Conditionals: Zero to Second

Conditional sentences describe **cause and effect**, or **hypothetical situations**. They typically have **two parts**:

- If-clause (condition)
- Main clause (result)

🔵 1. Zero Conditional

Structure:

If + Present Simple, Present Simple

🔁 Use:

- Facts
- Scientific truths
- Habits
- General truths



The condition and result are **always true** — not just possible.

Examples:

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- If people **don't drink** water, they **die**.
- If I wake up early, I go for a run.

You can use "when" instead of "if" in zero conditionals.

2. First Conditional

Structure:

If + Present Simple, will + base verb

Variations:

• can, may, might instead of will

• imperatives in the result clause

🔁 Use:

- Real, possible situations in the future
- Predictions, warnings, offers

Meaning:

The condition is **possible**, and the result is **likely** in the future.

Examples:

- If it rains, I will stay home.
- If she studies, she might pass the exam.
- If you don't leave, I will call the police.

💁 If I win the lottery, I'll buy a house.

3. Second Conditional

Structure:

If + Past Simple, would/could/might + base verb

Variations:

- "Were" is used for all subjects (formal): If I were you...
- Often used for giving advice or imagining alternatives.

🔁 Use:

- Unreal, unlikely, or imaginary situations (present or future)
- Dreams, hypothetical events, advice

Meaning:

The condition is **not true** or **unlikely**, and the result is imaginary.

Examples:

- If I were rich, I would travel the world.
- If she had more time, she could help us.
- If we lived in Spain, we might speak better Spanish.

If I didn't have to work, I'd be at the beach right now.

Comparison Table

Туре	Structure	Use	Example
Zero Conditional	lf + present, present	General truth	If you mix red and blue, you get purple.
First Conditional	If + present, will/can/might + base	Real future possibility	If I see her, I'll say hi.
Second Conditional	If + past, would/could + base	Unreal, imaginary (present/future)	If I knew, I'd tell you.

📌 Notes on Conditional Usage

- Comma rule: Use a comma when the if-clause comes first

 → If it rains, we'll stay inside.
 No comma when it comes second: We'll stay inside if it rains.

 Were vs Was:

 In formal English, use "were" with all subjects in 2nd condition
- In formal English, use **"were"** with all subjects in 2nd conditionals \rightarrow *If I were you...* (not *was*)
- Modal variations: You can replace *will/would* with *can/could/might/should* depending on context or certainty.