CONDITIONALS

Conditional Type 1	Conditional Type 2	Conditional Type 3
Conditional Type 1 are <mark>POSSIBLE</mark> conditions in the <mark>PRESENT</mark> or <mark>FUTURE</mark>. **If + S + V$_{present\ simple}$, S + will/can + V** *Example:* If you **see** him tomorrow, you **will be surprised**. **If** can also be replaced by ***Provided that, Providing that, Even if, As long as, On the condition that*** **+ Unless (If not):** **[K-12 Notes] Nên dịch là "nếu không", đừng dịch "trừ phi"** ***Unless*** <mark>NEVER</mark> goes in a negative clause, but it has a negative meaning. *Example:* If she doesn't arrive within 5 minutes, we will leave without her. *Unless* she **ARRIVES** within 5 minutes, we will leave without her. **+ Conditional Type Zero (Always real condition):** **If + S + V$_{present\ simple}$, S + V$_{present\ simple}$** *Example:* If **you heat** water to 100 degrees Celsius, it **boils**.	Conditional Type 2 are <mark>UNREAL</mark> conditions in the <mark>PRESENT</mark>. **If + S + V$_{ed/2}$, S + would/could + V** *Example:* They don't have children, so their house isn't very noisy. *If they* **didn't have** *children, their house* **wouldn't be** *very noisy*. **If** can also be replaced by ***Imagine that, Supposing that*** **+ If I were you/Were I you:** **If I were you** can be used to give advice. *Example:* You shouldn't smoke so many cigarettes a day. *If I were you, I* **wouldn't smoke** *so many cigarettes a day*.	Conditional Type 3 are <mark>UNREAL</mark> conditions in the <mark>PAST</mark>. **If + S + had V₃, S + would have/could have + V₃** *Example:* Artists wrote so many poems, so people learned a lot about the past life. *If artists* **hadn't written** *so many poems, people* **wouldn't have learned** *a lot about the past life.*

Conditional Type 1	Conditional Type 2	Conditional Type 3
+ Inversion with Should: **Should + S + V_{bare}** can be used in Conditional Type 1, especially when the condition is less likely to happen. *Example*: *If he sees you tomorrow, he will give you a letter.* *Should he **SEE** you tomorrow, he will give you a letter.*	**+ Inversion with Were:** **Were S to-V/If S were to-V** can be used in place of **If**. *Example*: *She doesn't like cheese. That's why she refuses the nachos.* *If she **liked** cheese, she **wouldn't refuse** the nachos.* ***Were she to like** cheese, she wouldn't refuse the nachos.* ***If she were to like** cheese, she wouldn't refuse the nachos.* *Example*: *This job takes so long because he doesn't help us.* *If he helped us, this job wouldn't take so long.* ***Were he to help** us, this job wouldn't take so long.* ***If he were to help** us, this job wouldn't take so long.*	**+ Inversion with Had:** **Had S V₃** can be used in place of If. *Example*: *They didn't know about the decision, so they didn't make any efforts to stop it.* *If they **had known** about the decision, they **would have made** some efforts to stop it.* ***Had they known about the decision**, they would have made some efforts to stop it.* *Example*: *Jack bought a new laptop, so he ran out of money.* ***If Jack hadn't bought** a new laptop, he wouldn't have run out of money.* ***Had he NOT bought a** new laptop, he wouldn't have run out of money.*

Conditional Type 1	Conditional Type 2	Conditional Type 3
	+ If it were not for/Were it not for/But for + Noun Phrase: These phrases can be used in place of If. _Example_: The train is late today. We won't be able to arrive in time. If the train **_wasn't late_** today, we **_would be_** able to arrive in time. If it **_were not for the late train_**, _we would be able to arrive in time_. **_Were it not for the late train_**, _we would be able to arrive in time_. _Example_: Thank you for working with us today. We can finish before lunch time. If _you didn't work with us today, we couldn't finish before lunch time_. But for **_your_** <mark>**WORKING**</mark> _with us today, we couldn't finish before lunch time_. [K-12 Notes] Ving có thể được sử dụng như một Noun để chỉ "việc gì đó"	**+ If it hadn't been for/Had it not been for/But for + Noun Phrase:** These phrases can be used in place of If. _Example_: The car tyres were flat, so we couldn't go to the party last night. If the car tyres **_hadn't been_** flat, we **_could have gone_** to the party last night. If it **_hadn't been for the flat car tyres_**, _we could have gone to the party last night_. But for **_the flat car tyres_**, _we could have gone to the party last night_. _Example_: He ate too much french fries. He felt like a pig. If he **_hadn't eaten_** too much french fries, he **_wouldn't have felt_** like a pig. **_Had it not for his_** <mark>**EATING**</mark> _too much french fries, he wouldn't have felt like a pig_. [K-12 Notes] Ving có thể được sử dụng như một Noun để chỉ "việc gì đó"

Mix condition: Unreal past condition with result in the present

   Sometimes, unreal past condition can have a result in the present. In this case, we use <mark>If-clause of Type 3</mark>, but <mark>Result of Type 2</mark>.

If + S + had V₃, S + would + V

   Example: I stayed up late last night. I'm very tired now.

       If I <mark>_hadn't stayed_</mark> up late last night, I <mark>_wouldn't be_</mark> very tired now.