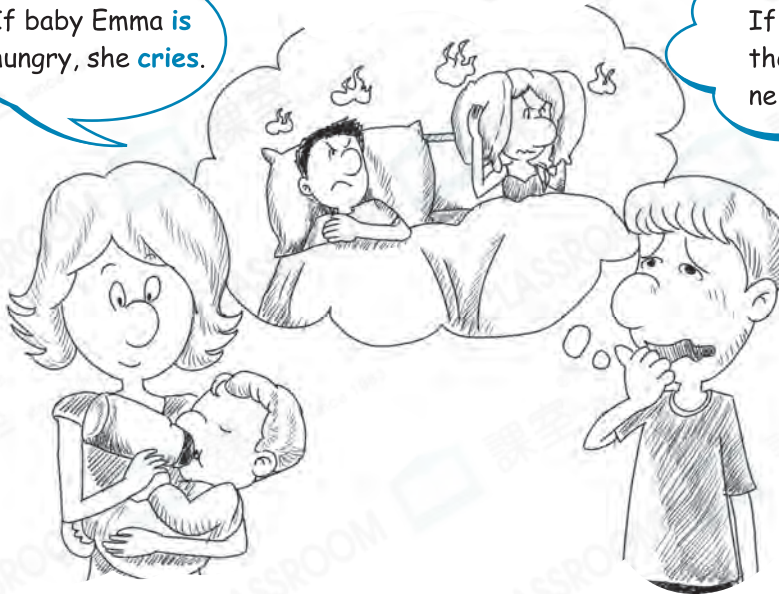


# Conditional sentences (Type 0)

If baby Emma **is** hungry, she **cries**.

If baby Emma **cries** during the night, she **wakes** our neighbours **up**.



## Usage

We use a conditional sentence to talk about **the probable result caused by a particular action**. There are two parts in a conditional sentence, the **if-clause** and the **main clause**. In the **if-clause**, we talk about the **situation** or **condition**. In the main clause, we talk about the **result**.

There are four types of conditional sentences. In this unit, we are going to learn about Type 0 conditional sentences.

<i>If-clause</i> (situation)	Main clause (result)
If ice <b>is heated</b> ,	it <b>melts</b> .
If the plants <b>don't get</b> enough water,	they <b>die</b> .
If I <b>get</b> a fever,	I <b>rest</b> at home.
If a baby <b>feels</b> hungry,	it <b>cries</b> .



## Educator's Tips

**In** a conditional sentence, the subject in the *if-clause* and the subject in the main clause can be different.

**e.g.** *If you heat ice, it melts.*

**e.g.** *If it rains, the ground becomes wet.*





## Type 0 Conditional Sentence

We use Type 0 conditional sentences to talk about **facts and things that are generally true**. We use the **simple present tense** in both clauses. A **comma** should be used when we put the *if*-clause before the main clause.

<i>If</i> -clause (situation)	Main clause (result)
If you <b>pour</b> oil on water,	it <b>floats</b> .
If you <b>don't brush</b> your teeth,	they <b>decay</b> .

In a conditional sentence, the *if*-clause can also come **after** the main clause. A comma is not needed in this case.

Main clause (result)	<i>If</i> -clause (situation)
Oil <b>floats</b>	if you <b>pour</b> it on water.
Your teeth <b>decay</b>	if you <b>don't brush</b> them.



### Exercise 1

Match the clauses to form complete conditional sentences. Write the correct letters in the boxes.

- If a leaf falls into a river,
- The coffee is bitter
- If you switch off the lights,
- If the temperature is low,
- Does Thomas eat breakfast
- We die
- If there is a strong typhoon,
- Flowers wither

- the room becomes dark.
- if he gets up late?
- people wear more clothes.
- it floats.
- students don't need to go to school.
- if you don't add any sugar.
- if there is no air.
- if they do not get enough water.



## Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given. Each verb can be used **ONCE** only.

cry   die   eat   have   get   lose   melt   not put   scold   not sleep

1. If I eat too much, I \_\_\_\_\_ a stomach ache.
2. A shark \_\_\_\_\_ if it \_\_\_\_\_ its fin.
3. My father \_\_\_\_\_ a headache if he \_\_\_\_\_ enough.
4. Katherine \_\_\_\_\_ if her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her.
5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ the chocolate bar in the fridge, it \_\_\_\_\_.



### Educator's Tips

**In** Type 0 conditional sentences, we can use *when* to replace *if*.  
Meaning of the sentences remains the same.

✓ *If there is no school, I get up at 10 o'clock.*

✓ ***When** there is no school, I get up at 10 o'clock.*

## Exercise 3

Put the words in the correct order to form conditional sentences. Use commas where necessary.

1. feel / if / thirsty / not / drink / I / do / I / water / any

\_\_\_\_\_

2. blue / red / you / if / get / mix / purple / you / and

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. melts / the / is / above / degree Celsius / ice / when / temperature / zero

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit Recap

Victoria, the editor of a kids' science magazine, is writing a fun facts sheet. Complete the fun facts sheet with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

### 8 FUN FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (use) lemon to clean copper, it \_\_\_\_\_ (become) brighter because lemon juice is acidic.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (remove) oxygen, fire \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) burning.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (close) your eyes when you \_\_\_\_\_ (sneeze). Sneezing with your eyes open is impossible.
4. When your ears \_\_\_\_\_ (pick) up a sound, your brain \_\_\_\_\_ (work) to make sense of the sound.
5. When cows and horses \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), they \_\_\_\_\_ (not sit) or \_\_\_\_\_ (lie).
6. Butterflies \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) on top of the food when they \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) it. Their **receptors** are on their feet, while humans have most on their tongue.
7. Giraffes \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) able to look out for **predators** if they \_\_\_\_\_ (drink).
8. If a lion \_\_\_\_\_ (roar), animals from 8 kilometres away \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) it.



#### Vocabulary:

sneeze (v.): to loudly blow air out of your nose in a sudden uncontrolled way

receptor (n.): a nerve ending that reacts to changes

predator (n.): an animal that hunts and eats the other animals