

Future Conditionals

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Inglês

Future Conditionals

- Future Real Conditional
- Future Unreal Conditional

Examples:

*If I **have** money, I **will** go with you.*

*If I **had** money, I **would** go with you.*

Future Real Conditional

The future real conditional (also called conditional 1) describes what you think you will do in a specific situation in the future.

If + this condition, this result.

FORM

[If / When ... **simple present** ..., ... **simple future** ...]

[... **simple future** ... if / when ... **simple present** ...]

If I have time, I will watch TV.

I will watch TV if I have time.

Examples:

*If I **go** to my friend's house for dinner tonight, I **will take** a bottle of wine or some flowers.*
I am still not sure if I will go to his house or not.

*When I **have** a day off from work, I **am going to go** to the beach.*
I have to wait until I have a day off.

*If the weather **is** nice, she **is going to walk** to work.*
It depends on the weather.

*Jerry **will help** me with my homework when he **has** time.*
I have to wait until he has time.

*A: What **are** you **going to do** if it rains?*

*B: I **am going to stay** at home.*

IMPORTANT

If / When

"if" suggests that you do not know if something will happen or not.

"When" suggests that something will definitely happen at some point; we are simply waiting for it to occur.

Examples:

When you call me, I will give you the address.

You are going to call me later, and at that time, I will give you the address.

If you call me, I will give you the address.

If you want the address, you can call me.

I am not sure what I am going to do when I (graduate) graduate, but I do know I want to travel. I am probably going to work at my father's restaurant for a few months during the summer. When I (have) have enough money, I (go) will go to Europe to visit some friends I met while studying.

I have always wanted to visit Europe. I especially want to visit Sweden. If I (get) get to go to Sweden, I (stay) will stay with my friend Gustav. His family has a house on an island in a lake near Stockholm. I am sure we (spend) will spend a few days on the island if weather conditions (allow) allow.

I am not sure what other countries I will visit. If it (be) is not too expensive, I (spend) will spend a couple of days in Paris sightseeing. If I (go) go to Paris, I (climb) will climb the Eiffel Tower, (take) take a boat tour of the Seine, and (photograph) photograph daily life in the Latin Quarter.

Future Unreal Conditional

The future unreal conditional is used to talk about imaginary situations in the future.

FORM

[If ... **simple past** ..., ... **would + verb** ...]

[... **would + verb** ... if ... **simple past** ...]

If I had time, I would watch TV.

I would watch TV if I had time.

Examples:

*If I **had** a day off from work next week, I **would go** to the beach.*

I don't have a day off from work.

*I am busy next week. If I **had** time, I **would come** to your party.*

I can't come.

*Jerry **would help** me with my homework tomorrow if he **didn't have** to work.*

He does have to work tomorrow.

IMPORTANT

Only use "If"

Only the word "if" is used with the past unreal conditional because you are discussing imaginary situations. "When" cannot be used.

Examples:

*I would buy that computer tomorrow **when** it were cheaper. **Not Correct***

*I would buy that computer tomorrow **if** it were cheaper. **Correct***

Future Real Conditional vs. Future Unreal Conditional

Examples:

Future Real Conditional

*If you **help** me move tomorrow, I **will buy** you dinner.*

I don't know if you can help me.

Future Unreal Conditional

*If you **helped** me move tomorrow, I **would buy** you dinner.*

You can't help me, or you don't want to help me.

Sally has always been interested in pre-Columbian cultures. When she (go) goes to Mexico, she (visit) is going to visit Chichen Itza, the most famous Mayan site in the Yucatan.

I am afraid I won't be able to come to your wedding next week because my company is sending me to New York to attend a trade show. I (miss, never) would never miss your wedding if I (have) had a choice in the matter.

I (interpret) would interpret for you at the conference tomorrow if I (be) were not already scheduled to work at the UN. I have a friend who (do) will do it for you if she (be) is not busy. Why don't I give her a call to see what her schedule is like.

The mountain climbing team (attempt) will attempt to conquer Mount Everest next month if the weather conditions (be) are suitable. I (join) would join them in the ascent if I (can) could. Unfortunately, I broke my leg last month while training in Alaska.

If Sarah (go) goes to university, she (be) will be the first person in her family to get an advanced education. She has applied to many schools, but she really wants to go to MIT. If she (get) gets accepted to the university, she (move) will move to Boston to study astrophysics.

Leia o cartum e responda à questão.



S. GROSS

“I don’t care if she is a tape dispenser. I love her.”

Com base na leitura do cartum, conclui-se que

- a) amar não é querer alguém construído, mas construir alguém querido.
- b) “diz-me com quem andas e te direi quem és”.
- c) o amor não envelhece, morre menino.
- d) quem ama perdoa.
- X**) o amor é lindo.

In the sentence “If mom and dad have a difficult time disconnecting from technology, then kids will not see the need to disconnect either.”, the author intends to transmit, respectively, the ideas of

- a) condition and comparison.
- b) conclusion and condition.
- c) condition and conclusion.
- d) contrast and conclusion.
- e) conclusion and addition.

Keith Lionel Urban é um cantor de música country, compositor, guitarrista e violinista australiano, nascido na Nova Zelândia, e casado com a estrela de cinema Nicole Kidman. Em 1991, ele lançou seu primeiro álbum e lançou quatro singles na Austrália antes de se mudar para os Estados Unidos, em 1992.



Leia os seguintes versos de sua música “Blue ain’t your color”.

... Tell you if I were a painter I wouldn't change ya I'd just paint you bright
Baby

Considere as afirmações e assinale a alternativa correta. Segundo a letra, o autor expressou a ideia de

- I. uma situação futura.
- II. um aconselhamento.
- III. uma recomendação.
- IV. uma situação hipotética.
- V. uma situação imaginária.

- a) Somente V está correta.
- b) Somente II e IV estão corretas.
- c) Somente IV e V estão corretas.
- d) Somente II, III e IV estão corretas.
- e) Somente I, II, III e V estão corretas.