If-clauses, Types 1, 2, 3 mixed

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

1   We would have been disappointed if there _____ *(be)* no snow in the mountains.
2   If it _____ *(start)* to rain, we'll take our umbrellas.
3   If it had started to rain, we _____ *(take)* our umbrellas.
4   I _____ *(help)* you if you lend me a hand tomorrow.
5   Supposing Susan _____ *(know)* everything about his life, would she still love him?
6   We _____ *(go)* into the mountains provided the weather is fine.
7   I _____ *(have)* to punish you if you did that again.
8   If I _____ *(know)* Mr Maitland before, I would not have allowed my daughter to marry him.
9   If my father _____ *(lend)* me £ 2,000, I would buy a new car.
10 Supposed he _____ *(give)* up smoking, would he have a chance?
11 I _____ *(not, swim)* in this dirty river if I were you.
12 If Mr Fitzgerald had not spoken so fast, the students _____ *(be)* able to understand him.
13 What _____ *(you, do)* if the bus had not come?
14 If you _____ *(leave)* now, you'll get there in time.
15 What would happen if I _____ *(drink)* this?
16 If I _____ *(meet)* Mrs Barry, I would have told her all about it.
17 If I _____ *(be)* Mr Evans, I would give up smoking at once.
18 They won't go out unless it _____ *(stop)* raining.
19 All this _____ *(not, happen)* if her husband had not been ill.
20 If they go by train, they _____ *(arrive)* at 8 o'clock.
21 Suppose you _____ *(be)* a millionaire, what would you do?
22 If the pilot _____ *(make)* a mistake, the plane would have crashed.
23 If you _____ *(not, change)* your wet clothes, you'll catch a cold.
24 Unless you switch off the radio, I _____ *(go)* mad.

if-sentences, Types 1, 2, 3

The students work harder. They pass their examinations.

Type 1: If the students **work** harder, they **will pass** their examinations.
Type 2: If the students **worked** harder, they **would pass** their examinations.
Type 3: If the students **had worked** harder, they **would have passed** their examinations.

Make up three sentences with each of the pairs below, using different tenses and translate each sentence into German.

1) I get the money. I buy a new bike.

2) We go by train. We arrive earlier.

3) I ask her to help me. She phones.

4) The weather is fine. I go swimming.

5) He lends you the money. You ask him.

6) He falls overboard. He is drowned.

7) This soup tastes better. It has more pepper and salt in it.

8) He has time. He goes to the doctor.

9) The workers are given clear orders. They work better.

Mit *unless* eingeleitete Bedingungssätze beinhalten statt dessen bestimmte Formen (*some...*) weil sie die Betonung auf die ausgeschlossene positive Option legen:
```
I won't call you unless something unforeseen happens.
```

if + **will/would**

Der Gebrauch von *if* + *will* in höflichen Anfragen ist möglich. In diesem Fall ist *will* kein Zukunfts-Hilfsverb, sondern hat die Bedeutung 'are willing to':
```
If you will come this way, I will take you to the manager's
office.
If your mother will fill in the form, I will have her luggage
taken up to her room.
```

Ein betontes *will* nach *if* ist möglich, um Nachdruck bzw. Beharrlichkeit auszudrücken:
```
If you will get drunk every night (= If you insist on getting
drunk), it's not surprising you feel ill.
```

if + *will* ist möglich, wenn wir eher von späteren Resultaten als von Bedingungen sprechen:
```
If it will make you happy, I will stop smoking.
I will give you £100 if it will help you to go on holiday.
```

would kann *if* folgen, damit Bitten höflicher klingen:
```
If you would come this way...
Wait over there, if you would.
We should be grateful if you would be so kind as to let us have
your cheque as soon as possible. (NOT: *if you were so kind)
```

Die Parallelkonstruktion *would ... would* wird als informell (!!!) angesehen und findet sich für gewöhnlich nicht in der Schriftsprache. Nichtsdestotrotz ist sie im gesprochenen amerikanischen Englisch nicht unüblich:
```
It would be better if they would tell everybody in advance.
```

might, zum Beispiel, kann mit **if** stehen, um eine Bitte oder Frage distanzierter klingen zu lassen:
```
I was wondering if you might be interested in a game of tennis.
```

if-sentences, Types 1, 2, 3

if-clause	**Nebensatz,** eingeleitet mit *if / unless / providing / provided / supposed / imagine / as long as*	**Hauptsatz**
Typ 1	present tense	will-future (future 1) or *can / shall / may / must* + present infinitive
Typ 2	past tense	conditional 1 or *could*[1] / *might*[2] / should+ present infinitive
Typ 3	past perfect	conditional 2 or could[1]/might[2]/should + perfect infinitive

Typ 1: *If the students **work** harder, they **will (must, can...) pass** their examinations.*
   Wenn die Studenten härter arbeiten, werden (können, müssen...) sie ihre Prüfungen bestehen.

Typ 2: *If the students **worked** harder, they **would pass** their examinations.*
   Wenn die Studenten härter arbeiteten (arbeiten würden), bestünden sie ihre Prüfungen (würden ... bestehen).

Typ 3: *If the students **had worked** harder, they **would have passed** their examinations.*
   Hätten die Studenten härter gearbeitet, hätten sie ihre Prüfungen bestanden.

Bedingungssätze (clauses of condition)
if (positive condition),
unless (= *only if ... not*; *except on condition that ...* (negative condition))
providing (that), provided (that) (= *if, and only if...*)
If you treat her kindly, she'll do anything for you.
Unless the strike has been called off, there will be no trains
tomorrow.
COMPARE:
If the strike has not been called off, there will be no trains
tomorrow.
Provided/Providing (that) the strike has not been called off,
there will be no trains tomorrow.

Es gibt zwei Arten von Bedingungen, wie sie in if-Sätzen beschrieben werden:
open condition: *If it rains, I will stay at home.* (Es ist unklar / offen, ob die Bedingung erfüllt wird.)
hypothetical condition: *If it rained, I would stay at home.* (Es ist klar, dass die Bedingung nicht erfüllt wird, die Bedingung ist hypothetisch.)
if-Sätze, die offene Bedingungen beschreiben, deuten die Ungewissheit über die Erfüllbarkeit dieser Bedingungen an und beinhalten daher unbestimmte Formen wie *any* or *ever*:
If you *ever* have *any* trouble, let me know.

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[1] meaning: 'would be able to'
[2] meaning: 'would perhaps'/'would possibly'