



verstehen

4 Conditionals

First conditional

Bildung

- Das **first conditional** wird mit dem *simple present* und *will-future* gebildet. In dem Teil des Satzes, der *if* enthält, wird das **simple present** benutzt, im anderen Teil des *first conditional*-Satzes wird das **will-future** benutzt. Grammatisch wird ein *first conditional*-Satz so gebildet:

If + subject + simple present

If I have time, ...

If I see her, ...

subject + will-future

I will come to your party.

I will ask Sarah her opinion.

Die zwei Satzteile können in beliebiger Reihenfolge stehen und sind dann durch ein Komma getrennt, wenn der *if*-Satz am Anfang steht, da andernfalls nicht schnell ersichtlich wäre, wo der *if*-Satz endet. Steht der *if*-Satz am Ende, ist durch das Wörtchen *if* die Grenze des Teilsatzes sofort zu erkennen.

If I have time, I will come to the party. I will stay at home if it rains.

Nach dem Subjektpronomen wird *will* oft mit 'll abgekürzt. In negativen Sätzen wird *will not* mit *won't* abgekürzt.

I will ⇒ I'll

You will ⇒ You'll

He will not ⇒ He won't

They will not ⇒ They won't

- **Verneinungen** können in einem oder in beiden Satzteilen stehen und folgen den normalen Regeln der Zeitform.

If it snows, I won't play football. If it doesn't rain, I'll play tennis.

- In **Entscheidungsfragen** bleibt der *if*-Satzteil gleich, aber *will* und Subjekt werden in ihrer Stellung vertauscht. Bei Ergänzungsfragen steht zusätzlich das **Fragewort** an erster Stelle im *will*-Satzteil:

Will you say hello if you see her?

If they go to Italy, which sights will they visit?

Gebrauch

Das **first conditional** wird gebraucht, wenn

1. die beschriebene Situation **in der Zukunft** liegt.
If it rains tomorrow, I'll need my umbrella.
2. die beschriebene Situation wirklich **möglich** ist (noch eintreten kann).
I'll send you an email if I need help with English.
3. die beschriebene Situation **sehr wahrscheinlich** ist, nicht nur Fantasie.
If he passes the English test, he'll celebrate with his friends.

Eine wichtige Funktion des *first conditional* ist, jemanden vor den Folgen seines Handelns zu **warnen**.

If you eat burgers and chips every day, you will become fat and sick.



Second conditional

Bildung

- Das **second conditional** wird mit dem *simple past* und einem *would*-Satzteil gebildet. In dem Teil des Satzes, der *if* enthält, wird das **simple past** benutzt, im anderen Teil des *second conditional*-Satzes hingegen *would*.

Sätze im *second conditional* werden grammatisch so gebildet:

If + subject + simple past

If I found £ 1000, ...

If we threw a party at home, ...

subject + would + infinitive

*I **would** buy lots of designer clothes.*

*we **would** have to clean up the next morning.*

Die zwei Satzteile können in beliebiger Reihenfolge stehen.

*If I won the lotto, I **would** buy a computer.*

*I **would** go to the cinema **if** they showed good films.*

Nach dem Subjektpronomen wird *would* oft mit 'd abgekürzt. In negativen Sätzen wird *would not* mit *wouldn't* abgekürzt:

I would ⇒ I'd, You would ⇒ You'd,

*He would not ⇒ He **wouldn't***

- **Verneinungen** können in einem oder beiden Satzteilen stehen und folgen den normalen Regeln der Zeitform:

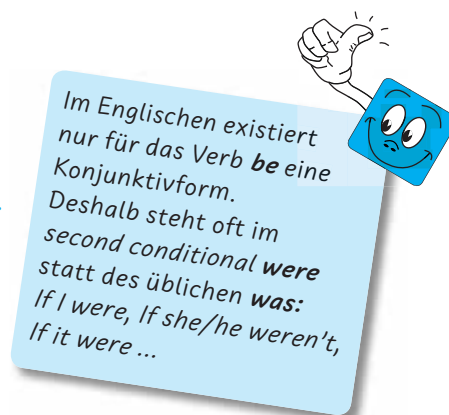
*If it snowed, I **wouldn't** go to school.*

*If they **weren't** so expensive, I'd buy a new mobile phone.*

- In **Entscheidungsfragen** bleibt der *if*-Satzteil gleich, aber *would* und Subjekt werden vertauscht. Bei Ergänzungsfragen steht zusätzlich das **Fragewort** an erster Stelle im *would*-Satzteil:

***Would** he help her if she asked him?*

***How** would he get here if he didn't have a car?*



Gebrauch

Das **second conditional** wird gebraucht, wenn

1. die beschriebene Situation **in der Zukunft** liegt.
If it snowed tomorrow, school would be closed.
2. die beschriebene Situation noch **möglich**, allerdings **unwahrscheinlich** ist.
If somebody shot me, it would hurt.
3. die beschriebene Situation ein **Wunsch** / eine Fantasie **in der Gegenwart** ist.
If I had the chance, I'd marry a millionaire.

Eine wichtige Funktion des *second conditional* ist, **Empfehlungen oder Ratschläge** auszudrücken, besonders, wenn man sich in die Lage eines anderen versetzt.

If I were you, I wouldn't eat so many burgers and chips.

I'd see the film in the original English version if I were you.



verstehen

4 Conditionals

Third conditional

Bildung

- Das **third conditional** wird mit dem **past perfect**, einem **would/could/might + have + past participle**-Satzteil gebildet. In dem Teil des Satzes, der **if** enthält, wird das **past perfect** benutzt, im anderen Teil des **third conditional**-Satzes hingegen **would/could/might + have + past participle**.

Sätze im **third conditional** werden grammatisch so gebildet:

If + subject + past perfect

If I had not slept too long, ...

If I had revised for the test, ...

would/could/might + have + past participle

I would not have missed the bus.

I could have written a better one.

*I would = ich würde
you could = du könntest
he might = er dürfte*



Die zwei Satzteile können in beliebiger Reihenfolge stehen.

If Mom had said no, I would not have done it.

They would have won if they had scored another goal.

Nach dem Subjektpronomen wird **would** oft mit **'d** abgekürzt.

In negativen Sätzen wird **would not** mit **wouldn't** abgekürzt:

I would ⇒ I'd

You would ⇒ You'd

He would not ⇒ He wouldn't

- **Verneinungen** können in einem oder beiden Satzteilen stehen und folgen den normalen Regeln der Zeitform:

If it hadn't rained, we could have gone swimming.

If she hadn't asked me, I wouldn't have helped her.

- In **Entscheidungsfragen** bleibt der **if**-Satzteil gleich, aber **would** und Subjekt werden vertauscht. Bei Ergänzungsfragen steht zusätzlich das **Fragewort** an erster Stelle im **would**-Satzteil:

Would he have helped her if she had asked him?

How would he have got here if he hadn't had a car?

Gebrauch

Das **third conditional** wird gebraucht, wenn

1. die beschriebene Situation **theoretisch hätte passieren können**.
If they had given up the fight, life for their children would have been very different.
2. beschrieben wird, **was** unter bestimmten Bedingungen **geschehen oder nicht geschehen wäre**.
If I hadn't turned on the radio, I wouldn't have found out about the fire.

Eine wichtige Funktion des **third conditional** ist auszudrücken: Was wäre gewesen, wenn ...?

If the shops hadn't been closed, we could have gone shopping.

If Peter had turned off the computer, it wouldn't have been on all night.

Test 1: First conditional



üben

1 Match the halves of sentences to make suitable conditional clauses.

- If you join a club, ♦ ♦ if he always eats lots of sweets.
I'll have the rest of the weekend free ♦ ♦ if they go on holiday to London.
If we watch a horror film in the dark, ♦ ♦ if I do all of my homework on Friday.
If she wins the modelling competition, ♦ ♦ you'll meet lots of new friends.
They'll probably visit the London Eye ♦ ♦ we'll get scared.
All his teeth will fall out ♦ ♦ a magazine will definitely offer her a contract.

2 Welcome your exchange partner to your house. What will you say in English?



- a) Wenn du hungrig bist, wird meine Mutter etwas für dich kochen.

- b) Wenn du Angst vor Hunden hast, werde ich unseren Rottweiler im Garten lassen.

- c) Die Nachbarn werden sich beschweren, wenn wir die Musik zu laut spielen.

3 Complete the sentences to warn your younger brother.



- a) If you play violent computer games, _____

- b) Your hair will fall out _____

- c) If you come home late, _____

- d) The teacher will be angry _____

- e) If you spend all of your money on clothes, _____

- f) If you don't install an internet firewall, _____

Aus: **Fit für die Klassenarbeit** Englisch, 7. Klasse Gymnasium, ISBN: 978-3-7426-0005-9



Test 2: Second conditional

- 1** Complete these sentences by putting the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

- a) My dad gave me this ring. He _____ (be) upset if I _____ (lose) it.
- b) If you _____ (not pass) the exams, _____ (repeat) the school year?
- c) How _____ (he + get home) if the busses _____ (be) cancelled?
- d) My bike is very old, I _____ (not get) much money if I (sell) _____ it.
- e) _____ (you lend) him money if he _____ (ask) you?

- 2** Complete the dialogue by putting the words in brackets in the correct form. Use your exercise book.

Shall we take the 07:00 bus? (arrive too early)

No, if we took the 07:00 bus, we would arrive too early for school.

- a) Why don't we follow my older brother to the disco? (to get in trouble)
- b) How shall we get home, by bus or by taxi? (taxi, expensive)
- c) Shall I ask out Laura from class 9a? (she say no, be embarrassing)
- d) Do you think I should wear a skirt or jeans to the party? (Jeans, skirt, be cold)
- e) I feel really fat and tired, what can I do? (do sport, not feel fat)

- 3** Your friend is complaining. Respond to the following statements using an appropriate conditional sentence. Use your exercise book.

- a) I am tired. I always stay up until midnight.
- b) I never meet any new friends.
- c) I have hardly any money left at the end of the month.
- d) We rarely go to museums.
- e) I'm wearing my favourite skirt, but I'm really feeling the cold.

Test 3: Second and third conditional



üben

1 The third conditional: Complete the sentences by using the words in brackets.

For everyone comes the moment to look back at his or her life. This is what Tom Taylor thought when he turned 60.

- a) If I _____ (not learn) so much for school,
I _____ (not be) such a good student.
- b) If I _____ (not be) a good student,
I _____ (not have) the chance to go to university.
- c) I _____ (not meet) Clarisse
if I _____ (not take) biology as a subject.
- d) If I _____ (not got) the courage to talk to her,
I _____ (not have) the chance to get to know her.
- e) She _____ (not marry) me after four years
if I _____ (not ask) her.
- f) If we _____ (not marry), we
_____ (not travel) to many different cities together.
- g) We _____ (not live) such a wonderful life together
if I _____ (be) too shy to ask her.

2 Now it is up to you. Is it already all over or is there still a chance things might happen? Complete the sentences correctly. Decide whether to use second or third conditional.

- a) Believe it or not, I would answer you if you _____ me.
- b) If we took the train, we _____ on time.
- c) If you had hurried up, we _____ the train.
- d) I would have been very happy if we _____ in a comfortable way.
- e) If I had enough money and lots of time, I _____ all around the world.
- f) I would have the chance to go to university if I _____ better at English.
- g) If you had gone to your training more often, you _____ the championship.
- h) I would play in big arenas if I _____ tennis perfectly.



können

Klassenarbeit Nr. 5

45 min

- 1 Read *All about Wales*. True or false? Correct the false sentences.
Use your exercise book.

All about Wales

Wales is one of the four nations that make up the United Kingdom. It is situated in the south-west of Great Britain. To the east of Wales, you find England, to the south you find the Bristol Channel, and to the north-east you find the River Dee. To the west and north of Wales is the Irish Sea and ferries run regularly across to Cork from Swansea, which is Wales' second-largest city. Since the 1800s, Wales has been an industrial state and still exports a lot of coal and steel. However, many factories and mines were closed down in the 1980s by the Conservative government, and the service industry became more important. Most of the Welsh population lives in the valleys and the coastal areas of South Wales. Other areas, in Mid Wales, the south west and west, are mainly hilly countryside areas. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff (in Welsh "Caerdydd"), which became the capital in 1955 and is also in the south. In this area, English is the most commonly used language, although a separate Welsh language exists and all official documents and road-signs are bilingual. A separate parliament for Wales, the "National Assembly", was formed in 1999, and has limited power to pass laws independent of the main U.K. Parliament in London. The Welsh people like to preserve their cultural identity. They learn and speak Welsh, have had their own history of literature since the 5th century, and hold huge celebrations for Saint David's Day (the Patron Saint of Wales) every year on the 1st of March. They wear traditional dress and eat traditional foods, such as Welsh cakes, rye bread, faggots, Welsh rarebit (cheese on toast) and corned-beef pasties. Wales is also famous for choirs, sheep, rugby, whisky and mountain trekking, a perfect destination for your family holiday!

		true	false
a)	If you travel east from Wales, you will be in Ireland.	☐	☐
b)	If you are in Wales on 1st March, you will see people eating rabbits.	☐	☐
c)	You would see signs in Welsh and English, if you travelled to Wales.	☐	☐
d)	If you see signs for <i>Cardiff</i> , you are in the north of Wales.	☐	☐
e)	If you go to the Welsh countryside, you will see lots of sheep.	☐	☐

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Klassenarbeit Nr. 5

- 4 Read *All about Wales* (page 42) again. What happened in these years? Write in full sentences.

- a) 600s _____

- b) 1800s _____

- c) 1980s _____

- d) 1955 _____

- e) 1999 _____

- 5 Answer the following questions with at least four conditional sentences each. You can use the pictures to help you. Write in your exercise book.

- a) What would you buy, if you had £ 10,000 to spend?



- b) If you were 70 years old, what would you do in your free time?
With whom?



erreichte Punktzahl

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können



- 1 Listen to the track *Girl Bands*. True, false or not in the text?

		true	false	not in the text
a)	If young girls watch pop videos, they will have to read a list of words.	☐	☐	☐
b)	If girl bands are popular for being slim and sexy, young girls will want to be like them.	☐	☐	☐
c)	Young girls will feel fat and unhappy if they listen to the words of pop songs.	☐	☐	☐
d)	The Spice Girls wouldn't be so popular if Victoria Beckham weren't so thin.	☐	☐	☐
e)	If young girls listened to songs without watching the videos, they wouldn't feel so bad about their body shape.	☐	☐	☐



- 2 Welcome your exchange partner to your house. What will you say?



	German	English
a)	<i>Wenn du irgendwas nicht verstehst, werde ich es für dich übersetzen.</i>	
b)	<i>Wenn du deinen MP3-Player dabei hättest, könnten wir Musik austauschen.</i>	
c)	<i>Du wirst meinen Freund kennenlernen, wenn wir in die Disco gehen.</i>	
d)	<i>Wenn meine Mutter nicht so streng wäre, müssten wir nicht so früh ins Bett gehen.</i>	



- 3 Make up first conditional sentences to tell your friend about sport and health. Use the pictures to help you.



- a) If you  _____, you  _____.
- b) If you  _____, you  _____.
- c) You will  _____, if you  _____.
- d) If you  _____, you  _____.

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Klassenarbeit Nr. 6

4 Listen to *Girl Bands* again and answer the following questions.



a) Who was involved in the experiment?



b) What did researchers want to find out?

c) What do the results of the experiment show?

5 Write an email to your best friend and explain why you don't like his/her new girlfriend/boyfriend. What might some consequences of their relationship be? Write at least four conditional sentences.



File	Edit	Merge	Insert	Tools	Plug-ins	Setup	Help
To: myemail@emailme.com From: bestmate4eva@goldemail.com 							

6 Answer the following questions with at least four conditional sentences. Use your exercise book.



Where would you travel to, if you could pick any country?
How would you get there?

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