



Die Verwendung der Conditional sentences I

Die Conditional sentences I verwendet man, um zu sagen, was geschieht, wenn eine Bedingung in Erfüllung geht.

→ Was ist, wenn ...

Die Erfüllung dieser Bedingung hält der Sprecher für **möglich**.

Beispiel: *If the sun shines, I'll go swimming.*

Wenn die Sonne scheint, gehe ich schwimmen/werde ich schwimmen gehen.

Die Bildung der Conditional sentences I

Im *If*-Satz (Bedingungssatz) steht das Simple present, im Hauptsatz (Folge) steht das *Will*-future.

If-Satz

Hauptsatz

simple present

will-future

Beispiele: *If I **miss** the bus, I'll **be** late for school.*

Wenn ich den Bus verpasse, komme ich zu spät zur Schule.

*If I **don't clean** my room, my mum **will get** angry.*

Wenn ich mein Zimmer nicht putze, wird meine Mutter sauer.

*If Sam **goes** to bed early, he **won't be** tired tomorrow.*

Wenn Sam früh ins Bett geht, ist er morgen nicht müde.



1. Match the parts of the sentences correctly.

- a) If the sun shines tomorrow, if I play cards with him.
- b) If I write good marks, if my sister reads my diary.
- c) I'll go to the cinema I'll go to the swimming pool.
- d) I'll be angry my mum will be proud of me.
- e) I'll be really sad if my cat runs away.
- f) Grandpa will be happy if "Spiderman 4" is out.

2. Answer the questions by using conditional sentences I.

- a) What will you do if your English teacher is sick?
- If my English teacher is sick, I will _____.
- b) What will you drink if you get thirsty?
- If I get thirsty, I _____.
- c) What will you do if the sun shines tomorrow?
- If _____.
- d) What will you wear if you go out on Saturday?
- If _____.
- e) What will you do if you don't find your keys?
- _____.
- f) What will you do if your friend falls asleep in class?
- _____.

3. Match the parts of the sentences and write *if*-clauses.

Mum always says...

a) eat a lot of sweets	get sick
b) talk in class	soon have bad teeth
c) go to bed late	be tired tomorrow
d) watch horror films	get into trouble with your teacher
e) eat too many hamburgers	have bad dreams

- a) *If you eat a lot of sweets, you'll soon have bad teeth.*
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____



1. Complete the sentences.

- a) If my parents get angry with me, _____.
- b) If I'm late for school, _____.
- c) I'll get into trouble _____.
- d) My friend will be very very angry _____.
- e) I'll kiss you _____.
- f) I'll freak out _____.
- g) If I study harder, _____.

2. Tourism – yes or no?

Write *if*-sentences.

Arguments for tourism:

- a) Salesman: sell more products – more money
- b) Woman: more money – better life
- c) Restaurant owner: no tourists – close my restaurant
- d) Teenager: many tourists – many student jobs
- e) Teenager: more people – not so boring
- f) your own ideas ...

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____

Arguments against tourism:

- a) many tourists – use a lot of water and waste energy
- b) more cars – more noise
- c) more cars – dirtier air
- d) many tourists – people's lives change
- e) many tourists – everything more expensive
- f) your own ideas ...

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____
- f) _____



Die Verwendung der Conditional sentences II

Die Conditional sentences II verwendet man, um zu sagen, was geschehen würde, falls eine Bedingung in Erfüllung ginge.

→ Was wäre, wenn ...

Die Erfüllung dieser Bedingung ist entweder **unmöglich** oder **eher unwahrscheinlich**, aber theoretisch möglich.

Beispiele: *If I were you, I would ask her for advice.*
Wenn ich du wäre, würde ich sie um Rat fragen.

If I won the lottery, I would buy a swimming pool.
Wenn ich im Lotto gewinnen würde, würde ich ein Schwimmbad kaufen.

Die Bildung der Conditional sentences II

Im *If*-Satz steht das Simple past, im Hauptsatz steht *would/could/might* mit Infinitiv.

<i>If</i> -Satz	Hauptsatz
simple past	<i>would/could/might</i> + infinitive

Beispiele: *If I **had** a million dollar, I **would buy** a big car.*
*If she **didn't** live so far away, we **could meet** more often.*
*If it **was** sunnier today, I **might go** to the pool.*

Vorsicht: **Im *If*-Satz steht niemals *would*!**
Could kann allerdings im *If*-Satz vorkommen:

Beispiel: *If you **could** choose another place, where **would** you live?*
Wenn du dich für einen anderen Ort entscheiden könntest, wo würdest du leben?

Um Ratschläge zu erteilen, wird die Wendung *If I were you, I would/I'd...* benutzt.

Beispiel: *If I were you, I **would/I'd** go home now.*
Wenn ich du wäre, würde ich jetzt nach Hause gehen.



1. Match the parts of the sentences correctly.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a) If I had a million dollar, | if I were President of the United States. |
| b) If it snowed tomorrow, | if my holidays started tomorrow. |
| c) I could sleep longer | if she wore my favourite dress. |
| d) I might fight with my sister | I could buy a Ferrari. |
| e) If I had a horse, | I would love the rain. |
| f) If I were a tree, | I could feed it a carrot. |
| g) I would be famous | they might need new coats. |

2. Complete the following sentences by using one of these verbs:

eat	ask	visit	work	go	buy	sleep
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- a) If I went to the USA, I'd _____.
- b) If we had a school canteen, I'd _____.
- c) If I won lots of money, _____.
- d) If I could choose my holiday resort, _____.
- e) If I met my favourite star, _____.
- f) If I spoke perfect English, _____.
- g) If I went to bed very late, _____.

3. Fill in the right form of the verbs.

- a) If the Schmidt family had (have) more money, they would fly (fly) to New York.
- b) If they _____ (go) to Manhattan, they _____ (see) the Empire State Building.
- c) If they _____ (visit) Madison Square Garden, they _____ (can see) an interesting match.
- d) If they _____ (walk) through Little Italy, they _____ (hear) a lot of Italian.
- e) If they _____ (be) tired, they _____ (relax) in Central Park.
- f) If they _____ (feel) hungry, they _____ (eat) something in Chinatown.
- g) If it _____ (rain), they _____ (visit) a museum.



1. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets.

- a) If her friend _____ (come), Sheila _____ (be) happy.
- b) If he _____ (be) more careful, he _____ (have) better marks.
- c) If Sarah _____ (is) in time, Tom _____ (be) glad.
- d) She _____ (feel) sick if she _____ (drink) a bottle of wine.
- e) You _____ (waste) your time if you _____ (wait) for her.

2. Finish the following sentences.

- a) If I met Robbie Williams, ...
- b) If Prince William invited me to his palace, ...
- c) I would be so happy if ...
- d) I would be really tired if ...
- e) If there was a monster in front of me, ...
- f) My parents would be really angry with me if ...

3. Translate the following sentences into English.

- a) Wenn ich Zeit hätte, würde ich mein Zimmer aufräumen.
- b) Wenn ich du wäre, hätte ich das nicht gesagt.
- c) Tina könnte dir helfen, wenn sie kommen würde.
- d) Er würde das Empire State Building besuchen, wenn er in New York wäre.
- e) Wenn Tim ein Pilot wäre, könnte er viel reisen.
- f) Wenn es zu kalt wäre, könnte sie nicht im See schwimmen.

4. Complete the following sentences.

- a) *Tina thinks Carol should phone the new boy in class, but Carol doesn't have his phone number. (phone/have phone number)*

Carol says: "I'd phone him if _____."

- b) *Sandra wants Lisa to go shopping with her, but Lisa has to help her mum. (come with you/not have to work)*

Lisa says: " _____."

- c) *James has seen nice sneakers that he would like to buy, but they are too expensive. (buy/not be so expensive)*

He says: " _____."

- d) *Mary is always tired. Her parents think that she goes to bed too late. (not go to bed so late/not be so tired)*

They say: " _____."