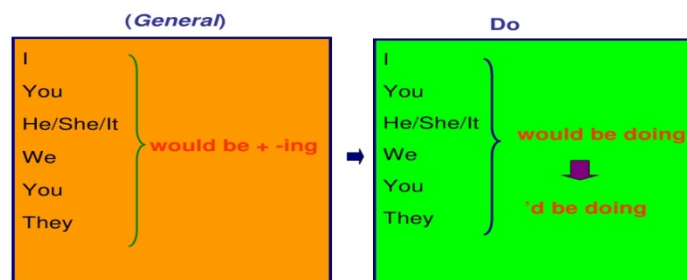


CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL TENSE

condicional simple

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS (Aff.)



Ej) I **should** clean
(Yo limpiar**ía**)


Ej) I **Should/Would be** cleaning
(Yo **estaría** limpi**ando**)

• **CONDITIONAL SIMPLE**

• **CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS >>>**

Conditional Perfect in Spanish Grammar

The conditional perfect (condicional compuesto) expresses actions the could or would have taken place as well as wishes or suppositions about the past. Learn when to use the conditional perfect in Spanish grammar and how to conjugate regular and irregular verbs online with Lingolia. Test your knowledge in the free exercises.



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**CONDITIONAL
PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

Ej) I **should have** clean**ed**
(Yo **habría** limpi**ado**)

Ej) I **should have been** cleaning
(Yo **habría estado** limpi**ado**)

• **CONDITIONAL PERFECT - SIMPLE**

• **CONDITIONAL PERFECT - CONTINUOUS**

CONDICIONALS MODES



Zero Conditional

The **Zero Conditional** sentence consists of two clauses, an if clause and a main clause. It is used to make statements about the real world and often refers to general truths.

If + Present Simple + Present Simple

Example Sentences;

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.
- If you want to be fit, you need to do exercise every day.
- If I listen to loud music, I always have a headache.
- If it rains, the ground gets wet.



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Ej) If you **heat** ice, it **melts**
(Si tu **calientas** hielo, se **derrite**)

Ej) If you **come** early, you **will get** a parking space.
(Si tu **sales** temprano, tu **cogerás** un sitio en el Parking)

• 0. ZERO CONDITIONAL

• 1. FIRST CONDITIONAL

SECOND CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF+ Past Simple, Present Conditional

(To be: use WERE) (would/wouldn't + Verb (bare form)).

Usage

Imaginary situations in the present or future

Examples

- If I **won** a million dollars, I **would buy** a new car.
- If I **were** you, I **would quit** smoking.



THIRD CONDITIONAL

Structure

IF + Past Perfect, Perfect Conditional

(Would/wouldn't + have + Past Participle)

Usage

Imaginary situations in the past

Examples

- If I **had got** a gold medal, I **would have been** happy.
- If I **had met** Susan last week, I **would have given**



Ej) If **had** more money, I **Would buy** a bigger house
(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

Ej) If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have** met your friend
(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

• 2. SECOND CONDITIONAL

• 3. THIRD CONDITIONAL

CONDICIONALS MODES

If + subject + present simple, subject + present

- Use zero conditional when you want to express general truths/facts:

If + subject + present simple,

subject + will/won't + infinitive.

- Use first conditional to talk about possible or likely future result.
- To talk about things that are possible, but not certain.

Ej) If you **heat** ice, it **melts**

(Si tu **calientas** hielo, se **derrite**)

Ej) If you **come** early, you **will get** a parking space.

(Si tu **sales** temprano, tu **cogerás** un sitio en el Parking)

• **0. ZERO CONDITIONAL**

• **1. FIRST CONDITIONAL**

If + subject + past simple,

subject + would/wouldn't + infinitive.

- Use second conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence.
- We often use it to talk about the opposite of what is true or real.
- To talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it is not true.

If + subject + had + past participle,

subject + would/wouldn't + have + past participle.

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.

Ej) If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house

(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

Ej) If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have met** your friend

(Si yo **tuviese** dinero, yo **compraría** una casa más grande)

• **2. SECOND CONDITIONAL**

• **3. THIRD CONDITIONAL**

condicional simple

CONDITIONAL SIMPLE

CONDITIONAL SIMPLE

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	should clean Would	shouldn't clean would	Should I clean? Would
You	should clean	shouldn't clean	Should you clean?
He/She/It	should clean	shouldn't clean	Should he/she/it clean?
We	should clean Would	shouldn't clean would	Should we clean?
You	should clean	shouldn't clean	Should you clean?
They	should clean	shouldn't clean	Should they clean?

El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)

Para los verbos no modales el condicional simple se forma:

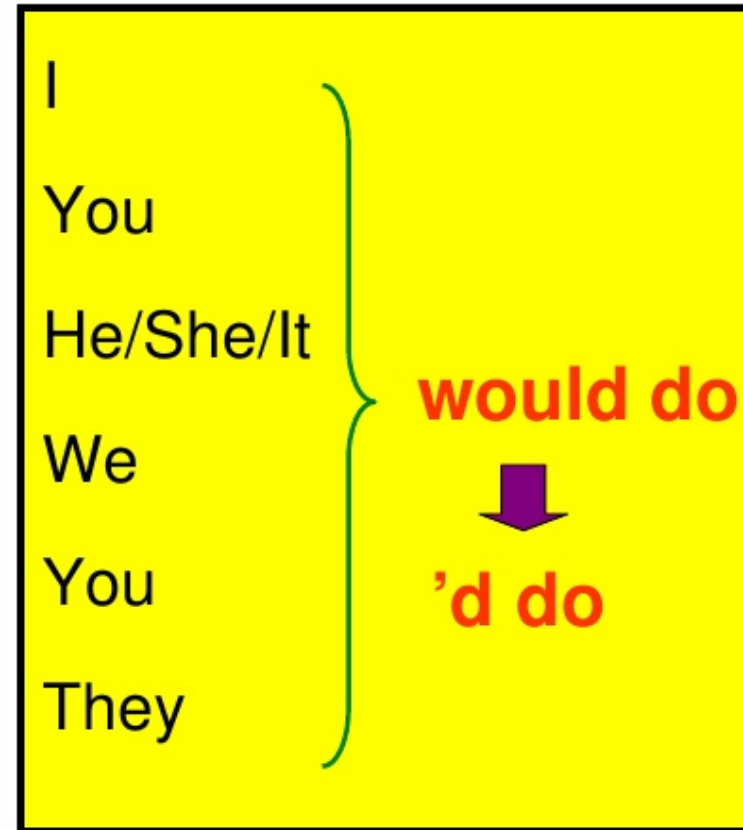
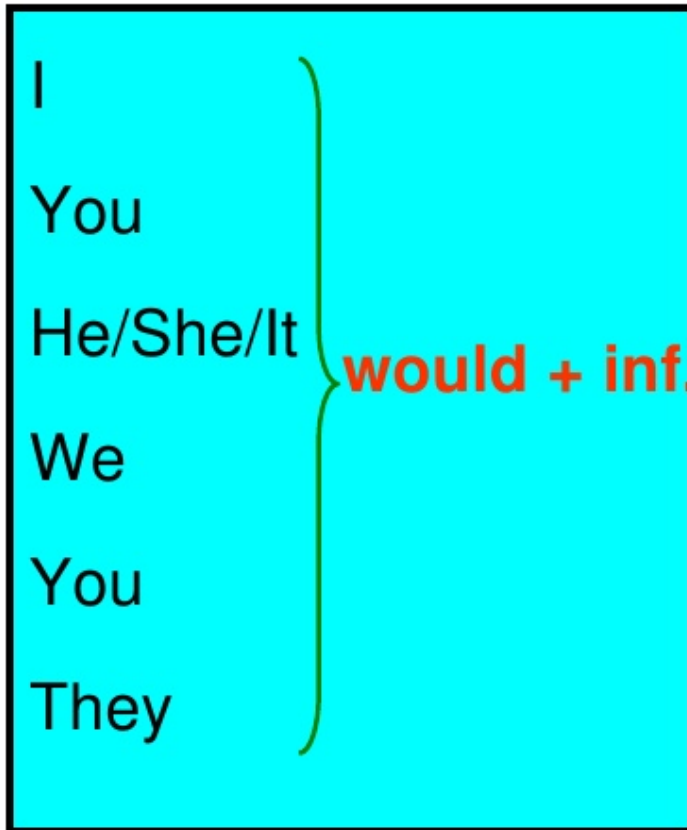
Sujeto + would / should + verbo en infinitivo sin to

would se puede utilizar siempre mientras que **should** sólo se emplea para la primera persona del singular y del plural.

CONDITIONAL (**Aff.**)

(General)

Do



La negación del condicional

La **negación** se construye colocando el **adverbio not** a continuación del **would / should**.

Estructura:

Sujeto + would/should + not + verbo

If I were you, I would not drink alcohol

Si yo fuera tú, no bebería alcohol

We would not have bought a car if we knew then what we know now

Nosotros no habríamos comprado un coche si hubiéramos sabido lo que sabemos ahora

CONDITIONAL SIMPLE (Neg.)

(General)

I	}	would not + inf.
You		
He/She/It		↓
We		wouldn't + inf.
You		
They		



Do

I	}	would not do.
You		
He/She/It		↓
We		wouldn't do
You		
They		

La interrogación en el condicional

Para formar la **interrogación** se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

[Would/Should + SUJETO + VERBO?]

If you were rich, would you be happy?

Si tu fueras rico, ¿serías feliz?

Si la pregunta tuviera una partícula interrogativa la forma sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA + would + SUJETO + VERBO?]

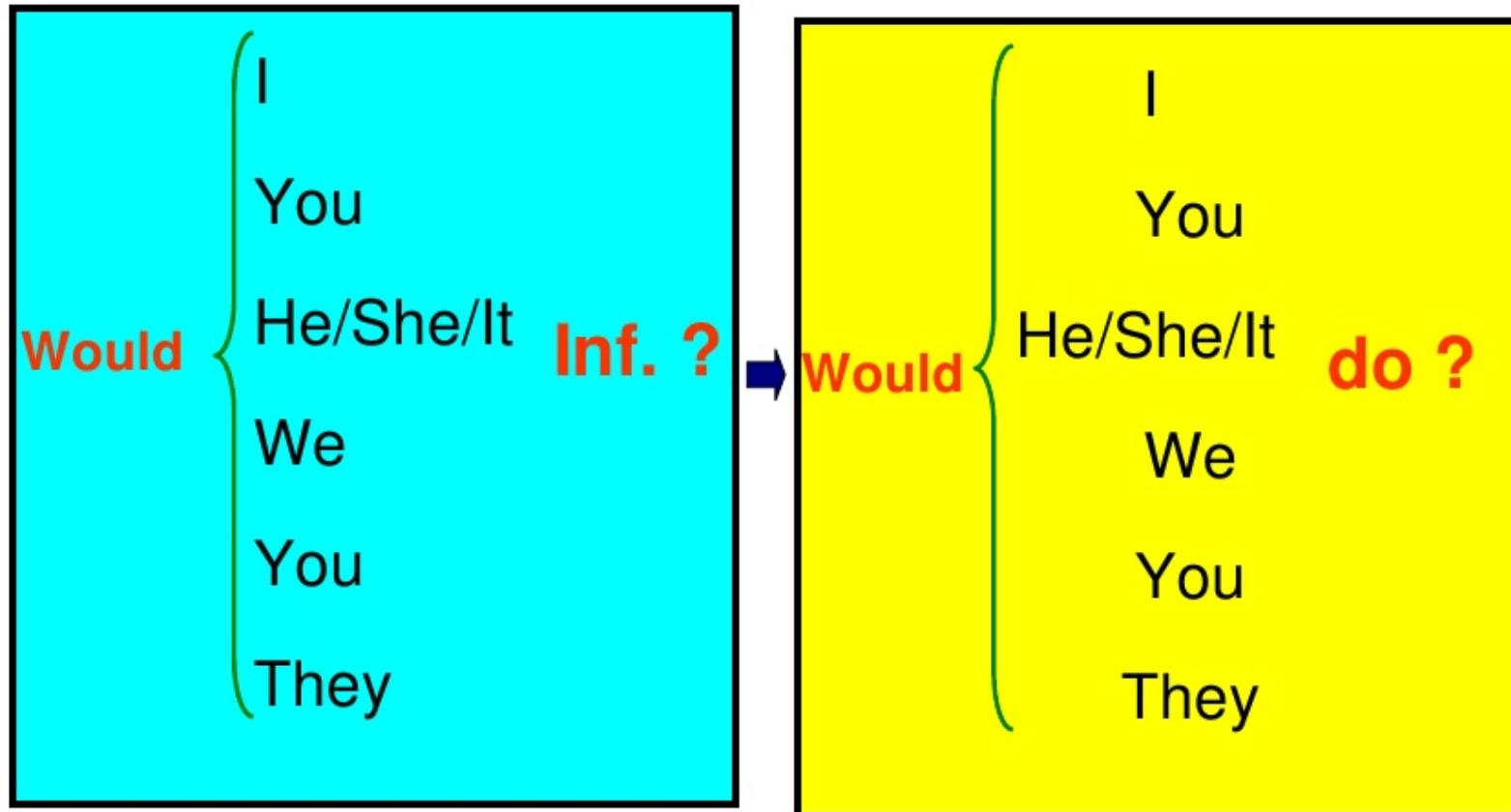
What would you do if you suddenly had superpowers?

¿Qué harías si de repente tuvieras superpoderes?

CONDITIONAL (**Int.**)

(*General*)

Do



El condicional con los verbos modales

Los verbos modales **can** y **may** no construyen el condicional con **would** sino tienen una conjugación propia:

Verbo	Condicional Present simple	Condicional Present continuous	Condicional perfect
can	I could clean yo podría limpiar	I could be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I could have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado
may	I might clean yo podría limpiar	I might be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I might have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado

Uso del condicional

El condicional se usa para:

- **Para denotar una posibilidad de que suceda una acción**

Would you eat an octopus?

¿Te comerías un pulpo?

- **En el estilo indirecto (Reported speech) cuando se narró algo sobre el futuro:**

She said that we would go out tomorrow

Ella dijo que saldríamos mañana

CONDITUONAL
CONTINUOUS

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS

El Condicional Progresivo (Conditional progressive)

El condicional progresivo se forma en inglés:

Sujeto + would / should + be + verbo en gerundio (-ing)

Conjugación	Significado
I would be cleaning I should be cleaning	yo estaría limpiando
you would be cleaning	tú estarías limpiando
he would be cleaning	él estaría limpiando
we would be cleaning we should be cleaning	nosotros estaríamos limpiando
you would be cleaning	vosotros estaríais limpiando
they would be cleaning	ellos estarían limpiando

Este tiempo equivale al presente continuo del indicativo en el modo condicional.

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Should be cleaning Would be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning wouldn't be cleaning	Should be I cleaning? Would be I cleaning?
You	Should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be you cleaning?
He/She/It	should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be he/she/it cleaning?
We	should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be we cleaning?
You	should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be you cleaning?
They	should be cleaning	shouldn't be cleaning	Should be they cleaning?

La negación del condicional Progresivo o Continuo

La **negación** se construye colocando el **adverbio not** a continuación del **would / should**.

Estructura:

Sujeto + would/should + not + be + verbo + ing

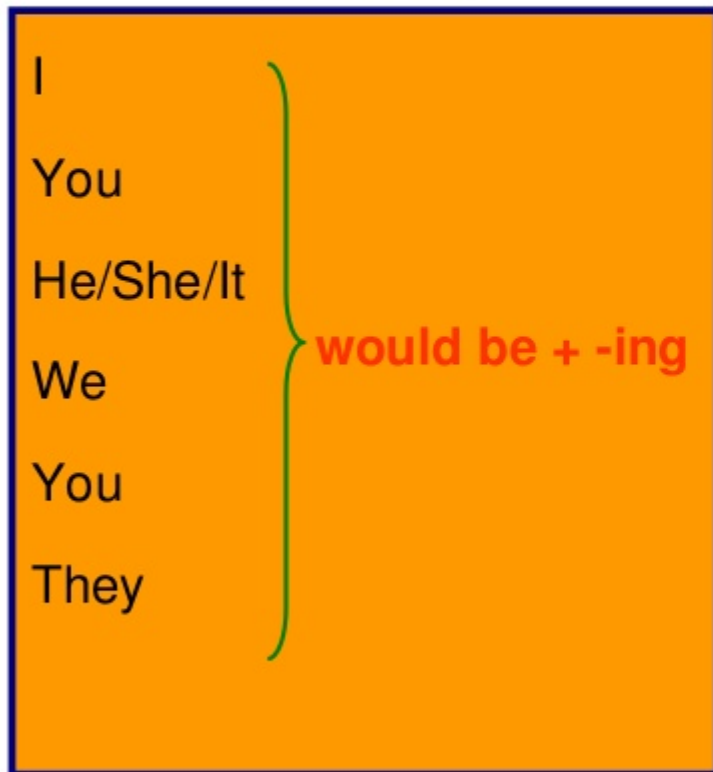
La interrogación en el condicional

Para formar la *interrogación* se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

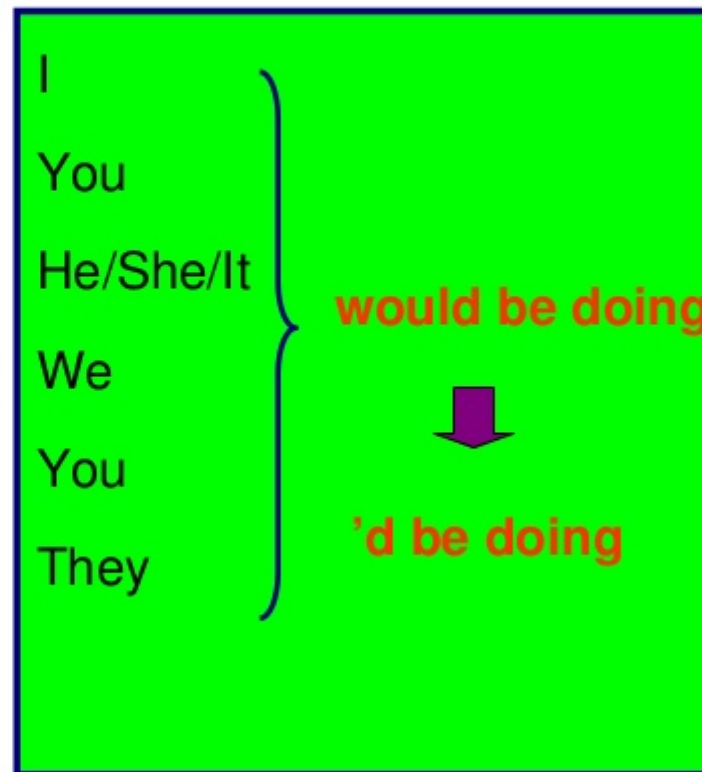
[**Would/Should + be** **SUJETO + VERBO + ing?**]

CONDITIONAL CONTINUOUS (**Aff.**)

(General)



Do



CONDITIONAL

PERFECT - Simple

CONDITIONAL - PERFECT SIMPLE

El Condicional Perfecto (Conditional perfect)

Este tiempo verbal se estructura así:

Sujeto + would / should + have + verbo en participio (-ed)

Conjugación	Significado
I would have cleaned I should have cleaned	yo habría limpiado
you would have cleaned	tú habrías limpiado
he would have cleaned	él habría limpiado
we would have cleaned we should have cleaned	nosotros habríamos limpiado
you would have cleaned	vosotros habrías limpiado
they would have cleaned	ellos habrían limpiado

Este tiempo verbal corresponde en el modo condicional al [pasado simple del indicativo](#) .

CONDITIONAL PERFECT (**Aff.**)

(General)

I	}	would + perf. inf.
You		
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		



Do

I	}	would have done
You		
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

CONDITIONAL PERFECT - SIMPLE

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Should have cleaned Would have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have I cleaned? Would have I cleaned?
You	should have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have you cleaned?
He/She/It	should have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have he/she/it cleaned?
We	should have cleaned Would have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned wouldn't have cleaned	Should have we cleaned?
You	should have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have you cleaned?
They	should have cleaned	shouldn't have cleaned	Should have they cleaned?

El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)

Para los verbos no modales el condicional simple se forma:

Sujeto + would / should + have + verbo en pasado participio sin to

would se puede utilizar siempre mientras que **should** sólo se emplea para la primera persona del singular y del plural.

La negación del condicional

La **negación** se construye colocando el **adverbio not** a continuación del **would / should**.

Estructura:

Sujeto + would/should + not + + have + verbo en pasado participio sin to

La interrogación en el condicional

Para formar la **interrogación** se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

[Would/Should + SUJETO + VERBO?]

If you were rich, would you be happy?

Si tu fueras rico, ¿serías feliz?

Si la pregunta tuviera una partícula interrogativa la forma sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA + would + SUJETO + VERBO?]

What would you do if you suddenly had superpowers?

¿Qué harías si de repente tuvieras superpoderes?

El condicional con los verbos modales

Los verbos modales **can** y **may** no construyen el condicional con **would** sino tienen una conjugación propia:

Verbo	Condicional Present simple	Condicional Present continuous	Condicional perfect
can	I could clean yo podría limpiar	I could be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I could have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado
may	I might clean yo podría limpiar	I might be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I might have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado

Uso del condicional

El condicional se usa para:

- **Para denotar una posibilidad de que suceda una acción**

Would you eat an octopus?

¿Te comerías un pulpo?

- **En el estilo indirecto (Reported speech) cuando se narró algo sobre el futuro:**

She said that we would go out tomorrow

Ella dijo que saldríamos mañana

CONDITIONAL

PERFECT -

Continuous

CONDITIONAL - PERFECT CONTINUOUS

El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto

En inglés se llama "Conditional progressive perfect" y se forma:

Sujeto + **would / should** + **have been** + **verbo en gerundio (-ing)**

Conjugación	Significado
I would have been cleaning I should have been cleaning	yo habría estado limpiando
you would have been cleaning	tú habrías estado limpiando
he would have been cleaning	él habría estado limpiando
we would have been cleaning we should have been cleaning	nosotros habríamos estado limpiando
you would have been cleaning	vosotros habrías estado limpiando
they would have been cleaning	ellos habrían estado limpiando

Este tiempo equivale al [pasado continuo del indicativo](#).

CONDITIONAL PERFECT – CONTINUOUS

CONJUGACIÓN

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I	Should have been cleaning Would have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should I have been cleaning ? Would I have been cleaning ?
You	should have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should you have been cleaning ?
He/She/It	should have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should he/she/it have been cleaning ?
We	should have been cleaning Would have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning wouldn't have been cleaning	Should we have been cleaning ?
You	should have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should you have been cleaning ?
They	should have been cleaning	shouldn't have been cleaning	Should they have been cleaning ?

CONDITIONALS

Zero, first, second & third

Oraciones de condicionales en inglés

Se usa este tipo de oraciones para dar órdenes condicionadas:

- If there is a problem, call me. Si hay un problema llámame.
- If I can, you can. Si yo puedo tu puedes.
- If you are late, I will not wait for you. Si tu llegas tarde no te esperaré
- If I were rich, I would buy a ship. ...
- If I had been a pilot, I would have bought a plane.

El Modo Condicional

- 1 Conjugación regular del condicional
 - 1.1 El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)
 - 1.2 El Condicional Progresivo (Conditional progressive)
 - 1.3 El Condicional Perfecto (Conditional perfect)
 - 1.4 El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto
- 2 La negación del condicional
- 3 La interrogación en el condicional
- 4 El condicional con los verbos modales
- 5 Uso del condicional

Conjugación regular del condicional

El modo condicional tiene 4 tiempos verbales:

- [El Condicional Simple \(Conditional simple\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo \(Conditional progressive\)](#)
- [El Condicional Perfecto \(Conditional perfect\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto \(Conditional progressive perfect\)](#)

El Condicional Simple (Conditional simple)

Para los verbos no modales el condicional simple se forma:

Sujeto + would / should + verbo en infinitivo sin to

would se puede utilizar siempre mientras que **should** sólo se emplea para la primera persona del singular y del plural.

Conjugación	Significado
I should clean I would clean	yo limpiaría
you would clean	tú limpiarías
he would clean	él limpiaría
we should clean we would clean	nosotros limpiaríamos
you would clean	vosotros limpiaríais
they would clean	ellos limpiarían

Este **tiempo verbal** equivale al **presente simple del indicativo** en el modo condicional.

El Condicional Progresivo (Conditional progressive)

El condicional progresivo se forma en inglés:

Sujeto + **would / should** + **be** + **verbo en gerundio (-ing)**

Conjugación	Significado
I would be cleaning I should be cleaning	yo estaría limpiando
you would be cleaning	tú estarías limpiando
he would be cleaning	él estaría limpiando
we would be cleaning we should be cleaning	nosotros estaríamos limpiando
you would be cleaning	vosotros estaríais limpiando
they would be cleaning	ellos estarían limpiando

Este tiempo equivale al **presente continuo del indicativo** en el modo condicional.

El Condicional Perfecto (Conditional perfect)

Este tiempo verbal se estructura así:

Sujeto + would / should + have + verbo en participio (-ed)

Conjugación	Significado
I would have cleaned I should have cleaned	yo habría limpiado
you would have cleaned	tú habrías limpiado
he would have cleaned	él habría limpiado
we would have cleaned we should have cleaned	nosotros habríamos limpiado
you would have cleaned	vosotros habrías limpiado
they would have cleaned	ellos habrían limpiado

Este tiempo verbal corresponde en el modo condicional al [pasado simple del indicativo](#) .

El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto

En inglés se llama "Conditional progressive perfect" y se forma:

Sujeto + **would / should** + **have been** + **verbo en gerundio (-ing)**

Conjugación	Significado
I would have been cleaning I should have been cleaning	yo habría estado limpiando
you would have been cleaning	tú habrías estado limpiando
he would have been cleaning	él habría estado limpiando
we would have been cleaning we should have been cleaning	nosotros habríamos estado limpiando
you would have been cleaning	vosotros habrías estado limpiando
they would have been cleaning	ellos habrían estado limpiando

Este tiempo equivale al **pasado continuo del indicativo** .

La negación del condicional

La **negación** se construye colocando el **adverbio not** a continuación del **would / should**.

Estructura:

Sujeto + would/should + not + verbo

If I were you, I would not drink alcohol

Si yo fuera tú, no bebería alcohol

We would not have bought a car if we knew then what we know now

Nosotros no habríamos comprado un coche si hubiéramos sabido lo que sabemos ahora

La interrogación en el condicional

Para formar la **interrogación** se invierte el orden del sujeto y del verbo:

[Would/Should + SUJETO + VERBO?]

If you were rich, would you be happy?

Si tu fueras rico, ¿serías feliz?

Si la pregunta tuviera una partícula interrogativa la forma sería:

[PARTÍCULA INTERROGATIVA + would + SUJETO + VERBO?]

What would you do if you suddenly had superpowers?

¿Qué harías si de repente tuvieras superpoderes?

El condicional con los verbos modales

Los verbos modales **can** y **may** no construyen el condicional con **would** sino tienen una conjugación propia:

Verbo	Condicional Present simple	Condicional Present continuous	Condicional perfect
<u>can</u>	I could clean yo podría limpiar	I could be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I could have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado
<u>may</u>	I might clean yo podría limpiar	I might be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I might have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado

Uso del condicional

El condicional se usa para:

- **Para denotar una posibilidad de que suceda una acción**

Would you eat an octopus?

¿Te comerías un pulpo?

- **En el estilo indirecto (Reported speech) cuando se narró algo sobre el futuro:**

She said that we would go out tomorrow

Ella dijo que saldríamos mañana

Siguientes Lecciones:

[home](#) > : [El Presente Simple](#) | [Presente Continuo](#) | [Pasado Simple](#) | [Pasado Continuo](#) | [Presente Perfecto](#) | [Pluscuamperfecto](#) | [Pluscuamperfecto Continuo](#) | [Futuro Simple](#) | [Futuro Continuo](#) | [Futuro going to](#) | [Futuro perfecto](#) | [Imperativo](#) | [el Infinitivo](#) | [el Gerundio](#)

[8 Consejos](#) | [La dificultad de aprender inglés](#) | [Guía de Conversación](#)

CONDITIONALS

0.ZERO CONDITIONAL

Use zero conditional when you want to express general truths/facts:

If + subject + present simple, subject + present

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

- *If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.*

ATTENTION!!

□ *If* and *when* have the same meaning in the zero conditional:

- ***If / When** I look after plants, they die.*

1. FIRST CONDITIONAL

If + subject + present simple, subject + will/won't +

- Use first conditional to talk about possible or likely future result.
- To talk about things that are possible, but not certain. The main clause says what we think the result will be in this situation.
 - If you come early, you will get a parking space.
 - If I see her, I will tell her.

ATTENTION!!

- Unless = if...not
 - I won't go unless she invites me. = I won't go if she doesn't invite me.
- We can use might instead of will in the main clause to mean "will perhaps".

2. SECOND CONDITIONAL

If + subject + past simple, subject + would/wouldn't + infinitive.

- Use second conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence.
- We often use it to talk about the opposite of what is true or real.
 - *If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house.*
 - *I **wouldn't do** that job unless they **paid** me a really good salary.*
 - *If he **won** the lottery, he **would buy** a car.*
- To talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it is not true.
 - *If I **had** her number, I **would call** him.* (But it is not possible because I don't have her number).

ATTENTION!!

- We can use **could** instead of *would* in the main clause to talk about ability or possibility.
- We can use **might** instead of *would* in the main clause to mean “*would perhaps*”.

3. THIRD CONDITIONAL

If + subject + had + past participle, subject + would/wouldn't + have + past participle.

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.
 - *If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have met** your friend.*
 - *If the ship **hadn't hit** an iceberg, it **wouldn't have sunk**.*

ATTENTION!!

- We can also use **could, should, might** and **may** in the main clause to mean “*would perhaps*”.

- *If Shakespeare **had lived** longer, he **might have written** poesy.*

SUMMARY:

CONDITIONAL	FORM
Zero Conditional	<i>If + present simple, ... present simple</i>
First Conditional	<i>If + present simple, ... will/won't + infinitive</i>
Second Conditional	<i>If + past simple, ... would/wouldn't + infinitive</i>
Third Conditional	<i>If + had + past participle, ... would/wouldn't + have + past participle</i>

EXERCISES

1- Complete the sentences with **zero conditional**:

- a) If you _____(pour) oil on water, it _____(float).
- b) If you _____(freeze) water, it _____(turn) into ice.
- c) If you (mix) flour and water, you _____(get) dough.
- d) If you _____(smoke), your skin _____(age) more quickly.
- e) If I _____(eat) too much chocolate, I _____(feel) sick.
- f) If she _____(come) home very late, her parents _____(get) very angry.

2- Complete the sentences with **first conditional**:

- a) If I _____(to be) hungry, I _____(make) a sandwich.
- b) She _____(marry) him if he _____(ask) her.
- c) If she _____(go) to the party, she _____(take) a present.
- d) If Sarah _____(lonely), she _____(call) some friends.
- e) If I _____(miss) the bus, I _____(to be) late for work.
- f) If you _____(not move), the bee _____(not sting) you.

3- Complete the sentences with **second conditional**:

- a) If she _____healthier food, she _____(lose) weight.
- b) If he _____(drive) more carefully, he _____ (have) fewer accidents.
- c) If I _____(study) harder, I _____(pass) the exam.

d) If she _____(do) her homework every day, she

_____ (get) better marks.

e) I _____ (buy) a new car if I _____ (have) more money.

f) If she _____ (lose) her ring, she _____ (to be) upset.

4- Complete the sentences with **third conditional**:

a) If you _____ (go) to the party, I _____ (go) too.

b) I _____ (not stay) at that hotel if you _____ (recommend) it to me.

c) If I _____ (not take) my umbrella, I _____ (get) very wet.

d) If I _____ (plan) a trip to France, I _____ (try) to learn some French.

e) I _____ (not go) to the movie if I _____ (know) it was scary.

f) If they _____ (to be) more organised, they

_____ (not to be) so stressed at the last minute.

CONDITIONALS

Zero, first, second & third

Oraciones de condicionales en inglés

Se usa este tipo de oraciones para dar órdenes condicionadas:

- If there is a problem, call me. Si hay un problema llámame.
- If I can, you can. Si yo puedo tu puedes.
- If you are late, I will not wait for you. Si tu llegas tarde no te esperaré
- If I were rich, I would buy a ship. ...
- If I had been a pilot, I would have bought a plane.

El Modo Condicional

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- 3 La interrogación en el condicional
- 4 El condicional con los verbos modales
- 5 Uso del condicional

Conjugación regular del condicional

El modo condicional tiene 4 tiempos verbales:

- [El Condicional Simple \(Conditional simple\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo \(Conditional progressive\)](#)
- [El Condicional Perfecto \(Conditional perfect\)](#)
- [El Condicional Progresivo Perfecto \(Conditional progressive perfect\)](#)

El condicional con los verbos modales

Los verbos modales **can** y **may** no construyen el condicional con **would** sino tienen una conjugación propia:

Verbo	Condicional Present simple	Condicional Present continuous	Condicional perfect
<u>can</u>	I could clean yo podría limpiar	I could be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I could have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado
<u>may</u>	I might clean yo podría limpiar	I might be cleaning yo podría estar limpiando	I might have cleaned yo podría haber limpiado

Uso del condicional

El condicional se usa para:

- **Para denotar una posibilidad de que suceda una acción**

Would you eat an octopus?

¿Te comerías un pulpo?

- **En el estilo indirecto (Reported speech) cuando se narró algo sobre el futuro:**

She said that we would go out tomorrow

Ella dijo que saldríamos mañana

Siguientes Lecciones:

[home](#) > : [El Presente Simple](#) | [Presente Continuo](#) | [Pasado Simple](#) | [Pasado Continuo](#) | [Presente Perfecto](#) | [Pluscuamperfecto](#) | [Pluscuamperfecto Continuo](#) | [Futuro Simple](#) | [Futuro Continuo](#) | [Futuro going to](#) | [Futuro perfecto](#) | [Imperativo](#) | [el Infinitivo](#) | [el Gerundio](#)

[8 Consejos](#) | [La dificultad de aprender inglés](#) | [Guía de Conversación](#)

CONDITIONALS ZERO CONDITIONAL

If + subject + present simple, subject + present

Use zero conditional when you want to express general truths/facts:

- *If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.*
- *If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.*

ATTENTION!!

- *If* and *when* have the same meaning in the zero conditional:
 - **If / When** *I look after plants, they die.*

1. FIRST CONDITIONAL

If + subject + present simple, subject + will/won't +

- Use first conditional to talk about possible or likely future result.
- To talk about things that are possible, but not certain. The main clause says what we think the result will be in this situation.
 - If you come early, you will get a parking space.
 - If I see her, I will tell her.

ATTENTION!!

- Unless = if...not
 - I won't go unless she invites me. = I won't go if she doesn't invite me.
- We can use might instead of will in the main clause to mean "will perhaps".

2. SECOND CONDITIONAL

If + subject + past simple, subject + *would/wouldn't* + infinitive.

- Use second conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequence.
- We often use it to talk about the opposite of what is true or real.
 - *If I **had** more money, I **would buy** a bigger house.*
 - *I **wouldn't do** that job unless they **paid** me a really good salary.*
 - *If he **won** the lottery, he **would buy** a car.*
- To talk about something in the present which is impossible, because it is not true.
 - *If I **had** her number, I **would call** him.* (But it is not possible because I don't have her number).

ATTENTION!!

- We can use **could** instead of *would* in the main clause to talk about ability or possibility.
- We can use **might** instead of *would* in the main clause to mean “*would perhaps*”.

3. THIRD CONDITIONAL

If + subject + had + past participle, subject + would/wouldn't + have + past participle.

- Use third conditional to talk about hypothetical/imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence.
 - *If I **had gone** to the party, I **would have met** your friend.*
 - *If the ship **hadn't hit** an iceberg, it **wouldn't have sunk**.*

ATTENTION!!

- We can also use **could, should, might** and **may** in the main clause to mean “*would perhaps*”.

- *If Shakespeare **had lived** longer, he **might have written** poesy.*

SUMMARY:

CONDITIONAL	FORM
Zero Conditional	<i>If + present simple, ... present simple</i>
First Conditional	<i>If + present simple, ... will/won't + infinitive</i>
Second Conditional	<i>If + past simple, ... would/wouldn't + infinitive</i>
Third Conditional	<i>If + had + past participle, ... would/wouldn't + have + past participle</i>

