



I. If clauses

If clauses são sentenças compostas por duas orações, em que uma delas é a oração principal e a outra é a oração subordinada. Elas apresentam uma relação de dependência uma com a outra.

Existem quatro tipos de if clauses: tipo 0, tipo 1, tipo 2 e tipo 3. Cada uma delas apresenta uma estrutura e uma ideia a ser passada. É preciso saber identificá-las uma a uma, pois só assim algumas questões poderão ser resolvidas.

Abaixo temos um exemplo de If clause, mais especificamente, esta é uma if clause tipo 2.

Ex.: If I had enough money, I would travel to Miami to see my mother.

1) Tipo 0

A If clause tipo 0 é a mais básica. A sua estrutura é formada pelas duas orações no presente. Ela é usada para passar a ideia de algo é **possível** de se feito ou que algo é **provável** de acontecer. São usadas quando falamos de fatos científicos ou do cotidiano e para passar informações, ordens ou instruções.

Ex.: The light turn off if you press the switch.

Ex.: If oxygen ends, the fire ends too.

Ex.: Call me if my daughter cries.

2) Tipo 1

A if clause tipo 1 é formada pela if clause (oração condicional) no presente e pela main clause (oração principal) no futuro. Ela expressa ações **possíveis** e **prováveis** de ocorrerem no futuro.

Ex.: If he doesn't study more, he will fail the test.

Ex.: I will fix my car if I have time.

Ex.: She won't accept the agreement if they don't sign the contract.

3) Tipo 2

A if clause tipo 2 é formada pela oração condicional no simple past (passado simples) e a oração principal com um condicional: would, could ou might. É usada para expressar idéias **improváveis** ou **imaginárias**.

Ex.: If he thought before doing something, he would be a better person.

Ex.: She might dance all night long if she didn't have to work.

Ex.: "If I could be king, even for a day, I'd take you as my queen (...) Baby if I could change the world, I would be the sunlight in your universe". Eric Clapton

Às vezes é possível usar o should na oração principal, mas normalmente neste caso, usamos I ou we.

Ex.: If I were you, I should buy a black car.

4) Tipo 3

A if clause tipo 3 é formada pela oração condicional no past participle (passado perfeito) e pela oração principal com um condicional perfeito: would have, could have ou might have. É usada para falar sobre ações **impossíveis**, pois deveriam ter sido realizadas no passado, mas como não foram, passam a ser **inviáveis** de serem feitas no presente.

Ex.: I would have bought that smartphone if it had been cheaper.

Ex.: If he had paid attention in class, he could have learned something.

5) Quando o primeiro verbo da oração condicional for should, were ou had, podemos omitir o if e por o verbo no início da sentença.

Ex.: Had I met her, I would have done a lot of questions. (If I had met her...)



Ex.: "Should I fall behind, wait for me." (If I should fall behind...) Bruce Springsteen

Ex.: Were it not for Nina, the conference wouldn't be going ahead. (If it weren't for Nina...)

Ex.: Had they not rushed Jo to hospital, she would have died. (If they hadn't rushed Jo...)

6) Wish

Wish é o verbo desejar, e quando age como tal, seguimos a estrutura de um verbo comum.

Ex.: I wish you all the Best in the future.

Ex.: I saw Mark before the exam and he wished me luck.

Entretanto, podemos usá-lo para dizer que nos arrependemos de algo ou algo não é como gostaríamos que fosse. Nesses casos, o verbo seguinte deve vir no passado.

Ex.: I wish I could fly.

Ex.: I wish you came to help me.

Ex.: I wish I had never told you.

Às vezes é possível usar o would. Mas, nesses casos, normalmente falamos de outros sujeitos.

Ex.: I wish John would study more.

Ex.: I wish he would find a girlfriend.

7) If e wheter

Usamos o if e whether para dizer que duas possibilidades têm sido cogitadas ou para dizer que alguém não tem certeza sobre algo.

Ex.: The couldn't decide if / whether it was worth resitting the exam.

Whether pode ser seguido imediatamente por "or not", enquanto if não pode.

Ex.: I didn't know if Aya was coming or not.

Ex.: I didn't know whether Aya was coming or not.

Ex.: I didn't know whether or not Aya was coming.

Usamos whether ao invés de if depois de preposições (podemos usar if informalmente) e antes de verbos no infinitivo com to:

Ex.: We argued about whether butter or margarine was better for you.

Ex.: I couldn't decide whether to buy apples or bananas.



1. **(EFOMM)** Which verb form can complete the sentence correctly?
 “If we _____ by lunchtime, we had better hurry.”
 a) get there
 b) will get there
 c) would get there
 d) are to get there
 e) could get there

2. **(EFOMM)** Choose the alternative with the verbs that correctly complete the sentences below.
 - 1 - If I were you, I _____ him the truth.
 - 2 - If I had been in your place, I _____ this.
 - 3 - If I knew her name, I _____ you.
 - 4 - If I hadn't saved money, I _____ this sports car now.
 - 5 - If it rains next Sunday, I _____ home.
 a) tell – wouldn't say – will tell - will buy – will stay
 b) told – would say – would tell - would buy – would have stayed
 c) would tell – wouldn't have said – should tell – wouldn't buy – will stay
 d) will tell - would have said – had told – buy – would stay
 e) would have told – wouldn't have said – should tell – am buying – will stay

3. **(EFOMM)** Mark the correct option to complete the sentence.
 “Why aren't you going to London with your parents?”
 “If only I _____ enough time, I'd certainly go with them”.
 a) was having
 b) will have
 c) would have
 d) had
 e) have

4. **(EFOMM)** Choose the correct alternative.
 We weren't sure _____ or just walk in.
 a) should knock
 b) to knock
 c) whether to knock
 d) whether knock
 e) whether knocking

5. **(EFOMM)** “John's birthday is tomorrow.” _____ I known about it, I would have bought him a gift.”
 a) Would
 b) Did
 c) Could
 d) Had
 e) Have

6. **(EFOMM)** Were he not busy, he _____ your cousin.
 a) will accompany
 b) can accompany
 c) would accompany



- d) had accompanied
- e) should accompany

7. (EFOMM)

- I - I wish you _____ all the water! I'm thirsty.
 II - If you hadn't helped me, I _____ the task so easily.
 III - If you _____ me back, I wouldn't have to borrow money from my parents.
 IV - If it _____ for the goalkeeper, our team would have lost.
- a) didn't drink/ wouldn't finish/ had paid/ weren't
 - b) hadn't drunk/ wouldn't finish/ had paid/ hadn't been
 - c) hadn't drunk/ wouldn't have finished/ have paid/ wasn't
 - d) didn't drink/ wouldn't have finished/ paid/ weren't
 - e) hadn't drunk/ wouldn't have finished/ paid/ hadn't been

8. (EFOMM) Choose the correct alternative to complete the following sentences.

- "If she hadn't been so bad-tempered, I _____ her."
- a) shall have married
 - b) ought to have married
 - c) might have married
 - d) will have married
 - e) must have married

9. (EFOMM) Which option completes the gap?

- "Are you going to movies alone?"
 "Yes, but I wish Susan _____ with me."
- a) might come
 - b) had come
 - c) will come
 - d) would come
 - e) can come

10. (EFOMM) The conditions expressed in the sentences "If they had known the outcomes, they would have taken different measures" and "you should know people better, if you really want to make more friends" are, respectively:

- a) unlikely / unlikely
- b) impossible / unlikely
- c) likely / unlikely
- d) impossible / likely
- e) likely / impossible

11. (EFOMM) "The loan _____ back if they hadn't been held up last week".

- a) would have paid
- b) would pay
- c) would have been paid
- d) will have paid
- e) will be paid