



Tikrit University

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If conditional

Passive voice

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action being done, rather than on the person or thing doing the action. In passive voice, the object of the action becomes the subject of the sentence.

The formula for making a passive voice sentence is:

Passive Subject + To Be Verb (is, am, are, was, were, be, being, been) + Past Participle (usually ends in -ed, -en, or -t).

For example:

Active: "The cat chased the mouse."

Passive: "The mouse was chased by the cat."

Remember to use passive voice when the action is more important than the doer of the action. Now, feel free to ask me a question.

The passive voice changes according to the tenses. For example, in the past tense, "was eaten" and "was built" are in the passive voice, while in the present tense, "is eaten" and "is built" are examples of the passive voice. Let me know if you need any specific examples or further assistance!

There are some examples of sentences in passive voice:

1. The cake was baked by Mary.
2. The report will be sent to the manager tomorrow.
3. The house was painted white by the workers.
4. The movie was watched by millions of people.
5. The new product is being launched next week.
6. The letter has been written by John.
7. The book was read in one sitting.
8. The project was completed ahead of schedule.
9. The cookies were eaten by the children.
10. The song will be sung by a famous artist at the concert.

If conditional

Certainly! Here are some examples of sentences using different conditional forms:

1. If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.
2. If you study hard, you will pass the exam.
3. If I had more time, I would travel the world.
4. If she had known, she would have come to the party.
5. If it had been warmer, we would have gone for a swim.
6. If you had told me earlier, I could have helped you.
7. If they win the match, they will advance to the finals.
8. If I were you, I would take that job offer.
9. If you don't hurry, you will miss the train.
10. If he arrives late, we will start the meeting without him.

These examples showcase different conditional forms such as the first conditional (possible future condition), the second conditional (hypothetical or unlikely present condition), and the third conditional (imaginary past condition).

Conditional sentence (if) - 1

ونتيجة واذا تحقق الشرط فسنحصل علي النتيجة (If) الجمل الشرطية هي الجمل التي بها شرط بعد

If + condition + result

Result + If + condition

If it rains, I will take an umbrella.

I will take umbrella if it rains.

It rains = condition. شرط

I will take umbrella = result. نتيجة

Types of conditional sentences: حالات الجمل الشرطية:

1- Zero conditional.

2- First conditional.

3- Second conditional.

4- Third conditional.

Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true, especially for laws and rules.

If I drink too much coffee, I can't sleep at night.

Ice melts if you heat it.

When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

The structure is: if/when + present simple >> present simple.

First conditional

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

Arsenal will be top of the league if they win.

When I finish work, I'll call you.

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually: if/when + present simple >> will + infinitive.

It is also common to use this structure with unless, as long as, as soon as or in case instead of if.

I'll leave as soon as the babysitter arrives.

I don't want to stay in London unless I get a well-paid job.

I'll give you a key in case I'm not at home.

You can go to the party, as long as you're back by midnight.

Second conditional

The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality.

If we had a garden, we could have a cat.

If I won a lot of money, I'd buy a big house in the country.

I wouldn't worry if I were you.

The structure is usually: if + past simple >> + would + infinitive.

When if is followed by the verb be, it is grammatically correct to say if I were, if he were, if she were and if it were. However, it is also common to hear these structures with was, especially in the he/she form.

If I were you, I wouldn't mention it.

If she was prime minister, she would invest more money in schools.

He would travel more if he was younger.