

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES: THE "BIG IF" (很可能中文语法有问题)

USES: 1. Cause & Effect (原因和结果)

平常用 If A, then B. (如果 A, 就 (肯定) B 了) 英语不必用 "then", 尤其在口语上。

EXAMPLES: If it rains, (then) I will get wet. 如果下雨, 我就被湿了。 If 1+1=2, then 2+2=4. If A=B and B=C, then A=C. If today is Saturday, then we have no class. 如果今天星期六, 我们没课。 If you were born in China, then you probably speak Chinese.

If you are hungry, you will eat. 如果你饿, 就会吃饭。 If your teacher speaks, you should pay attention. 如果老师讲话, 你应该注意。

2. Unlikely or Impossible Event/Situation/Condition (未必的/不可能的 事情, 情况, 条件) "Hypothetical". 常常先说个条件, 后说 (主语) "would" 或 "might"...

EXAMPLES: If I were you, I would leave now. If I could travel through time, I would go to the future. If I had a million dollars, I would buy a big house. If he weren't so stupid, he might be rich by now. If I were a cat, I could see in the dark. If I had a dollar for every time I heard you curse, I would be rich. If you had any sense, you wouldn't get into so much trouble. If we were in America, we could sleep awhile longer.

3. Wishing something weren't true or hadn't happened (but it is true or it already has happened).

常用 "if only..." (但愿) 或 "if not for..." , 后面也常 "would" 或 "might"

EXAMPLES: If only I'd left earlier, I wouldn't have been late. 但愿我没早一点走, 就没迟到。 If not for the bad weather, we might have left today. 但愿今天的天气没好一点, 就能今天走。 If not for our mistake, we would have won. If only I weren't so short, I could see farther.

If only I had studied harder, I would have passed the test. If only I'd eaten breakfast, I wouldn't be starving by 10 o'clock.

If only 的后面常写 (主语) had...。

4. Setting conditions for something desirable (说定在什么条件下会发生一件你要发生的事)

常用 "only if..." 或 "unless". 像 "只要 A 才 B" 用 "Unless" 开一句话 B 就平常是否定的/negative. 用法也包括说明要求。

EXAMPLES: Only if you study every day will your English improve. 或者 Unless you study every day, your English will not improve. 只要你天天学习, 你的英语水平才提高。 Only if it doesn't rain will we go. Unless it rains, we will go. 只要没有下雨, 我们才能去。

把 "unless" 放在句子的中间 A 就平常否定的/negative.

He will not leave unless you force him. 只要你强迫他, 才会出去。 We can't have a party unless we have permission.

5. Threats (威胁)

威胁需要一个宾语, 比如 "you" 或其他的人。 A threat must have an object who is threatened, such as "you" or another person.

EXAMPLES: If you don't give me \$10,000, I will kill the president. 你如果不给我一万美元, 我就把总统杀掉。

If they don't give him the money, he will kill the president. (这句好像第一个用法)

If you don't turn in your essay, I will not let you pass the class. If you say that to me again, I will hit you. If you don't stop whining, I'll leave.

6. Suggestion for improvement (建议)

常用 "If you ever..." V-ed (过去的动词), "you might V." 第二个动词说明第一个动词好的结果。句子的意思就是 "你应该做第一个动词"。

EXAMPLES: If you ever paid attention in class, you might learn something. If you ever did any work around here, we might get along better.

If you ever tried something new for once, you might like it.

7. Polite Command (礼貌的命令)

常用 "If you would please V..." 开始一个请求。用法跟 "请你 (动词)。/Please V." 差不多。

EXAMPLES: If you would please open your textbooks to chapter five, we may begin our lesson.

If you would please leave us alone, I would much appreciate it. If you would please bring me a glass of water, I may be able to tell you what happened. If you would please stop talking so loudly, we might all get some work done. If you would please open the window, I'm feeling warm.

8. A hopeful or future condition (你希望会有的条件)

像一个句子用 "如果...的话, 就..." 动词的前面也常常加 "ever"

EXAMPLES: If you are in town, do come and visit, won't you? If you win, I hope you will share the prize money. If we ever see each other again, it will be a happy day. If you ever need help, give me a call. If it rains tomorrow, I hope it doesn't last all day. If you ever go back there,

please bring me back something nice. If I ever get the chance to go to Canada, I might never come back.