

ГЛОССАРИЙ

N п/п	Новые понятия	Содержание
1	2	3
1.	The Present Conditional Tense (formation)	is formed with would/should + infinitive (should may be used for the first person) (I would work)
2.	Use of the Present Conditional Tense	It is used: a) in conditional sentences; b) in special uses of would and should ; c) as a past equivalent of the Future Simple instead of will/shall when the main verb of the sentence is in the Past Tense.
3.	The Perfect Conditional Tense (formation)	It is formed with would/should and the Perfect Infinitive (I would/should have worked)
4.	Use of the Perfect Conditional Tense	It is used: a) in conditional sentences; b) in special uses of would and should; c) as a past equivalent of the Future Perfect Tense
5.	Conditional Sentences	They have two parts: the if – clause and the main clause; there are three kinds of conditional sentences.
6.	Conditional Sentences (Type 1)	The verb in the if-clause is in the Present Tense ; the verb in the main clause is in the Future Simple (if he runs he'll get there in time)

7.	Variations of the main clause (Type 1)	a) If + Present + may/might (possibility) b) If + Present + may (permission) or + can (permission or ability) c) If + Present + must/should (command, request) d) If + Present + another Present Tense
8.	If + two Present Tenses	It is used to express automatic or habitual results
9.	Variations of the if-clause (Type 1)	a) If + Present Continuous (to indicate a present action or a future agreement) b) If + Present Perfect
10.	Conditional Sentences (Type 2)	The verb in the if-clause is in the Past Tense ; the verb in the main clause is in the Conditional Tense .
11.	Use of Conditional Sentences	It is used: a) when the supposition is contrary to known facts b) when we don't expect the action in the if-clause to take place c) as an alternative to type 1 for perfectly possible plans and suggestions
12.	Variations of the main clause (Type 2)	a) might/could may be used instead of would b) The Continuous Conditional Form may be used instead of the Simple Conditional Form c) If + Past Tense can be followed by another Past Tense when we wish to express automatic or habitual reactions in the past d) when it is used to mean 'as' or 'since', a variety of tenses is possible in the main clause, if + Past Tense here has a past (not a true conditional) meaning.
13.	Variations of the if-clause (Type 2)	a) if + Past Continuous b) if + Past Perfect

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14.	In case clause	It is followed by a Present or Past Tense or by should; it gives a reason for the action in the main clause.
15.	Conditional Sentences (Type 3)	The verb in the if-clause is in the Past Perfect Tense, the verbs in the main clause is in the Perfect Conditional.
16.	The Continuous Form of the Perfect Conditional	It may be used in conditional sentences.
17.	Special uses of will/would in 'if-clauses'	a) if you will/would is often used in polite requests and would is more polite form; b) if you would + infinitive is often used alone when the request is one which would normally be made in the circumstances; c) if + will/would can be used with all persons to indicate willingness; d) won't used in this way can mean 'refuse' e) will can be used to express obstinate insistence; f) if + would like/care can be used instead of if + want/wish and is more polite.
18.	Special uses of should in 'if-clauses'	a) if + should can be used in type 1 to indicate that the action, though possible, is not very likely. b) should can be placed first and 'if' omitted.
19.	Use of if + were	It can be used instead of if + was being more likely in formal English.
20.	If + subject + auxiliary	It can be placed in formal English by inversion of auxiliary and subject with 'if' omitted.

21.	Mixed types of conditional sentences	There are occasions when any tenses can be used in if-clauses, depending on the context (with 'unless', 'if + not', 'even if', 'whether', 'but', 'for', 'otherwise', 'provided', 'suppose')
22.	'If ... not' and 'unless'	They can be used in place of each other when we are saying 'except it', ('unless' is stronger than 'if ... not'); 'unless' is often used to introduce an afterthought.