

I'm not a bot



Conditional sentences in English

Conditional sentences in Spanish

Conditional sentences in German

Conditional sentences in French

Conditional sentences in Italian

Conditional sentences in Dutch

Conditional sentences in Polish

Conditional sentences in Russian

Conditional sentences in Portuguese

Conditional sentences in Romanian

Conditional sentences in Spanish

Conditional sentences are conditional clauses, phrases, or words used to express a condition. A condition is an event that must happen or be met for something else to occur. In other words, the outcome of one action will determine the result of another. Conditional sentences are a type of sentence that expresses the result of one situation given another. These sentences are referred to as conditionals because the outcome of one part (the if clause) determines whether or not the other part (the main clause) happens. Usually, this involves a condition in the "if" clause and its corresponding result in the main clause. Conditional sentences are a fundamental part of language, used to express possibilities and hypothetical situations. They can be found in everyday conversations as well as literature, allowing us to make assumptions or draw conclusions based on certain conditions. Depending on the context, there are four main types of conditional sentences: zero conditionals, first conditionals, second conditionals and third conditionals. Zero Conditionals – Zero conditionals describe what will always happen under simple verbs that have no past tense. If + present simple tense, + present simple tense. First Conditionals – First conditionals talk about possible situations in the present or future. They have a form of present simple and will clauses: "If + present simple tense, will/can verb". Second Conditionals – Second conditionals are used for hypothetical situations that may never happen. They have past simple and would/could tense. "If + would have taken the bus, I would have been home by now.". Conditional sentences are a powerful tool for expressing different levels of possibility in the present, future and past. They can help us to talk about hypothetical situations that may or may not happen, as well as express facts which are always true. Understanding how to use verbs is essential if you want to communicate confidently in English! Mixed conditionals are a combination of the four types of conditional sentences and are used to talk about a hypothetical situation in the present that is based on a past event. They have past simple verbs in one half of the sentence, and present or future tenses in the other half: "If + past simple tense, + will/can/would verb" (e.g. If I had studied harder, I could pass the test.). These mixed conditions can also be used to make predictions about what may happen in the future as a result of something that has already occurred in the past: "If + past simple tense, + will verb" (e.g. If he keeps working hard, he'll get promoted soon.). Conditional sentences have many uses in everyday language. They are used to talk about possibilities and to make predictions based on evidence or facts. They are also commonly used in conversational English as a way to express courtesy or politeness. For example, when asking a favor you may use the phrase "Would you mind... followed by a conditional sentence. In this case, the speaker is providing an option for the listener rather than making a direct demand. Conditional sentences can also be used to talk about hypothetical and unreal events or results. For example, "If I had more money, I would travel the world." Conditional sentences are used to express a condition that must be met for something to happen. They are often used in written works such as stories, poems and plays to describe the imaginary situations that could have been but weren't. In these cases, they are used to create tension between what is real and what could be. Conditional sentences can be used in a variety of ways in both spoken and written language. They serve as a tool for expressing possibilities, politeness, wishes and regrets in addition to creating suspenseful narratives. Conditional sentences in questions have become increasingly popular to communicate with each other. Whether it's asking your friend if they would like to go to the movies tonight or a professor inquiring about their student's understanding of a certain concept, these conditional statements open up conversation and lead to better communication. The two main clauses of these conditional sentences play an important role in conveying the desired information and understanding between two individuals. Phrasing the dependent clause as a question is an effective way to pause for feedback and response. Not only does it give the inquirer more detailed feedback than had it been phrased as a statement, but it also provides clarity on which suggestion or opinion should be accepted. To sum this up, using conditional sentences in questions can often lead to better communication and clearer understanding for both parties involved. Conditional sentences with other modals, such as "might" or "could," are some of the most versatile tools for expressing a variety of conditions. They allow writers to express conditionality without specifying exact outcomes or expectations. As opposed to more traditional conditional sentences that rely on "if...then..." structures, using modals in conditional sentences provides writers with more flexibility and nuance. These modals also have the advantage of being more concise and having a more direct impact on the reader. By using modals like "might" or "could," writers can convey a sense of possibility or uncertainty in a more subtle way. This is particularly useful in persuasive writing, where the goal is to influence the reader's opinion or actions. Conditional sentences with other modals can also be used to express a sense of possibility or uncertainty in a more subtle way. 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Conditional sentences are a type of sentence that expresses the result of one situation given another. They are used to talk about hypothetical situations and their outcomes. They are used to talk about what would happen if something were true, as well as what will happen when certain conditions are met or not met. There are four main types of conditional sentences: Zero Conditionals: These sentences express general truths, facts or scientific laws. They are used to show that two things are always true when one thing is true. First Conditionals: These sentences talk about hypothetical situations and their outcomes, as well as what could happen in the future if something were to change. Third Conditionals: These sentences discuss past events and what would have happened if a different course of action had been taken. Conditional sentences can be used in both formal and informal settings. They are often used to express plans, wishes, regrets and warnings. For example: If you study hard, you will do well in the exam. I'd go out for dinner if I had enough money. She wouldn't have been late if she hadn't missed her bus. Be careful or you'll get hurt! These sentences can also be used to describe logical consequences, make suggestions and give advice. For example: If you don't study, you'll fail the exam. If I were you, I would take a break from studying. You should eat healthy if you want to stay fit. These conditional sentences are used to express hypothetical situations and their outcomes. Conditional sentences (las oraciones condicionales) express an action or situation that can only happen provided that a certain condition is fulfilled: if... then ... These sentences comprise two clauses; the subordinate clause (known as the si-clause as it is introduced by the conjunction si =if) contains the condition to be fulfilled; the main clause contains its (hypothetical) outcome. In Spanish grammar, there are three types of conditional clauses: the first conditional expresses realistic/likely situations, the second conditional expresses hypothetical/unrealistic situations and the third conditional expresses an imaginary situation in the past. Learn about the different types of conditional sentences in Spanish grammar, then practise using them in the interactive exercises. First conditional sentences (las oraciones condicionales reales) express a present or future action that can or will only occur provided that a certain condition is fulfilled. The condition is expressed in the si-clause and its result or outcome appears in the main clause. Example: Si tengo tiempo luogo, te ayudaré. If I have time later, I'll help you. reality: I might have time later and if so, I'll help you First conditional sentences are formed as follows: si-clause: si + present main clause: present or future Examples: Si la gata tiene hambre, me despierta con un maullido. If/When the cat is hungry, she wakes me up with a meow. Present + present Si no me levanto, se subirá a mi cama. If I don't get up, she will climb onto my bed. present + future Use first conditional sentences for: future or immediate consequences Example: Si la gata tiene hambre, me despierta con un maullido. If the cat is hungry, she wakes me up from a meal. si no me levanto, se subirá a mi cama. If I don't get up, she will climb onto my bed. present + past perfect Example: Si gata comiera algo raro, lo perseguiría. If the cat ate something weird, I would chase it. past perfect + present perfect Example: Si hubiera llovido durante el invierno, el pasto hubiera crecido más. If it had rained in the winter, the grass would have grown more. However, although this phenomenon is widespread, the subjunctive should ideally only appear in the si-clause and not the imperative. Express an order or demand. Example: Si tuvieras tiempo, te ayudaría. 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The **Cirebon Sultanate** successfully defeated the Portuguese armed forces at the site of the Sunda Kelapa Harbor. The city was then renamed Jayakarta, meaning "a glorious victory." This eventful day came to be acknowledged as Jakarta's Founding Anniversary. 1527: Mughal Empire forces defeat the Rajput led by Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa 1529: The Austrians defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Vienna. 1529: Treaty of Zaragoza defined the antimeridian of Tordesillas attributing the Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain. 1529: Imam Ahmad Gurey defeats the Ethiopian Emperor Dawit II in the Battle of Shimbira Kure, the opening clash of the Ethiopian-Adal War. Spanish conquistadors with their Tlaxcallan allies fighting against the Otomies of Metziltlan in present-day Mexico, a 16th-century codex 1531–1532: The Church of England breaks away from the Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church. 1531: The Inca Civil War is fought between the two brothers, Atahualpa and Huáscar. 1532: Francisco Pizarro leads the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire. 1532: Foundation of São Vicente, the first permanent Portuguese settlement in the Americas. 1533: Anne Boleyn becomes Queen of England. 1533: Elizabeth Tudor is born. 1534: Jacques Cartier claims Canada for France. 1534: The Ottomans capture Baghdad from the Safavids. 1534: Affair of the Placards, where King Francis I becomes more active in repression of French Protestants. 1535: The Münster Rebellion, an attempt of radical, millennialist, Anabaptists to establish a theocracy, ends in bloodshed. 1535: The Portuguese in Ternate depose Sultan Tabarji (or Tabarja) and send him to Portuguese Goa where he converts to Christianity and bequeaths his Portuguese godfather Jordao de Freitas the island of Ambon.[12] Hairun becomes the next sultan. 1536: Catherine of Aragon dies in Kimbolton Castle, in England.Territorial expansion of the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (in red and orange) 1536: In England, Anne Boleyn is beheaded for adultery and treason. 1536: Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal. 1536: Foundation of Buenos Aires (in present-day Argentina) by Pedro de Mendoza. 1537: The Portuguese establish Recife in Pernambuco, north-east of Brazil. 1537: William Tyndale's partial translation of the Bible into English is published, which would eventually be incorporated into the King James Bible. 1538: Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada founds Bogotá. 1538: Spanish-Venetian fleet is defeated by the Ottoman Turks at the Battle of Preveza. 1539: Hernando de Soto explores inland North America. Nicolaus Copernicus 1540: The Society of Jesus, or the Jesuits, is founded by Ignatius of Loyola and six companions with the approval of Pope Paul III. 1540: Sher Shah Suri founds the Suri dynasty in South Asia, an ethnic Pashtun (Pathan) of the house of Sur, who supplanted the Mughal dynasty as rulers of North India during the reign of the relatively ineffectual second Mughal emperor Humayun. Sher Shah Suri decisively defeats Humayun in the Battle of Bilgram (May 17, 1540). 1541: Pedro de Valdivia founds Santiago in Chile. 1541: An Algerian military campaign by Charles V of Spain (Habsburg) is unsuccessful. 1541: Amazon River is encountered and explored by Francisco de Orellana. 1541: Capture of Buda and the absorption of the major part of Hungary by the Ottoman Empire. 1541: Sahib I Giray of Crimea invades Russia. 1542: The Italian War of 1542–1546 War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French. 1542: Akbar The Great is born in the Rajput Umarkot Fort 1542: Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos names the island of Samar and Leyte Las Islas Filipinas honoring Philip II of Spain and became the official name of the archipelago. 1543: Ethiopian/Portuguese troops defeat the Adal army led by Imam Ahmad Gurey at the Battle of Wayna Daga; Imam Ahmad Gurey is killed at this battle. 1543: Copernicus publishes his theory that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun 1543: The Nanban trade period begins after Portuguese traders make contact with Japan. 1544: The French defeat an Imperial–Spanish army at the Battle of Ceresole.Scenes of everyday life in Ming China, by Qiu Ying 1544: Battle of the Shirts in Scotland. The Frasers and Macdonalds of Clan Ranald fight over a disputed chieftip; reportedly, 5 Frasers and 8 Macdonalds survive. 1545: Songhai forces sack the Malian capital of Niami 1545: The Council of Trent meets for the first time in Trent (in northern Italy). 1546: Michelangelo Buonarroti is made chief architect of St. Peter's Basilica. 1546: Francis Xavier works among the peoples of Ambon, Ternate and Morotai (Moro) laying the foundations for a permanent mission. (to 1547) 1547: Henry VIII dies in the Palace of Whitehall on 28 January at the age of 55. 1547: Francis I dies in the Château de Rambouillet on 31 March at the age of 52. 1547: Edward VI becomes King of England and Ireland on 28 January and is crowned on 20 February at the age of 9. 1547: Emperor Charles V decisively dismantles the Schmalkaldic League at the Battle of Mühlberg. 1547: Grand Prince Ivan the Terrible is crowned tsar of (All) Russia, thenceforth becoming the first Russian tsar. 1548: Battle of Uedahara: Firearms are used for the first time on the battlefield in Japan, and Takeda Shingen is defeated by Murakami Yoshikiyo. 1548: Askia Daoud, who reigned from 1548 to 1583, establishes public libraries in Timbuktu (in present-day Mali). 1548: The Ming dynasty government of China issues a decree banning all foreign trade and closes down all seaports along the coast; these Hai jin laws came during the Wokou wars with Japanese pirates. 1549: Tomé de Sousa establishes Salvador in Bahia, north-east of Brazil. 1549: Arya Penangsang with the support of his teacher, Sunan Kudus, avenges the death of Raden Kikin by sending an envoy named Rangkidu to kill Sunan Prawoto by Keris Kyai Satan Kober (in present-day Indonesia). The Islamic gunpowder empires: Mughal Army artillerymen during the reign of Jhalaluddin Akbar 1550: The architect Mimar Sinan builds the Süleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul. 1550: Mongols led by Altan Khan invade China and besiege Beijing. 1550–1551: Valladolid debate concerning the human rights of the Indigenous people of the Americas. 1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease. 1551: North African pirates enslave the entire population of the Maltese island Gozo, between 5,000 and 6,000, sending them to Libya. 1552: Russia conquers the Khanate of Kazan in central Asia. 1552: Jesuit China Mission, Francis Xavier dies. 1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority. 1553: The Portuguese found a settlement at Macau. 1554: Missionaries José de Anchieta and Manuel da Nóbrega establishes São Paulo, southeast Brazil. 1554: Princess Elizabeth is imprisoned in the Tower of London upon the orders of Mary I for suspicion of being involved in the Wyatt rebellion. 1555: The Muscovy Company is the first major English joint stock trading company. 1556: Publication in Venice of Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi (terzo volume) by Giovanni Battista Ramusio, secretary of Council of Ten, with plan La Terra de Hochelaga, an illustration of the Hochelaga.[13] 1556: The Shaanxi earthquake in China is history's deadliest known earthquake during the Ming dynasty. 1556: Georgius Agricola, the "Father of Mineralogy", publishes his De re metallica. 1556: Akbar defeats Hemu at the Second battle of Panipat. 1556: Russia conquers the Astrakhan Khanate. 1556–1605: During his reign, Akbar expands the Mughal Empire in a series of conquests (in the Indian subcontinent).Political map of the world in 1556 1556: Mir Chakar Khan Rind captures Delhi with Humayun. 1556: Pomponio Algerio, radical theologian, is executed by boiling in oil as part of the Roman Inquisition. 1557: Habsburg Spain declares bankruptcy. Philip II of Spain had to declare four state bankruptcies in 1557, 1560, 1575 and 1596. 1557: The Portuguese settle in Macau (on the western side of the Pearl River Delta across from present-day Hong Kong). 1557: The Ottomans capture Massawa, all but isolating Ethiopia from the rest of the world. 1558: Elizabeth Tudor becomes Queen Elizabeth I at age 25. 1558–1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance. 1558–1583: Livonian War between Poland, Grand Principality of Lithuania, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. 1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France. 1559: With the Peace of Cateau Cambrésis, the Italian Wars conclude. 1559: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) protests the Portuguese's Christianisation activities in his lands. Hostilities between Ternate and the Portuguese. The Mughal Emperor Akbar shoots the Rajput warrior Jaisal during the Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567 1560: Ottoman navy defeats the Spanish fleet at the Battle of Djerba. 1560: Elizabeth Bathory is born in Nyirbator, Hungary. 1560: By winning the Battle of Okechazama, Oda Nobunaga becomes one of the pre-eminent warlords of Japan. 1560: Jeanne d'Albret declares Calvinism the official religion of Navarre. 1560: Lazarus Church, Macau 1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London. 1561: The fourth battle of Kawanakajima between the Uesugi and Takeda at Hachimanbara takes place. 1561: Guido de Bress draws up the Belgic Confession of Protestant faith. 1562: Mughal emperor Akbar reconciles the Muslim and Hindu factions by marrying into the powerful Rajput Hindu caste. 1562–1598: French Wars of Religion between Catholics and Huguenots. 1562: Massacre of Wassy and Battle of Dreux in the French Wars of Religion. 1562: Portuguese Dominican priests build a palm-trunk fortress which Javanese Muslims burned down the following year. The fort was rebuilt from more durable materials and the Dominicans commenced the Christianisation of the local population.[12] 1563: Plague outbreak claimed 80,000 people in Elizabethan England. In London alone, over 20,000 people died of the disease. 1564: Galileo Galilei born on February 15 1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April 1565: Deccan sultanates defeat the Vijayanagara Empire at the Battle of Talikota. 1565: Mir Chakar Khan Rind dies at aged 97. 1565: Estácio de Sá establishes Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. 1565: The Hospitallers, a Crusading Order, defeat the Ottoman Empire at the siege of Malta (1565). 1565: Miguel López de Legazpi establishes in Cebu the first Spanish settlement in the Philippines starting a period of Spanish colonization that would last over three hundred years. 1565: Spanish navigator Andres de Urdaneta discovers the maritime route from Asia to the Americas across the Pacific Ocean, also known as the tornaviaje. 1565: Royal Exchange is founded by Thomas Gresham. 1566: Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of the Ottoman Empire, dies on September 7, during the battle of Szigetvár.Siege of Valenciennes during the Dutch War of Independence in 1567 1566–1648: Eighty Years' War between Spain and the Netherlands. 1566: Da le Ballo Contrade d'Oriente, composed by Cipriano de Rore. 1567: After 45 years' reign, Jialing Emperor died in the Forbidden City, Longqing Emperor ascended the throne of Ming dynasty. 1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I. 1568: The Transylvanian Diet, under the patronage of the prince John Sigismund Zápolya, the former king of Hungary, inspired by the teachings of Ferenc Dávid, the founder of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania, promulgates the Edict of Torda, the first law of freedom of religion and of conscience in the World. 1568–1571: Morisco Revolt in Spain. 1568–1600: The Azuchi-Momoyama period in Japan. 1568: Hadiwijaya sent his adopted son and son-in-law Sutawijaya, who would later become the first ruler of the Mataram dynasty of Indonesia, to kill Arya Penangsang. 1569: Rising of the North in England. 1569: Mercator 1569 world map published by Gerardus Mercator. 1569: The Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth is created with the Union of Lublin which lasts until 1795. 1569: Peace treaty signed by Sultan Hairun of Ternate and Governor Lopez De Mesquita of Portugal. The Battle of Lepanto 1570: Ivan the Terrible, tsar of Russia, orders the massacre of inhabitants of Novgorod. 1570: Pope Pius V issues Regnans in Excelsis, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Catholics to rebel against her. 1570: Sultan Hairun of Ternate (in present-day Indonesia) is killed by the Portuguese.[12] Babullah becomes the next Sultan. 1570: 20,000 inhabitants of Nicosia in Cyprus were massacred and every church, public building, and palace was looted. Cyprus fell to the Ottoman Turks the following year. 1571: Pope Pius V completes the Holy League as a united front against the Ottoman Turks, responding to the fall of Cyprus to the Ottomans. 1571: The Spanish-led Holy League navy destroys the Ottoman Empire navy at the Battle of Lepanto. 1571: Crimean Tatars attack and sack Moscow, burning everything but the Kremlin. 1571: American Indians kill Spanish missionaries in what would later be Jamestown, Virginia. 1571: Spanish conquistador Miguel López de Legazpi establishes Manila, Philippines as the capital of the Spanish East Indies. 1572: Brielle is taken from Habsburg Spain by Protestant Watergeuzen in the Capture of Brielle, in the Eighty Years' War. 1572: Spanish conquistadores apprehend the last Inca leader Tupak Amaru at Vilcabamba, Peru, and execute him in Cuzco. 1572: Jeanne d'Albret dies aged 43 and is succeeded by her son, Henry IV. 1572: The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English. 1572: The Spanish and Portuguese crowns are united for 60 years, i.e. until 1640. 1580–1587: Nagasaki comes under control of the Jesuits. 1581: Dutch Act of Abjuration, declaring abjuring allegiance to Philip II of Spain. 1581: Bayinnaung dies at the age of 65. 1582: Oda Nobunaga commits seppuku during the Honnō-ji Incident coup by his general, Akechi Mitsuhide. 1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. 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