

The second conditional



If I **had** enough money, I **d** buy that diamond necklace.

Definition

The second conditional refers to events that are not likely to happen in the future or to conditions that are not possible in the present.

Construction

If + past tense + modal verb in the simple past form + **bare infinitive**.

If they **had** more money, they **would buy** a new a new car.

'Were' is usually used for all forms of 'be' in the 'if' clause.

If they **were** rich, they **would buy** a new a new car.

Uses

Use	Examples
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Hypothesis



If the airline **lost** my luggage, I **would need** to buy a suit for the meeting.
This is a hypothetical situation and the speaker may not even be travelling.
Contrast this with a first conditional sentence. 'If the airline **loses** my luggage, I **will need** to buy a suit'. In this case the speaker feels that there is a real risk that the airline will lose his luggage.

Contingency



What **would** you **do** if you had to choose another career?

Wishing



If I **won** the lottery, I'd buy a boat and cruise the world.

Suggesting



I think it **would** be better if we sent a small sample to the customers.

Advising



If I **were** you, I'd apply for a promotion.

Criticism



If this **were** my office, I'd tidy it up.

Polite request



Would it be all right, if I **brought** a friend with me?

Formality

It is considered grammatically correct to use 'were' for all forms of 'be' in conditional sentences, but in spoken English you will often hear 'was' for I, he, she and it.

If I was rich, I would buy a boat.

If he wasn't so busy, he could have a holiday.

We would go to the park, if it wasn't raining.

In written English and certainly for any test situation, use 'were' for all forms of 'be'.



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