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First Stage  
English Grammar



## **If Clause, Have Got**

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## **If Conditional Clause**

An if conditional clause is used to talk about conditions and their results—what happens if something else happens.

### **General Structure**

If + condition, result

Result + if + condition

### **Types of If-Conditionals**

#### **1. Zero Conditional (Facts and General Truths)**

Form: If + present simple, present simple

Use: **a.** To talk about things that are always true or scientific facts.

Examples:

-If you heat ice, it melts.

-The ground gets wet if it rains.

-you heat water, it boils.

-If the sun sets, it gets dark.

-You get purple if you mix red and blue

- Plants die if they don't get water

-If it snows, the roads become slippery.

## **b. Daily Life & Habits**

- I feel better if I wake up early,
- If she eats too much sugar, she feels tired.
- If we don't sleep well, we get headaches.
- If you press this button, the machine starts.
- If I drink coffee at night, I can't sleep.

## **2. First Conditional (Real and Possible Future)**

Form: If + present simple, will + base verb

Use: To talk about real and possible situations in the future.

Examples:

- If I study hard, I will pass the exam.
- If I don't see you later, I won't be able to say hello
- You will succeed if you work hard.

## **3. Second Conditional (Unreal or Unlikely Present/Future)**

Form: If + past simple, would + base verb

Use: To talk about imaginary, unreal, or unlikely situations in the present or future.

Examples:

- If **I were** rich, I would travel the world.
- If she had more time, she would read more books.
- If I had a million dollars, I would buy a large vacation home.

-If I were you, I wouldn't wait to study for the test.

**Note: We often use were instead of was in the if-clause (e.g., If I were...).**

#### **4. Third Conditional (Unreal Past)**

Form: If + past perfect, would have + past participle

Use: To talk about the past and imagine a different result from what really happened.

Examples:

-If I had studied, I would have passed.

-If it had rained last week, the plants would not have died.

-If I had finished college, I would have become a doctor.

-She would have arrived earlier if she had left on time.

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### **Have and Have Got**

The verbs "have" and "have got" are both used to talk about possession, relationships, and characteristics, but they differ slightly in usage and form.

#### **"Have"**

##### **Meaning:**

Used to show possession (owning something), relationships, or features.

##### **Structure:**

##### **Affirmative:**

I/You/We/They have

He/She/It has

##### **Negative:**

Do/Does + not + have

→ I do not have a car.

→ She does not have a car.

Questions:

Do/Does + subject + have?

→ Do you have a car?

→ Does she have a car?

Examples:

I have a book.

She has two brothers.

We don't have enough time.

**“Have got”**

**Meaning:**

Same as “have” (possession), but more common in British English and informal speech.

Structure:

Affirmative:

I/You/We/They have got

He/She/It has got

Negative:

Have/Has + not + got

→ I haven't got a car.

→ She hasn't got a car.

Questions:

Have/Has + subject + got?

→ Have you got a car?

→ Has she got a car?

Examples:

I have got a new phone.

He has got blue eyes.

They haven't got any money.