Tom: I think I left my lighter at your house. Have you seen it?

Ann: No, but I'll look. If I find it, I'll give it to you.

In this example there is a real possibility that Ann will find the lighter. So she says: "If I find ... I'll ... " (see also Unit 9c).

Ann: If I found a \$100 bill on the street, I would keep it.

This is a different type of situation. Ann is not thinking about a real possibility; she is imagining the situation. So she says: "If I found ... I would ... " (not "If I find . . . I'll . . . ").

When you imagine a future happening like this, you use a past tense form (did/came/found, etc.) after if. But the meaning is not past:

■ What would you do if you won a million dollars?

■ If we didn't go to their party next week, they would be very angry.

Ann wouldn't lend me any money if I asked her.

We do not normally use would in the if part of the sentence:

- I'd be very frightened if someone pointed a gun at me. (not if someone would point)
- If we didn't go to their party next week, they would be angry. (not if we wouldn't go)

Sometimes it is possible to say if . . . would, especially when you ask someone to do something in a formal way:

- I would be very grateful if you would send me your brochure and price list as soon as possible. (from a formal letter)
- In the other part of the sentence (not the if part) we use would/wouldn't. Would is often shortened to 'd, especially in spoken English:
  - If you stopped smoking, you'd probably feel healthier.
  - They wouldn't come to the party if you invited them.

You can also use could and might:

- They might be angry if I didn't visit them. (= perhaps they would be)
- If it stopped raining, we could go out. (= we would be able to go out)
- d Do not use when in sentences like the ones in this unit:
  - Tom would be angry if I didn't visit him. (not when I didn't visit)
  - What would you do if you were bitten by a snake? (not when you were)

See also Unit 9c.

For if sentences see also Units 35 and 36.

## Study this example situation:

Tom wants to call Sue, but he can't because he doesn't know her telephone number. He says:

If I knew her number, I would call her.

Tom says "If I knew her number...." This tells us that he doesn't know her number. He is imagining the situation. The real situation is that he doesn't know her number.

When you imagine a situation like this, you use a past tense form ("I did / I had / I knew," etc.) after if. But the meaning is present, not past:

 Tom would travel if he had more money. (but he doesn't have much money)

■ If I didn't want to go, I wouldn't. (but I want to go)

■ We wouldn't have any money if we didn't work. (but we work)

We also use the past for a present situation after wish. We use wish to say that we regret something, that something is not as we would like it to be:



I wish I knew Sue's telephone number. (I don't know it.)

Do you ever wish you could fly? (You can't fly.)

I wish it didn't rain so much in this city. (It rains a lot.)

It's crowded here. I wish there weren't so many people. (There are a lot of people.)

I wish I didn't have to work. (I have to work.)

- In if sentences and after wish we use were instead of was:
  - If I were you, I wouldn't buy that coat. (but I am not you)

I'd go out if it weren't raining. (but it is raining)

I wish my room were larger. (but it isn't very large)

- Do not use would in the if part of the sentence or after wish:
  - If I were rich, I would buy a castle. (not if I would be rich)
  - I wish I were taller. (not I wish I would be taller.)

But sometimes I wish . . . would . . . is possible. See Unit 37.

Could sometimes means "would be able to" and sometimes "was able to":

She could (= would be able to) get a job more easily if she could (= was able to) type.

## Study this example situation:

Last month Ann was sick. Tom didn't know this, and he didn't go to see her. They met again after Ann got better. Tom said:

If I had known that you were sick, I would have gone to see you.

The real situation was that Tom didn't know Ann was sick. So he says If I had known... When you are talking about the past, you use the past perfect (I had done / I had been / I had known, etc.) after if.

- If I had seen you when you passed me in the street, I would have said hello.
   (but I didn't see you)
- I would have gone out if I hadn't been so tired. (but I was too tired)
- If he had been looking where he was going, he wouldn't have walked into the wall. (but he wasn't looking)

Do not use would (have) in the if part of the sentence:

■ If I had seen you, I would have said hello. (not if I would have seen)

Both would and had can be shortened to 'd:

- If I'd seen (= had seen) you, I'd have said (= would have said) hello.
- Use the past perfect (I had done) after wish when you say that you regret something that happened or didn't happen in the past:
  - I wish I had known that Ann was sick. I would have gone to see her. (I didn't know that she was sick.)
  - I feel sick. I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate too much.)
  - Do you wish you had studied science instead of languages? (You didn't study science.)
  - The weather was terrible. I wish it had been warmer. (It wasn't warm.)

You cannot use would have after wish:

- I wish it had been warmer. (not would have been)
- Would have (done) is the past form of would (do):
  - If I had gone to the party last night, I would be tired now. (I am not tired now - present.)
  - If I had gone to the party last night, I would have seen Ann. (I didn't see Ann – past.)

Might have and could have are possible instead of would have:

- If we'd played better, we might have won. (= perhaps we would have won)
- We could have gone out if the weather hadn't been so bad. (= we would have been able to go out)