# < if 가정법 >



가정 / 가정 / 가정
대과거 / 과거 사실 / 현재 사실 / 미래 사실
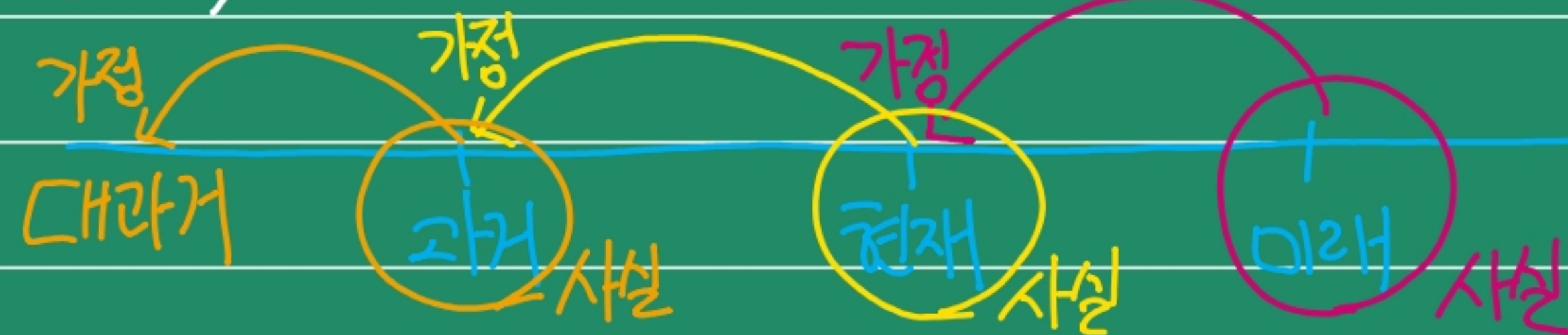
☆ 공통사항
1) 가정법과거 be → were
2) 조동사과거 : would. could. should. might
3) 가정법은 직설법 보다 한 시제 앞선다
4) 가정법 ⇄ 직설법 (긍근부정)

If I [study] harder, I will get a good grade. △ 가정법현재

If I [studied] harder, I [would get] a good grade. 가정법과거
직설 → As I [don't study] harder, I [don't/won't get] ". 현재사실에 반대

If I [had studied] harder, I [would have gotten] a good~. 가정법과거완료
직설 → As I [didn't study] harder, I [didn't/wouldn't get]~. 과거사실에 반대

# < 가정법 공식 >

**\*.가정법과거:** If S V(과거), S 조동사과거 동원
　└→ 직설: As S V(현재), S (조)동사원형

**\*.가정법과.완:** If S had PP, S 조동사과거 have PP
　└ 직설: As S V(과거), S (조)동사과거형

**\*. 가정법미래:** If S [ should / were to ] 동원, S [ will/would / shall/should ] 동원
　→가행이희박한 미래의 일 가정

**\*. 혼합가정법:** If S had PP, S 조동사과거 동원
　└ 직설: As S V(과거), S (조)하 원형형

ex. If it hadn't rained yesterday, we could go camping now.
As it rained yesterday, we can't go camping now.