Conditional sentences

Conditional sentences are a type of complex sentence. They're made up of two parts: a condition (often introduced by *if* or *unless*) and a result. The condition sets up a situation, and the result tells us what will happen if that situation occurs. For example, in the sentence "If it rains, we will stay indoors," the phrase "If it rains" is the condition, and "we will stay indoors" is the result.

Understanding these sentences is key to expressing and understanding hypothetical situations in English.

First conditional: facts and general truths

The zero conditional is the simplest type of conditional sentence. It's used to express facts and general truths.

The structure is straightforward: If + [present simple], … [present simple].

For example, "*If you heat ice, it melts.*"

In this sentence, the condition is "*If you heat ice*" and the result is "it melts." This is a general truth. It's always the case that if you heat ice, it melts.

Here are a few more examples:

- *If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.*

- *If it's a weekday, I go to work.*

- *If you don't eat, you get hungry.*

Remember, the zero conditional is all about facts and general truths. It's not about specific situations or possibilities. It's about what's always true.

The Second conditional: Real possibilities

The first conditional is a step up from the zero conditional. It's used to talk about real and possible situations in the future. The structure is If + [present simple], … will + [infinitive].

For example, "If it rains, I will stay at home."

In this sentence, the condition is "*If it rains*," and the result is "I will stay at home." This is a real possibility: It might rain, and if it does, I will stay at home.

Here are a few more examples:

- *If I see her, I will say hello.*

- *If they don't hurry, they will miss the train.*

Remember, the first conditional is all about real possibilities in the future. It's not about general truths or hypothetical situations. It's about what might happen.

The Third conditional: Unreal or Improbable situations

The second conditional is a bit different. It's used to talk about unreal or improbable situations in the present or future. The structure is If + [past simple], … would + [infinitive].

For example, *"If I won the lottery, I would buy a house."*

In this sentence, the condition is *"If I won the lottery*," and the result is "I would buy a house." This is an unreal situation. I probably won't win the lottery, but if I did, I would buy a house.

Here are a few more examples:

- *If I were you, I would take the job.*

- *If it snowed in the Sahara, it would be a miracle.*

- *If they knew the truth, they would be shocked.*

To summarize, the second conditional is all about unreal or improbable situations. It's not about what will happen but what *could* happen in an alternate reality

Petroleum Refining

Is the separation of recovered petroleum into fractions and the subsequent treating of these fractions to yield marketable products . In fact, a refinery is essentially a group of manufacturing plants which vary in number with the variety of products produced .

As the basic elements of crude oil, hydrogen and carbon form the main input into a refinery, combining into thousands of individual constituents, the economic recovery of these constituents varies with the individual petroleum according to its particular individual qualities, and the processing facilities of a particular refinery. In general, crude oil, once refined, yields three basic groupings of products that are produced when it is broken down into cuts or fractions . The complexity of petroleum is emphasized insofar as the actual proportions of light, medium and heavy fractions vary significantly from one crude oil to another.

Terms

1.	evaporate	يتبخر
2.	chain	سلسلة
3.	Abandoned oil/ well	بئر /نفط متروك
4.	Absolute porosity	مسامية مطلقة
5.	Accumulator	التراكم
6.	Adhesive force	قوة الالتصاق
7.	Adsorption	امتزاز
8.	Aggregate ratio	نسبة الحصويات
9.	Air compressor	ضاغط الهواء
10.	Air vent	فتحة الهواء / متنفس
11.	Condense	يتكاثف
12.	Drawn off	يتم سحبها
13.	Polymerization	البلمرة