Conditional sentences exercises advanced

Page 1 Mistakes to Correct - Conditionals Find the errors in the given sentences, which cover all types of conditionals. The exercises include: Marge's Day Of Hell, where you'll reconstruct the third conditional sentences about her day; Wishes & Regrets, with reporting verbs like tell, suggest, and warn; and more. Exercise 4G5 deals with finding errors in sentences containing all forms of conditionals, while Exercise 4G6 requires choosing the right reporting verb to complete each sentence. Exercises 4G7 and 4G8 focus on multiple-choice questions and re-ordering words to form correct third conditional sentences. Exercise 4G12 checks if sentences using the third conditional are correct or wrong. Exercise 4G13 involves matching mixed conditional sentence heads with their tails, while Exercise 4G14 requires filling in missing words in mixed conditional sentences. Exercises 4G15 and 4G46 involve choosing the right conditional form to complete each sentence, including 'If Only' and 'I Wish' tenses. Exercise 4G48 checks for errors in third conditional sentences using multiple-choice options. Exercise 4G49 involves filling in gaps in mixed conditional sentences, and Exercise 4G51 requires forming the correct conditional sentence based on a given situation. We'll break down the four main types of conditional sentences - Type 0, Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 - along with their examples. Mixed conditionals combine second and third conditionals to discuss both past and present in one sentence. They use would/should/might + past participle in the if-clause (referring to the past) and can also incorporate past perfect in the if-clause and would/should/might + infinitive (referencing the present). If I didn't have a lot of work, I would've gone to the party last night. If I spoke German, I would've understood them. Had I won the lottery, I'd be rich. If I hadn't dropped out of school, I could've had a better job now. Instead of using "if" in conditional sentences, we can employ various expressions like as long as, provided/providing (that), on condition (that) or only if to emphasize the condition that needs to be present for something to happen. For instance, "I'll lend you money, but only if you pay me back next month." We also use whether or not when there are two alternatives and we want to say that something will occur in either case. We can use even if with a similar meaning to 'whether or not', emphasizing that something will still be true if another thing happens. For example, "Even if you apologize, he'll never forgive you." Suppose/supposing at the beginning of a sentence allows us to make someone imagine a situation and consider what would happen in such a case. Inversion is also possible in conditional sentences, where should can replace if in first conditional sentences, making it formal. Additionally, had we arrived can be used instead of "if" in third conditional sentences. Other inversion patterns include were + subject + to announce, which allows us to discuss hypothetical situations. If we spoke about all possible events, we would receive some criticism. (=If we talk about ...) We need the old house before buying the new one. (=if they bought ...) When should/had/ were are not used for negative conditions, and "not" is not used after the subject. You shouldn't wish to retake the test; you must let us know by the end of June. If you do not want to retake the test, then you must let us know before the end of June. Hadn't we refused your invitation? We would have had a great time in our lives. If I didn't have so much work, I would go (to) the party last night. I would understand if I spoke German. I wouldn't be rich if I won the lottery. If you hadn't dropped school, you could take a better job now. We can also use "as long as," "provided that," or only if instead of "if" when we want to emphasize what needs to happen for something to occur. We will invest money provided that it is a safe investment. They won't speak to the press unless they remain anonymous sources. We will give them money only if you can prove that it's a good deal. If there are two possibilities, and we want to say that something might be true in either of those options: I'll help him whether or not he needs me. Suppose she doesn't believe you, what would you do then? We could use should at the beginning of the sentence instead of if in first conditional sentences, making this form formal and using an imperative form in the main clause. Should you find the answer, please let me know as soon as possible (=If you find the answer). Had we arrived earlier, we could have prevented the incident. Had they looked further into the data, they might have realised there was a mistake. When discussing improbable future events like the second conditional, we can use were + subject + to. + infinitive. Were we to announce the truth, we would receive a lot of criticism (=If we announced ...). Negative forms should I not, had we not, and were we not are used without contracted forms and with not after the subject. Shouldn't you wish to retake the test, you must let us know before the end of June. Mixed conditionals combine talking about the present and past in the same sentence. We can use the second conditional to refer to the present or future, and the third conditional to refer to the past. If I didn't have so much work, I would have gone to the party last night. Alternatives to if include as long as / provided (that) / providing (that) / on condition (that) / only if. As long as you keep the secret, I'll tell you what really happened. Whether or not we take certain actions, their consequences can be significant. For instance, I'll help someone if they need it, but I'll also help them regardless of whether they need it. Even if something happens, the outcome might still be true. We use even if to emphasize that an event will occur despite another happening. Even if you apologize, he won't forgive you, whether or not you do. To imagine a situation and explore its possibilities, we often use suppose or supposing. Suppose I get a job, I wouldn't be able to travel with you next summer. If she doesn't believe you, what would you do then? In formal language, we can invert the verb in conditional sentences using should at the beginning of the sentence. Should you find the answer, please let me know as soon as possible. We also use this form with imperatives. Should you change your mind, you know where to contact us. To talk about third conditional sentences, we can leave if out and invert the auxiliary verb had. Had we arrived earlier, we could have prevented the incident. If they looked further into the data, they might have realized there was a mistake. We use were + subject + to + infinitive to discuss improbable future events. Were we to announce the truth, we would receive a lot of criticism. We also use this structure with imperatives. Were they to buy a new house, they would need to sell the old one first. When using should, had, or were as negatives, we don't contract them, and instead, we use not after the subject. Shouldn't you wish to retake the test, you must let us know before the end of June. Hadn't you refused my invitation, we would have had an incredible time in our lives. Congratulations - you have completed the Conditionals (If Clauses) and Wish Clauses Advanced Level Test 1! If he'd fallen from the 30th floor, he could have died; he might have died; or he would have died. If I had studied harder in school, I would have a better job now; I might have a better job now; or I'd be absolutely starving if I didn't eat since yesterday. If she knew about the party, she would come; she would have come; or she'll definitely be here later; she'd definitely be here later; she'd have been here later. If I hadn't come here today, I wouldn't be learning about conditionals now; I wouldn't learn about conditionals; if you had been in her position, what would you have done? what did you do; what would you do; what will you say; or what will you say. What would you have said? If you were offered a well-paid job in another country, would you take it; will you take it? If we hadn't been in such a hurry, we wouldn't have forgotten the sandwiches; if they had received your application, you'd have had an answer by now; or your name won't be on the list. If you're looking for a comprehensive grammar exercise, this is it! There's a total of 20 exercises to help you master different grammatical structures, including causative verbs, conditionals, and more. Whether you're looking to improve your understanding of past tenses or need help with inversion, there's something here for everyone. 4G84 Inversion Multiple Choice Exercise Choose the best inversion structure to complete each sentence. Exercise Number: 4G85 Inversion Error Correction Matching Quiz Each of these examples of inversion has an error, but what type of error is it? Exercise Number: 4G43 Past Tenses Exercise Choose between past continuous, past perfect simple and past perfect continuous. Exercise Number: 4G4 Causative The Causative This exercise will help you with the structure "to have something done". Exercise Number: 4G1 Causative: Who To Call Match the task with the people who will help in this causative exercise. Exercise Number: 4G91 Causative: Text Messages Are these SMS text messages using the causative correct or not? Exercise Number: 4G87 Causative Re-Ordering Exercise Put the words in the right order to make sentences using the causative. Exercise Number: 4G45 'The New House' Causative Matching Quiz There's a lot of work to be done on the new house. Match the columns to make causative sentences. Exercise Number: 4G42 Advanced Comparatives / Superlatives The/The Comparatives This will give you practice with structures such as "the bigger, the better". Exercise Number: 4G2 The/The Comparatives Gap Fill Quiz Choose the right comparative word to complete each of these the/the comparatives. Exercise Number: 4G23 Advanced Comparatives / Superlatives Error Correction Look at these sentences using advanced comparative and superlative structures. Are they correct or wrong? Exercise Number: 4G22