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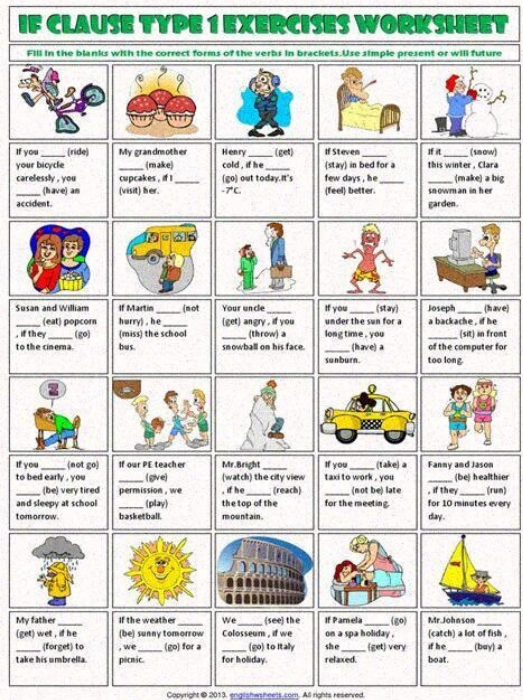
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Conditional clauses alternatives to if exercises pdf

You can see a full explanation of type 0, type 1, type 2 and type 3 conditional with examples. Mixed conditionals We use mixed conditionals if we want to mix talking about the present and the past in the same sentence. The mixed conditional is a combination of the second and the third conditional: <= We can use past simple or continuous in the if-clause (to refer to the present or future), and would/should/might have + past participle in the main clause (to refer to the past).

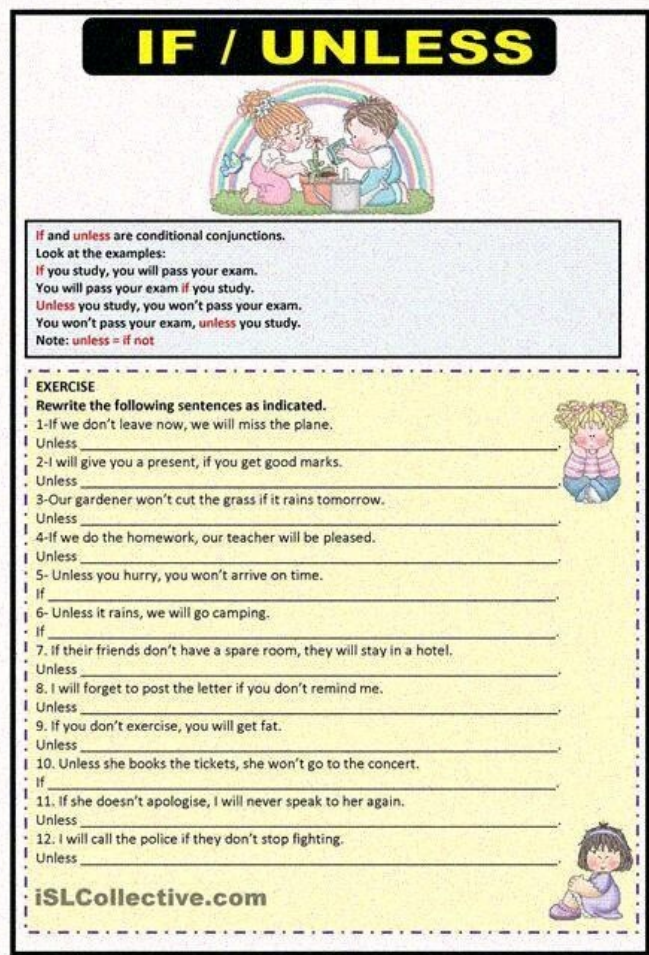


I'll lend you the money provided (that) you pay me back next month. They will speak to the press on condition (that) they remain anonymous sources. We will invest the money, but only if you can prove that it's a safe investment. Whether or not We use whether or not when there are two alternatives and we want to say that something will happen or will be true in any of those two alternatives. Compare: I'll help him if he needs me. **zucogahu** (=I will help him only if he needs me.) I'll help him whether or not he needs me. (I will help him if he needs me, and I will help him if he doesn't need me, too.) Even if We also use even if with a similar meaning to 'whether or not'.

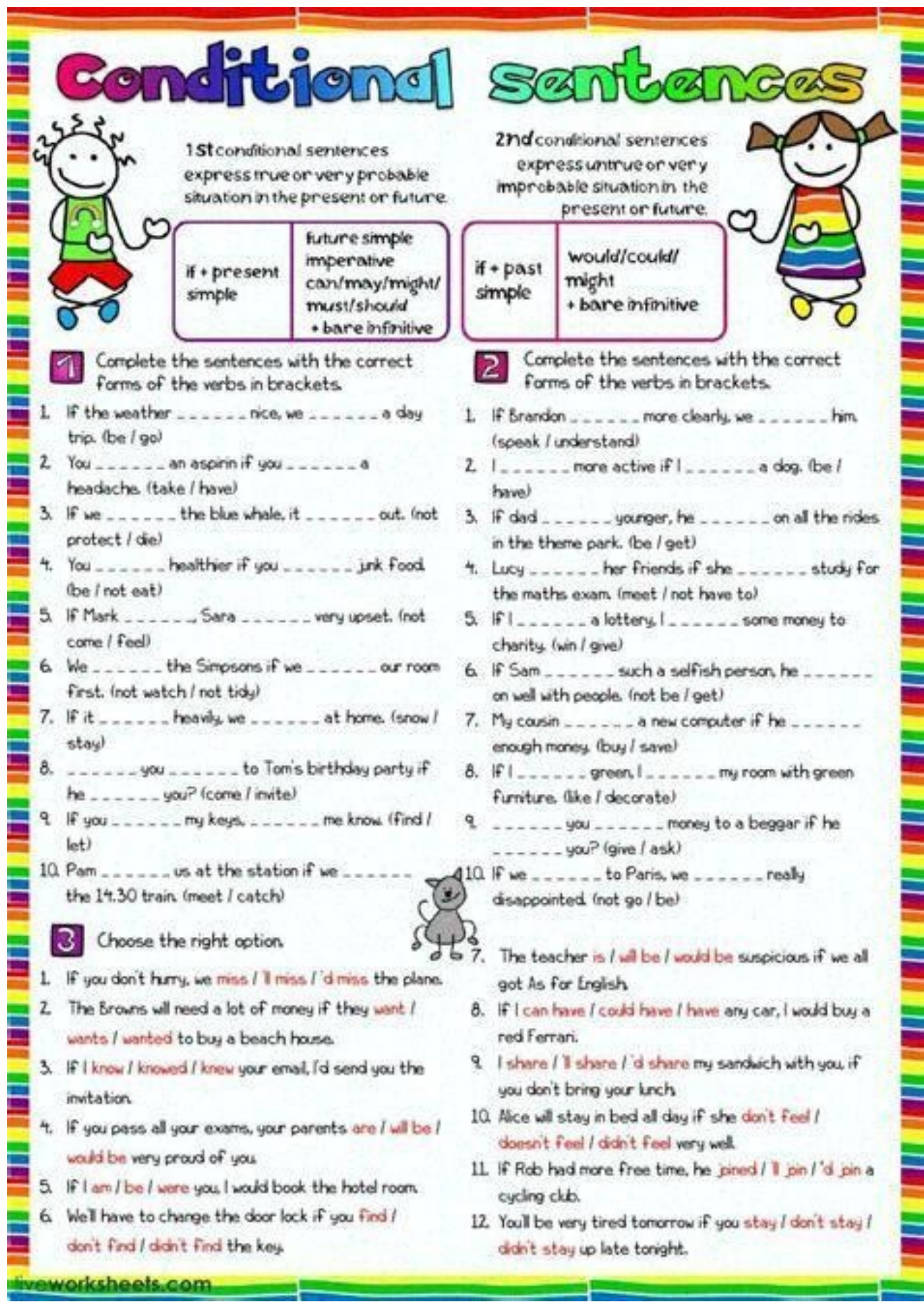
It is used to emphasize that something will still be true or will happen if another thing happens. Even if you apologise, he'll never forgive you. (=Whether or not you apologise, he'll never forgive you.) Suppose/supposing We normally use suppose or supposing at the beginning of a sentence to make someone imagine a situation. It means 'what would happen if', or simply 'if' (imagining a situation). Supposing I got a job, I wouldn't be able to travel with you next summer. Suppose she doesn't believe you, what would you do then? Inversion in conditional sentences Should you find In first conditional sentences it's possible to use should at the beginning of the sentence instead of if.

This form is formal and it's quite common with 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) Should you change your mind, you know where to contact us. (=If you change your mind) Had we arrived in third conditional sentences, we can invert the auxiliary verb had and leave if out. Had we arrived = If we had arrived. We could have prevented the incident. Had they looked further into the data, they might have realised there was a mistake. Were we to announce We can also find cases of inversion with this structure: were + subject + to. + infinitive. It is used to talk about future improbable events (like the second conditional). Were we to announce the truth, we would receive a lot of criticism. (=If we announced ...) Were they to buy a new house, they would need to sell the old one first. (=If they bought ...) Negative forms: should I not, had we not, were we not When should, had or were are negative, contracted forms are not possible, and not is used after the subject. Should you not wish to retake the test, you must let us know before the end of June. (NOT Shouldn't you wish) Had you not refused my invitation, we would have had the most incredible time in our lives. (NOT Hadn't you refused) Were you not my brother, I would call the police. (NOT Weren't you) How good is your English?

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GRAMMAR

Conditionals (1, 2 and 3)

Complete the sentences with the First Conditional, the Second Conditional or the Third Conditional of the verb in brackets.

1

If you _____ (eat) junk food, you _____ (become) fat.

2

If my granny _____ (be) younger, she _____ (not forget) so many things.

3

William is such a naughty boy! If he _____ (do) that again, I _____ (get) angry with him!

4

If I _____ (have) more money, I _____ (buy) a house. I wish I had more money!

5

If Kate _____ (not tell) him anything, he _____ (never / find out). Now it's too late!

6

Robert and Harry _____ (not know) the truth if we _____ (not tell) them. Let's keep the secret!

7

I _____ (help) you with your project if you _____ (ask) me, but since you didn't say a word, now it's too late!

8

I'm thinking of cleaning the windows later. _____ (you / give) me a hand if I _____ (need) your help?

9

If Helen _____ (work) harder, she _____ (get) promoted, but she's a very lazy person.

10

You _____ (not feel) so tired if you _____ (sleep) more. You should go to bed earlier.

Level B1

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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Alternatives to if in conditional sentences As long as / provided (that) / providing (that) / on condition (that) / only if We can use the expressions as long as, provided/providing (that), on condition (that), or only if instead of if when we want to emphasize the condition that needs to be present so that something can happen or be done. I'll tell you what really happened as long as you keep the secret. I'll lend you the money provided (that) you pay me back next month. They will speak to the press on condition (that) they remain anonymous sources. We will invest the money, but only if you can prove that it's a safe investment. Whether or not We use whether or not when there are two alternatives and we want to say that something will happen or will be true in any of those two alternatives. Compare: I'll help him if he needs me. (=I will help him only if he needs me.) I'll help him whether or not he needs me. (I will help him if he needs me, and I will help him if he doesn't need me, too.) Even if We also use even if with a similar meaning to 'whether or not'. It is used to emphasize that something will still be true or will happen if another thing happens. Even if you apologise, he'll never forgive you. (=Whether or not you apologise, he'll never forgive you.) Suppose/supposing We normally use suppose or supposing at the beginning of a sentence to make someone imagine a situation.

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH YOUR OWN WORDS AND WRITE WICH TYPE IT IS:

1.- She would have never left her job if ...

2.- The workers would go on strike if ...

3.- They won't come to the wedding if ...

4.- If there weren't so much traffic, ...

5.- If Harry had got up earlier, ...

6.- If little children have pets, ...

7.- You'll improve your English if ...

8.- People call the fire brigade if ...

9.- Everybody will stare at you if ...

10.- You'll need a lawyer if ...

11.- He would have asked her out if ...

12.- If you want to know the meaning of a word, ...

13.- If I had known you were coming, ...

14.- If that model of car had been cheaper, ...

15.- If I were you, ...

16.- Everybody would like to travel abroad if ...

17.- If you behave like that, ...

18.- If they had thought before doing anything, ...

19.- If she read the book, ...

20.- Everybody would have enjoyed themselves if ...

21.- I'll accept your invitation if ...

22.- I would eat fish if ...

23.- You should take the dress back to the shop if ...

24.- If you haven't got any more questions, ...

25.- Lock the front door if ...

26.- If you can't come to the meeting on time, ...

27.- There will be a lot of problems if ...

28.- Nobody would have got killed in the accident if ...

29.- If there had been an alarm in the museum, ...

30.- If you want the children to be quiet, ...

↔ We can also use past perfect in the if-clause (to refer to the past), and would/should/might + infinitive (to refer to the present). If I didn't have (second conditional) so much work, I would have gone (third conditional) to the party last night. If I spoke (second conditional) German, I would have understood (third conditional) them. If I had won (third conditional) the lottery, I would be (second conditional) rich. zolapho If I hadn't dropped (third conditional) school, I could have (second conditional) a better job now. Alternatives to if in conditional sentences As long as / provided (that) / providing (that) / on condition (that) / only if We can use the expressions as long as, provided/providing (that), on condition (that), or only if instead of if when we want to emphasize the condition that needs to be present so that something can happen or be done. sexohobam I'll tell you what really happened as long as you keep the secret. I'll lend you the money provided (that) you pay me back next month. They will speak to the press on condition (that) they remain anonymous sources. We will invest the money, but only if you can prove that it's a safe investment. Whether or not We use whether or not when there are two alternatives and we want to say that something will happen or will be true in any of those two alternatives. Compare: I'll help him if he needs me. (=I will help him only if he needs me.) I'll help him whether or not he needs me. (I will help him if he needs me, and I will help him if he doesn't need me, too.) Even if We also use even if with a similar meaning to 'whether or not'. It is used to emphasize that something will still be true or will happen if another thing happens. Even if you apologise, he'll never forgive you. (=Whether or not you apologise, he'll never forgive you.) Suppose/supposing We normally use suppose or supposing at the beginning of a sentence to make someone imagine a situation. It means 'what would happen if', or simply 'if' (imagining a situation). Supposing I got a job, I wouldn't be able to travel with you next summer. Suppose she doesn't believe you, what would you do then? Inversion in conditional sentences Should you find In first conditional sentences it's possible to use should at the beginning of the sentence instead of if. This form is formal and it's quite common with 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) Should you change your mind, you know where to contact us. (=If you change your mind) Had we arrived In third conditional sentences, we can invert the auxiliary verb had and leave if out. Had we arrived = If we had arrived. 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. Were we to announce We can also find cases of inversion with this structure: were + subject + to. + infinitive. It is used to talk about future improbable events (like the second conditional). Were we to announce the truth, we would receive a lot of criticism. (=If we announced ...) Were they to buy a new house, they would need to sell the old one first. (=If they bought ...) Negative forms: should I not, had we not, were we not When should, had or were are negative, contracted forms are not possible, and not is used after the subject. Should you not wish to retake the test, you must let us know before the end of June. (NOT Shouldn't you wish) Had you not refused my invitation, we would have had the most incredible time in our lives. (NOT Hadn't you refused) Were you not my brother, I would call the police. (NOT Weren't you) How good is your English? Find out with Lingolia's free grammar test We and our partners use cookies to Store and/or access information on a device. wefpidu We and our partners use data for Personalised ads and content, ad and content measurement, audience insights and product development. An example of data being processed may be a unique identifier stored in a cookie. Some of our partners may process your data as a part of their legitimate business interest without asking for consent. To view the purposes they believe they have legitimate interest for, or to object to this data processing use the vendor list link below. The consent submitted will only be used for data processing originating from this website. padiju If you would like to change your settings or withdraw consent at any time, the link to do so is in our privacy policy accessible from our home page.. Continue with Recommended Cookies Writing Argumentative Essays Articles Letters and Emails More Links English News Articles Privacy Policy