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Conditional practice exercises

How good is your English grammar? Take a free test at Lingolia and find out! Perfecting your English is just a click away. The first conditional is used to talk about possible future events that can happen if certain conditions are met. It's formed with the present simple after 'if', followed by the future simple: if + present simple, then will + infinitive. For instance, "If it rains, I won't go to the park." or "If I study today, I'll go to the party tonight." The first conditional is different from the zero conditional in that it describes a specific situation, whereas the zero conditional talks about general truths. For example, "if you sit in the sun, you get burned" (zero conditional), but "if you sit in the sun, you'll get burned" (first conditional) suggests that this might happen today or tomorrow. The first conditional also implies a degree of possibility, as it describes events that are likely to occur. On the other hand, the second conditional talks about hypothetical scenarios that are highly unlikely or impossible. It's formed with the past simple after 'if', followed by 'would' and the infinitive: if + past simple, then would + infinitive. The second conditional has two uses. Firstly, it can be used to talk about events in the future that are improbable or never happen. For instance, "If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house." Secondly, it can describe an impossible situation in the present, as it highlights what is not true. For example, "If I had his number, I would call him." The concept of conditionals in English involves various scenarios where a speaker expresses a hypothetical situation or its possible outcome. There are four main types of conditionals: the simple fact (type 0), future actions (type 1), unreal situations (type 2), and imaginary situations in the past (type 3). Type 0 is characterized by stating a simple fact that is always true, such as heating ice causing it to melt. Type 1 focuses on potential future actions, like taking the bus being cheaper. Type 2 involves hypothetical or impossible situations, like having taken the bus and it being cheaper. Type 3 explores past situations that might have led to an alternative outcome, like having taken the bus and it being more affordable. Exercises for each type are provided to test understanding and application of conditionals in English. Conditional sentences are essential in English as they enable us to discuss hypothetical scenarios and outcomes, allowing us to explore possibilities and potential results. A conditional sentence consists of two clauses: one that presents the condition and another that describes the result. In this article, we will delve into various types of conditional sentences, including zero, first, second, third, and mixed conditionals, exploring their structures, common mistakes, and practical exercises. The present situation is quite different from the ones outlined in these conditional sentences. The second conditionals describe a condition that can be fulfilled in the present or future, but it's highly unlikely this will happen. If someone invited me to the party, I would attend, although it's unlikely they'll ask me. Similarly, if you asked her for help, she would assist, as long as you're willing to make the request. However, if I studied hard enough, I would pass my exam, but that's not currently happening. The second conditionals use the simple past tense in the if-clause and "would/could/might" followed by the base form of the verb in the main clause. Rules for these sentences include using "If" followed by the simple past tense, then "would/might/could," and finally the base form of the verb. The third conditionals describe an unfulfilled condition from the past that might have led to a different outcome. If you had studied harder, you would have passed your exam. If I hadn't been tired, I would have gone out last night. These sentences use the past perfect tense in the if-clause and "would have" followed by the past participle form of the verb. Rules for these sentences include using "If" followed by the past perfect tense, then "would have," and finally the past participle form of the verb. The third conditionals are used to describe impossible conditions that present past situations. Finally, mixed conditionals combine different time frames in the condition and result clauses, often connecting a past situation with a present outcome or vice versa. If I study hard, I pass my exams. 1. If it rains tomorrow 2. If he asks me, I will help him 3. If I do not play all day, I will be healthy 4. If she studies more often, she becomes a better pianist now 5. If the weather is nice tomorrow 6. If you tell me about the problem 7. If it rains tomorrow 8. If I study harder The most common type of conditional sentence used in English is the First Conditional, which deals with real or possible future situations. Conditional sentences can also be negative and are essential for expressing possibilities, hypothetical scenarios, and consequences, making communication more precise and nuanced. If I were the manager, I _____ make different decisions.