Conditionals

Shakespeare School

Fill in the missing word in each gap marked ___

- Conditional sentences are made up of two parts: 1. the _if_ clause (condition) and 2. the _main_ clause (result that follows).

- There are _five_ types of conditionals:

- zero conditional
- _first_ conditional
- _second_ conditional
- third conditional
- mixed conditionals

A. The _____ conditional is used when describing situations which have automatic or habitual results. Using this conditional suggests we are 100% sure of the result.

_____	MAIN CLAUSE
If you ***heat*** ice,	it ***melts***.
_____	PRESENT SIMPLE

B. We use the _____ to talk about a future situation that is possible.

IF-CLAUSE	_____
If you ***try*** very hard,	you ***will see*** the difference.
If you ***see*** John,	***tell*** him to give me a call.
_____	_____ / THE IMPERATIVE

C. We use the _____ to talk about a situation that is unlikely to happen.

_____	_____
If you ***did*** that,	I ***would leave*** right away!
If I ***were*** you,	I ***would develop*** regular study habits.
_____	WOULD + _____ (PRESENT CONDITIONAL)

D. We use the _____ to talk about a past condition that cannot be fulfilled, because the action in the if-clause didn't happen.

_____	_____
If he ***hadn't missed*** the train,	he ***wouldn't have been*** late.
_____	WOULD + _____ + _____ (PERFECT CONDITIONAL)

E. Mixed conditionals

_____	_____
If I _____ [to install] an anti-virus, PAST PERFECT	my computer _____ [to be] so slow now. WOULD + SHORT INFINITIVE
If I _____ [to be] industrious, PAST SIMPLE	I _____ [to manage] to pass. PERFECT CONDITIONAL

LIVEWORKSHEETS