Grammar 1A
would

Put the words in the correct order.

1 a new job / I'd / looking for / start

_____.

2 you / to / like / the station / a lift / would

_____?

3 be / wouldn't / the first / it / time

_____.

4 would / what / in my situation / you / do

_____?

5 the whole summer / spend / we'd / playing football

_____.

6 that book, / pass me / would / please / you

_____?

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar 1B
would

Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box.

What would you do in my situation?
We'd spend the whole summer playing football.
Would you like a lift to the station?
It wouldn't be the first time.
Would you pass me that book, please?
I'd start looking for a new job.

A: _____

B: It's OK thanks, I'll get a taxi.

A: Oh dear, Jack's forgotten to take his sandwiches with him.

B: _____.
He'll just have to go hungry again.

A: _____

B: Of course. Here you are.

A: What did you use to do in the holidays when you were a kid?

B: _____

A: _____

B: I'd ask my parents if they could lend me some money.

A: I really don't like my boss and I don't know what to do.

B: _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar 2A
Second conditional

Choose the correct options to complete the conversations.

A: What (1) *did you do / would you do* if you (2) *won / 'd win* a fortune on the lottery?

B: Well, if it (3) *was / would be* loads of money, I (4) *bought / 'd buy* my own house. I (5) *might even go /might even went* on a trip in space if I (6) *had / 'd have* enough left over!

A: It says here that if we (7) *sent / 'd send* a manned trip to Mars, it (8) *took / would take* months to get there. What would people do during the journey?

B: Nothing, because if we (9) *decided / 'd decide* to send a spacecraft to Mars, we (10) *put / 'd put* robots on it instead. Why risk human lives on such a dangerous mission?

A: I'll tell you what, if I (11) *didn't have / wouldn't have* so few qualifications, I (12) *didn't stay / wouldn't stay* in my current job. I'm not at all happy at work.

B: If I (13) *were / would be* you, (14) I *invested / 'd invest* some time in training. If you (15) *got / 'd get* yourself a decent qualification, you (16) *looked / could look* for a better job.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar 2B
Second conditional

Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Visitors welcome?

In 1977 we sent the Voyager spacecraft into space with a disc containing messages for extraterrestrial life forms. But what (1) _____ (*happen*) if extraterrestrials (2) _____ (*find*) Voyager? They would presumably find the disc, but if they (3) _____ (*manage*) to play it, (4) _____ (*they / understand*) it? If so, and if they (5) _____ (*work out*) where we live, they (6) _____ (*might decide*) to visit us. This (7) _____ (*could be*) a positive meeting of cosmic cultures if they (8) _____ (*turn out*) to be friendly. If, on the other hand, they (9) _____ (*be*) hostile, we (10) _____ (*probably / regret*) telling them where Voyager came from.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar 3A
Third conditional

Match the conditional sentence beginnings 1–6 with their endings a–f.

1 If my alarm clock hadn't stopped,
2 If I'd got up on time,
3 I could still have got to Paris on time if
4 I wouldn't have missed the meeting if
5 If I'd spoken to the customer,
6 I may not have lost my job if

a I'd found a taxi at Paris airport.
b we might have won the contract.
c I'd have had a shower before leaving.
d I wouldn't have overslept.
e the company had got the new contract.
f the next flight hadn't been full.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar 3C
Third conditional

Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A: I can't fix the computer.

B: What do you mean, you can't fix it? I need it for my work!

A: Well, if you (1) _____ (*not click*) on the link in that email, it (2) _____ (*get*) infected with a virus.

B: It was an email from a friend and I wanted to read it. What (3) _____ (*you / do*) if you (4) _____ (*be*) in my situation?

A: But it was in Portuguese! If your friend (5) _____ (*write*) that email, she (6) _____ (*do*) it in English.

B: Look, you're the one who knows about computers. Nothing (7) _____ (*happen*) if you (8) _____ (*install*) antivirus software.

A: If there (9) _____ (*not be*) so much to do at work, I (10) _____ (*have*) time to do that, but I've been really busy.

B: OK, let's not argue. We'll just have to take it to a shop to get it fixed.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Grammar 4B
Past modals of deduction

Complete the extract from a radio programme with a past modal and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A: Tell me about this ring.

B: We found it when we were clearing out my grandmother's house. It looks like a wedding ring, but we know it (1) _____ (*be*) hers because we never saw her wearing it. We think it (2) _____ (*belong*) to her mother, but we can't be sure.

A: Do you think it (3) _____ (*be*) in the family for a long time? I ask because, judging by the design, I'd say it's at least 150 years old.

B: Really!

A: Yes, and it's a beautiful piece. Someone with exceptional skill (4) _____ (*make*) it. What about these initials – C.R.? Do you have any idea what they stand for?

B: My great-grandmother had an aunt whose surname was Reed. She didn't have any children of her own, so we think my grandmother (5) _____ (*inherit*) it from her, though we can't be sure of that.

A: Well, whoever it came from (6) _____ (*have*) a lot of money because this is a real diamond.

B: You're joking!

A: No, I'm not.

B: My grandmother certainly (7) _____ (*know*) how valuable it was or she wouldn't have kept it in a box in the attic!

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary 2B
Expressions with *make* and *do*

Choose the correct options to complete the description of a scientist's work.

'I work as a scientist in a laboratory. Obviously, we all dream of (1) *making / doing* a big discovery some day, but the reality is that most scientists (2) *make / do* a job that is pretty mundane at times. Part of that job involves coming up with a theory, and then (3) *making /doing* an experiment that allows you to test it. It's important to (4) *make / do* the right decisions when you're devising that experiment, because if you (5) *make / do* even a small mistake, it could (6) *make / do* a big difference to the results and invalidate them. Once an experiment's up and running, you can be really busy and (7) *make / do* quick progress, but sometimes it's a question of waiting for results, and you sit around (8) *making / doing* nothing for hours. When that happens, I sometimes ask a colleague to (9) *make / do* me a favour and keep an eye on things while I work from home.

As for how I came to be a scientist, I always got good results when I (10) *made / did* science tests at school, and whereas a lot of my classmates had problems with maths, it always just seemed to (11) *make / do* sense to me. So studying science at college just seemed a natural choice.'

LIVEWORKSHEETS