**Conditionals Exercise 1**

**How could you rewrite the following sentences using the suggested alternative conditional words?**

**Example** **as long as**

I’ll go **if** you go too

Answer: I’ll go **as long as** you go too.

**As long as**

1. You should put more paper in the photocopier tray. That way you will not have any problems.

#### **Only if**

2. Do not include that book in the reference list unless you have used it in the main text.

#### **Otherwise**

3. If lectures are boring students will not want to attend.

#### **Provided that**

4. If you include all the correct references you will not be plagiarising.

#### **Providing that**

5. If you have already answered the first question, you can do the second question.

#### **Supposing**

6. She will graduate next year if she passes all her courses.

#### **Unless**

7. Don’t take this course if you are not ready to study statistics.

#### **When**

8. If we read the results carefully we are more aware of the limitations in the study.

#### **Wheneve**r

9. We always have to wear goggles ifwe enter the lab.

**Whether or not**

10. They will invest in the project even if it does not make a lot of money.

**Answers to Conditionals Exercise 1**

**As long as**

1. You should put more paper in the photocopier tray. That way you will not have any problems.

Answer: **As long as** you put more paper in the photocopier tray you will not have any problems.

Details – type 5 conditional - prediction. You could also reverse this sentence: *You will not have any problems,* ***as long as*** *you put more paper in the photocopier tray.*

#### **Only if**

2. Do not include that book in the reference list unless you have used it in the main text.

Answer: **Only** include that book in the reference list **if** you have used it in the main text.

Details – type 5 conditional – command. N.B. *only* and *if* can be separated. If you keep *only* and *if* together the sentence is like this:  *Include that book in the reference list* ***only if*** *you have used it in the main text.*

#### **Otherwise**

3. If lectures are boring students will not want to attend.

Answer: type 5 conditional – prediction. Lectures should be interesting, otherwise students will not want to attend.

Details – N.B . You *cannot* reverse the clauses in this sentence.

#### **Provided (that)**

4. If you include all the correct references you will not be plagiarising.

Answer: **Provided that** you include all the correct references, you will not be plagiarising.

Details – type 3 conditional - implication. You could also reverse this sentence: *You will not be plagiarising, provided that you include all the correct references*

You could also omit the word *that*: ***Provided*** *you include all the correct references, you will not be plagiarising.*

#### **Providing (that)**

5. If you have already answered the first question, you can do the second question.

Answer: **Providing (that)** you have already answered the first question, you can do the second question.

Details – type 6 conditional with a present perfect – possible plan. You could also reverse this sentence: *You can do the second question,* ***providing that*** *you have already answered the first question.*

You could also omit the word *that*: ***Providing*** *you have already answered the first question, you can do the second question.*

#### **Supposing**

6. She will graduate next year if she passes all her courses.

Answer: She will graduate next year, **supposing** she passes all her courses.

Details – type 5 conditional – prediction. You could also reverse this sentence: ***Supposing*** *she passes all her courses, she will graduate next year.*

#### **Unless**

7. Don’t take this course if you are not ready to study statistics.

Answer: Don’t take this course **unless** you are ready to study statistics.

Details – type 5 conditional – command. N.B. *Unless* = *if not*. That means that you don’t need *not* with *unless*. The negative meaning of *not* is included in the negative prefix *un*.

You could also reverse this sentence: *Unless you are ready to study statistics, don’t take this course.*

#### **When**

8. If we read the results carefully we are more aware of the limitations in the study.

Answer: **When** we read the results carefully we are more aware of the limitations in the study.

Details – type 2 conditional – habit. You could also reverse this sentence: *We are more aware of the limitations in the study* ***when*** *we read the results carefully.*

#### **Wheneve**r

9. We always have to wear goggles ifwe enter the lab.

Answer: We have to wear goggles **whenever** we enter the lab.

Details – type 2 conditional – habit. You could also reverse this sentence*:* ***Whenever*** *we enter the lab we have to wear goggles.* N.B. You do not need to include *always* if you have the word *whenever*.

**Whether or not**

10. They will invest in the project even if it does not make a lot of money.

Answer: They will invest in the project **whether or not** it makes a lot of money.

Details – type 5 conditional – prediction. You can separate the phrase *whether or not*: They will invest in the project **whether** it makes a lot of money **or not**.

You could also reverse this sentence: *Whether or not it makes a lot of money, they will invest in the project.*

N.B. If you use *whether or not* the verb later in the sentence becomes positive, without *not*: *whether or not it* ***makes*** *a lot of money.* Compare this to the original, where *even if* is followed by a negative verb: *even if it* ***does not make*** *a lot of money.*

**Conditionals Exercise 2 (This is similar to Exercise 1 but has different sentences.)**

**How could you rewrite the following sentences using the suggested alternative conditional words?**

**Example** **as long as**

I’ll go **if** you go too.

Answer: I’ll go **as long as** you go too.

**As long as**

1. The research will continue if there is enough funding.

#### **Only if**

2. Don’t vote unless you like this person.

#### **Otherwise**

3. You can only do the quiz if you have access to the Internet.

#### **Provided that**

4. This experiment is likely to succeed if we follow all the steps correctly.

#### **Providing that**

5. As long as I have all my data I will finish my thesis next year.

#### **Supposing**

6. If you are interested in language you could study linguistics.

#### **Unless**

7. The students have an excellent attitude to their studies, but they will drop the subject next year if it is not interesting.

#### **When**

8. Nothing can compensate for the lack of data, if you consider the matter carefully.

#### **Wheneve**r

 9. I always become confused if I read the guidelines for using the printer.

**Whether or not**

10. People can participate in the study even though they are not enrolled in this course.

**Answers to Conditionals Exercise 2**

**As long as**

1. The research will continue if there is enough funding.

Answer: The research will continue **as long as** there is enough funding.

Details – type 5 conditional – prediction. You could also reverse this sentence: ***As long as*** *there is enough funding, the research will continue.*

#### **Only if**

2. Don’t vote unless you like this person.

Answer: **Only** vote **if** you like this person.

Details – type 5 conditional – command. N.B. *only* and *if* can be separated. If you keep *only* and *if* together the sentence is like this: *Vote* ***only if*** *you like this person.*

#### **Otherwise**

3. You can only do the quiz if you have access to the Internet.

Answer: You need access to the Internet, **otherwise** you will not be able to do the quiz.

Details – type 3 conditional – implication. N.B . You *cannot* reverse the clauses in this sentence.

#### **Provided (that)**

4. This experiment is likely to succeed if we follow all the steps correctly.

Answer: This experiment is likely to succeed **provided that** we follow all the steps correctly.

Details – type 3 conditional – implication. You could also reverse this sentence: ***Provided that*** *we follow all the steps correctly, this experiment is likely to succeed.*

You could also omit the word *that*: ***Provided*** *we follow all the steps correctly, this experiment is likely to succeed.*

#### **Providing (that)**

5. As long as I have all my data, I will finish my thesis next year.

Answer: **Providing that** I have all my data, I will finish my thesis next year.

Details – type 5 conditional – prediction. You could also reverse this sentence: *I will finish my thesis next year,* ***providing that*** *I have all my data.*

You could also omit the word *that*: ***Providing*** *I have all my data, I will finish my thesis next year.*

#### **Supposing**

6. If you are interested in language, you could study linguistics.

Answer: **Supposing** you are interested in language, you could study linguistics.

Details – type 6 conditional – advice. You could also reverse this sentence: *You could study linguistics, supposing you are interested in language.*

#### **Unless**

7. The students have an excellent attitude to their studies, but they will drop the subject next year if it is not interesting.

Answer: The students have an excellent attitude to their studies, but they will drop the subject next year **unless** it is interesting.

Details – type 5 conditional – prediction. N.B. *Unless* = *if not*. That means that you don’t need *not* with *unless*. The negative meaning of *not* is included in the negative prefix *un*.

You could also reverse this sentence: *The students have an excellent attitude to their studies, but unless it is interesting they will drop the subject next year.*

#### **When**

8. Nothing can compensate for the lack of data, if you consider the matter carefully.

Answer: Nothing can compensate for the lack of data, **when** you consider the matter carefully.

Details – type 3 conditional – implication. You could also reverse this sentence: ***When*** *you consider the matter carefully, nothing can compensate for the lack of data.*

#### **Wheneve**r

9. I always become confused if I read the guidelines for using the printer.

Answer: I become confused **whenever** I read the guidelines for using the printer.

Details – type 2 conditional – habit. You could also reverse this sentence: ***Whenever*** *I read the guidelines for using the printer I become confused.* N.B. You do not need to include *always* if you have the word *whenever*.

**Whether or not**

10. People can participate in the study even though they are not enrolled in this course.

Answer: People can participate in the study whether or not they are enrolled in this course.

Details – type 6 conditional – possible plan. You can separate the phrase *whether or not*: *People can participate in the study* ***whether*** *they are enrolled in this course* ***or not****.*

You could also reverse this sentence: ***Whether or not*** *they are enrolled in this course, people can participate in the study.*

N.B. If you use *whether or not* the verb becomes positive, without *not*: ***whether or not*** *they are enrolled in this course.* Compare this to the original, where *even though* is followed by a negative verb: *even though they are* ***not*** *enrolled in this course.*

**Conditionals Exercise 3**

How can you express these ideas using conditional constructions? You may use I or you in your sentence, and choose the tense you prefer. Would any of these conditional sentences work, and mean the same, with a word other than if? Possible answers are given after each question, together with a reference to a number from the conditionals chart which gives more detail about the type of conditional used.

**Example 1** I don’t know whether I’m going to Australia. Let’s suppose I go. What can I do there?

Answer: If you go to Australia, you can stroke a kangaroo.

*or* If I went to Australia, I could see the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

*or* **Supposing** you go/went to Australia, you can/could visit a wildlife park.

**Example 2** I wish the weather was good. I want to go to the beach.

Answer: If the weather was good, I would go to the beach.

 *or*  **Supposing** the weather was good, I would go to the beach.

 *or* **Providing that** the weather is good, I will go to the beach.

 *or* **As long as** the weather is good, I will go to the beach.

1. I have a degree but I didn’t do any work.

2. How can I get experience in speaking English?

3. I know I have to enrol in a course. What happens when I have enrolled?

4. I wanted to learn Japanese when I was younger, but I did not have the opportunity. Years later, I was offered a university scholarship in Tokyo, and I wanted to go. I didn’t go, though, because I couldn’t speak Japanese.

5. I hope I won’t fail my end of semester exams. How can I make sure I pass?

6. My friend may arrive before I get home. In that case, please ask her to ring me.

7. I’ve always wanted to study in Australia, and they tell me I can go if I win a scholarship. Do you think that’s true?

8. You went to the lecture. I’m sure you saw him. You can’t have avoided seeing him.

9. I always feel much happier when the sun is shining.

10. I’m not sure whether I’ll ever meet a billionaire. Perhaps they give money to people who ask them for it. Maybe I could ask them for $10,000.

11. I wish the library was open right now. I want to borrow a book.

12. Every time we finished an online quiz, we celebrated by having a coffee.

13. It is true that oil floats when you put it in water.

14. I can’t play the violin, but the ability to play it would make me very happy at the moment.

**Answers to Conditionals Exercise 3**

**There are many possible answers. Here are some suggestions.**

1. Possible answers using conditional type 3 (all times; implication):

**If** you’ve got a degree, you must have worked hard for it.

**Unless** you bought your degree off the Internet, you probably did some work for it!

2.Possible answers using conditional type 6 (advice):

**If** you make friends with native speakers you can get experience in speaking English.

**Supposing** you make friends with native speakers, you can get experience in speaking English.

3. Possible answers using conditional type 5 (future time; prediction):

**If** you enrol in a course you will be able to study that subject for a semester.

**When** you enrol in a course you will be able to study that subject for a semester.

**Supposing** you enrol in a course, you will be able to study that subject for a semester.

4. Possible answers using conditional type 9 (past time):

**If** I had learned Japanese, I would have gone to university in Tokyo.

**Even though** I wanted to learn Japanese, I could not.

It’s a pity I didn’t learn Japanese when I was younger, **otherwise** I would have gone to Tokyo.

I would have gone to Tokyo **provided/providing that** I could speak Japanese.

He/She would not go to Tokyo **unless** he/she spoke Japanese.

I would **only** have gone to Tokyo **if** I had spoken Japanese.

5. Possible answers using conditional type 6 (future time; advice):

**If** you want to pass, you should do lots of practice.

**Supposing** you want to pass, you should do lots of practice.

You will pass, **provided/providing that** you do lots of practice.

You will fail **unless** you practise.

Practice will determine **whether or not** you pass.

You should practise, **otherwise** you may fail.

You will **only** pass **if** you practise.

You will pass, **as long as** you practise.

6. Possible answers using conditional type 5 (future time; command):

**If** my friend comes, please ask her to ring me.

**Supposing** my friend comes, could you ask her to ring me?

7.Possible answers using conditional type 5 (future time; prediction):

**If** you win a scholarship you’ll be able to study in Australia.

**Supposing** you win a scholarship, you’ll be able to study in Australia.

**Provided (that)** you win a scholarship, you’ll be able to study in Australia.

**Providing (that)** you win a scholarship, you’ll be able to study in Australia.

8.Possible answers using conditional type 4 (past time; inference):

**If** you went to the lecture, you must have seen him.

**As long as** you went to the lecture, you must have seen him.

**Provided/Providing that** you went to the lecture, you must have seen him.

You must have seen him **when** you went to the lecture.

9.Possible answers using conditional type 2 (present time; habit):

**If** the sun is shining, I feel happy.

**Whenever** the sun is shining, I feel happy.

**As long as** the sun is shining, I feel happy.

10.Possible answers using conditional type 7 (future time; future dream):

**If** I met a billionaire, I could ask them for $10,000.

**If** I were to meet a billionaire, I could ask them for $10,000, **provided/providing that** they give money to people who ask them for it.

I’m not sure **whether or not** I’ll ever meet a billionaire.

11.Possible answers using conditional type 8 (present time):

**If** the library was/were open right now I would borrow a book.

**Supposing** the library was/were open right now, I would borrow a book.

12. Possible answers using conditional type 2 (past time):

**If** we finished an online quiz, we celebrated by having a coffee.

**Whenever** we finished an online quiz, we celebrated by having a coffee.

13. Possible answers using conditional type 1 (outside time; scientific fact):

Oil floats **if** you put it in water.

**Supposing** you put oil in water, it floats.

**Whenever** you put oil in water, it floats.

14.Possible answers using conditional type 7 (present time; present dream):

**If** I could play the violin, I would be very happy.

**Supposing** I could play the violin, I would be very happy.