



Conditionals — B1 exercises

Printable worksheet · 23 questions · answer key with explanations on the last page
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Name _____ Date _____ Score _____ / 23

A. Multiple choice

10 questions

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

- If you heat water to 100°C, it ____.
A) will boil B) would boil C) boiled D) boils
- If the fire alarm ____, leave the building immediately.
A) rings B) will ring C) rang D) would ring
- If I ____ you, I would tell her the truth today.
A) am B) was C) were D) will be
- We will cancel the hike ____ the storm passes overnight.
A) unless B) if C) when D) in case
- I will ring you ____ I land, so keep your phone switched on.
A) when B) if C) unless D) should
- If I had a garden, I ____ grow my own vegetables.
A) will B) did C) would D) am going to
- If she ____ the offer, she will regret it later.
A) will refuse B) refused C) refuses D) would refuse
- Which of these is a second conditional?
A) If he calls, I will answer. B) If he called, I would answer.
C) If he calls, I answer. D) If he had called, I would have answered.
- If you ____ the icon twice, the file opens.
A) will click B) would click C) click D) clicked
- If they offered me the post in Berlin, I ____ probably take it.
A) will B) would C) won't D) am going to

B. Fill in the blank

8 questions

Write the missing word or words in the gap.

- If you mix blue and yellow paint, you _____ green.
- If I were rich, I _____ travel the whole world.
- _____ you hurry, you will miss the last ferry.

4. Ice _____ quickly if you leave it in direct sunlight.
5. If I had her number, I _____ call her this evening.
6. I will let you know as soon as I _____ the results.
7. If she _____ me to lend her the car, I would have to refuse.
8. If you never water houseplants, they _____.

C. Sentence building

5 questions

Put the words in the correct order and write the sentence on the line.

1. water, / you / it / becomes / If / ice. / freeze

State a scientific fact with the zero conditional.

2. you, / I / If / apologise. / were / would / I

Give advice using the fixed were formula.

3. rain / unless / leave / the / stops. / will / We

Attach a single escape condition with unless.

4. her / calls, / I / busy. / If / she / tell / am

Pair a real condition with an instruction.

5. rich. / if / a / buy / I / I / boat / would / were

Put the imagined result first and the condition second.

Answer key

Every answer carries the reason behind it. Read the reason for the questions you got right as well — that is where you find out whether you were right for the right reason.

A. Multiple choice

1. **D) boils** — Zero conditional: a fact that is always true takes the present simple in both halves, not will.
2. **A) rings** — The result here is an imperative, but the if clause still takes the present simple.
3. **C) were** — The fixed advice pattern is if I were you. Careful English keeps were for every person in the second conditional.
4. **A) unless** — Unless means 'except if': the hike is cancelled in every case but that one.
5. **A) when** — The landing is certain, so when is right. If would suggest the plane might never arrive.
6. **C) would** — Second conditional: an imagined present takes would plus the base verb.
7. **C) refuses** — First conditional: the if clause stays in the present simple even though it points at the future.
8. **B) If he called, I would answer.** — Past simple in the if clause plus would in the result is the second conditional — an unreal present, not a past event.
9. **C) click** — A machine behaves the same way every time, so this is the zero conditional: present simple throughout.
10. **B) would** — Offered signals an imagined situation, so the result clause needs would rather than will.

B. Fill in the blank

1. **get** — Zero conditional: an unchanging result takes the present simple in both halves.
2. **would** — The second conditional pairs a past-simple if clause with would in the result.
3. **Unless** — Unless means 'if not', so it replaces a negative if clause without adding another negative.
4. **melts** — A physical law is always true, so the zero conditional uses the present simple.
5. **would** — The speaker does not have the number, so the result clause is hypothetical and takes would.
6. **get** — As soon as behaves exactly like if here: the clause stays in the present simple.
7. **asked** — The past simple after if marks the request as imagined rather than actual.
8. **die** — A general consequence, true every time, so the zero conditional applies.

C. Sentence building

1. **If you freeze water, it becomes ice.**
2. **If I were you, I would apologise.**
3. **We will leave unless the rain stops.**
4. **If she calls, tell her I am busy.**
5. **I would buy a boat if I were rich.**