

I'm human























## Mixed conditional exercises

Mixed conditionals in English are used to describe situations that would have happened if certain conditions had been met. There are three types of mixed conditionals: Type 1, Type 2, and top conditional. Type 1 is also known as the past conditional or simple past conditional. In this type of sentence, we use the past perfect in the if-clause (had + past participle) + the present conditional in the main clause (would be). For example: If I had studied harder, I would pass the exam. Type 2 is also known as the perfect conditional or complex conditional. In this type of sentence, we use the past tense in the if-clause (past simple) + the perfect conditional in the main clause (would have + past participle). For example: If I were richer, I would buy a house. The top conditional is used to describe hypothetical situations that are considered unlikely or impossible. In this type of sentence, we use the past tense in the if-clause (past simple) + the present conditional in the main clause (would be). However, some people prefer to use "were" instead of "was". For example: If I were you, I would not take that job. To use these conditionals correctly, learners need to practice using different tenses and grammatical structures. They can fill in the blanks with conditional clauses such as "I would \_\_\_\_\_ if \_\_\_\_\_" or "If \_\_\_\_\_, then \_\_\_\_\_". If I were you, I wouldn't do this. If you mix red and green, you get yellow. Unless you start now, you will be late. Provided that you get there half an hour earlier, you will be able to get straight in. Even if you don't hurry, you will miss the flight. As long as you keep the secret, I'll tell you what really happened. If I had known the answer, I would have told you. Unless you stop smoking, you will develop serious health problems. Whether or not you need me, I'll help him. Supposing I got a job, I wouldn't be able to travel with you next summer. Given text paraphrased here What would happen then? Inverting in conditional sentences, we can use "should" at the beginning of the sentence instead of "if". This form is formal and commonly used with imperative forms. For example: If you find the answer, please let me know as soon as possible (=If you find the answer). If you change your mind, you know where to contact us (=If you change your mind). In third conditional sentences, we can invert the auxiliary verb "had" and leave out "if". For instance: Had we arrived, we could have prevented the incident. Had they looked further into the data, they might have realised there was a mistake. We can also find cases of inversion with the structure: were + subject + to + infinitive. This is used for talking about future improbable events like the second conditional. For example: Were we to announce the truth, we would receive a lot of criticism (=If we announced ...). Were they to buy a new house, they would need to sell the old one first (=If they bought, ...). Negative forms use "shouldn't" instead of the auxiliary verb and not after the subject. For example: Should you wish to retake the test, you must let us know before the end of June. Hadn't you refused my invitation, we would have had the most incredible time in our lives. Were you not my brother, I would call the police. Mixed conditionals are used when talking about both the present and past in one sentence. We can use the second and third conditional together to achieve this. For example: If I didn't have so much work, I would have gone to the party last night. We can also use alternatives to "if" such as "as long as", "provided", "on condition", or "only if". These are used when we want to emphasize a particular condition that needs to be present for something to happen or be done. For example: I'll tell you what really happened as long as you keep the secret. We'll invest the money, but only if you prove it's a safe investment. Whether we end up using whether or not when there are two possibilities, and we want to say that something will happen or be true in either scenario. For instance: I'll help him if he needs me (I'll help him only if he needs me) versus I'll help him whether or not he needs me (I'll help him if he needs me, and also if he doesn't). Even if we also use even if with a similar meaning to 'whether or not', it's used to emphasize that something will still be true or happen if another thing happens. Even if you apologize, he'll never forgive you (Whether or not you apologize, he'll never forgive you). Suppose or supposing We normally use suppose or supposing at the beginning of a sentence to make someone imagine a situation. It means 'what would happen if', or simply 'if' (imagining a situation). Supposing I got a job, I wouldn't be able to travel with you next summer. Suppose she doesn't believe you, what would you do then? Inversion in conditional sentences Should you find In first conditional sentences, it's possible to use should at the beginning of the sentence instead of if. This form is formal, and it's common to use an imperative form in the main clause. Should you find the answer, please let me know as soon as possible (If you find the answer). Should you change your mind, you know where to contact us (If you change your mind). Had we arrived In third conditional sentences, we can invert the auxiliary verb had and leave it out. Had we arrived – If we had arrived. Had we arrived earlier, we could have prevented the incident. Had they looked further into the data, they might have realized there was a mistake. Were we to announce We can also find cases of inversion with this structure: were + subject + to, + infinitive. It is used to talk about future improbable events (like the second conditional). Were we to announce the truth, we would receive a lot of criticism (If we announced ...). Were they to buy a new house, they would need to sell the old one first (If they bought...). Negative forms: should I not, had we not, were we not When should, had or were are negative, contracted forms are not used, and not is used after the subject. Shouldn't you wish to retake the test, you must let us know before the end of June (Should you not wish to retake the test...). Hadn't you refused my invitation, we would have had the most incredible time in our lives (Had you not refused my invitation...). Weren't you my brother, I would call the police (Were you not my brother...). If I hadn't had so much work, I would've gone to the party last night. If I didn't speak German, I wouldn't have understood them. If I had won the lottery, I'd be rich. If I hadn't dropped out of school, I could have a better job now. As long as you keep it a secret, I'll tell you what really happened. I'll lend you the money provided that you pay me back next month. They will speak to the press on condition they remain anonymous sources. We will invest the money only if you can prove it's a safe investment. Whether or not you need my help, I'll be there for you. Even if you don't need me, I'll still be there. Supposing we get the job, we wouldn't be able to travel with you next summer. Suppose she doesn't believe you, what would you do then? Should you find the answer, please let me know as soon as possible. Should you change your mind, you know where to contact us. Had we arrived earlier, we could have prevented the incident. Had they looked further into the data, they might have realised there was a mistake. Were we to announce the truth, we would receive a lot of criticism. Were they to buy a new house, they would need to sell the old one first. I wouldn't go if I hadn't had so much work. They wouldn't understand me if I didn't speak German. We wouldn't be rich if I had won the lottery. 1. Should you wish to retake the test, let us know before the end of June. 2. Hadn't you refused my invitation, we would have had the most incredible time in our lives. 3. Thomas [to buy] a new car if he [won] 10,000 euros 4. If I were rich, I'd buy that house. 5. If you had studied more, you would have passed the exam. 6. Mixed conditionals are used to talk about hypothetical situations happening in the past with a present result. 7. We use this combination to talk about a hypothetical condition happening in the past with a present result. If I were a man, they would have given me the job. If I didn't have so much work, I would have gone to the party last night. I would have understood them if I spoke German. In mixed conditionals, the present condition also existed in the past when the result in the main clause took place. For example, "If I were a man now" means that I would also have been a man in the past, when I was not given the job. As I'm not a man now, I didn't get the job. Mixed conditionals are a combination of two types of conditional patterns, usually the second and third conditionals. We can have a third conditional in the if-clause and a second conditional in the main clause, or a second conditional in the if-clause and a third conditional in the main clause. In a second conditional, we use past in the if clause and would/might/could + infinitive in the main clause. It is used to talk about hypothetical situations happening in the present or future. If I were rich, I'd buy that house. In a third conditional, we use past perfect in the if clause and would/might/could + have + past participle in the main clause. It is used to talk about hypothetical situations happening in the past. If you had studied more, you would have passed the exam. A mixed conditional is a combination of second and third conditionals. We use this combination to talk about a hypothetical condition happening in the past (third conditional) with a present result (second conditional). We use past perfect in the if clause and would/could/might + infinitive in the main clause. If I had been elected, I would be the president now. If I had won the lottery, I would be rich. I might have a better job now if I hadn't dropped out of school. Mixed second/third conditional We use this combination to talk about a hypothetical condition happening in the present (second conditional) with a past result (third conditional). We use past in the if clause and would/could/might + have + past participle in the main clause. If I were a man, they would have given me the job. If I didn't have so much work, I would have gone to the party last night. I would have understood them if I spoke German. Note that in this type of combination, the present condition also existed in the past when the result in the main clause took place. If I never met you, I'd be very sad now because it's likely that we wouldn't have become friends and I wouldn't know your positive influence in my life. If Max were a better driver, he wouldn't have crashed his car. If the company hadn't increased prices, customers would still be buying their products. If I had studied harder, I might have gotten into a good university. If the sun didn't shine today, it wouldn't be warm outside. If my parents had allowed me to play outside more often when I was a kid, I'd probably be more energetic now. Given article text here 1. run so fast, (he / not / exhausted) They wouldn't be nervous about the exam because they study harder. You'd be poor if you spent all your money yesterday. If Lily had used sunscreen on the beach, she'd be burned now! I would have written to you if I knew your address. 1. I might have missed it if my mum was such a huge fan 2. I wouldn't have been really annoyed if she reminded me it was on 3. Of course, it wouldn't have been so funny if the people taking part weren't really famous 4. The amount of money they've raised wouldn't be so much without public support 5. Anyway, it was great fun and I watched it to the end – but I'd be so tired today if I went to bed at my usual time! 6. See you soon, Artur 1. have -> wasn't 2. (go) -> goes 3. (not have) -> don't have 4. (not have) -> don't have 5. (not develop) -> wouldn't have developed 6. (not be) -> wasn't 1. I would have gone to a German school and speak German. 2. If my parents hadn't bought a big house, I wouldn't have got my own room. 3. If he had apologised, I wouldn't be angry. 4. If I didn't pay for our coffees because I haven't got any money with me 5. She wouldn't speak German if she went to an English school. 6. I would have my own room if my parents bought a big house

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