ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Conditionals (If Clauses) and Wish Clauses Advanced Level Test – Quiz Online Exercise With Answers 2

Conditionals (If Clauses) Tests · 25 questions · Online test and questions PDF: https://englishtestsonline.com/conditionals-if-clauses-and-wish-clauses-advanced-level-test-quiz-online-exercise-with-answers-2/

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Explanations

1. _____ you live on the Florida coast during hurricane season, you probably have some bottled water and plywood window boards around - just _____.
✔ **D) If / in case**
The first gap describes a real, general situation, so use a simple **if** clause: **If you live on the Florida coast…**. **Just in case** is a fixed phrase meaning 'as a precaution, because something might happen'. Not **provided**: it means 'only on condition that', which doesn't fit a general fact, and **just so** doesn't complete the sentence.

2. If the ban _____, it _____ the loss of $20.7 million that commercial and recreational trade brings into the area economy each year.
✔ **E) holds / will mean**
This is a first conditional about a real future possibility: **if** + present simple, **will** + base verb (**If the ban holds, it will mean…**). The present tense **brings** and **each year** show a real situation, not an imagined past. Not **held / would have meant**: **would have** + past participle needs **had** + past participle in the if clause and refers to the past.

3. If you _____ to see your DVD movies as you saw them in the movie theatre, you _____ a widescreen TV.
✔ **C) want / need to purchase**
This is a real, general condition, so both clauses use the present: **If you want…, you need to purchase…**. Not **want / must be purchasing**: **must** + continuous describes a deduction about what is happening now, not a requirement.

4. If you _____ long-term goals, such as travelling, you _____ to set money aside just as you would for any other expenses.
✔ **C) have / will need**
A first conditional gives advice about a real situation: **If you have long-term goals, you will need to set money aside**. Not **are having**: **have** meaning 'possess' is a state verb and is not normally used in the continuous form.

5. If Poland's presidential election _____ as expected—with victory for a dull, worthy economic reformer—then the rest of Europe _____ up.
✔ **C) had gone / wouldn't have looked**
This is a third conditional about an unreal past: **if** + past perfect, **would have** + past participle. The election did not go as expected, so Europe did look up (paid attention): **If it had gone as expected, the rest of Europe wouldn't have looked up**. Not **had gone / shouldn't have looked**: **should** gives advice or obligation, not the imagined result.

6. If the full potential impact of the current proposals _____, conventional commercial agriculture as it is currently practised _____ achievable**.**
✔ **C) were realised / wouldn't be**
The words **current proposals** and **is currently practised** show a hypothetical present or future situation, so use a second conditional: **if** + past simple, **would** + base verb. The impact is something that is realised (achieved), so the if clause needs the passive **were realised**. Not **had realised**: it is active and makes the impact the doer of the action.

7. If you _____ to reduce the number of tools in the armoury - not just for pests but for weeds and diseases as well - then that _____ the business of food production much more risky.
✔ **B) start / will make**
This is a first conditional describing a real possible future: **If you start to reduce…, that will make…**. Not **could start / will make**: **could** in the if clause expresses an unreal ability and does not combine with **will** in the result clause.

8. If reducing costs _____ the top priority, then the company _____ to close the factory it has opened in the north.
✔ **D) is / will need**
This is a first conditional about a real present possibility: **if** + present simple, **will** + base verb (**If reducing costs is the top priority, the company will need to…**). The gerund subject **reducing costs** takes a singular verb, **is**. Not **were / could have needed**: **were** is for an unreal present, but **could have needed** refers to the past, so the tenses do not match.

9. I wish Mum _____ while she was doing the washing up.
✔ **D) hadn't whistled**
To express regret about the past, use **wish** + past perfect: **I wish Mum hadn't whistled**. The clue is **while she was doing**, which places the action in the past. Not **wouldn't be whistling**: **wish** + **would** complains about an annoying habit in the present or future, not a finished past event.

10. If Mary's classmates _____ punctual for her party, she _____ so upset now.
✔ **A) had been / wouldn't be**
This is a mixed conditional: a past condition (**if** + past perfect: **had been punctual**) with a present result (**would** + base verb: **wouldn't be so upset now**). The word **now** shows the result is in the present. Not **had been / wouldn't have been**: that is a third conditional, so the result would also be in the past, which clashes with **now**.

11. We had better take the spare tyre in case we _____ it.
✔ **A) should need**
After **in case** we use the present simple or, more formally, **should** + base verb to show that something is less likely: **in case we should need it**. **Will** is not used after **in case** to talk about the future, so **will need**, **shall need** and **would need** are wrong.

12. They ought to have checked the train schedule beforehand. They _____ somewhere else now.
✔ **A) could be visiting**
The first sentence shows a past mistake (**ought to have checked**). The second gives its imagined present result, as in a mixed conditional with the if clause left out: **(If they had checked,) they could be visiting somewhere else now**. **Could be** + -ing describes a possible action in progress now. Not **would have visited**: it refers to the past and doesn't fit **now**.

13. I sincerely wish we _____ the problem in the exam but unfortunately we could not.
✔ **D) could have solved**
To express regret about a lack of ability in the past, use **wish** + **could have** + past participle: **I wish we could have solved the problem**. The clue is **we could not**, which is past. Not **could solve**: it refers to the present or future. Not **would have solved**: **would** is not used after **wish** when the subject is **we** and the wish is about our own ability.

14. As a child, my little sister always chatted with her teddy bear as if it _____ real.
✔ **B) were**
After **as if**, an unreal past form shows that something is not true: the teddy bear was not real. Because the imagined state is at the same time as **chatted**, use **were** (or informally **was**), not the past perfect. Not **had been**: it would refer to a time before the chatting.

15. Punitive damages may not be imposed against the owner of a vessel for tortious acts of the master and crew _____ the owner directed or participated in the wrong.
✔ **D) unless**
Unless means 'except if': damages may not be imposed, except in the case where the owner directed or participated in the wrong. **If**, **provided** and **on condition that** would reverse the meaning, so the sentence would make no logical sense. **Supposed** is not a conjunction.

16. You can go to the party on Saturday night _____ you're back home by midnight.
✔ **C) provided**
Provided (that) means 'only on the condition that': you can go to the party, but only if you are back by midnight. Not **as long**: the full conjunction is **as long as**. Not **in case**: it means 'as a precaution', not a condition.

17. _____ a telescope is convenient to use, it will quickly become relegated to a dark corner.
✔ **A) Unless**
Unless means 'if... not': if a telescope is not convenient to use, it will be put away and forgotten. **If**, **only if**, **providing** and **on condition that** would give the opposite and illogical meaning that a convenient telescope gets ignored.

18. _____ him tomorrow, I _____ to him about the conference.
✔ **E) Should I see / will talk**
Should + subject + base verb is an inverted, formal first conditional (= **If I see him tomorrow**). It is followed by a real result with **will**: **Should I see him tomorrow, I will talk to him**. Not **Were I to see / have talked**: **Were I to** needs **would** + base verb in the result clause, and **tomorrow** rules out the present perfect.

19. In the United States alone, conservationists have estimated that over a hundred kinds of animals, fish and birds will disappear _____ the end of the century _____ action is taken to protect them.
✔ **E) before / unless**
Before the end of the century sets the time limit. **Unless** (= if... not) gives the condition: the species will disappear if action is not taken. Not **by / as if**: **by the end** would fit, but **as if** compares with an unreal situation and makes no sense here.

20. Because many elderly are in poor health and have weakened immune systems, they are vulnerable to getting the disease when exposed to the virus _____ they have already been immunized.
✔ **E) even if**
Even if means 'it makes no difference whether this is true': elderly people can still get the disease although they have been immunized. Not **if**: it would suggest that being immunized is the cause of their vulnerability.

21. _____ the increase continues at its current rate?
✔ **D) What if**
What if + clause asks about the possible results of an imagined situation: **What if the increase continues at its current rate?** = What will happen if it does? Not **In case**, **Unless** or **As long as**: they introduce a clause that is part of a longer sentence, not a direct question.

22. An executive said anchovy is so popular among consumers that they will continue to buy the fish at markets, _____ the price rises substantially.
✔ **B) even if**
Even if shows that the result does not change under the condition: consumers will keep buying anchovy, whether or not the price rises a lot. The clue is **so popular**. Not **if**: it would make the price rise a reason for buying.

23. _____ they are not libellous, obscene, or likely to lead to lawbreaking or disorder, laws protect students' right to publish articles.
✓ B) As long as
As long as means 'on condition that': the law protects students' articles on the condition that they are not libellous or obscene. Not **Only if**: when an **only if** clause comes first, the main clause needs inversion (**Only if…, do laws protect…**). Not **Unless**: with the negative clause, it would reverse the meaning.

24. The partnership worked _____ the two rival companies feared their common competitor even more than they feared each other.
✓ B) so long as
So long as (= **as long as**) means 'on condition that' and also 'for the whole time that': the partnership worked only during the period when this situation existed. Not **unless**: it would mean the partnership worked when the companies did NOT fear their competitor more. Not **if only**: it expresses a wish or regret.

25. Protein is generally good for everyone _____ they eat an extreme amount of it.
✓ D) unless
Unless means 'except if': protein is good for everyone except when they eat an extreme amount of it. Not **only if**: it would say protein is good only when eaten in extreme amounts, which is illogical.

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