ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Conditionals Type 1 MCQ Test With Answers + PDF Exercise 2

English Grammar Tests · 17 questions · Online test and questions PDF:
https://englishtestsonline.com/conditionals-type-1-test-9/

1	**C**	2	**B**	3	**D**	4	**E**	5	**A**	6	**B**	7	**A**	8	**B**	9	**E**	10	**D**
11	**C**	12	**B**	13	**C**	14	**D**	15	**D**	16	**B**	17	**A**						

Explanations

1. He _____ the picture if it _____ him.
✓ **C) will buy / impresses**
This is the first conditional, used for a real possibility in the future: **if** + present simple, then **will** + verb. **He will buy the picture if it impresses him.** Not **will impress**, because we don't use **will** in the **if** part.

2. If you _____ Ann tomorrow, can you tell her to phone?
✓ **B) see**
In a first conditional the **if** part uses the present simple, even when it talks about the future (**tomorrow**): **If you see Ann tomorrow…** Not **will see**, because **will** is not used after **if** here.

3. They are expecting us. They will be disappointed if we _____.
✓ **D) don’t come**
First conditional: the main clause has **will** (**will be disappointed**), so the **if** part uses the present simple: **if we don't come**. Not **won't come**, because **will/won't** is not used after **if** in this pattern.

4. I wonder whether he _____ if nothing unexpected _____ him.
✓ **E) will come / detains**
Whether he will come is an indirect question about the future, so it takes **will**. The if part is a condition, so it uses the present simple: **if nothing unexpected detains him**. Not **will detain**, because **will** is not used after **if** in a condition.

5. I _____ my work in time if you _____ me.
✓ **A) shall do / help**
First conditional: **shall/will** + verb in the main clause, present simple after **if**. **I shall do my work in time if you help me.** (**Shall** with **I/we** is formal British English; **will** means the same.) Not **helps**, because the subject is **you**.

6. British people think that if you _____, tea _____ you up.
✓ **B) are depressed / will cheer**
First conditional for a general belief about a possible situation: present simple after **if** (**are depressed**) and **will** in the result (**will cheer you up**). Not **shall be depressed**, because **shall/will** is not used after **if**.

7. If you _____ wisely you _____ cheerfully.
✓ **A) command / will be obeyed**
First conditional with a passive result: **if** + present simple (**command**), then **will be** + past participle (**will be obeyed**). The people obey you, so **you** receive the action and the passive is needed. Not **will obey**, because then **you** would be the one obeying.

8. If it _____ this winter, we _____ skiing.
✓ **B) snows / shall go**
This winter shows a real future possibility, so we use the first conditional: **If it snows**, **we shall go skiing**. Not **snow**, because **it** needs **-s** in the present simple.

9. I _____ them some money tomorrow if they _____ me for it.
✓ **E) shall send / ask**
Tomorrow shows a future possibility, so we use the first conditional: **shall/will** + verb in the main clause and present simple after **if**. **I shall send them some money tomorrow if they ask me for it.** Not **will ask**, because **will** is not used after **if**.

10. If I _____ shopping I _____ some food tomorrow.
✓ **D) go / shall buy**
Tomorrow shows the future, so we use the first conditional: present simple after **if** (**go**) and **shall/will** in the main clause (**shall buy**). Not **go / buy**, because the present simple alone doesn't fit **tomorrow** in the result clause.

11. We _____ for a walk tomorrow if the weather _____ fine.
✓ **C) shall go / is**
Tomorrow shows a future possibility, so we use the first conditional: **shall/will** + verb in the main clause, present simple after **if**. **We shall go for a walk tomorrow if the weather is fine.** Not **will be**, because **will** is not used after **if**.

12. If the weather _____ fine tomorrow, we _____ for a walk.
✓ **B) is / shall go**
First conditional: present simple after **if** (**is**) and **shall/will** in the main clause (**shall go**). The **if** part can come first; then we put a comma after it. Not **will be**, because **will** is not used after **if**.

13. Mike _____ to the party tonight if he _____ not busy.
✓ **C) will come / is**
Tonight shows a future possibility, so we use the first conditional: **will** + verb in the main clause (**will come**) and present simple after **if** (**is not busy**). Not **will be**, because **will** is not used after **if**.

14. I _____ next week if I can _____ a train ticket.
✓ **D) shall go / get**
First conditional: **shall/will** + verb in the main clause (**shall go next week**) and present simple after **if** (**can get**). After **can** we use the base form: **get**, not **got**.

15. I _____ happy if I _____ the university.
✓ **D) shall be / enter**
First conditional for a possible future result: **shall/will** in the main clause (**shall be happy**) and present simple after **if** (**enter**). Not **shall enter**, because **shall/will** is not used after **if**.

16. Our fate is in her hands now. If she _____ tickets we _____ away.
✓ **B) buys / shall fly**
Now and **our fate is in her hands** show a real future possibility, so we use the first conditional: **If she buys tickets, we shall fly away.** Not **buy / fly**, because **she** needs **buys**, and the result needs **shall/will**.

17. If you _____ in their talk they _____.
✓ **A) don’t interfere / will quarrel**
First conditional: present simple after **if** (**don't interfere**) and **will** + verb in the result (**will quarrel**). Not **doesn't interfere**, because the subject is **you**.

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