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Rewrite conditional sentences exercises pdf

Rewrite sentences exercises with answers. Rewrite sentences exercises.

English ESL Worksheets Grammar Topics Conditionals 1/2 First conditional (type 1) PDF worksheets Online exercises Grammar rules PDF English grammar books PDF PDF book 1: English grammar exercises PDF PDF book 2: English grammar rules PDF First conditional PDF exercises Free PDF worksheets with answers to download. First conditional PDF 1 (rewrite) Key with answers 1 Rewrite sentences and keep the same meaning. You won't eat anything. You'll be hungry. If you _____ anything, you'll be hungry. First conditional PDF 2 (complete) Key with answers 2 Complete sentences with the verbs in brackets. Even if I _____ to talk to him, he won't listen. (try) First conditional PDF 3 (correct) Key with answers 3 Correct mistakes. If you will help me, we will finish it in time. Right: If you help me, we will finish it in time. First conditional PDF 4 (choose) Key with answers 4 Choose the correct option. Give it to him if you _____ him. (meet, will meet) First conditional PDF 5 (jumbled words) Key with answers 5 Make sentences with jumbled words. What will you do _____? (his | Peter | not be | if | office | in) Right: What will you do if Peter is not in his office? Online exercises with answers First conditional - exercise 1 Rewrite sentences and keep the same meaning. First conditional - exercise 2 Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. First conditional - exercise 3 Choose the correct answers in the multiple choice quiz. Compare zero and first conditionals: Zero conditional exercises PDF Worksheets with answers and grammar rules. Compare all conditionals: Conditional sentences (type 0, 1, 2, 3) PDF worksheets, online exercises with answers and grammar rules. PDF grammar rules First conditional rules PDF Printable examples and grammar rules to download. Conditionals rules PDF Zero, first, second, third, mixed and inverted conditionals. English grammar PDF All PDF rules on this website. First conditional The first conditional sentences (type 1) refer to the present or future. They are used to speculate about possible situations that can really happen. We use the present tense in the if clause and will + bare infinitive in the main clause. If he studies hard, he'll pass the exams. If we catch the 10.15 train, we will arrive on time. If you don't get the ticket, what will you do? Other forms Apart from the basic form (if + the present simple + will), we can use other verb forms in the first sentences. If you have finished your dinner, you can ask for the bill. If you are feeling tired, take a rest. If he is a good skier, he might make it. If you want to be slim, you should eat less. If you meet her, can you let me know? Note If is the most frequent expression in the if clauses, but other expressions are also possible: even if, provided (that), unless, on condition (that), in case. You will leave tonight even if you don't want to. You can have your birthday party provided that you aren't noisy. We'll sell you the ranch on condition you pay in cash. You should take a dictionary with you in case you forget some words. Unless you do something, she won't come back. (If you don't do anything,...) First conditional rules PDF Printable grammar rules with examples. Our tip: English grammar books PDF All PDF exercises and grammar rules from this website. top English ESL Worksheets Grammar Topics Conditionals 1/3 View the video, then try the conditionals exercises to test your knowledge! Watch the whole story, or see sections of the story by selecting them from the video playlist. All the videos have captions that you can view on YouTube. If you are in China, you can see the video on youku. Download the information on this page as a PDF or Word document and the exercises in PDF format or as a Word document. Download the text from the video 'If You Love Me'. Conditionals in different languages Teachers' notes Conditional constructions Conditional sentences usually have two parts, known as clauses. One of these is a result clause; the other is an if clause. The order of the clauses can usually be reversed. e.g. If I get a good result I will be very happy. [if clause] [result clause] I will be very happy if I get a good result. [result clause] [if clause] The traditional types of conditional are called zero, first, second and third. Zero: if + present + present. e.g. If you heat water to 100°C it boils. First: if + present + future simple. e.g. If I get a good result I will be very happy. Second: if + past simple + would + infinitive. e.g. If I got a good result I would be very happy. Third: if + past perfect + modal + have + past participle. e.g. If I had got a good result I would have been very happy. N.B. Time and tense are not the same.

- The exam was too difficult. I didn't pass it.
I would have passed the exam if it hadn't been too difficult.
- My car broke down. That's why I arrived late.
I wouldn't have arrived late if my car hadn't broken down.
- I didn't become ill because I didn't eat the fish.
I would have become ill if I had eaten fish.
- The phone didn't work properly. That's why I couldn't speak to you.
I could have spoken to you if the phone had worked properly.
- The thief ran too fast. The police didn't catch him.
The police would have caught the thief if the thief hadn't run too fast.
- The government won't win the elections unless they create employment.
The government wouldn't win the elections if they didn't create employment.
- I'll buy a new computer provided that I get a rise in salary.
I'll buy a new computer if I get a rise in salary.
I'd buy a new computer if I got a rise in salary.
- She wanted to buy that picture, but she didn't have enough money.
She could (would) have bought that picture if she had had enough money.
- Whenever I make a promise, I keep it.
I keep a promise if I make it.
- We haven't got any matches, so we can't light a fire.
We could light a fire if we had (got) some matches.
- I didn't go to Helen's party because she didn't invite me.
I would have gone to Helen's party if she had invited me.
- We'll go to the beach unless it rains.
We'll go to the beach if it doesn't rain.
- Ann can't buy a new car because she hasn't got enough money.
Ann could buy a new car if she had (got) enough money.
- You can get access to the Internet only by having a password.
You can get access to the Internet only if you have a password.
- She feels lonely since she hasn't got any friends.
She wouldn't feel lonely if she had (got) some friends.
- Carlos Sainz didn't win the Monte Carlo Rally because his car broke down.
Carlos Sainz would have won the Monte Carlo Rally if his car hadn't broken down.
- You require more information? Ask at the desk.
Ask at the desk if you require more information.

You'll be hungry. If you _____ anything, you'll be hungry. First conditional PDF 2 (complete) Key with answers 2 Complete sentences with the verbs in brackets. Even if I _____ to talk to him, he won't listen. (try) First conditional PDF 3 (correct) Key with answers 3 Correct mistakes. If you will help me, we will finish it in time. Right: If you help me, we will finish it in time. First conditional PDF 4 (choose) Key with answers 4 Choose the correct option. Give it to him if you _____ him. (meet, will meet) First conditional PDF 5 (jumbled words) Key with answers 5 Make sentences with jumbled words. What will you do _____? (his | Peter | not be | if | office | in) Right: What will you do if Peter is not in his office? Online exercises with answers First conditional - exercise 1 Rewrite sentences and keep the same meaning. First conditional - exercise 2 Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. First conditional - exercise 3 Choose the correct answers in the multiple choice quiz. Compare zero and first conditionals: Zero conditional exercises PDF Worksheets with answers and grammar rules. Compare all conditionals: Conditional sentences (type 0, 1, 2, 3) PDF worksheets, online exercises with answers and grammar rules. PDF grammar rules First conditional rules PDF Printable examples and grammar rules to download. Conditionals rules PDF Zero, first, second, third, mixed and inverted conditionals. English grammar PDF All PDF rules on this website. First conditional The first conditional sentences (type 1) refer to the present or future. They are used to speculate about possible situations that can really happen. We use the present tense in the if clause and will + bare infinitive in the main clause. If he studies hard, he'll pass the exams. If we catch the 10.15 train, we will arrive on time. If you don't get the ticket, what will you do? Other forms Apart from the basic form (if + the present simple + will), we can use other verb forms in the first sentences. If you have finished your dinner, you can ask for the bill. If you are feeling tired, take a rest. If he is a good skier, he might make it. If you want to be slim, you should eat less. If you meet her, can you let me know? Note If is the most frequent expression in the if clauses, but other expressions are also possible: even if, provided (that), unless, on condition (that), in case. You will leave tonight even if you don't want to. You can have your birthday party provided that you aren't noisy. We'll sell you the ranch on condition you pay in cash. You should take a dictionary with you in case you forget some words. Unless you do something, she won't come back. (If you don't do anything,...) First conditional rules PDF Printable grammar rules with examples. Our tip: English grammar books PDF All PDF exercises and grammar rules from this website. top English ESL Worksheets Grammar Topics Conditionals 1/3 View the video, then try the conditionals exercises to test your knowledge! Watch the whole story, or see sections of the story by selecting them from the video playlist. All the videos have captions that you can view on YouTube. If you are in China, you can see the video on youku. Download the information on this page as a PDF or Word document and the exercises in PDF format or as a Word document. Download the text from the video 'If You Love Me'. Conditionals in different languages Teachers' notes Conditional constructions Conditional sentences usually have two parts, known as clauses. One of these is a result clause; the other is an if clause. The order of the clauses can usually be reversed. e.g. If I get a good result I will be very happy. [if clause] [result clause] I will be very happy if I get a good result. [result clause] [if clause] The traditional types of conditional are called zero, first, second and third. Zero: if + present + present. e.g. If you heat water to 100°C it boils. First: if + present + future simple.

Conditional sentences

1st conditional sentences
express true or very probable situation in the present or future

if + present simple	future simple imperative can/may/might/must/shall + bare infinitive
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2nd conditional sentences
express untrue or very improbable situation in the present or future

if + past simple	would/could/might + bare infinitive
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1 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- If the weather _____ nice, we _____ a day trip. (be / go)
- You _____ an aspirin if you _____ headaches. (take / have)
- If we _____ the blue whale, it _____ out. (not protect / die)
- You _____ healthier if you _____ junk food. (be / not eat)
- If Mark _____ Sara _____ very upset. (not come / feel)
- We _____ the Simpsons if we _____ our room. (first, not watch / not tidy)
- If it _____ heavily, we _____ at home. (snow / stay)
- _____ you _____ to Tom's birthday party if he _____ you? (come / invite)
- If you _____ my keys _____ me know. (find / tell)
- Plan _____ us at the station if we _____ the 04.50 train. (meet / catch)

2 Choose the right option.

- If you don't hurry, we **miss** / **miss** / **miss** the plane.
- The Browns will need a lot of money if they **want** / **want** / **want** to buy a beach house.
- If I **know** / **know** / **know** your email, I'd send you the invitation.
- If you pass all your exams, your parents **will** / **will** / **will** be very proud of you.
- If I **am** / **am** / **am** you, I would book the hotel room.
- We'll have to change the door lock if you **find** / **find** / **find** it.
- _____ find / **find** / **find** the key.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

- If Brandon _____ more clearly, we _____ him. (speak / understand)
- I _____ more active if I _____ a dog. (be / have)
- If dad _____ younger, he _____ on all the rides in the theme park. (be / get)
- Lucia _____ her friends if she _____ study for the maths exam. (meet / not have to)
- If I _____ a lottery, I _____ some money to charity. (win / give)
- If Sam _____ such a selfish person, he _____ on well with people. (not be / get)
- My cousin _____ a new computer if he _____ enough money. (buy / save)
- If I _____ green, I _____ my room with green furniture. (like / decorate)
- _____ you _____ money to a beggar if he _____ you? (give / ask)
- If we _____ to Paris, we _____ really disappointed. (not go / be)

3 The teacher is / will be / would be suspicious if we all get As for English.

4 If I can have / could have / have any car, I would buy a red Ferrari.

5 I share / I share / I share my sandwich with you if you don't bring your lunch.

6 Alice will stay in bed all day if she **doesn't** / **doesn't** / **doesn't** feel / **doesn't** / **doesn't** feel very well.

7 If Rob had more free time, he **joins** / **joins** / **joins** a cycling club.

8 You'll be very tired tomorrow if you **stay** / **stay** / **stay** / **stay** up late tonight.

If you _____ anything, you'll be hungry. First conditional PDF 2 (complete) Key with answers 2 Complete sentences with the verbs in brackets. Even if I _____ to talk to him, he won't listen. (try) First conditional PDF 3 (correct) Key with answers 3 Correct mistakes. If you will help me, we will finish it in time. Right: If you help me, we will finish it in time. First conditional PDF 4 (choose) Key with answers 4 Choose the correct option. Give it to him if you _____ him. (meet, will meet) First conditional PDF 5 (jumbled words) Key with answers 5 Make sentences with jumbled words. What will you do _____? (his | Peter | not be | if | office | in) Right: What will you do if Peter is not in his office? Online exercises with answers First conditional - exercise 1 Rewrite sentences and keep the same meaning. First conditional - exercise 2 Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. First conditional - exercise 3 Choose the correct answers in the multiple choice quiz. Compare zero and first conditionals: Zero conditional exercises PDF Worksheets with answers and grammar rules. Compare all conditionals: Conditional sentences (type 0, 1, 2, 3) PDF worksheets, online exercises with answers and grammar rules. PDF grammar rules First conditional rules PDF Printable examples and grammar rules to download. Conditionals rules PDF Zero, first, second, third, mixed and inverted conditionals. English grammar PDF All PDF rules on this website. First conditional The first conditional sentences (type 1) refer to the present or future.

Zero Conditionals

(1) not I'm I get busy if bored	(2) happy if I'm happy you're	(3) and you fat if exercise eat don't you healthily get
(4) time having flies you're fun when	(5) water you boil evaporates it if	(6) you when look feel good good you
(7) postman dinner when the I arrives a take	(8) about I whenever smile think I her	(9) wear outside when coat cold I it's my

Order the zero conditional sentences:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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First conditional PDF 1 (rewrite) Key with answers 1 Rewrite sentences and keep the same meaning. You won't eat anything. You'll be hungry. If you _____ anything, you'll be hungry. First conditional PDF 2 (complete) Key with answers 2 Complete sentences with the verbs in brackets. Even if I _____ to talk to him, he won't listen. (try) First conditional PDF 3 (correct) Key with answers 3 Correct mistakes. If you help me, we will finish it in time. Right: If you help me, we will finish it in time. First conditional PDF 4 (choose) Key with answers 4 Choose the correct option. Give it to him if you _____ him. (meet, will meet) First conditional PDF 5 (jumbled words) Key with answers 5 Make sentences with jumbled words.

REWRITE THESE SENTENCES USING CONDITIONAL STRUCTURES.

- I haven't got enough money to buy a new motorbike.
- My advice to you is that you ought to study more.
- You should give up smoking.
- Peter wants to buy a new car but he hasn't got enough money.
- I missed the train because my alarm clock didn't work.
- If you don't study hard, you won't pass your exams.
- The weather was awful so we couldn't go to the beach.
- I have a lot of homework so I can't go to the cinema.
- I will go to England this summer so I have to study a lot.
- In my opinion, you should go to the doctor.
- I couldn't phone you because my mobile phone didn't work.
- You didn't take your raincoat. That's why you got wet.
- You won't arrive on time if you don't hurry.
- She didn't buy you a box of chocolates because she didn't know it was your birthday.
- Peter wants to go to the football match but he doesn't have a ticket.
- I was late because my car didn't work.
- You should go to the doctor.
- I want to go on holiday but I don't have free time.
- We didn't have enough time to see the White House in Washington.

You won't eat anything. You'll be hungry. If you _____ anything, you'll be hungry. First conditional PDF 2 (complete) Key with answers 2 Complete sentences with the verbs in brackets. Even if I _____ to talk to him, he won't listen. (try) First conditional PDF 3 (correct) Key with answers 3 Correct mistakes.

Conditional Sentences

Write the verbs in brackets into the gaps in **Conditional I**. Use the **will-future** in the main clause.

Example: If I _____ (to go) to the cinema, I _____ (to watch) an interesting film.
Answer: If I go to the cinema, I will watch an interesting film.

- If I _____ (to study), I _____ (to pass) the exams.
- We _____ (not/to swim) if the weather _____ (to be) bad.
- If he _____ (to have) a temperature, he _____ (to see) the doctor.
- I _____ (to be) very happy if my friends _____ (to come).
- If I _____ (to earn) a lot of money, I _____ (to fly) to New York.
- If we _____ (not/to come) home in time, we _____ (to miss) the film.
- The teacher _____ (not/to be) happy if I _____ (to forget) my homework again.
- If our class _____ (to go) to England, I _____ (to visit) the Tower of London.

Write the verbs in brackets into the gaps in **Conditional II**.

Example: If I _____ (to go) to the cinema, I _____ (to watch) an interesting film.
Answer: If I went to the cinema, I would watch an interesting film.

- If they _____ (to have) enough money, they _____ (to buy) a new car.
- If he _____ (to be) my friend, I _____ (to invite) him.
- The Smiths _____ (to go) on holiday if they _____ (to have) time.
- If Susan _____ (to study) harder, she _____ (to be) better at school.
- We _____ (to call) the police if we _____ (to see) a burglar.
- If the pupils _____ (to have) no school, they _____ (to play) football.
- If I _____ (to come) home early, my father _____ (not/to be) angry.
- If I _____ (to be) you, I _____ (not/to go) to the party.

Write the verbs in brackets into the gaps in **Conditional III**.

Example: If I _____ (to go) to the cinema, I _____ (to watch) an interesting film.
Answer: If I had gone to the cinema, I would have watched an interesting film.

- If the weather _____ (to be) nice, we _____ (to play) football.
- The car _____ (not/to break down) if you _____ (to check) it.
- If we _____ (to go) to McDonald's we _____ (to have) more to eat.
- You _____ (to understand) the film if you _____ (to read) the book.
- The water in the pool _____ (to be) warmer if the sun _____ (to shine).
- If John _____ (to learn) more words, he _____ (to write) a good report.
- My parents _____ (to buy) the house if the man _____ (not/to sell) it to someone else.
- If the police _____ (not/to stop) me, I _____ (to reach) you in time.

Right: If you help me, we will finish it in time. First conditional PDF 4 (choose) Key with answers 4 Choose the correct option. Give it to him if you _____ him. (meet, will meet) First conditional PDF 5 (jumbled words) Key with answers 5 Make sentences with jumbled words. What will you do _____? (his | Peter | not be | if | office | in) Right: What will you do if Peter is not in his office? Online exercises with answers First conditional - exercise 1 Rewrite sentences and keep the same meaning. First conditional - exercise 2 Use the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. First conditional - exercise 3 Choose the correct answers in the multiple choice quiz. Compare zero and first conditionals: Zero conditional exercises PDF Worksheets with answers and grammar rules. Compare all conditionals: Conditional sentences (type 0, 1, 2, 3) PDF worksheets, online exercises with answers and grammar rules. PDF grammar rules First conditional rules PDF Printable examples and grammar rules to download. Conditionals rules PDF Zero, first, second, third, mixed and inverted conditionals. English grammar PDF All PDF rules on this website. First conditional The first conditional sentences (type 1) refer to the present or future. They are used to speculate about possible situations that can really happen. We use the present tense in the if clause and will + bare infinitive in the main clause. If he studies hard, he'll pass the exams. If we catch the 10.15 train, we will arrive on time.

Other forms Apart from the basic form (if + the present simple + will), we can use other verb forms in the first sentences. If you have finished your dinner, you can ask for the bill. If you are feeling tired, take a rest. If he is a good skier, he might make it. If you want to be slim, you should eat less. If you meet her, can you let me know? Note If is the most frequent expression in the if clauses, but other expressions are also possible: even if, provided (that), unless, on condition (that), in case. You will leave tonight even if you don't want to. You can have your birthday party provided that you aren't noisy. We'll sell you the ranch on condition you pay in cash. You should take a dictionary with you in case you forget some words. Unless you do something, she won't come back. (If you don't do anything,...) First conditional rules PDF Printable grammar rules with examples. Our tip: English grammar books PDF All PDF exercises and grammar rules from this website. top English ESL Worksheets Grammar Topics Conditionals 1/3 View the video, then try the conditionals exercises to test your knowledge! Watch the whole story, or see sections of the story by selecting them from the video playlist. All the videos have captions that you can view on YouTube. If you are in China, you can see the video on youku. Download the information on this page as a PDF or Word document and the exercises in PDF format or as a Word document. Download the text from the video 'If You Love Me'. Conditionals in different languages Teachers' notes Conditional constructions Conditional sentences usually have two parts, known as clauses. One of these is a result clause; the other is an if clause. The order of the clauses can usually be reversed. e.g. If I get a good result I will be very happy. [if clause] [result clause] I will be very happy if I get a good result. [result clause] [if clause] The traditional types of conditional are called zero, first, second and third. Zero: if + present + present. e.g. If you heat water to 100°C it boils. First: if + present + future simple. e.g. If I get a good result I will be very happy. Second: if + past simple + would + infinitive. e.g. If I got a good result I would be very happy. Third: if + past perfect + modal + have + past participle. e.g. If I had got a good result I would have been very happy. N.B. Time and tense are not the same. For instance, the present tense is used to refer to future time in a sentence such as If it rains, I will go. There are many more types of conditional constructions. The following chart is based on The grammar book by Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999, pp. 548, 552) and is used with their permission. You can also download the conditionals chart as a PDF. The chart breaks conditionals down into three main categories: factual, future and imaginative. Factual conditionals can be timeless (outside time, expressing habits or scientific facts) or time-bound (referring to present, past or different times). Factual Timeless Time-bound Generic Habitual Outside time Present or past time All times Past time Present tense Present or past tense; or would + infinitive Same or different tenses or modals Past tense + modal + have + past participle e.g. If you heat water to 100C, it boils. e.g. If I estimate the results first, it always helps. If we misinterpreted the results, we indicated this immediately. e.g. If you create a spreadsheet, you can formulate the results more easily. If you legislate for X, it could occur. If you researched the area, you must have realised the problem before we did. e.g. If they financed the project, they may have distributed the product too. Scientific facts Habits Implications Inferences 1 2 3 4 Future conditionals can express a strong or weak condition or result (something will happen or may happen) or be used to give advice or commands. Future (predictive) Strong condition or result Weakened condition or result Future time Present or future time Present + future tenses; or present + imperative Present time + other modal + infinitive e.g. If you analyse the results, you will define the problem more clearly. If you proceed with the experiment, interpret the findings carefully. e.g. If you assess the data thoroughly, you might establish the cause of the problem. If you benefit from the study, you should identify the key factors in its success. Predictions. Commands Possible plans. Advice 5 6 Imaginative conditionals can be hypothetical (unlikely but possible in the present or future) or counterfactual (impossible, referring to present or past time). Imaginative Hypothetical (unlikely but possible) Counterfactual (impossible) Present or future time Present time Past tense + modal + infinitive; or were to + infinitive + modal + infinitive Past tense + modal + infinitive Past perfect tense + modal + have + past participle e.g. If you exported the table, it would require too much data. If I were to process all this data, I would structure the resulting graph very carefully. e.g. If Einstein were alive today, he would probably solve the problem. e.g. If you had contextualised the argument it would have been more useful. Future possibilities . . . but he isn't alive today. . . . but you didn't contextualise it. 7 8 9 You can use conditionals to: State scientific facts in the present tense: If you heat water to 100C, it boils. Show habitual actions in the present or past: If I estimate the results first, it always helps. If we misinterpreted the results, we indicated this immediately. Show implications: If you create a spreadsheet, you can formulate the results more easily. If you legislate for X, it could occur. If you researched the area, you must have realised the problem before we did. Make inferences about the past: If they financed the project, they may have distributed the product too. Make predictions about the future: If you analyse the results, you will define the problem more clearly. Give commands: If you proceed with the experiment, interpret the findings carefully. Show possible plans or actions: If you assess the data thoroughly, you might establish the cause of the problem. Give advice: If you benefit from the study, you should identify the key factors in its success. Show future possibilities: If you exported the table, it would require too much data. If I were to process all this data, I would structure the resulting graph very carefully. Refer to impossible situations in the present: If Einstein were alive today, he would probably solve the problem. Refer to impossible situations in the past: If you had contextualised the argument it would have been more useful. You can also use conditionals to: Speak humourously. e.g. If that's the best Gordon Chan can do, I'm glad he doesn't cook for me! Speak sarcastically. e.g. As if she knew! These words do not always introduce a conditional sentence. It is important to look at the context of the whole sentence in order to decide whether or not it is conditional. You should also note the word order and punctuation of the examples, and see whether the parts of the phrases can be separated. As long as As long as you

submit the essay on time, I'll mark it quickly. = I'll mark the essay quickly if you submit it on time. They would like to help with the group assignment, as long as the rest of the group are happy to help with the group assignment if the rest of the group are happy to include them. Even though (But . . . still . . .) She will write a draft report, even though you haven't finished gathering data = You haven't finished gathering data, but she will still write a draft report. N.B. When you use even though, you should not put but as well. Also, note that even though is used in the other clause when you rewrite the sentence. If you use but, put it in the same clause as still. You can separate the words but and still, as in the following example: She will still write a draft report, even though you haven't finished gathering data.

You haven't finished gathering data, but she will still write a draft report. Only if It's only if the book doesn't arrive in time that you should talk to the librarian. They decided not to publish the results before 2016, and then only if the results were conclusive. N.B. If you start a sentence with only if, you need to reverse the subject and verb in the second clause: Only if the book is late should you talk to the librarian. This example is not a question; it has the subject (you) and verb (should) reversed because the sentence starts with only if. Otherwise (if . . . not . . .) I should sharpen all my pencils, otherwise I will be unable to start writing. = If I do not sharpen all my pencils, I will be unable to start writing. The grant amount was small, otherwise all areas of the research would have been covered. = If the grant amount had not been small, all areas of the research would have been covered. Provided (that) (interchangeable with providing that) Provided that the video is ready on time, it will be uploaded to the website. = If the video is ready on time, it will be uploaded to the website.

We will complete the exercise tomorrow, provided that the computer code is available. = We will complete the exercise tomorrow, provided the computer code is available. = We will complete the exercise tomorrow if the computer code is available. Providing (that) (interchangeable with provided that) They will go to the conference providing that they receive enough funding. = They will go to the conference, providing they receive enough funding. = They will go to the conference if they receive enough funding. (Even) Supposing (that) Even supposing that I wished to apply for the job, I could not. = Even if I wished to apply for the job, I could not. Supposing you were to redo the experiment, would you expect to find similar results? = If you were to redo the experiment, would you expect to find similar results? Unless (= If . . . not . . .) Your writing will be boring unless you vary your vocabulary more. = Your writing will be boring if you do not vary your vocabulary more. People will not believe you have been to Australia unless they see a photo of you standing next to the Sydney Opera House. = People will not believe you have been to Australia if they do not see a photo of you standing next to the Sydney Opera House. When (Always . . . if . . .) Students should always access the Internet through the library website when they want to use the "Oxford English Dictionary" free of charge. = Students should always access the Internet through the library website if they want to use the "Oxford English Dictionary" free of charge. Whenever (Always . . . if . . .) She avoided those lectures whenever she could. = She always avoided those lectures if she could. Whether or not (Even) if . . . (not) . . .) The lecturer will not remark your exam, whether or not you failed. = The lecturer will not remark your exam, even if you failed. = The lecturer will not remark your exam, whether you failed or not. The information on this page is largely based on Celce-Murcia, M., & Larsen-Freeman, D. (1999). The grammar book (2nd ed). US: Heinle & Heinle. We highly recommend that book, and the new edition out soon, for anyone who wants a more detailed explanation of English grammar. If you heat water to 100C it boils. (factual, timeless, scientific fact - 1) If you see the right girl, you know. (factual, timeless, scientific fact - 1) Even if I had homework, I still helped them with their fish farm. (factual, timeless, habit - 2) If you walk on snow, you cannot hide your footprints. (factual, timeless, habit - 2) If I can look after a fish, I can look after a girl! (factual, timebound, all times - 3) I like you, even though you studied maths and I studied history. (factual, timebound, all times - 3) Whenever I see someone in trouble, I like to help them. (present + present, factual, timeless, generic - 3) If you were there, you might have seen me. (factual, time-bound, past time, inferences - 4) If you always give, you will always have, (future, strong result, future time, prediction - 5) I want to find a girlfriend, otherwise I will be lonely. (future, strong result, future, prediction - 5) If you like this man, please vote. (future, strong result, future, command - 5) I think you should always stop and help someone, unless they are too dangerous. (future, weakened condition, advice - 6) Provided that we are both honest with each other and communicate well, I think we could be very happy. (future, weakened condition-6) What would you do if you found your ideal girl? (imaginative, hypothetical, future, future dream - 7) If my mother were here, she would say you are a nice boy! (imaginative, counterfactual, present, impossible - 8) If you had had more money when you were younger, would you have bought a fast car? (imaginative, counterfactual, past time - 9) If I had had more money, I would have given it to my parents. (imaginative, counterfactual, past time - 9) Celce-Murcia, M., & Larsen-Freeman, D. (1999). The grammar book (2nd ed). US: Heinle & Heinle. pp. 548, 552 Swan, M. (1980). Practical English usage. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (I used this older edition, but there are much newer editions.)