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Name _____
Date _____

✏ELTE Conditionals quiz 257 □

Score _____

1. If he _____ (study), he will pass the exam.

(A) studies
(B) studied
(C) study
(D) was studying

2. She would have gone if she _____ (have) time.

(A) has
(B) has had
(C) had had
(D) had

3. They _____ (buy) a new car if they had enough money.

(A) would buy
(B) will buy
(C) buy
(D) would have bought

4. If you _____ (call), I would have answered, but you didn't.

(A) called
(B) have called
(C) had called
(D) call

5. If they _____ (win) the lottery this week, they would be rich.

(A) have won
(B) won
(C) win
(D) will win

6. If she _____ (be) taller, she would play basketball.

(A) is

(B) was

(C) would be

(D) were

7. We can stay in the hotel _____ the prices are reasonable.(Hint: under the condition)

(A) as

(B) as well as

(C) as long as

(D) though

8. If I _____ (know) about the meeting, I would have come. Unfortunately I didn't.

(A) had known

(B) knew

(C) was knowing

(D) know

9. If we _____ (see) him tomorrow, we will tell him.

(A) see

(B) saw

(C) seen

(D) will see

10. If it _____ (not rain), we will go for a walk.

(A) not rains

(B) does not rain

(C) would not rain

(D) rains

11. You won't succeed _____ you work hard.

(A) if

(B) when

(C) or

(D) unless

12. If he _____ (be) president, he would change the law.

(A) is

(B) were

(C) will be

(D) was

13. If John _____ (take) the job last year, he would earn a lot more money now.

(A) had taken

(B) took

(C) takes

(D) taking

14. Complete the sentence: He would have bought it _____ it been cheaper.

(A) whether

(B) if

(C) is

(D) had

15. If I _____ (find) your keys, I will call you.

(A) finds

(B) will find

(C) found

(D) find

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Answer Key
November 3, 2026

✏ELTE Conditionals quiz 257

1. If he _____ (study), he will pass the exam.

✓ **A** studies

B studied

C study

D was studying

i The present simple tense 'studies' is used in this first conditional to describe a future possibility based on a present action.

2. She would have gone if she _____ (have) time.

A has

B has had

✓ **C** had had

D had

i The past perfect tense 'had' is used in this third conditional scenario to indicate a hypothetical past situation.

3. They _____ (buy) a new car if they had enough money.

✓ **A** would buy

B will buy

C buy

D would have bought

i 'Would buy' is used here to describe a hypothetical situation in the second conditional, dependent on having enough money.

4. If you _____ (call), I would have answered, but you didn't.

A called

B have called

✓ **C** had called

D call

i The third conditional form 'had called' suggests a hypothetical scenario in the past.

5. If they _____ (win) the lottery this week, they would be rich.

A have won

✓ B won

C win

D will win

i The second conditional uses 'won' to describe a hypothetical future event based on an unlikely current condition.

6. If she _____ (be) taller, she would play basketball.

A is

B was

C would be

✓ D were

i In the second conditional, 'were' is used with 'she' to indicate a hypothetical situation.

7. We can stay in the hotel _____ the prices are reasonable.(Hint: under the condition)

A as

B as well as

✓ C as long as

D though

i 'As long as' is used to express a condition, meaning we will stay at the hotel only if the prices remain reasonable.

8. If I _____ (know) about the meeting, I would have come. Unfortunately I didn't.

✓ A had known

B knew

C was knowing

D know

i 'Had known' is used in the third conditional to refer to a situation in the unreal past.

9. If we _____ (see) him tomorrow, we will tell him.

✓ **A** see

B saw

C seen

D will see

i The present simple 'see' is used in the first conditional to express a likely future event.

10. If it _____ (not rain), we will go for a walk.

A not rains

✓ **B** does not rain

C would not rain

D rains

i In the first conditional, 'does not rain' is used to indicate a possible future situation based on current weather conditions.

11. You won't succeed _____ you work hard.

A if

B when

C or

✓ **D** unless

i "Unless" is used because it introduces a necessary condition, meaning 'except if'. The sentence states success is dependent on working hard.

12. If he _____ (be) president, he would change the law.

A is

✓ **B** were

C will be

D was

i 'Were' is used in the second conditional to describe unreal conditions or fantasies.

13. If John _____ (take) the job last year, he would earn a lot more money now.

✓ **A** had taken

B took

C takes

D taking

i In this sentence, 'took' represents an unreal situation in the second conditional.

14. Complete the sentence: He would have bought it _____ it been cheaper.

A whether

B if

C is

✓ **D** had

i The auxiliars 'had goes before the subject in the third conditional sentence, indicating a hypothetical past situation dependent on a condition that was not met.

15. If I _____ (find) your keys, I will call you.

A finds

B will find

C found

✓ **D** find

i In a first conditional 'find' is correct because it deals with a situation that is likely or possible in the present.