



First Conditional: Unless, As Long As & Other Conditional Connectors

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- You will miss the bus ____ you leave now.
a) if
b) as long as
c) unless
d) in case
- I'll help you ____ you promise to work harder.
a) unless
b) as long as
c) even if
d) in case
- Unless she ____ soon, we'll start without her.
a) arrives
b) will arrive
c) doesn't arrive
d) arrived
- Take an umbrella ____ it rains later.
a) unless
b) in case
c) as long as
d) provided that
- You can borrow my car ____ you drive carefully.
a) in case
b) even if
c) provided that
d) unless
- We won't go to the park unless the weather ____.
a) will improve
b) improves
c) improved
d) doesn't improve
- I'll give you the day off ____ you finish all your work first.
a) on condition that
b) in case
c) unless
d) even if
- Unless you ____ a ticket in advance, you won't get a seat.
a) don't book
b) will book
c) booked
d) book
- The children can play outside ____ they stay in the garden.
a) in case
b) as long as
c) unless
d) even if
- Write down the address ____ you forget it.
a) provided that
b) unless
c) as long as
d) in case
- You ____ get better unless you take your medicine.
a) won't
b) will
c) don't
d) can't

12. I'll come to your party ____ I don't have to work late.
 a) unless
 b) in case
 c) as long as
 d) on condition that
13. We'll accept your application ____ you meet all the requirements.
 a) provided that
 b) in case
 c) unless
 d) even if
14. ____ you hurry, you'll be late for school.
 a) As long as
 b) Provided that
 c) In case
 d) Unless
15. Save your work frequently ____ the computer crashes.
 a) in case
 b) unless
 c) as long as
 d) provided that
16. You can use my phone ____ you don't make international calls.
 a) in case
 b) unless
 c) even if
 d) as long as
17. Unless the company ____ more staff, it will lose customers.
 a) will hire
 b) hires
 c) doesn't hire
 d) hired
18. You'll be allowed to go ____ you clean your room first.
 a) in case
 b) unless
 c) on condition that
 d) even if
19. Take some snacks ____ you get hungry on the way.
 a) unless
 b) as long as
 c) in case
 d) provided that
20. We ____ cancel the event unless at least 50 people ____.
 a) will, will register
 b) cancel, register
 c) will, registered
 d) will, register



Answers

1. c) unless
2. b) as long as
3. a) arrives
4. b) in case
5. c) provided that
6. b) improves
7. a) on condition that
8. d) book
9. b) as long as
10. d) in case
11. a) won't
12. c) as long as
13. a) provided that
14. d) Unless
15. a) in case
16. d) as long as
17. b) hires
18. c) on condition that
19. c) in case
20. d) will, register



Explanations

1. “unless” (c)

'Unless' = 'if...not'. 'Unless you leave now' = 'If you don't leave now'. The sentence means you WILL miss the bus if you DON'T leave.

2. “as long as” (b)

'As long as' = 'on the condition that'. It sets a requirement: 'I'll help, but ONLY if you promise to work harder.'

3. “arrives” (a)

'Unless' already means 'if...not', so do NOT add another negative. Use present simple: 'Unless she arrives' = 'If she doesn't arrive'.

4. “in case” (b)

'In case' expresses a precaution — do something NOW to prepare for a possible future event. 'Take an umbrella in case it rains' = as a precaution against rain.

5. “provided that” (c)

'Provided that' = 'only if' / 'on the condition that'. It's more formal than 'if'. The condition must be met for the result to happen.

6. “improves” (b)

After 'unless', use present simple (not 'will') and affirmative form (not negative). 'Unless the weather improves' = 'If the weather doesn't improve'.

7. “on condition that” (a)

'On condition that' is a formal way to say 'only if'. It sets a strict requirement that must be fulfilled first.

8. “book” (d)

'Unless' already contains the negative meaning. Use the affirmative: 'Unless you book' = 'If you don't book'.

9. “as long as” (b)

'As long as' sets the boundary condition: playing outside is fine, but ONLY if they stay in the garden. It's a conditional permission.

10. “in case” (d)

'In case' = as a precaution. Write it down NOW because you MIGHT forget later. It doesn't mean 'if' — it means 'because it's possible that'.

11. “won't” (a)

'Unless you take your medicine' = 'If you don't take your medicine'. The result is negative: 'You won't get better'.

12. “as long as” (c)

'As long as I don't have to work late' = 'provided I'm free from work'. It expresses a condition that must be true.

13. “provided that” (a)

'Provided that' means 'only if' — acceptance depends on meeting all requirements. It's a formal conditional expression.

14. “Unless” (d)

'Unless you hurry' = 'If you don't hurry'. The result is negative (being late), and the condition for avoiding it is hurrying.

15. “in case” (a)

'In case' = as a precaution. Save your work NOW as a precaution against a possible crash. Note: the crash hasn't happened yet.

16. “as long as” (d)

'As long as' sets the condition for permission. You can use the phone, but only if you follow this rule.

17. “hires” (b)

After 'unless', use present simple affirmative: 'hires'. 'Unless the company hires' = 'If the company doesn't hire'.

18. “on condition that” (c)

'On condition that' = 'only if'. You can go, but there's a strict requirement: cleaning your room first.

19. “in case” (c)

'In case' = as a precaution against getting hungry. Take the snacks NOW; you might need them later.

20. “will, register” (d)

Result clause: 'We will cancel' (will + base verb). After 'unless': present simple 'register' (not 'will register').

'Unless 50 people register' = 'If 50 people don't register'.