



## Mixed Conditionals:

# Mixed Conditionals: Present States, Past Consequences (Type 2→3)

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- If she spoke French, she \_\_\_\_ the job in Paris last year.  
a) would get  
b) got  
c) had got  
d) would have got
- If I \_\_\_\_ afraid of flying, I would have travelled to Japan with you.  
a) weren't  
b) hadn't been  
c) was  
d) am not
- If he weren't so lazy, he \_\_\_\_ the project on time last month.  
a) would finish  
b) would have finished  
c) finished  
d) had finished
- If they lived closer, they \_\_\_\_ to the party last Saturday.  
a) would come  
b) came  
c) could have come  
d) could come
- If I \_\_\_\_ taller, I might have become a basketball player.  
a) were  
b) had been  
c) am  
d) would be
- She wouldn't have failed the exam if she \_\_\_\_ a more dedicated student.  
a) had been  
b) is  
c) would be  
d) were
- If he didn't have a fear of heights, he \_\_\_\_ the mountain last summer.  
a) would have climbed  
b) would climb  
c) climbed  
d) had climbed
- If I \_\_\_\_ you, I would have accepted the offer immediately.  
a) had been  
b) were  
c) am  
d) would be
- If we owned a car, we \_\_\_\_ driven to the coast last weekend.  
a) would  
b) can  
c) could have  
d) could
- If she weren't allergic to cats, she \_\_\_\_ one years ago.  
a) adopted  
b) had adopted  
c) would adopt  
d) would have adopted





## Answers

1. d) would have got
2. a) weren't
3. b) would have finished
4. c) could have come
5. a) were
6. d) were
7. a) would have climbed
8. b) were
9. c) could have
10. d) would have adopted
11. b) would be
12. c) weren't
13. a) wouldn't be
14. d) would have
15. b) wouldn't feel
16. c) were
17. a) had read
18. d) might have gone
19. b) wouldn't be
20. c) would have left



# Explanations

## 1. “would have got” (d)

This is a Type 2→3 mixed conditional: the if-clause uses past simple (spoke) for an unreal present state — she doesn't speak French. The result clause uses 'would have + past participle' because the consequence was in the past (last year).

## 2. “weren't” (a)

The if-clause describes a permanent present state (being afraid of flying), so we use the subjunctive 'weren't' — not past perfect 'hadn't been'. The result is in the past (would have travelled).

## 3. “would have finished” (b)

'Weren't so lazy' describes a present personality trait. 'Last month' points to a past result. So the result clause uses 'would have finished' — his present laziness caused him to miss the past deadline.

## 4. “could have come” (c)

'Lived closer' is an unreal present state — they don't live close. 'Last Saturday' is a past event. 'Could have come' (could have + past participle) expresses a past possibility that didn't happen because of the present situation.

## 5. “were” (a)

Height is a permanent present characteristic, so we use 'were' (subjunctive) in the if-clause — not 'had been' (which would mean you were tall in the past but not now). 'Might have become' refers to a past possibility.

## 6. “were” (d)

Being 'a more dedicated student' describes a permanent personality trait — she is generally not dedicated. The failing happened in the past (wouldn't have failed), but the character trait is present and ongoing. So the if-clause uses 'were' for the present unreal state, not 'had been'.

## 7. “would have climbed” (a)

'Didn't have a fear of heights' describes a present state — he still has this fear. 'Last summer' marks the past result. So we use 'would have climbed' for what he would have done in the past if his present state were different.

## 8. “were” (b)

'If I were you' is a fixed expression describing a present unreal state. The result clause uses 'would have accepted' for the past action. This is a Type 2→3 mixed conditional — present state, past consequence.

## 9. “could have” (c)

'Owned' describes a present unreal state — we don't own a car. 'Last weekend' is the past time frame. 'Could have driven' expresses the past ability that was prevented by the present situation.

## 10. “would have adopted” (d)

The allergy is a present, permanent condition (weren't allergic). 'Years ago' marks the past result. She would have adopted a cat in the past if she didn't have this present condition.

## 11. “would be” (b)

Back to Type 3→2: 'had accepted' is past perfect (unreal past), and 'now' marks the present result. You would be a student at Oxford in the present if you had accepted in the past.

**12. “weren't” (c)**

Stubbornness is a present personality trait (weren't so stubborn). The result is in the past (would have apologised). This is Type 2→3: his present character affected his past behaviour.

**13. “wouldn't be” (a)**

Type 3→2: 'hadn't moved abroad' is the unreal past cause. The children being fluent is a present result — they are fluent now because the family moved. 'Wouldn't be' fits the present time frame.

**14. “would have” (d)**

'Knew how to swim' is a present unreal state — she can't swim (Type 2→3). 'Yesterday' is the past consequence. 'Would have joined' is the correct form for the past result of a present condition.

**15. “wouldn't feel” (b)**

Type 3→2: eating street food is the past cause (hadn't eaten), and feeling sick is the present result (right now). 'Wouldn't feel' matches the present time frame.

**16. “were” (c)**

Type 2→3: being a good cook is a present state (were), and opening a restaurant is the past possibility (might have opened). He isn't a good cook now, so he didn't open a restaurant in the past.

**17. “had read” (a)**

Type 3→2: 'now' signals the present result (being in this mess). The if-clause needs past perfect (had read) for the unreal past action — you didn't read the instructions.

**18. “might have gone” (d)**

Type 2→3: shyness is Maria's present personality trait (weren't so shy). 'Last week' marks the past consequence. 'Might have gone' expresses the past possibility prevented by her present shyness.

**19. “wouldn't be” (b)**

Type 3→2: the investment happened in the past (hadn't invested). Being wealthy is the present result (today). 'Wouldn't be' is correct for the present consequence.

**20. “would have left” (c)**

Type 2→3: 'didn't love my job' is a present unreal state — I do love my job. 'A long time ago' marks the past result. 'Would have left' describes the past action that would have happened if the present condition were different.