



Answers

1. b) could
2. a) might
3. d) Would
4. c) could
5. a) would
6. d) might
7. b) might
8. c) Would
9. a) could
10. d) might
11. b) would
12. c) could
13. a) would
14. d) could
15. b) could
16. c) Would
17. a) might
18. d) would
19. b) could
20. c) might



Explanations

1. “could” (b)

In the second conditional, use 'could' (not 'can') to talk about ability in imaginary situations. 'I could drive' means 'I would be able to drive'. 'Can' is for real present ability.

2. “might” (a)

'Might' expresses uncertainty about the result: 'we might catch' means 'perhaps we would catch'. It shows the result is possible but not certain, even if the condition were met.

3. “Would” (d)

Second conditional questions use 'Would + subject + base verb': 'Would you move abroad if...?' 'Will' is for first conditional questions about real plans. 'Would' is for hypothetical questions.

4. “could” (c)

'Could win' expresses possibility in an imaginary situation. 'Can' is for real ability; 'could' is for hypothetical ability. She doesn't train hard enough now — if she did, winning would become possible.

5. “would” (a)

'What would you do if...?' is the standard second conditional question form. 'What will you do' is for real future situations; 'What would you do' is for imaginary/hypothetical scenarios.

6. “might” (d)

'Might get' shows the speaker is not certain — even with more space, getting a dog is only a possibility, not a definite plan. 'Might' adds uncertainty to the second conditional result.

7. “might” (b)

'She might change her mind' expresses uncertainty. Even if you spoke nicely, there's no guarantee she would change her mind. 'Might' shows the result is possible but not certain.

8. “Would” (c)

'Would he be angry if...?' is a second conditional question. 'Would + subject + base verb' is the correct question form. 'Will he be angry if...' would be a first conditional question about a real situation.

9. “could” (a)

'I could call him' means 'I would be able to call him' — expressing ability in an imaginary situation. I don't know his number, so calling is not possible. 'Can' is for real present ability.

10. “might” (d)

'There might not be enough food' expresses a possible negative result. 'Might not' shows uncertainty — it's possible but not certain that the food would run out. This is softer than 'wouldn't'.

11. “would” (b)

'Where would you live if...?' is a second conditional question. The question word comes first, then 'would + subject + base verb'. Note: the if-clause here uses 'could choose' (another modal in the if-clause).

12. “could” (c)

'I could stay up late' expresses possibility in an imaginary situation. The speaker does have to work tomorrow, so staying up late isn't really an option. 'Could' shows what would be possible if things were different.

13. “would” (a)

'How would you feel if...?' is a second conditional question asking about feelings in a hypothetical situation. 'Would + subject + base verb' is the correct structure for imaginary scenarios.

14. “could” (d)

'He could become' expresses a possible outcome — it's not guaranteed, but it would be possible. 'Could' is the past/conditional form of 'can' and is used in the second conditional for ability or possibility.

15. “could” (b)

'She could make' means 'she would be able to make'. 'Could' expresses ability in an imaginary condition. She doesn't have the ingredients right now, so this is hypothetical.

16. “Would” (c)

'Would it make a difference if...?' is a second conditional question. We're asking about a hypothetical outcome — we haven't decided whether to complain yet. 'Would' is correct for imaginary situations.

17. “might” (a)

'I might not tell anyone' shows uncertainty about what the speaker would do in this hypothetical situation. 'Might not' is softer than 'wouldn't' — the speaker isn't sure how they'd react.

18. “would” (d)

'Would you tell anyone if...?' follows the second conditional question pattern: 'would + subject + base verb'. Having a superpower is completely imaginary, so 'would' is the right choice.

19. “could” (b)

'We could grow' means 'we would be able to grow'. 'Could' expresses ability or possibility in the second conditional. We don't have a big enough garden now — this is imaginary.

20. “might” (c)

'I might lend you my car' shows the speaker is not sure — even if asked nicely, lending the car is only a possibility. 'Might' adds uncertainty to the hypothetical outcome.