







## Answers

1. b) rains
2. d) were
3. a) finish
4. c) were
5. d) studies
6. a) had
7. b) will be
8. c) would travel
9. a) comes
10. d) were
11. b) eat
12. c) had
13. d) misses
14. a) would buy
15. b) have
16. c) were
17. d) see
18. a) could
19. b) is
20. c) would get



# Explanations

## 1. “rains” (b)

The context says rain is likely (real possibility), so we use the first conditional: 'If it rains' (present simple). The second conditional ('If it rained') would suggest rain is unlikely or imaginary.

## 2. “were” (d)

The speaker IS 160 cm — being taller is an unreal situation that can't easily change, so we use the second conditional: 'If I were taller'. The subjunctive 'were' signals an imaginary condition.

## 3. “finish” (a)

This is a real possibility — you can finish your homework. Use the first conditional: 'If you finish' (present simple) + 'will be pleased'. The speaker believes this will probably happen.

## 4. “were” (c)

The speaker is NOT the president — this is an imaginary situation. Use the second conditional: 'If I were the president'. Becoming president is extremely unlikely for most people.

## 5. “studies” (d)

The context says she's a good student — studying hard is a real expectation. Use the first conditional: 'If she studies' (present simple, third person -s) + 'she'll pass'.

## 6. “had” (a)

Having wings is completely imaginary — people can't have wings! Use the second conditional: 'If I had wings'. The past simple 'had' signals an unreal condition.

## 7. “will be” (b)

Being late is a real possibility right now — this is a warning. Use the first conditional: 'you will be late'. 'Would be' is for imaginary situations; 'will be' is for real consequences.

## 8. “would travel” (c)

The speaker HAS a full-time job — not working is imaginary. Use the second conditional: 'I would travel'. The context '(But I have a full-time job)' confirms this is an unreal situation.

## 9. “comes” (a)

This is about a real possibility — the bus might come on time today. Use the first conditional: 'If the bus comes' (present simple). 'Came' would make it second conditional (unlikely/imaginary).

## 10. “were” (d)

'If I were you' is the classic second conditional advice pattern. The speaker is NOT the other person — this is inherently imaginary. Always use subjunctive 'were' in this construction.

## 11. “eat” (b)

This is a real warning — the cake is in front of you and you might eat it. Use the first conditional: 'If you eat' (present simple) + 'you'll feel sick'. A realistic cause and effect.

## 12. “had” (c)

The speaker doesn't have a million dollars — this is a hypothetical dream. Use the second conditional: 'If I had' (past simple) + 'I'd buy' (I would buy). 'Have' would make it first conditional (real).

## 13. “misses” (d)

Missing the train today is a real possibility. Use the first conditional: 'If he misses' (present simple, third person -s) + 'he'll have to'. This is about a specific event that could happen today.

**14. “would buy” (a)**

The car IS expensive (£50,000) — the speaker can't afford it. Use the second conditional: 'I would buy' + 'if it weren't so expensive'. This imagines a different (lower) price.

**15. “have” (b)**

Getting enough people is a real possibility for this Saturday. Use the first conditional: 'If we have' (present simple) + 'we'll play'. The speaker is making a realistic plan.

**16. “were” (c)**

Becoming invisible is completely imaginary and impossible. Use the second conditional: 'If I were invisible'. The subjunctive 'were' signals a condition that can never be real.

**17. “see” (d)**

Seeing the doctor tomorrow is a real, planned event. Use the first conditional with an imperative result: 'If you see the doctor, ask about...'. The imperative ('ask') replaces 'will + base verb' here.

**18. “could” (a)**

Animals CAN'T talk — this is entirely imaginary. Use the second conditional: 'If animals could talk'. 'Could' is the past/conditional form of 'can', used for unreal abilities in the second conditional.

**19. “is” (b)**

Sunny weather this weekend is a real possibility. Use the first conditional: 'If it is sunny' (present simple) + 'we'll have'. 'Were' would make it second conditional, suggesting sunny weather is unlikely.

**20. “would get” (c)**

The context says she never went to university — having a degree is an unreal condition. Use the second conditional: 'She would get' + 'if she had a degree'. This imagines a different educational background.