



Answers

1. a) hold
2. b) rains
3. c) breaks
4. d) will have
5. b) expands
6. d) study
7. a) see
8. c) will miss
9. c) have
10. a) will catch
11. d) burn
12. b) gets
13. d) forms
14. c) will give
15. b) drive
16. a) will go
17. a) do
18. d) finish, will
19. c) die
20. b) press



Explanations

1. “hold” (a)

This is a scientific fact that is always true → zero conditional. 'You' takes the base form 'hold'. Both clauses use present simple.

2. “rains” (b)

This is a first conditional — a specific future possibility. The if-clause uses present simple: 'if it rains'. The result uses 'will': 'we'll cancel'.

3. “breaks” (c)

Dropping glass always leads to breaking → zero conditional. Both clauses use present simple: 'it breaks'.

4. “will have” (d)

This is a specific future plan, not a general truth → first conditional. Use 'will + base verb': 'I will have a party'.

5. “expands” (b)

This is always true → zero conditional. 'Water expands' uses present simple.

6. “study” (d)

First conditional: the if-clause always uses present simple ('if you study'), even when the result uses 'will'. Never use 'will' in the if-clause.

7. “see” (a)

This describes what always happens → zero conditional. 'Dogs' is plural → base form 'see'. Both clauses use present simple.

8. “will miss” (c)

This is about a specific situation happening now/today → first conditional. 'We will miss' expresses a real future consequence.

9. “have” (c)

This describes a habitual pattern — it always happens → zero conditional. 'Children' is plural → base form 'have'.

10. “will catch” (a)

This is a specific warning about today, not a general rule → first conditional. 'You will catch a cold' is the future result.

11. “burn” (d)

Touching a hot stove always causes a burn → zero conditional. Use present simple: 'you burn yourself'.

12. “gets” (b)

First conditional about a future possibility. The if-clause uses present simple: 'if she gets'. Never put 'will' in the if-clause.

13. “forms” (d)

This is a physics fact — always true → zero conditional with 'when'. 'Ice' is singular → 'forms' in present simple.

14. “will give” (c)

This is about a specific event tonight → first conditional. 'I will give' expresses a future intention.

15. “drive” (b)

This is a general rule that always applies → zero conditional. 'If you drive too fast' uses present simple.

16. “will go” (a)

This is about a specific future plan for this weekend → first conditional. 'We will go' is the planned result.

17. “do” (a)

This is general advice that's always true → zero conditional. Both clauses in present simple: 'you do' ... 'you stay'.

18. “finish, will” (d)

First conditional: if-clause in present simple ('finish') + result clause with 'will'. This is about a specific deadline, not a general rule.

19. “die” (c)

This is a biological fact — always true → zero conditional. 'Flowers die' uses present simple.

20. “press” (b)

First conditional: a specific instruction about what will happen right now. Even in first conditional, the if-clause uses present simple: 'if you press'.