



Conjunctions (and/but/or/because/although/so): Mixed Conjunctions & Advanced Usage

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- You won't pass the exam ____ you study harder.
a) if
b) although
c) unless
d) because
- ____ he is the youngest in the team, he often comes up with the best ideas.
a) Although
b) Because
c) Unless
d) As long as
- You can borrow my car ____ you return it by Friday.
a) unless
b) although
c) as long as
d) even though
- She left early ____ she could avoid the rush-hour traffic.
a) because
b) so that
c) although
d) while
- ____ the company offered her a higher salary, she decided to stay at her current job.
a) Because
b) Even though
c) As long as
d) Provided that
- I'll help you with your project ____ you help me with mine.
a) provided that
b) even though
c) unless
d) although
- ____ he apologises, I refuse to speak to him again.
a) Although
b) Unless
c) While
d) Since
- She took detailed notes during the lecture ____ she wouldn't forget any key points.
a) although
b) so that
c) whereas
d) unless
- The new policy has been successful, ____ some employees have raised concerns about it.
a) because
b) although
c) so that
d) unless
- The match will be cancelled ____ the weather improves significantly.
a) as long as
b) provided that
c) although
d) unless
- ____ we receive your payment by the 15th, your order will be processed immediately.
a) Unless
b) Even though
c) As long as
d) Although

12. He whispered ____ nobody else in the room could hear him.
a) unless
b) although
c) while
d) so that
13. I didn't buy the jacket ____ I really liked it. It was too expensive.
a) because
b) unless
c) even though
d) so that
14. She moved to London ____ she had always dreamed of living there.
a) although
b) unless
c) whereas
d) because
15. You are welcome to stay ____ you follow the house rules.
a) unless
b) even though
c) although
d) provided that
16. ____ the train was delayed by two hours, we still arrived on time for the conference.
a) Although
b) Because
c) Unless
d) So that
17. He locked the documents in the safe ____ no one could access them without permission.
a) unless
b) because
c) so that
d) even though
18. Some people prefer working from home, ____ others find the office more productive.
a) whereas
b) because
c) unless
d) so that
19. ____ you complete all the required courses, you will receive the certificate.
a) Although
b) Unless
c) Even though
d) As long as
20. Don't sign the contract ____ you have read every clause carefully.
a) unless
b) although
c) as long as
d) so that



Answers

1. c) unless
2. a) Although
3. c) as long as
4. b) so that
5. b) Even though
6. a) provided that
7. b) Unless
8. b) so that
9. b) although
10. d) unless
11. c) As long as
12. d) so that
13. c) even though
14. d) because
15. d) provided that
16. a) Although
17. c) so that
18. a) whereas
19. d) As long as
20. a) unless



Explanations

1. “unless” (c)

'Unless' means 'if not' — without studying harder, you won't pass. 'Unless' introduces the only condition that would change the outcome.

2. “Although” (a)

'Although' introduces a concession — being the youngest might suggest fewer good ideas, but the opposite is true.

3. “as long as” (c)

'As long as' sets a condition — the car loan depends on returning it by Friday. It means 'on the condition that'.

4. “so that” (b)

'So that' expresses purpose — avoiding traffic was her goal. 'Because' would give a reason, but here the focus is on intention.

5. “Even though” (b)

'Even though' shows strong concession — a higher salary would normally persuade someone to move, but she stayed.

6. “provided that” (a)

'Provided that' sets a formal condition — my help depends on your help in return. It means 'on the condition that'.

7. “Unless” (b)

'Unless' means 'if not' — the only thing that would change the refusal is an apology.

8. “so that” (b)

'So that' expresses purpose — not forgetting key points was the reason for taking notes.

9. “although” (b)

'Although' introduces a concession — the policy is successful, but there are still concerns.

10. “unless” (d)

'Unless' means 'if not' — cancellation is the default outcome, and only significant weather improvement would change it.

11. “As long as” (c)

'As long as' sets a condition — processing depends on receiving payment by the deadline.

12. “so that” (d)

'So that' expresses purpose — whispering was done with the intention of not being heard.

13. “even though” (c)

'Even though' expresses concession — liking the jacket would normally lead to buying it, but the price was too high.

14. “because” (d)

'Because' gives a reason — her lifelong dream explains the move. This is a reason, not a concession or condition.

15. “provided that” (d)

'Provided that' sets a formal condition — staying is allowed only if the house rules are followed.

16. “Although” (a)

'Although' introduces a surprising contrast — a two-hour delay would normally cause lateness, but they managed to arrive on time.

17. “so that” (c)

'So that' expresses purpose — preventing unauthorised access was the goal of locking the documents.

18. “whereas” (a)

'Whereas' draws a direct contrast between two groups of people with different preferences.

19. “As long as” (d)

'As long as' sets a positive condition — the certificate depends on completing all courses.

20. “unless” (a)

'Unless' means 'if not' — you should not sign without reading every clause. It acts as a warning condition.