1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. I’ll give you £100 if **I will win** the lottery.

* R
* W

1. I’ll give you £100 if **it will help** you to buy a bike.

* R
* W

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. If **Daniel won’t be** there this evening, there’s no point in going to the meeting.

* R
* W

1. I’m not sure if Daniel’s coming this evening. If **he won’t be** there, I’ll give the papers to his wife.

* R
* W

1. What is the best description of this use of will ?

If **you will eat** so much, it’s not surprising you feel ill.

* Futurity
* Possibility
* irritating habit

1. Right (R) or wrong (W)?
2. If I **gave** you my address, would you write to me soon?

* R
* W

1. If I **were to give** you my address, would you write to me soon?

* R
* W

1. If I **knew** your address, I’d send you a postcard.

* R
* W

1. If I **were to know** your address, I’d send you a postcard.

* R
* W

1. Are these sentences right: yes (Y) or no (N)?
2. **If it hadn’t been for** Emma, I don’t know what I would have done.

* Y
* N

1. **If there hadn’t been** Emma, I don’t know what I would have done.

* Y
* N

1. **If Emma hadn’t been** , I don’t know what I would have done.

* Y
* N

1. **But for Emma** , I don’t know what I would have done.

* Y
* N

1. What do you think about this sentence?

You want to get in, you pay like everybody else.

* Normal and correct
* Correct in an informal style
* Incorrect

1. How can we best describe these structures?

**Were she** my daughter, I would insist that she behave properly.

**Had I realised** the situation, I would have informed the police.

**Should you change** your mind, do not hesitate to contact me.

* Normal and correct
* Correct in a very formal style
* Correct in an informal style
* Incorrect

1. What does this spoken sentence probably mean?

I wouldn’t be surprised if she didn’t get married soon.

* I’m not sure, but I think she may get married soon.
* I don’t think she’ll get married soon.
* I have no idea whether she’ll get married soon.

1. What is the best paraphrase of this sentence?

His style, if simple, is pleasant to read.

* His style may or may not be simple. If it is, it’s pleasant to read.
* His style is only pleasant to read when it’s simple.
* His style is simple but it’s pleasant to read.

1. Are these sentences acceptable: yes (Y) or no (N)?
2. How would we feel if this would happen to our family?

* Y
* N

1. If I’d have known, I’d have told you.

* Y
* N

1. If I knew you were coming, I’d have baked a cake.

* Y
* N

1. Grammar books often divide structures with if into three types: the so-called ‘first, second and third conditionals’. Choose the best analysis of this approach.

* All structures with **if** can be explained in terms of these three sentence types.
* Some, but not all, structures with **if** can be explained in terms of these three sentence types.
* Structures with **if** can never be explained in terms of these three sentence types.