

Third und Mixed Conditionals – Test 1



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____ Punkte: / 30

Wähle für jede Frage die beste Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Third Conditional – Form und Bedeutung

Wähle die richtige Antwort, um den Satz zu vervollständigen oder die Frage zu beantworten.

1. If Maria _____ the alarm, she wouldn't have missed the train.
A had set **B** set **C** would set **D** has set
2. If we had left earlier, we _____ the beginning of the film.
A would see **B** would have seen **C** had seen **D** will have seen
3. Tom _____ his phone if he hadn't left it on the bus.
A wouldn't lose **B** hadn't lost **C** wouldn't have lost **D** didn't lose
4. If you _____ me, I would have helped you.
A had asked **B** would have asked **C** asked **D** have asked
5. What _____ last summer if you hadn't gone to Spain?
A would you have done **B** would you do
C had you done **D** did you do
6. If I'd known about the party, I'd have come. What does the first 'd stand for?
A had **B** would **C** did **D** could
7. Choose the correct sentence.
A If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.
B If she would have studied harder, she would have passed the exam.
C If she studied harder, she would have passed the exam.
D If she had studied harder, she would pass the exam yesterday.
8. If Leo had trained more, he _____ won the race – he was very close.
A might have **B** might **C** may has **D** might had
9. _____ the weather been better, we would have gone hiking.
A Had **B** If **C** Would **D** Has
10. "If Anna hadn't called me, I would have forgotten the meeting." What actually happened?
A Anna called and I remembered the meeting.
B Anna didn't call and I forgot the meeting.
C Anna didn't call but I remembered the meeting.
D Anna called but I forgot the meeting.

Teil 2: Mixed Conditionals

Wähle die richtige Antwort. Achte darauf, ob Ursache und Folge in der Vergangenheit oder in der Gegenwart liegen.

11. If I had taken that job in Canada, I _____ in Toronto now.
A would live B would have lived C will live D had lived
12. If Sam weren't so shy, he _____ to Lucy at the party last night.
A would speak B would have spoken C had spoken D spoke
13. If you hadn't eaten all that cake, you _____ sick now.
A wouldn't feel B wouldn't have felt C didn't feel D hadn't felt
14. I'm terribly afraid of flying. If I _____ so afraid of flying, I would have visited you in Australia last year.
A weren't B wouldn't be C am not D won't be
15. If you hadn't become a teacher, what _____ now?
A would you do B would you have done
C will you do D did you do
16. Which sentence means: "I didn't learn to drive, so I can't drive you to the airport now."?
A If I had learned to drive, I could drive you to the airport now.
B If I learned to drive, I could have driven you to the airport now.
C If I had learned to drive, I could have driven you to the airport now.
D If I learn to drive, I can drive you to the airport now.
17. "If I weren't allergic to cats, I would have adopted the kitten." What is true?
A I'm allergic to cats, and I didn't adopt the kitten.
B I'm not allergic to cats, and I adopted the kitten.
C I was allergic to cats in the past, but I'm not now.
D I adopted the kitten although I'm allergic to cats.
18. Jun missed the last bus, so he is walking home now. If Jun _____ the last bus, he _____ home now.
A hadn't missed / wouldn't be walking
B didn't miss / wouldn't have walked
C hadn't missed / wouldn't have been walking
D wouldn't miss / wasn't walking
19. If Elena _____ more careful with money in general, she wouldn't have spent all her salary in a week.
A were B would be C is D will be
20. Wouldn't you be happier now if you _____ that job offer last month?
A had accepted B accepted C would accept D have accepted

Teil 3: Fehler, Reaktionen und Gebrauch im Kontext

Finde den Fehler, wähle die passendste Reaktion oder die Antwort mit der richtigen Bedeutung.

21. Find the mistake: "If I would have known you were vegetarian, I would have cooked something else."
A would have known B were C would have cooked D something else

22. Find the mistake: "If he hadn't broken his leg, he would have play in the final."
A hadn't broken **B** would have play **C** in the final **D** If
23. Find the mistake: "If they had booked a table, they wouldn't have to wait so long last night."
A had booked **B** wouldn't have to wait
C so long **D** last night
24. Find the mistake: "If I didn't lose my keys yesterday, I wouldn't be locked out now."
A didn't lose **B** yesterday **C** wouldn't be **D** locked out now
25. A: "I failed my driving test because I was so nervous." B: "_____ "
A If you hadn't been so nervous, you would have passed.
B If you wasn't so nervous, you would have passed.
C If you hadn't been so nervous, you would pass yesterday.
D If you wouldn't be nervous, you passed.
26. A: "Why didn't you come to the beach with us on Sunday?" B: "I _____ if I didn't have so much work these days."
A would have come **B** would come **C** had come **D** will come
27. "But for your help, I would have failed the course." Which sentence has the closest meaning?
A If you hadn't helped me, I would have failed the course.
B If you helped me, I would fail the course.
C Because you didn't help me, I failed the course.
D If you don't help me, I will fail the course.
28. Choose the correct sentence.
A If I had saved more money, I wouldn't be broke now.
B If I saved more money, I wouldn't have been broke now.
C If I would have saved more money, I wouldn't be broke now.
D If I had saved more money, I won't be broke now.
29. You wouldn't have got lost _____ the map.
A if you had checked **B** if you checked
C if you would check **D** if you have checked
30. Luckily, Ravi was wearing a helmet. _____, he would have been badly hurt.
A Otherwise **B** Unless **C** However **D** If

Lösungen – Third und Mixed Conditionals – Test 1

1 A	2 B	3 C	4 A	5 A	6 A	7 A	8 A	9 A	10 A
11 A	12 B	13 A	14 A	15 A	16 A	17 A	18 A	19 A	20 A
21 A	22 B	23 B	24 A	25 A	26 A	27 A	28 A	29 A	30 A

Erklärungen

- A** – Im if-Satz eines Third Conditional steht das Past Perfect (had + Partizip Perfekt).
- B** – Im Hauptsatz eines Third Conditional steht would have + Partizip Perfekt.
- C** – Die verneinte Folge in der Vergangenheit lautet wouldn't have + Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – „would have“ steht nie im if-Satz; hier braucht man das Past Perfect.
- A** – Fragen nach einer gedachten Folge in der Vergangenheit bildet man mit would + Subjekt + have + Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – Im if-Satz bedeutet 'd mit folgendem Partizip Perfekt (known) „had“.
- A** – Nur dieser Satz hat Past Perfect im if-Satz und would have + Partizip Perfekt im Hauptsatz.
- A** – Might have + Partizip Perfekt drückt eine mögliche Folge in der Vergangenheit aus.
- A** – Die Inversion mit „Had“ ersetzt im formellen Third Conditional „If the weather had been“.
- A** – Ein Third Conditional stellt sich das Gegenteil der Wirklichkeit vor: Tatsächlich hat Anna angerufen und ich habe daran gedacht.
- A** – Bei einer Ursache in der Vergangenheit und einer Folge in der Gegenwart steht im Hauptsatz would + Infinitiv.
- B** – Bei einer (dauerhaften) Ursache in der Gegenwart und einer Folge in der Vergangenheit steht would have + Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – Die Folge liegt in der Gegenwart („now“), deshalb verwenden wir wouldn't + Infinitiv.
- A** – Eine irreale Situation in der Gegenwart steht im if-Satz im Past Simple (were/weren't).
- A** – Die Frage bezieht sich auf eine Folge in der Gegenwart („now“), deshalb verwenden wir would + Subjekt + Infinitiv.
- A** – Ursache in der Vergangenheit (had learned) + Folge in der Gegenwart (could drive ... now) ergibt den richtigen Mixed Conditional.
- A** – Der Satz stellt sich das Gegenteil einer Tatsache in der Gegenwart (I'm allergic) und einer Tatsache in der Vergangenheit (I didn't adopt it) vor.
- A** – Ursache in der Vergangenheit (hadn't missed) + Folge in der Gegenwart (wouldn't be walking now).
- A** – Eine allgemeine Eigenschaft in der Gegenwart steht im irrealen if-Satz im Past Simple (were).
- A** – Die Ursache liegt in der Vergangenheit („last month“), deshalb braucht der if-Satz das Past Perfect.
- A** – Der if-Satz braucht das Past Perfect: „If I had known“.
- B** – Nach „would have“ steht das Partizip Perfekt: „would have played“.
- B** – Die Folge liegt in der Vergangenheit, daher muss es „wouldn't have had to wait“ heißen.
- A** – Die Ursache liegt in der Vergangenheit, daher braucht der if-Satz das Past Perfect: „hadn't lost“.
- A** – Diese Reaktion stellt sich korrekt eine andere Vergangenheit vor: Past Perfect + would have + Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – Eine Situation in der Gegenwart (so much work these days) erklärt eine Folge in der Vergangenheit, deshalb verwenden wir would have + Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – „But for your help“ bedeutet im Third Conditional „if you hadn't helped me“.
- A** – Ursache in der Vergangenheit (had saved) + Folge in der Gegenwart (wouldn't be ... now) ist die richtige gemischte Form.
- A** – Im if-Satz eines Third Conditional steht das Past Perfect, auch wenn er an zweiter Stelle steht.

30. **A** – „Otherwise“ bedeutet „if he hadn't been wearing a helmet“ und kann die Folge eines Third Conditional einleiten.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie diesen Test nach der Einführung von Third und Mixed Conditionals ein oder als Diagnosetest vor einer Wiederholungsphase. Er zielt auf typische B2-Fehler ab, etwa „would have“ im if-Satz, fehlende Partizipien Perfekt (Past Participles), „would have“ in Verbindung mit „now“ sowie die Verwechslung von Vergangenheits- und Gegenwartsbezug. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Lernenden drei wahre Sätze über eigene Entscheidungen in der Vergangenheit schreiben und darüber, wie ihr Leben heute anders wäre.