

Alternatives to If (provided, unless, supposing) – Test 1



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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Choose the best option (A, B, C or D) for each question.

Part 1: Provided, as long as, unless and on condition that

Choose the option that best completes each sentence or answers the question.

- You can borrow my car _____ you bring it back with a full tank.
A provided B unless C in case D supposing
- I won't sign the contract _____ my lawyer has read it first.
A unless B provided C as long as D in case
- _____ you leave now, you'll miss the last train.
A Unless B Provided C As long as D Supposing
- As long as she _____ her deadlines, her manager doesn't mind when she starts work.
A meets B will meet C would meet D is going to meet
- The landlord agreed to lower the rent on condition _____ we signed a two-year lease.
A that B of C to D which
- Unless you _____ your password, nobody else can access the account.
A share B don't share C won't share D didn't share
- "Providing the weather holds, we'll eat outside." Which sentence is closest in meaning?
A We'll eat outside only if the weather stays good.
B We'll eat outside even if the weather changes.
C We'll eat outside in case the weather stays good.
D We'll eat outside unless the weather stays good.
- Choose the sentence in which 'unless' is used correctly.
A I'll be amazed unless she wins the prize.
B We can't start the meeting unless everyone is here.
C I'd feel guilty unless I called her.
D She'll be disappointed unless you don't phone.
- You can stay up late as long _____ you're quiet.
A as B so C that D than
- The scheme will only be successful _____ local residents support it.
A if B unless C in case D supposing

Part 2: Supposing, assuming, in case, but for and otherwise

Choose the option that best completes each sentence or answers the question.

- _____ you lost your job tomorrow, what would you do?
A Supposing B Provided C Unless D As long as

12. Suppose you _____ a million in the lottery. How would you spend it?
A won **B** win **C** would win **D** had been winning
13. Supposing the bus _____ on time, would we have caught our flight?
A had arrived **B** arrived **C** would arrive **D** has arrived
14. Assuming _____ the figures are correct, we'll make a profit this year.
A that **B** of **C** to **D** it
15. Take an umbrella _____ it rains later.
A in case **B** provided **C** unless **D** as long as
16. "I'll bring some snacks in case the children get hungry." What does this mean?
A I'll bring snacks as a precaution because the children might get hungry.
B I'll bring snacks only if the children get hungry.
C I'll bring snacks unless the children get hungry.
D I'll bring snacks because the children are definitely hungry.
17. In the event _____ a fire, do not use the lifts.
A of **B** that **C** for **D** in
18. _____ we can't find a hotel when we arrive?
A What if **B** Unless **C** Provided **D** As long as
19. _____ your help, I would never have finished the project.
A But for **B** Unless **C** Provided **D** Supposing
20. Write the address down; _____ you'll forget it.
A otherwise **B** unless **C** in case **D** provided

Part 3: Inversion, error correction and nuance

Choose the correct option, identify the error, or select the best sentence or response.

21. _____ you need any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.
A Should **B** Would **C** Provided **D** Unless
22. _____ the train been delayed, we would have missed the opening speech.
A Had **B** Has **C** If **D** Were
23. _____ I to accept the offer, I would have to move abroad.
A Were **B** Was **C** Had **D** Should
24. Find the error: "Provided that you will finish the report by noon, you can leave early."
A Provided that **B** will finish **C** by noon **D** can leave
25. Find the error: "Supposing you would have more free time, what would you do?"
A Supposing **B** would have **C** free time **D** would you do
26. Find the error: "Only if the weather improves we will go sailing."
A Only if **B** improves **C** we will go **D** sailing
27. Choose the correct sentence.
A As long as you won't tell anyone, I'll explain.
B On condition that you return it, you may borrow the book.
C Providing you will be careful, you can use my camera.
D Unless it doesn't rain, we'll play tennis.

28. I'm going to the concert _____ I have to go on my own; nothing will stop me.

A even if

B only if

C provided

D unless

29. I was stuck in traffic; otherwise I _____ on time.

A would have arrived

B would arrive

C had arrived

D will arrive

30. A: "Can I join the team?" B: " _____ "

A Yes, provided you can come to training twice a week.

B Yes, unless you can come to training twice a week.

C Yes, in case you can come to training twice a week.

D Yes, supposing you could come to training twice a week.

Answer key – Alternatives to If (provided, unless, supposing) – Test 1

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

Explanations

1. **A** – 'Provided' introduces a condition that must be met: you can borrow it only if you refill it.
2. **A** – 'Unless' means 'if not': I won't sign if my lawyer hasn't read it.
3. **A** – The meaning is 'if you don't leave now', which is expressed by 'unless'.
4. **A** – Like 'if', 'as long as' is followed by a present tense, not 'will', when referring to present or future.
5. **A** – The fixed expression is 'on condition that' + clause.
6. **A** – 'Unless' already contains a negative meaning, so it is followed by an affirmative verb.
7. **A** – 'Providing' means 'only if', so eating outside depends on good weather.
8. **B** – 'Unless' works for an exception to a condition; it cannot replace 'if not' for emotional reactions like amazement or guilt, and it never takes a double negative.
9. **A** – The conjunction is 'as long as' (or 'so long as'), so the second word must be 'as'.
10. **A** – 'Only if' stresses that this is the one condition necessary for success.
11. **A** – 'Supposing' introduces an imaginary situation, often followed by a question.
12. **A** – With 'would' in the main clause, 'suppose' takes a past form for an unreal present or future situation.
13. **A** – For an imagined past situation, 'supposing' is followed by the past perfect.
14. **A** – 'Assuming' can be followed by an optional 'that' + clause.
15. **A** – 'In case' describes a precaution against something that might happen.
16. **A** – 'In case' means the action is done beforehand as a precaution, not only when the situation happens.
17. **A** – 'In the event of' is followed by a noun; 'in the event that' would need a clause.
18. **A** – 'What if' introduces a question about a possible problem or situation.
19. **A** – 'But for' + noun means 'if it hadn't been for' and fits the unreal past result.
20. **A** – 'Otherwise' means 'if you don't', and links to the previous clause.
21. **A** – Inverted 'should' replaces 'if' in formal language: 'Should you need...' = 'If you need...'.
22. **A** – In a third conditional, 'had' can be inverted to replace 'if': 'Had the train been delayed...'.
23. **A** – Formal inversion with 'were' + subject + to-infinitive replaces 'if I were to accept'.
24. **B** – After 'provided that' we use a present tense, so it should be 'you finish'.
25. **B** – 'Would' is not used in the 'supposing' clause; it should be 'you had more free time'.
26. **C** – When 'only if' starts the sentence, the main clause is inverted: 'will we go sailing'.
27. **B** – Only this sentence uses a present tense after the linker and avoids a double negative.
28. **A** – 'Even if' shows the action will happen regardless of the condition.
29. **A** – 'Otherwise' here means 'if I hadn't been stuck', so an unreal past result is needed.
30. **A** – 'Provided' sets a logical condition for joining; the other linkers give the wrong meaning.

Notes for teachers: Use this test after teaching conditional linkers, or as a diagnostic before exam preparation. It targets common C1 errors such as using will after provided or as long as, double negatives with unless, confusing in case with if, and wrong word order after only if and in inversion. As a follow-up, ask students to rewrite selected sentences using a different linker and discuss any change in meaning or formality.