

Grammar at a Glance

Important Rules & Error Patterns

CONJUNCTIONS

RULE / PATTERN	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
Conjunction Definition	A conjunction joins words, phrases or clauses.	<i>Ram and Shyam are friends.</i>
Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS)	Join equal grammatical units such as words, phrases, or clauses.	- Ram and Shyam are friends - He was tired, but he continued working - Work hard or you will fail - She was very tired, yet she finished the task - It was raining, so we stayed indoors - He must be tired, for he has been working all day.
Subordinating Conjunctions	Join a dependent clause to a main clause.	- She stayed at home because she was ill Although he was poor, he was honest If you work hard, you will succeed When the bell rang, the students left the class. Since he was tired, he went to bed early.
Correlative Conjunctions	Conjunctions used in pairs to connect similar elements in a sentence.	Either Ram or Mohan will lead the team Neither the teacher nor the students were present Both Ram and Shyam passed the exam.
Though/Although	Do not use but with though/although.	- Incorrect: Although he was tired but he worked. - Correct: Although he was tired, he worked.
Because	Do not use so with because.	- Incorrect: <i>Because he was ill so he stayed home.</i> - Correct: <i>Because he was ill, he stayed home.</i>
Either...or/Neither...nor/ /Not only...but also	Verb agrees with the Nearer Subject .	<i>Either Ram or his friends are coming.</i> <i>Neither the teacher nor the students are ready.</i> <i>Not only the teacher but also the students are happy.</i>
Both...and	Always takes plural verb.	<i>Both Ram and Shyam are playing.</i>
No sooner...than	Used to show immediate action.	<i>No sooner had he reached than it started raining.</i>
Hardly...when Scarcely...when	Hardly/Scarcely is followed by 'When' . Shows Immediate sequence of actions.	<i>Hardly had I arrived when the train left.</i> <i>Scarcely had he entered when the bell rang.</i>
So...that	Used to express result.	<i>He was so tired that he slept early.</i>
Such...that	Used with noun phrase.	<i>She is such a kind lady that everyone respects her.</i>
Lest	Always followed by should .	<i>Study hard lest you should fail.</i>
Unless	Means if not. Avoid double negatives.	- Incorrect-You cannot pass unless you do not study. - Correct-You cannot pass unless you study. - Incorrect- You cannot pass unless you do not study.
Until / Till	Used for time limit.	<i>Wait here until I come back.</i>
Whether...or	Used for alternatives.	<i>I do not know whether he will come or not.</i>

I Grammar at a Glance I

RULE / PATTERN	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
As well as/ Along with / Together with	Verb agrees with first subject.	• Ram as well as his friends is coming. • The teacher along with students is present.
Besides	Means "in addition to".	Besides English, he knows French.
Since	Used for reason or time.	Since he was tired, he rested.
Provided / Provided that	Indicates condition.	You can go out provided you finish the work.
Even though	Strong contrast.	Even though he was poor, he was honest.
As if / As though	Used for comparison.	He talks as if he were the leader.
Before / After	Indicate sequence of time.	Finish the work before you leave.
When / While	When = point of time, While = duration/contrast.	While I was studying, he was playing.
In order that	Used for purpose.	He whispered in order that nobody might hear.
For	Used as coordinating conjunction meaning because .	He must be tired, for he has been working all day.
Yet	Shows contrast like but.	He is poor yet happy.

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

RULE / PATTERN	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
Singular subject → singular verb	Basic rule of agreement.	He plays well.
Plural subject → plural verb	Verb must agree with plural subject.	They play well.
Two subjects joined by and	Usually take plural verb.	Ram and Shyam are friends.
Two nouns expressing one idea	Take singular verb.	Bread and butter is my breakfast.
Each / Every	Always singular verb.	Every student has a book.
Each of / Every one of	Singular verb used.	Each of the boys is present.
One of the	Verb is singular.	One of the players is injured.
Many a	Takes singular verb.	Many a soldier has died.
More than one	Takes singular verb.	More than one student has failed.
A number of	Takes plural verb.	A number of students are absent.
The number of	Takes singular verb.	The number of students is increasing.
A lot of / Plenty of	Verb depends on noun after "of".	A lot of books are missing.
Some / All / Most / Half	Verb depends on noun after "of".	Most of the work is done.
Either...or	Verb agrees with nearer subject.	Either Ram or his friends are coming.
Neither...nor	Verb agrees with nearer subject.	Neither the teacher nor the students are ready.
As well as Along with Together with In addition to	When two subjects are joined by these conjunctions then the verb will agree with the first subject.	• Ram as well as his friends is coming. • The teacher along with students is present. • The captain together with players is ready. • The manager in addition to workers is present.
Collective nouns (unit sense)	Singular verb used.	The team is winning.
Collective nouns (individual sense)	Plural verb used.	The team are arguing.
Uncountable nouns	Always singular verb.	Information is useful.
Words ending in -ics	Usually singular verb.	Mathematics is interesting.
Titles of books/newspapers	Treated as singular.	The Ramayana is famous.
Distance, time, money	Treated as singular unit.	Ten kilometres is far.

I Grammar at a Glance I

RULE / PATTERN	EXPLANATION	EXAMPLE
Police, cattle, people	Always plural verb.	<i>The police have arrested him.</i>
News	Singular verb.	<i>The news is shocking.</i>
Scissors, trousers, spectacles	Always plural verb.	<i>My trousers are new.</i>
A pair of	Verb agrees with "pair".	<i>A pair of shoes is missing.</i>
None of	Usually singular verb.	<i>None of the boys is ready.</i>
There / Here	Verb agrees with real subject.	<i>There are many students.</i>
The + adjective (the rich, the poor)	Takes plural verb.	<i>The rich are powerful.</i>
Who / Which / That	Verb agrees with antecedent.	<i>He is one of those who work hard.</i>
One of those who	Verb in plural form.	<i>She is one of those who study hard.</i>
The only one of those who	Verb in singular form.	<i>He is the only one who works hard.</i>
Each / Every with and	Singular verb used.	<i>Every boy and every girl was present.</i>
Either of / Neither of	Singular verb used.	<i>Neither of the boys is ready.</i>
More than one noun with same idea	Singular verb used.	<i>Many a man has tried.</i>
Plural noun as proper name	Singular verb used.	<i>The United States is powerful.</i>
Statistics / Politics	Singular when subject of study.	<i>Statistics is useful.</i>
Data / Media	Often treated as plural in formal English.	<i>The data are accurate.</i>
A majority of	Usually plural verb.	<i>A majority of students are present.</i>
The majority	Singular when group acts as unit.	<i>The majority is in favour.</i>
Fractions	Verb depends on noun following.	<i>Half of the cake is eaten.</i>
Lots of / Heaps of	Verb depends on noun following.	<i>Lots of books are missing.</i>
Percent / Percentage	Verb depends on noun following.	<i>Fifty percent of students are absent.</i>
More than one + noun	Singular verb used.	<i>More than one person has complained.</i>
Subject after prepositional phrase	Verb agrees with main subject.	<i>The quality of the apples is good.</i>

NARRATION

SENTENCE TYPE	EXAMPLE (DIRECT SPEECH)	EXAMPLE (INDIRECT SPEECH)
Assertive – Positive	She said, "I visit my grandparents every Sunday."	She said that she visited her grandparents every Sunday.
Assertive – Negative	He said, "I don't like spicy food."	He said that he did not like spicy food.
Yes/No Question	She asked, "Do you read books daily?"	She asked whether I read books daily.
Yes/No Question (Negative)	He said, "Don't you know the rules?"	He asked whether I knew the rules.
WH Question – What	She said, "What is your favourite hobby?"	She asked what my favourite hobby was.
WH Question – Why	He said, "Why are you upset today?"	He asked why I was upset that day.
WH Question – Where	They said, "Where do you work now?"	They asked where I worked then.
WH Question – How	She said, "How did you complete the task?"	She asked how I had completed the task.
WH Question – When	He said, "When will you arrive tomorrow?"	He asked when I would arrive the next day.
WH Question – Who	She said, "Who broke the window?"	She asked who had broken the window.
Imperative – Request	She said, "Please open the door."	She requested me to open the door.
Imperative – Command	He said, "Finish your work now."	He ordered me to finish my work then.
Imperative – Advice	The doctor said, "Exercise regularly."	The doctor advised me to exercise regularly.
Imperative – Warning	He said, "Do not cross the road now."	He warned me not to cross the road then.
Imperative – Suggestion	She said, "Let us plan a trip."	She suggested that we should plan a trip.
Imperative – Prohibition	The teacher said, "Do not make noise."	The teacher forbade the students to make noise.

I Grammar at a Glance I

SENTENCE TYPE	EXAMPLE (DIRECT SPEECH)	EXAMPLE (INDIRECT SPEECH)
Exclamatory – Joy	They said, "Hurrah! We have passed the exam!"	They exclaimed with joy that they had passed the exam.
Exclamatory – Sorrow	He said, "Alas! I failed the test."	He exclaimed with sorrow that he had failed the test.
Exclamatory – Surprise	She said, "What a beautiful view!"	She exclaimed that it was a very beautiful view.
Exclamatory – Wish/Blessing	He said, "May you succeed in life!"	He wished that I might succeed in life.

Active & Passive Voice

SENTENCE TYPE	EXAMPLE (ACTIVE VOICE)	EXAMPLE (PASSIVE VOICE)
Simple Present	She writes a letter.	A letter is written by her.
Present Continuous	She is writing a letter.	A letter is being written by her.
Present Perfect	She has written a letter.	A letter has been written by her.
Simple Past	She wrote a letter.	A letter was written by her.
Past Continuous	She was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by her.
Past Perfect	She had written a letter.	A letter had been written by her.
Simple Future	She will write a letter.	A letter will be written by her.
Future with "going to"	She is going to write a letter.	A letter is going to be written by her.
Modal – Can	She can solve the problem.	The problem can be solved by her.
Modal – May	She may complete the work.	The work may be completed by her.
Modal – Must	She must finish the task.	The task must be finished by her.
Modal – Should	She should follow the rules.	The rules should be followed by her.
Modal – Have to	She has to complete the work.	The work has to be completed by her.
Imperative (Order)	Open the door.	Let the door be opened.
Imperative (Request)	Please help me.	You are requested to help me.
Imperative (Advice)	Follow the instructions carefully.	Let the instructions be followed carefully.
Interrogative (Present)	Do you play cricket?	Is cricket played by you?
Interrogative (Past)	Did she complete the work?	Was the work completed by her?
Interrogative (Wh-question)	Who wrote this letter?	By whom was this letter written?
Interrogative (Modal)	Can you solve the problem?	Can the problem be solved by you?
Sentence with Two Objects	She gave me a gift.	• I was given a gift by her. • A gift was given to me by her.
Negative Sentence	She did not finish the work.	The work was not finished by her.
Passive without Agent	Someone stole my wallet.	My wallet was stolen.
Reporting Verb	People say that he is honest.	It is said that he is honest.

NOUNS

RULE / CATEGORY	RULE (BRIEF)	EXAMPLE SENTENCES
Uncountable Nouns	Do not take plural form; use much / a piece of / some .	• He gave me a piece of advice. • She has much information about the case.
Abstract Nouns (General Sense)	Usually used without articles when speaking generally.	Honesty is the best policy.
Material Nouns	Used without articles in general sense.	Gold is a precious metal.
Collective Noun (Unit Sense)	Takes singular verb when the group acts as one unit.	The team is winning the match.

I Grammar at a Glance I

Collective Noun (Members Acting Separately)	Takes plural verb when members act individually.	The jury are divided in opinion.
Subjects ending in -ics	Names of subjects ending in -ics take singular verb.	Mathematics is an interesting subject.
Subjects ending in -ics (Exception)	When -ics words refer to practical applications, specific activities or ideas, they may take a plural verb.	His politics are difficult to understand.
Always Plural Nouns	scissors, trousers, spectacles, clothes, outskirts, premises, riches, belongings, earnings, surroundings	• My scissors are very sharp. • These trousers fit me well. • His spectacles are on the table.
Always Singular Nouns	furniture, advice, information, luggage, equipment, baggage, stationery, machinery, scenery, poetry	• The furniture in this room is expensive. • She gave me useful advice. • The information provided was accurate.
Nouns Same in Singular & Plural	sheep, deer, fish, species, aircraft, series, offspring, salmon, trout, spacecraft	• One sheep is grazing in the field. • Many deer were seen in the forest. • Several aircraft are parked on the runway.
Foreign Plural Forms	Some nouns form plurals according to Latin/Greek rules .	Several criteria were used in the test.
Possessive Case	Ownership is shown using 's or of .	This is Ram's book .
Pair of + Noun	Verb agrees with pair , not with the object.	A pair of shoes is missing.
One of the + Plural Noun	Verb is singular after "one of the".	One of the players is injured.
Many a + Noun	Always followed by singular noun and verb .	Many a soldier has died in battle.
A number of / The number of	A number of = plural, The number of = singular.	• A number of students are absent. • The number of students is increasing.
Each / Every + Noun	Always followed by singular noun and verb .	Each student has a notebook.
Each of / Every one of	Followed by plural noun but singular verb .	Each of the boys is ready.
Either of / Neither of	Take singular verb .	Neither of the answers is correct.
A lot of / Plenty of	Verb depends on noun after of .	• A lot of books are missing. • A lot of work is pending.
Some / All / Most of	Verb agrees with noun after of .	Most of the students are present.
The + adjective (class of people)	Adjective represents a group and takes plural verb .	The rich are not always happy.
Noun used as adjective	Noun used before another noun remains singular .	A shoe shop , a car door .
Titles of Books / Works	Treated as singular nouns .	The Ramayana is a famous epic.

PRONOUNS

RULE / CATEGORY	RULE (BRIEF)	EXAMPLE SENTENCES
Pronoun–Antecedent Agreement	Pronoun must agree with its antecedent in number and gender .	Every student must bring his or her notebook.
Each / Every	Always take singular pronoun and verb .	Each player must carry his kit.
Everyone / Someone / Anyone	Indefinite pronouns are singular .	Everyone has completed his or her work.
One (When used in general sense)	Use one's , not his/her.	One must respect one's elders.
Two nouns joined by “and”	Pronoun becomes plural .	Ram and Shyam finished their work.
Two nouns joined by “or/nor”	Pronoun agrees with nearest noun .	Either Ram or Mohan forgot his bag.
Each other / One another	Used for reciprocal actions .	The friends helped each other .
Reflexive Pronouns	Used when subject and object are the same person .	She hurt herself .
Emphatic Pronouns	Used for emphasis after noun/pronoun.	I myself checked the report.
Its vs It's	Its = possessive, It's = it is .	The dog wagged its tail.
Who	Used as subject .	The man who called you is here.
Whom	Used as object .	Whom did you meet yesterday?
That	Used for persons, animals, things in restrictive clauses.	The boy that won the race is my friend.
Relative Pronoun Agreement	Verb agrees with antecedent.	She is one of those students who work hard.
The only one who	Verb becomes singular .	She is the only one who works hard.
Indefinite Pronouns	Words like someone, nobody are singular.	Someone has left his bag.
Demonstrative Pronouns	Must agree with the noun.	These are the books I bought.
Distributive Pronouns	Refer to persons individually.	Each of the students is present.
Personal Pronoun Case	Use correct case of pronoun.	She invited him and me .
Pronoun after “between”	Always object form.	The secret is between you and me .
One another vs Each other	Each other (two), one another (more than two).	The players congratulated one another .
Reflexive after preposition	Reflexive used when subject same as object.	She spoke to herself .
Relative pronoun omission	Relative pronoun sometimes omitted.	The book (that) I bought is useful.
Pronoun for collective noun	Depends on meaning (unit or members).	The team lost its match.
Pronoun reference	Pronoun must clearly refer to noun.	Rahul met Mohan and he greeted him.
Who vs Whose	Whose shows possession.	The boy whose bag was lost cried.
Pronoun with “everybody”	Singular pronoun used.	Everybody must do his or her duty.
Pronoun with “each of”	Takes singular pronoun.	Each of the girls finished her work.
Pronoun after “let”	Use objective case after ‘let’	Let him do the work.
Pronoun in apposition	Case must match subject/object.	It was I who called you.
Objective after verb	Object pronoun follows verb.	She called him yesterday.
Pronoun after preposition	Object form used.	This gift is for him .
Pronoun after “with”	Verb agrees with the first subject	The teacher with his students has finished his work.
Relative pronoun after superlative	Use that as Relative Pronoun after superlative degree.	She is the best player that we have.
Pronoun after “it is”	Use subjective form.	It is I who solved the problem.

ADJECTIVE

Rule / Category	Rule (Brief)	Example Sentences
Adjective modifies noun	An adjective describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun.	She is a beautiful girl.
Comparative Degree	Used when comparing two persons or things .	Ram is taller than Shyam.
Superlative Degree	Used when comparing more than two persons or things .	She is the tallest girl in the class.
Double Comparative Error	Do not use more + -er together.	Incorrect: more taller → Correct: taller
Double Superlative Error	Do not use most + -est together.	Incorrect: most tallest → Correct: tallest
Very vs Too	Very shows degree; too shows excess.	The water is very cold today. The water is too cold to drink .
Enough	Placed after adjective .	She is old enough to vote.
Elder / Older	Elder for family members; older for general comparison.	She is my elder sister. Ram is older than Shyam.
Farther / Further	Farther for physical distance; further for degree or extension.	- The school is farther than the market. - We need further discussion on this topic.
Less / Fewer	Less for uncountable nouns; fewer for countable nouns.	- There is less water in the tank. - There are fewer students today.
Little / A little	Little = almost none; a little = some.	- I have little hope of success. - I have a little money left.
Few / A few	Few = almost none; a few = some.	Few students passed the test. - I have a few friends here.
Much / Many	Much for uncountable nouns; many for countable nouns.	- There is much work to do. - She has many books.
Each / Every	Both used with singular noun; each emphasizes individuals, every the whole group.	Each student received a prize Every student must attend the class.
Either / Neither	Used for two persons/things; either means any one of two, neither means no one of two.	- You may take either road. Neither answer is correct.
Possessive Adjectives	my, our, your, his, her, its, their	This is my book.
Demonstrative Adjectives	this, that, these, those	These flowers are beautiful.
Interrogative Adjectives	which, what, whose	Which book do you want?
Distributive Adjectives	each, every, either, neither	Each student received a prize.
Comparative with "than"	Comparative adjective must be followed by than .	He is taller than his brother.
The + comparative	Used in parallel comparison.	The more you read, the wiser you become.
Prefer	Structure: prefer A to B .	I prefer tea to coffee.
Superior / Inferior / Senior	Followed by to , not than.	This cloth is superior to that one.

QUESTION TAGS

SENTENCE PATTERN	RULE / TAG FORMATION	EXAMPLE
Positive Statement	Positive statement takes negative tag .	She is happy, isn't she?
Negative Statement	Negative statement takes positive tag .	She isn't happy, is she?
Sentence with "be" verb	Tag repeats the same be verb .	He is ready, isn't he?
Present Simple (no auxiliary)	Use do/does in tag.	She likes tea, doesn't she?
Past Simple (no auxiliary)	Use did in tag.	He finished the work, didn't he?
Modal Verbs	Repeat the same modal in tag.	She can swim, can't she?
Imperative (order)	Tag usually will you?	Close the door, will you?
Imperative (request)	Tag will you / would you?	Pass the salt, will you?
Let's (suggestion)	Tag becomes shall we?	Let's start the meeting, shall we?
I am	Tag becomes aren't I?	I am late, aren't I?
I am ...not	Tag remains usual 'am I'	I am not late, am I?
There is / There are	Tag repeats there .	There is a problem, isn't there?
Everyone / Someone	Tag pronoun becomes they .	Everyone is ready, aren't they?
Nobody / No one	Sentence negative → tag positive.	Nobody came, did they?
Nothing	Pronoun becomes it .	Nothing happened, did it?
This / That	Tag pronoun becomes it .	This is your pen, isn't it?
These / Those	Tag pronoun becomes they .	These are your books, aren't they?
Hardly / Rarely / Seldom	Sentence negative in meaning → positive tag .	She hardly speaks, does she?
Used to	Tag uses didn't .	He used to smoke, didn't he?
Had better	Tag uses hadn't .	You had better leave now, hadn't you?
Need / Dare (modal)	Tag repeats need/dare .	He needn't worry, need he?
Collective Nouns	Pronoun usually it .	The team won the match, didn't it?
Pronoun "one"	Tag uses one .	One should respect elders, shouldn't one?
Pronoun "nothing but"	Positive statement → negative tag .	Nothing but lies were told, were they?
Negative adverbs	Words like never, scarcely, barely → positive tag.	He never lies, does he?
Wish sentences	Often followed by would you?	Wish me luck, would you?

ARTICLES

RULE / CATEGORY	RULE (BRIEF EXPLANATION)	EXAMPLE SENTENCES
A / An	A is used before consonant sounds and an before vowel sounds.	He bought a car. / She is an honest woman.
First Mention	Use a/an when a noun is mentioned for the first time.	I saw a dog in the street.
Second Mention	Use the when the noun is mentioned again or already known.	I saw a dog. The dog was barking loudly.
Unique Objects	The is used with unique things in nature.	The sun rises in the east.
Superlatives & Ordinals	The is used before superlative adjectives and ordinal numbers.	• She is the best student.

I Grammar at a Glance I

RULE / CATEGORY	RULE (BRIEF EXPLANATION)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
		He won the first prize.
Musical Instruments	Names of musical instruments take the .	She plays the violin.
Geographical Names	The is used before rivers, seas, oceans, deserts, mountain ranges and groups of islands.	The Ganga is sacred. The Himalayas are high.
Holy Books & Newspapers	Names of holy books and newspapers take the .	- He reads the Hindu daily. The Bible is sacred.
Countries with Plural Names	Countries with plural or descriptive names take the .	The United States is powerful.
Languages	Names of languages generally take no article .	She speaks English fluently.
Meals	Names of meals usually take no article .	We had breakfast early.
Abstract Nouns	Abstract nouns in general sense take no article .	Honesty is the best policy.
Material Nouns	Material nouns used generally take no article .	Gold is expensive.
Institutions (Purpose)	When used for purpose, institutions take no article .	He goes to school daily.
Institutions (Building)	When referring to the building, the is used.	He went to the school to meet the teacher.
The Same / The Whole	Certain expressions require the .	- We study in the same class. - He worked the whole day.
Such / Quite / Rather	Structure: such/quite/rather + a/an + noun .	It was such a beautiful place.
The + Adjective	The + adjective refers to a class of people.	The rich should help the poor.
Comparative Structure	The + comparative, the + comparative shows relation between two ideas.	The more you read, the wiser you become.
Professions	Use a/an before professions.	She is a doctor .
Exclamatory Sentences	A/an is used with singular nouns in exclamations.	What a beautiful day!
Rate / Measurement	A/an is used to express rate or measure.	Mangoes cost ₹100 a dozen.
Family Names & Decades	The is used before plural family names and decades.	The Sharmas live here. - Music of the 1990s was popular.
Directions & Inventions	Directions and famous inventions often take the .	- The sun rises in the east. The telephone changed communication.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

TYPE	STRUCTURE	USE	EXAMPLE
Zero Conditional (General Truth)	If + Present Simple, Present Simple	Used for universal truths, scientific facts, and habitual results.	If you heat ice, it melts.
First Conditional (Real Possibility)	If + Present Simple, will + V1	Used for real or possible situations in the future.	If it rains, we will cancel the match.
First Conditional (Imperative Result)	If + Present Simple, Imperative	Used to give instructions or advice.	If you see him, tell him to call me.
Second Conditional (Unreal Present/Future)	If + Past Simple, would + V1	Used for imaginary or unlikely situations in present/future.	If I had a car, I would travel more.
Use of "were" (Subjunctive)	If + I/he/she/it + were	Used instead of "was" in hypothetical conditions.	If I were the captain, I would change the plan.
Third Conditional	If + had + V3, would have	Used for impossible	If she had studied,

I Grammar at a Glance I

TYPE	STRUCTURE	USE	EXAMPL
(Unreal Past)	+ V3	situations in the past.	she would have passed.
Mixed Conditional (Past Condition → Present Result)	If + had + V3, would + V1	Past action affecting present situation.	If I had worked harder, I would be rich now.
Mixed Conditional (Present Condition → Past Result)	If + Past Simple, would have + V3	Present situation affecting past result.	If he were careful, he would not have made that mistake.
Omission of "If" (Inversion)	Had / Were / Should + Subject and then followed by would have	Formal structure without "if".	Had I known the truth, I would have helped.
"Provided / Providing / As long as"	Provided that + clause	Used to express a condition that must be fulfilled.	You can go out provided you finish your work.
"Even if"	Even if + clause	Condition that does not change the result.	Even if it rains, we will play the match.
"In case"	In case + clause	Used for precaution, not condition.	Take an umbrella in case it rains.
Conditional with "Should"	If + subject + should + V1	Used for less likely or formal conditions.	If you should see him, inform me immediately.
Universal Conditional with "Whenever"	Whenever + Present	Used for repeated situations.	Whenever he comes here, he brings sweets.