1. Provided that/Providing that /As long as /So long as.  
   (If and only if: expressing condition)(si et seulement si)  
   Provided that + Present / Future  
   Future + Provided that + Present.  
   E.g. Provided that you work hard, you will succeed.  
       You will succeed provided that you work hard.

2. I wish.  
   a. Past wish = regret or blame: I wish + Past Perfect (had + Past Participle).  
      Negative => Positive  
      Positive => Negative  
      E.g: Someone regretting having stolen money.  
           I wish I had not stolen money.
   b. Present wish = imagining an opposite present situation: I wish + Past simple (stem + ed)  
      Negative => Positive  
      Positive => Negative  
      E.g: Someone wishing himself on holiday.  
           I wish I were/was on holiday. (but I am not)  
   c. Future Wish = a desire/ wish to change in the near future:  
      I wish + I could + stem (infinitive without to).  
      I wish + he/she/they...would+ stem.  
      E.g: Someone expressing the desire/wish to lose weight.  
           I wish I could lose weight.  
           Someone expressing the wish to his girlfriend to be given a second chance.  
           I wish you would give me a second chance.

3. It's high/about time.  
   It's high/about time + subject + Past simple (stem + ed).  
   E.g: You think that the government should take measures to stop corruption.  
       It's high/about time the government took measures to stop corruption.

   - You should + stem. E.g: You should do sport.  
   - You ought to + stem. E.g: You ought to do sport.  
   - I advise you to + stem. E.g: I advise you to do sport.  
   - If I were you I would + stem. E.g: If I were you I would do sport.  
   - You’d (had) better + stem. E.g: You’d better do sport.  
   - You’d (had) better not + stem (negative form). E.g: You’d better not eat sugaries.

5. Modals:  
   - Must + stem → Obligation.  
   - Mustn’t + stem → Prohibition. (interdiction)  
   - Can/may + stem → Possibility.  
   - Can’t + stem → Impossibility.  
   - Might/could + stem → Remote possibility.  
   - Have/has to / Need to + stem → Necessity.  
   - Don’t/doesn’t have to + stem/needn’t + stem → Absence of obligation.
6. Expressing Cause/Reason:
   Link Words: because (par ce que), since (puisque), as (comme), owing to, because of, due to (à cause de).
   Since /as / because + verbal phrase. E.g: The boss dismissed him because he was lazy.
   Owing to / because of / due to + Noun phrase or + the fact that.
   E.g: Owing to his laziness, he was dismissed.
   Or: Owing to the fact that he was lazy, he was dismissed.

7. Expressing Result/consequence:
   Link Words: so, therefore, as a result, consequently, thus, that’s why, so...that, such...that.
   -so + adjective + that. E.g: He is very kind so everybody likes him. → He is so kind that everybody likes him.
   -such + noun phrase (a + adjective + Noun singular) + that. E.g: He is a very kind person so everybody likes him. → He is such a kind person that everybody likes him.
   -Such + noun phrase (adjective + Noun plural) + that. E.g: They are very kind persons so everybody likes them. → They are such kind persons that everybody likes them.
   -Such + noun phrase (a + Noun singular) + that. E.g: He is such a dancer, you can’t imagine.
   -Such + noun phrase (Noun plural) + that. E.g: They are such dancers, you can’t imagine.

8. Expressing Concession:
   Link Words: Although, though, even though, despite, in spite of.
   E.g: Although/though/even though he was ill, he went to work.
   -Despite / In spite of + Noun phrase or the fact that.
   E.g: Despite / In spite of his illness, he went to work.
   Or: Despite / In spite of the fact that he was ill, he went to work.

9. Expressing Purpose:
   Link Words: to / in order to / so as to + stem.
   E.g: He works hard because he wants to succeed. → He works hard in order to succeed.
   So that / in order that + subject + verb.
   E.g: He works hard because he wants to succeed. → He works hard so that he will succeed.
   E.g: He worked hard because he wanted to succeed. → He worked hard so that he would succeed.

10. Conditional:
    Type 0: If + Present / Present. (Scientific truth that is true at any time).
    E.g: If you heat water at 100°C, it boils.
    Type I: If + Present / Future. (a future possible situation).
    E.g: If you work hard, you will succeed. → If you work hard, you will succeed.
    Type II: If / Suppose + Past simple (stem + ed) / Conditional (would + stem).
    (an imaginary / unreal situation that is opposite the present situation).
    So: Negative → Positive and Positive → Negative.
    E.g: 1. He is not independent financially so he does not rely on himself. → If / Suppose he were / was independent financially he would rely on himself.
        2. He does not rely on himself because he is not independent financially. → If / Suppose he were / was independent financially he would rely on himself.