

## บทที่ 2

### เรื่องคำกริยา (Verbs)

**เป้าหมาย** นักศึกษาสามารถทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับรูปของคำกริยา (form of verb) และวิธีใช้ (Usages) ของคำกริยาต่าง ๆ ตลอดจนสามารถใช้คำกริยาในการสร้างประโยคแบบต่าง ๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้อง

#### จุดประสงค์

1. เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจในลักษณะของคำกริยาประเภทต่าง ๆ และสามารถใช้คำกริยาในการเขียนประโยคภาษาอังกฤษได้อย่างถูกต้อง
2. เพื่อให้สามารถใช้คำกริยาในกาล (Tenses) ต่าง ๆ ได้อย่างถูกต้อง
3. เพื่อให้เกิดความเข้าใจและใช้คำกริยาให้สัมพันธ์กันกับประธานของประโยคได้อย่างถูกต้อง
4. นักศึกษาสามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียนได้ถูกต้องไม่น้อยกว่า 75%

#### กิจกรรมการเรียนรู้

1. ทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่องทฤษฎีในแต่ละตอนของบทที่ 2
2. สามารถศึกษาเพิ่มเติมจากเอกสารอ้างอิงที่เกี่ยวข้องกับบทเรียนและสอบถามผู้สอนในเรื่องที่ไม่เข้าใจหรือไม่สามารถใช้คำกริยาได้อย่างถูกต้องตามสถานการณ์ต่าง ๆ
3. สามารถทำแบบทดสอบที่กำหนดให้ท้ายบทเรียน โดยกำหนดเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบด้วยตนเองและตรวจสอบความถูกต้องกับเฉลยแบบทดสอบท้ายบทของแต่ละแบบทดสอบ



## เนื้อเรื่อง เรื่องคำกริยา (Verbs)

เรื่องคำกริยาได้กล่าวถึงลักษณะต่าง ๆ ไว้ในบทที่ 1 บ้างแล้ว ต่อไปจะได้กล่าวถึง Forms และ Usage เพื่อประโยชน์ในการเขียนประโยคได้อย่างถูกต้อง

Verbs เป็นส่วนที่สำคัญที่สุดในประโยค นอกจากแสดงอาการกระทำหรือแสดงลักษณะของประโยชนแล้ว Verbs ยังแสดงถึงเวลาที่เกี่ยวเนื่องกับ Verb Forms

Verbs สามารถแยกออกได้เป็น Transitive หรือ Intransitive<sup>9</sup>

**Transitive Verb** หมายถึงกริยาที่ต้องการกรรมโดยปกติที่จะมีคำนามหรือคำสรรพนามรับการกระทำของกริยานั้น เช่น

His shot hit the target.

“target” เป็น direct object รับการกระทำของ verb “hit”

All the food had been eaten.

“food” เป็น subject ได้รับการกระทำของ verb “eat”

**Intransitive Verb** หมายถึงกริยาที่ไม่ต้องการกรรม แยกออกได้เป็น 2 ลักษณะ คือ Complete intransitive และ Linking intransitive

Complete intransitive verb หมายถึงกริยาที่แสดงอาการที่สำเร็จในตัวของมันเอง ไม่ต้องมีคำนามหรือคำสรรพนามรับการกระทำของกริยานั้น เช่น

The ship **sank** slowly.

Linking intransitive verb หมายถึงกริยาซึ่งใช้เชื่อม predicate noun, predicate pronoun หรือ predicate adjective กับประธานของประโยค เช่น

The barometer is an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure.

“is” เชื่อม predicate noun “instrument” กับประธาน “barometer”

The girl in the play **was** she.

“was” เชื่อม predicate pronoun “she” กับประธาน “girl”

The dahlias **grew** unusually tall.

“Grew” เชื่อม predicate adjective “tall” กับประธาน “dahlias”

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<sup>9</sup>John E. Brewton, et al., *Using Good English: Composition and Grammar 10*, (River Forest, Illinois: Laidlaw Brothers Publishers, 1962), pp. 210-211.

**Linking Verbs** โดยปกติจะมี Verb to be ซึ่งใช้มากที่สุด

Forms: be, am, is, are, was, were, been, etc.

Verbs อื่น ๆ ที่ใช้เป็น Linking Verb มี :-

seem, become, appear, remain, grow, sound, feel, taste, และ smell.

**Transitive Verbs** สามารถใช้เป็น Active Voice และ Passive Voice ได้

Verb ใน active voice “direct object” รับผลการกระทำของ Verb

Verb ใน passive voice “subject” รับผลการกระทำของ Verb

เช่น The mechanics **repaired** the motor (Active Voice)

The motor **was repaired** by the mechanics (Passive Voice)

**ตารางแสดงเปรียบเทียบ Verbs ที่เปลี่ยนแปลง  
ของ Active Voice และ Passive Voice**

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
<b>1. Present</b>		
- Simple	Infinitive Verb Verb + s, es	is am are } + past participle
- Continuous	is am are } + present participle	is am are } + being + past participle
- Perfect	has have } + past participle	has have } + been + past participle
<b>2. Past</b>		
- Simple	Verb + ed Irregular Verb	was were } + past participle
- Continuous	was were } + present participle	was were } + being + past participle
- Perfect	had + past participle	had been + past participle
<b>3. Future</b>		
- Simple	shall will } + infinitive	shall will } + be + past participle
- Perfect	shall will } + have + past participle	shall will } + have been + past participle

Verbs จะเปลี่ยนแปลงไปตาม the form of the verb used คือ Tenses ซึ่งเกี่ยวเนื่องโดยตรงกับ Verbs ส่วน Time ไม่ใช่ grammatical structure, Time เป็นเพียง concept ซึ่งอยู่ในใจของผู้พูด<sup>10</sup> Tenses ที่จำเป็นต่อศึกษารายละเอียดและ Forms of Verbs เพื่อจะได้สังเกตอย่างถูกต้อง เมื่อต้องการดูอย่างรวดเร็ว อาจสรุปได้ดังนี้

## 1. The Present Tenses

### 1.1 The Present Simple Tense

- Form :** a. ประธานเอกพจน์บุรุษที่ 3 Verb เติม s หรือ es  
b. ประธานเป็นพหูพจน์ Verb ไม่เปลี่ยนรูป

**Time Words :** sometimes, often, always, generally, usually, regularly, occasionally, once in a while, everyday, every....etc.

#### *Examples*

**Affirmative Form** - She always **gets** up late every morning.

- Students generally **work** hard.

**Negative Form** - He **does not go** there everyday.

- They **do not work** hard.

**Interrogative Form** - **Does** he go there everyday?

- **Do** they work hard?

### 1.2 The Present Continuous Tense

**Form :** Verb to be + present participle  
(is, am, are) + Verb + ing

**Time Words :** now, at this moment, at the present time

#### *Examples*

**Affirmative Form** - He **is running** now.

- They **are playing** football at this moment.

**Negative Form** - He **is not running** now.

- They **are not playing** football at this moment.

**Interrogative Form** - **Is** he **running** now?

- **Are** they **playing** football at this moment?

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<sup>10</sup>Rebecca E. Hayden, Dorothy W. Pilgrim and Aurora Quiros Haggard, *Mastering American English*, 26<sup>th</sup> ed., (Tokyo, Japan : Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1968), p. 71

กฎการเติม ing ของ Verb มีดังตารางต่อไปนี้<sup>11</sup>

กฎ	ตัวอย่าง
1. เมื่อ simple form of Verb ลงท้ายด้วย e ตัวเดียว ให้ตัด e ออกเติม ing	have            having write            writing choose          choosing ยกเว้น be        being
2. เมื่อ Verb พยางค์เดียว มีสระตัวเดียวและลงท้ายด้วยพยัญชนะตัวเดียว (ยกเว้น h, w, x และ y) เติมพยัญชนะตัวท้ายอีก 1 ตัว แล้วเติม ing	sit                sitting stop              stopping run                running look              looking
ถ้ามีสระ 2 ตัว เติม ing ได้เลย	wear             wearing
3. เมื่อ Verb มีมากกว่า 2 พยางค์และลงท้ายด้วยพยัญชนะตัวเดียว stress พยางค์หลัง เติมพยัญชนะตัวท้ายแล้วเติม ing ถ้าไม่ stress พยางค์หลังเติม ing ได้เลย	admit            admitting propel           propelling prefer            preferring listen            listening remember       remembering
4. เมื่อ Verb ลงท้ายด้วย ie ให้ตัด e ออก เปลี่ยน i เป็น y เติม ing	die                dying tie                tying lie                lying
5. สำหรับ Verb อื่น ๆ เติม ing ได้ทันที	stand            standing do                doing try                trying see                seeing

<sup>11</sup>Jean Praninskas, *Rapid Review of English Grammar*, (Bangkok, Thailand : Thai Sampantha Press, 1963), p. 28.

### 1.3 The Present Perfect Tense

**Form** : Verb to have + Past Participle (has, have)

**Time Words** : already, just, yet, since, for

#### *Examples*

**Affirmative Form** He **has** just **finished** his work.

- They **have written** the papers since this morning.

**Negative Form** - He **has not finished** it.

- They **have not written** it.

**Interrogative Form** - **Has** he **finished** his work?

- **Have** you **finished** your work?

### 1.4 The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

**Form** : Verb to have + been + present participle.  
(has, have) (Verb + ing)

**Time Words** : up to now, so far, recently, lately, since, for

#### *Examples*

**Affirmative Form** - He **has been working** here for three months

- They **have been sleeping** since this morning.

**Negative Form** - He **has not been working** here for three months.

- They **have not been sleeping** since this morning.

**Interrogative Form** - **Has** he been working here for three months?

- **Have** they been sleeping since this morning?

## 2. The Past Tenses

### 2.1 The Past Simple Tense

**Form** : Verb + ed

or Irregular Verb

**Time Words** : ago, yesterday, once upon a time, formerly in the ancient time,  
last year, last month, last week,

#### *Examples*

**Affirmative Form** - She **stayed** here two years ago.

- They **lived** there last year.

**Negative Form** - She **did not stay** here two years ago.

- They **did not live** there last year.

**Interrogative Form** - **Did** she **stay** here two years ago?

- **Did** they **live** there last year?



## 2.2 The Past Continuous Tense

**Form :** Verb to be + Present Participle

(was, were) (Verb + ing)

**Time Words :** as, while, when

### *Examples*

While she **was listening** to the radio, someone **came** in her room.

We **were singing** when he **visited** us last night.

## 2.3 The Past Perfect Tense

**Form :** Verb to have + Past Participle

(had)

**Time Words :** after, before

### *Examples*

After she **had finished** her work, she went out.

Students **had studied** hard before they **graduated**.

ขอให้ทำความเข้าใจเกี่ยวกับเรื่อง The Past Tenses ให้แจ่มแจ้ง โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง เหตุการณ์ 2 เหตุการณ์ เกิดขึ้นในอดีต จะต้องประกอบด้วย 2 clauses มักจะทำความเข้าใจยากในการพิจารณาว่าจะใช้ Tense อะไรจึงจะถูกต้อง จึงขอสรุปสูตรสำเร็จ เพื่อสะดวกในการพิจารณาเลือกใช้ Tense ให้ถูกต้อง ดังนี้

### **Two actions happened in the past**

ก. เมื่อ 2 เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้นในอดีต เหตุการณ์ที่ 1 เกิดก่อนดำเนินอยู่นกระทั่งมีเหตุการณ์ที่ 2 เกิดขึ้น ใช้ Verb ดังนี้ :-

$\frac{1^{st} \text{ action ใช้ Past Continuous}}{\times} \frac{2^{nd} \text{ action}}{\text{ใช้ Past simple tense}}$

เช่น

They **were listening** to the radio when their friend **came** in.

“were listening” = 1<sup>st</sup> action

“came” = 2<sup>nd</sup> action

ข. เมื่อมี 2 เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้นในอดีต เหตุการณ์หนึ่งเสร็จสิ้นลงแล้ว จึงมีเหตุการณ์หนึ่งเกิดขึ้น ใช้ Verb ดังนี้ :-

Past  $\frac{\quad \quad \quad 1^{st}}{\times} \frac{\quad \quad \quad 2^{nd}}{\times} \quad \quad \quad$

1<sup>st</sup> action ใช้ Past perfect tense

2<sup>nd</sup> action ใช้ Past simple tense

เช่น

I **had just finished** watering the lawn when it **began** to rain.

“had finished” = 1<sup>st</sup> action

“began” = 2<sup>nd</sup> action

ค. เมื่อมี 2 เหตุการณ์เกิดขึ้นในอดีตพร้อม ๆ กัน ใช้ Past Continuous Tense เช่น

While she **was cooking**, her child **was crying**.

### 3. The Future Tenses

#### 3.1 The Future Simple Tense

Form : will }  
          shall } + infinitive

Time words : tomorrow, in an hour, in a day or two, next week, next month, next year, next....etc.

#### *Examples*

I **shall spend** next year in Malaysia.

She **will call** me in an hour.

Negative Form shall }  
                          will } not + infinitive

#### 3.2 The Future Continuous Tense

Form : will }  
          shall } + be + present + participle

Time Words : at this moment tomorrow, at this moment next Monday, by this time next week, at this time next year, etc.

#### *Examples*

At this time next year, I hope that I **shall be earning** more money.

I **shall be gambling** in Monte Carlo by this time next week.

#### 3.3 The Future Perfect Tense

Form : will }  
          shall } + have + past participle

Time Words : by five o'clock, by then, etc.

### Examples

That will be too late because she **will have gone** by then.

We **will have finished** the work by five o'clock.

### 3.4 The Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Form : shall } + have been + present participle  
will }

Time Words : by the time + clause, when + clause, etc.

### Examples

We **will have been practicing** for two hours when he arrives.

He **will have been studying** for four months by the time he takes his examinations.

**Infinitives** คำกริยา (Verb) ที่ใช้ในรูปของ infinitive มักจะเกิดปัญหาในการใช้ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งหลักการสำคัญที่คำ infinitive สามารถใช้ในประโยคได้ โดยหลักการแล้ว infinitive สามารถใช้ในการแสดงถึงวัตถุประสงค์ สามารถใช้ขยายคำนามหรือคำกริยาให้สมบูรณ์ หรือแม้กระทั่งสามารถใช้เช่นเดียวกันกับประธานของประโยค (Subject) หรือส่วนที่ทำให้ประโยคสมบูรณ์ได้อีกด้วย ดังข้อความสรุปวิธีใช้ Infinitive ที่ Lamberts สรุปไว้ ดังต่อไปนี้<sup>12</sup>

วิธีใช้ Infinitive สามารถสรุปหลักการสำคัญ ๆ ได้ 5 ประการ กล่าวคือ

#### 1. Expression purpose

He was sent **to repair** the T.V.

#### 2. Expressing Obligation (with be)

You are **to come** home by midnight.

#### 3. Completing a noun

Mrs. Minty had a tendency **to put** on weight.

#### 4. Completing a verb

Betty forgot **to set** her alarm.

#### 5. Acting as subject or complement

**To watch** Farnham skate was something **to remember**.

### Usage in Sentences

Verb ที่ใช้ในประโยคต่าง ๆ นั้น ข้อสำคัญที่สุด คือ การระมัดระวังในการใช้ให้ประธานกับกริยาสัมพันธ์กัน (Subject-Verb Agreement) ขอสรุปหลักเกณฑ์และข้อสังเกตเพื่อใช้กริยาเอกพจน์ (Singular Verb) และกริยาพหูพจน์ (Plural Verb) ได้อย่างถูกต้อง ดังข้อสรุปเพื่อสะดวกในการตรวจสอบ ดังต่อไปนี้

<sup>12</sup>J.J. Lamberts, *A Short Introduction to English Usage*, (New York : McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1972), p.183.

1. A verb must agree with its **subject** in person and number.  
**She** always **thinks** clearly.
2. A singular subject requires a singular verb  
**Representatives** from the university **are coming** to interview candidates.  
**One** of the representatives **is** Dr. Brown, the head of the service department.  
My sister **works** in this restaurant.
3. doesn't-does not- ใช้กับ 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular number  
don't-donot- ใช้กับ 1<sup>st</sup> person and 2<sup>nd</sup> person  
He **doesn't** understand.  
It **doesn't** seem possible.
4. คำที่เชื่อม Subject ด้วย with, together with, including, accompanied by, in addition to, as well as, like, ไม่เปลี่ยน number ของ Subject  
**My parents**, as well as my brother, **were** present.  
His entire collection, including many valuable albums, **was** lost in the fire.
5. Singular Subject เชื่อมด้วย or, nor needs Singular Verb  
Neither the exterior nor the interior of the building **was** attractive.
6. Plural Subject เชื่อมด้วย or, nor needs plural Verb  
Neither the books nor the papers **are** where you said they should be.
7. Subjects เชื่อมกันด้วย or, nor ต่าง person or number  
Verb - ตามด้วย **nearer subject**  
Either dormitories or a stadium **is** to be built next year.
8. Subject เชื่อมด้วย and need plural Verb  
Where **are** you and Stelle going?
9. Singular Subject เชื่อมด้วย and และนำด้วย every need Singular Verb  
Every desk drawer **and** bookshelf **was** searched.  
Every office **and** conference room **is** occupied.
10. ประโยค inverted order Subject must be kept clearly in mind e.g.  
There **go** Michael and Dean.  
**Is** there any alternative?  
Here **comes** the bus.  
**Inside** the showroom **is** the new modern sport car.
11. Compound Subject joined by "and" are considered as one thing, unit, the verb should be singular.  
Bacon and eggs **is** my favorite breakfast food.  
Pot roast and noodles **is** on the menu tonight.
12. Compound Subject - ถ้ามี Subject ตัวหนึ่ง เป็น Affirmatively และอีกตัวเป็น negatively Verb agrees with Affirmative Subject

- She, not I, **is** at fault.
- Doug, not Scott or Ed, **deserves** credit for the victory.
13. เมื่อ Subject and predicate nominative พจน์ (number) แตกต่างกัน Verb agrees with Subject ไม่ใช่ predicate nominative  
 My favorite fruit **is** apples.  
 Apples **are** my favorite fruits.
14. Each, each one, either, neither, everyone, everybody, anybody, nobody, needs singular verb.  
 Everyone in both groups **likes** your idea.  
 Neither of the applicants **was** qualified for the position.
15. **All, none, some** : Singular or Plural Verb.  
 All of them **were** anxious to go to the game (several, plural)  
 All of it **was** gone. (Amount, Singular)  
 None of them **were** ready. (Several, plural)  
 None of the corn **was** saved. (Amount, Singular)  
 Some of the students **are** absent. (Several, plural)  
 Some of the wheat **was** saved. (Amount, Singular)
16. A number of followed by plural nouns needs plural Verb.  
 The number of followed by plural nouns needs singular Verb.  
 A number of guests **have** already arrived.  
 The number of people present **makes** the room seem small and crowded.
17. คำที่มีรูปเป็น Plural แต่ความหมายเป็น Singular needs Singular Verb e.g.  
 physics, mathematics, mumps, news, politics  
 Mathematics **is** my favorite subject.  
 The news **is** good.
18. Subject : plural in form indicate a unit of measurement (money, time, distance, etc.) a singular verb is used.  
 Ten dollars **is** too much to pay.  
 Seven from twelve **leaves** five.  
 Five years **seems** like a long time.
19. ชื่อหนังสือ, ละคร paintings, musical, compositions, need singular verb. e.g.  
 “Pomp and Circumstance” **is** frequently used as a graduation march.  
 “The Killers” **is** a story by Ernest Hemingway.
20. Pronoun “You” - refers to one person required plural Verb.  
 Have you seen that movie, Jan?  
 You **are** all welcome.
21. **Collective Noun** is usually singular in form, it is treated as either singular or plural according to the sense of the sentence. It will be singular when members or group act, or are considered

as a unit, group, undivided body.

My family **is** planning to move to Florida. (Unit)

My family **differ** in their political views. (Individuals)

The audience **was** enormous.

The committee **meets** tomorrow.

It will be plural when the members act, or are considered as a number or individually acting separately or the idea of each person in the group.

The committee **are** arguing about details.

The jury **are** unable to agree on the verdict.

Some collective Nouns are : company, group, family, cabinet, club, audience, government, administration, team, etc.

22. Phrases and Clauses used as subject of verb are usually singular.

To become good teachers **is** their ambition.

Rising early in the morning **makes** a person feel fresh.

23. The subject of the sentence usually comes before the prepositional phrase, not the word before the verb. The verb must agree with the subject.

The price of groceries **seems** to go up every week.

Two quarts of milk **are** needed.

24. Some words may be either singular or plural, depending on their meanings:-

ethics, goods, mechanics, politics, series, species, etc.

e.g. Ethics **is** the subject which he is about to speak.

His business ethics **are** above question.

25. There are some confusing singular and plural forms. Some words are singular, though they are plural in form, such as apparatus, news, whereabouts etc.

The news **is** disturbing.

หลังจากที่ทำความเข้าใจและสามารถใช้คำกริยาในรูปแบบต่าง ๆ ได้อย่างชัดเจนแล้ว ขอให้ทำแบบทดสอบเกี่ยวกับเรื่อง Verbs เริ่มต้น จาก Test 2 เป็นต้นไป โดยจับเวลาในการทำแบบทดสอบแต่ละเรื่อง และเปรียบเทียบคำตอบกับคำตอบท้ายแบบทดสอบนั้น ๆ

ถ้าหากว่ายังมีข้อผิดพลาดมากหรือทำแบบทดสอบได้ไม่ถึง 75% ควรกลับไปอ่านคำอธิบายเกี่ยวกับเรื่องนั้น ๆ ใหม่ และลองทำแบบทดสอบอีกครั้งหนึ่งจนกว่าจะได้คะแนนเพิ่มขึ้น จึงดำเนินการทำแบบทดสอบต่อ ๆ ไป

แบบทดสอบตั้งแต่ Test 2 - Test 10 นำมาจาก A Practical English Grammar Exercises 2 (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.)<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup>A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet, A Practical English Grammar Exercises 2, (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.), (London : Oxford University Press, 1983), pp. 67-92, 178-184.

## Test 2

### Present simple and present continuous

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense.

- Ann sees Paul putting on his coat and say: Where you (go), Paul?  
Paul : I (go) to buy some cigarettes. You (want) an evening paper?
- Ann : No, thanks. You are always buying cigarettes, Paul. How many you (smoke) a day?  
Paul : I (not smoke) very many-perhaps 20. Jack (smoke) far more than I (do). He (spend) \$ 10 a week on cigarettes.
- Mary (see) Peter standing at the bus stop.  
Mary : Hello, Peter. What bus you (wait) for?  
Peter : Hello, Mary. I (wait) for a 9 or a 14.
- Mary : You usually (go) to work by car, don't you?  
Peter : Yes, but the car (belong) to my mother and she sometimes (want) it. She (use) it today to take Tom to the dentist.
- Mary : I usually (go) by car too. Jack (take) me because he (pass) my office on his way to the factory. But this week he (work) in a factory in the opposite direction: so I (queue) like you.
- Peter : Here's a 9 now. You (come) on it or you (wait) for a 14?  
Mary : I (think) I'll take the 9. If I (wait) for a 14 I may be late, and if you (be) late at my office everyone (look) at you.
- Mary and Ann (wait) outside a telephone box. Inside the box a boy (dial) a number.  
Mary : You (know) that boy?  
Ann : Yes, he's a friend of my brother's. He (phone) his girl friend every day from his box.
- Mary : Where he (come) from?  
Ann : He (come) from Japan. He's a very clever boy; he (speak) four languages.
- Mary : I (wonder) what he (speak) now.  
Ann : Well, his girl friend (come) from Japan too; so I (suppose) he (speak) Japanese.
- It is 8.30. Tom and Ann (have) breakfast. They both (open) their letter.  
Tom : No one ever (write) to me. All I (get) is bills!  
You (have) anything interesting?
- Ann : I've got a letter from Hugh. He (say) he (come) to London next week and (want) us to meet him for lunch.
- Peter : You (have) traffic wardens in your country?  
Pedro : No, I (not think) so. You (not see) them in my town anyway. What exactly a traffic warden (do)?
- Peter : He (walk) up and seen the street and if a car (stay) too long at a parking place or (park) in a no-parking area he (stick) a parking ticket to the windscreen.
- Look! He (put) a ticket on Tom's car. Tom will be furious when he (see) it. He (hate) getting parking tickets.

15. Customer : I (want) to buy a fur coat. Have you any nice coats for about \$500.  
 Assistant : I'm afraid we just (close), madam. It's 4.55, and we always (close) at 5.00 sharp on Fridays as Mr. Jones the manager (not want) to miss his favourite television programme.
16. It is Friday evening and the Brown family are at home. Mrs. Brown (listen) to a concert on the radio; Mr. Brown (read) a paper, George Brown (do) his homework and Ann Brown (write) a letter.
17. Mr. Brown always (read) his newspapers in the evening. Mrs. Brown sometimes (knit) but she (not knit) tonight.
18. Mr. Black often (go) to the theatre but his wife (not go) very often. He (like) all sorts of plays. She (prefer) comedies.
19. Tonight they (watch) a very modern comedy. They (enjoy) it, but they (not understand) some of the jokes.
20. A bus conductor (get) more exercise than a bus driver. The driver just (sit) in his cab but the conductor (stand) and (walk) about and (run) up and down the stairs.
21. What (happen) in your class? The teacher (give) lectures every day? No. He (give) one lecture a week, and on the other days he (show) films or (discuss) books with us.
22. Why that man (stand) in the middle of the road? He (try) to get across. He (wait) for a gap in the traffic. Why he (not use) the subway? Lots of people (not bother) to use the subway. They (prefer) to risk their lives crossing here.
23. You (wear) a new coat, aren't you?  
 Yes, You (like) it?
24. All the guides here (speak) at least three foreign languages, because a lot of foreign visitors (come) every summer.
25. Paul (take) a party of French tourists round now and tomorrow an American party (come).
26. Englishmen very seldom (talk) on the Underground. They (prefer) to read their newspaper. Those two men in the corner (talk).  
 But they (not talk) English.
27. Jones and Co. (have) a sale at the moment. Shall we look in on our way home?  
 I'd love to but I'm afraid I won't have time. I (meet) Tom at 5.30.  
 You (go) out with Tom often?
28. I usually (go) by train, but this weekend I (go) by bus. It (take) longer but it (cost) less.
29. (Telephone conversation) Ann: You (do) anything at the moment, Sally?  
 Sally : Yes. I (pack); I (catch) a plane to New York in three hours' time.  
 Ann : Lucky girl! How long you (stay) in New York?
30. Peter : You (go) out tonight, Paul?  
 Paul : No, I (stay) at home. The neighbours (come) in to watch TV.  
 Peter : You (invite) the neighbours often?  
 Paul : No, but they (invite) themselves whenever there is a good programme.
31. Jack : I just (go) out to get an evening paper.  
 Ann : But it (pour)! Why you (not wait) till the rain (stop)?  
 (I advise you to wait)



32. Lucy : Tom (get) up very early but he (wash) and (shave) and (get) his breakfast so quietly that. I (not hear) a thing. But I (hear) him driving away from the house because his car (make) a lot of noise.
33. Alice : My brother (get) up very early too. But he (make) such a lot of noise that he (wake) everybody up. He (sing) in his bath and (bang) doors and (drop) things in the kitchen and (play) the radio very loudly.
34. Lucy : Why you (not ask) him to be a bit quieter?  
Alice : I (mention) it every night but it (not do) any good. He (say) that he (not make) a sound, and I (think) he really (believe) it.
35. Tom : You (see) that man at the corner? He (keep) stopping people and asking them questions. You (think) he (ask) for directions?  
Jack : No, I (expect) he (make) a survey.  
Tom : How you (make) a survey?  
Jack : You (stop) people and (ask) them questions and (write) the answers on a report sheet.
36. In most countries a child (start) school at six and (stay) for about five years in a primary school. Then he (move) to a secondary school. At 17 or 18 he (take) an exam; if he (do) well in this exam he can go on to a university if he (wish).

## Answers

(Negatives are given in their contracted form, affirmatives are not given in their contracted form, but in speech present continuous tenses are normally contracted in the affirmative.)

1. are you going; am going, do you want 2. do you smoke; I don't smoke, smokes, I do; spends 3. sees; are you waiting; am waiting 4. you usually go; belongs, wants; is using 5. go; takes, passes; is working, am queuing 6. Are you coming, are you waiting; think, wait, are, looks 7. are waiting; is dialling; Do you know; phones 8. does he come; comes; speaks 9. wonder, is speaking; comes, suppose, is speaking 10. are having; are opening; writes; get; have you (got) 11. says, is coming, wants 12. Do you have/Have you got; don't think; don't see; does a traffic warden do 13. walks, stays, parks, sticks 14. is putting; sees, hates 15. want; are just closing; we always close, doesn't want 16. is listening, is reading, is doing, is writing 17. reads; isn't knitting 18. goes, doesn't go; likes; prefers 19. are watching; are enjoying, don't understand 20. gets; sits, stands, walks, runs 21. happens; Does the teacher give; gives, shows, discusses 22. is that man standing; is trying; is waiting; doesn't he use/isn't he using; don't bother; prefer 23. are wearing; Do you like; 24. speak, come 25. is talking, is coming 26. talk; prefer; are talking; aren't talking 27. are having; am meeting; Do you go 28. go, am going; takes, costs 29. Are you doing; am packing, am catching; are you staying 30. Are you going; I am staying; are coming; Do you invite; invite 31. am just going; is pouring; don't you wait; stops 32. gets, washes, shaves, gets, don't hear; hear, makes 33. gets; makes, wakes; sings bangs, drops, plays 34. don't you ask; mention, doesn't do; says, doesn't make, think, believes 35. Do you see; keeps; Do you think, is asking; expect, is making; do you make; stop, ask, write 36. starts, stays; moves; takes, does, wishes

## Test 3

### Present simple and present continuous

Put the verb in brackets into the correct present tense.

1. Mrs. Jones : My daughter never (write) to me so I never (know) what she (do). Your son (write) to you, Mrs. Smith?  
Mrs. Smith : Yes, I (hear) from him every week. He (seem) to like writing letter.
2. These apples (cost) 49p a bag. You (think) that is expensive?  
It (depend) on the size of the bag.
3. I (see) my solicitor tomorrow (I have arranged this); I (change) my will.  
You always (change) your will. Why you (not leave) it alone?
4. You (look) very thoughtful. What you (think) about?  
I (think) about my retirement.  
But you're only 25. You only just (start) your career.  
I (know); but I (read) an article which (say) that a sensible man (start) thinking about retirement at 25.
5. My next door neighbour always (knock) on my door and (ask) me to lend her 10p pieces.  
What she (do) with them?  
She (put) them in her gas meter. I really (not mind) lending her a few 10p pieces but what (annoy) me is that she (know) how many she (need) each week but never (take) the trouble to bring the right number home.
6. What she (do) if she (run out) of them when you are away?  
Oh, she (borrow) from her other neighbour, Mr. White; but this (take) longer because he always (want) her to stay and chat and she (find) it quite hard to get away from him.
7. How much she (owe) you now?  
I (not know); I (not keep) an account. Anyway she (leave) next week; she (get) married.  
I (try) to think of a suitable wedding present.
8. Why you (not offer) to cancel her debt?  
That (sound) rather a mean sort of present. Anyway she probably (not realize) that she (owe) me money.
9. My brother (say) that people who (owe) him money always (seem) to forget about it, but people he (owe) money to always (remember) exactly.
10. I (not think) your brother (enjoy) the party. He (keep) looking at his watch.  
Oh, I'm sure he (enjoy) it. He always (enjoy) your parties. But I (know) he (want) to be home early tonight because he (expect) an important telephone call.
11. Jack : How much longer you (stay) in England?  
Paul : Only one more day. I (leave) tomorrow night. I (go) to Holland for two weeks.
12. Jack : And you (come) back to England after that or you (go) home?  
Paul : It (depend) on my father. But if he (agree) to let me go on studying here I'll certainly come back. And I (expect) he will agree.

13. Paul : By the way, Jack, Ann (see) me off at Victoria tomorrow. Why you (not come) too?  
You could have coffee with her afterwards. (Paul is advising/inviting Jack to come and see him off.)
14. You (see) that man at the corner of the street? He is a private detective. He (watch) No. 24.  
How you (know) he (watch) No. 24?  
Because whenever anyone (come) out of, or (go) into, the house he (make) a note in his little book.
15. What all those people (do) in the middle of the street?  
And why they (wear) such extraordinary clothes?  
They (make) a film. Most of the crowd are local people who (work) as 'extras.'
16. It (sound) great fun. You (think) I could get a job as a film extra?  
I (not know) but I (see) Ann over there; when they (finish) this scene I'll ask her if they still (take) on extras.
17. Ann (act) in the film?  
She has a small part. She (not act) very well. I (imagine) she got the part because she (know) the director.
18. My brother (live) next door and his two children (come) and (see) me every day. The boy (not bother) to knock at the door; he just (climb) in through the window; but the girl always (knock).
19. Tom : We (move) into our new house tomorrow.  
Bill : But why you (leave) your present house? It (suit) you all.  
Tom : Yes, I (know) it (do); but the Council (pull down) all the houses on this side. They (widen) the road. They (say) it's a bottleneck.
20. If you (ask) a friend if she (like) your new dress she usually (say) 'Yes'; so you (not know) whether she really (think) it (suit) you or whether she merely (be) polite.
21. If you (want) a candid opinion you'd better ask my sister. She never (tell) white lies; she always (say) exactly what she (think).
22. Your sister's frankness (annoy) people?  
Yes, it (do). The average person (not want) a truthful answer; he (want) you to say something agreeable.
23. I (hear) that you have bought a new house.  
Yes, but I (not live) in it yet. They still (work) on it, and the work (take) longer than I expected.
24. I (think) repair jobs always (take) longer than one (expect).  
What they (do) now?  
They (put) in new electric points. They (seem) competent electricians but they (smoke) at their work and this (slow) them down.
25. They always (hammer) next door.  
Yes, that house (keep) changing hands and the new owner (begin) by putting in a new fireplace, and their fireplace is just on the other side of this wall so we (hear) everything. The wall (shake), too.

26. Ann (stir) something in a saucepan and Mary (stand) beside her holding a cookery book.  
 Mary : It (say) 'simmer', and you (boil) it, Ann.  
 Ann : I (not think) it (matter) if you (cook) it quickly; but I (not know) why it (not get) thick.  
 It usually (thicken) at once.
27. The hall (be) painted at the moment, so it (not look) its best. But where are the painters?  
 They (stop) work at 3.00?  
 No, they are in the kitchen. They (have) a tea break.
28. What the word 'Establishment' (mean)? My dictionary (not give) an explanation.  
 It roughly (mean) the government and people who (have) power and authority.
29. If we (say) that Mr. Brown (belong) to the Establishment we also (imply) that he (accept)  
 the existing system. He (not try) to overthrow it.
30. All rich men (belong) to the Establishment?  
 Middle-aged rich men probably (do) but rich young men like pop singers always (jeer) at the  
 Establishment. The word (be used) chiefly in a pejorative sense.
31. The house opposite the college (be pulled) down. That's why we (use) the back entrance at  
 present. If you (go) out by the front door you (get) covered with dust.
32. Tom : I (smell) something burning!  
 Jack : So (do) I. I (think) it (come) from the kitchen. Ann probably (iron). She usually (iron)  
 and (watch) TV at the same time and if she (get) very interested in a programme she (forget)  
 that she (press) a hot iron on to somebody's shirt. Mother (think) of selling the TV set.
33. Mrs. Jones : What you (look) for, Tom?  
 Mr. Jones : I (look) for the garage key. I always (look) for the garage key, because nobody  
 ever (put) it back on its hook.  
 Mrs. Jones : I always (put) it back on its hook. Why you (not try) your pockets? (I advise  
 you to try your pockets)/
34. Imagine that you (travel) by train, a crowded compartment. One of the passengers (read)  
 a newspaper; another (do) a crossword puzzle; another (look out) of the window. Suddenly  
 the train (stop) with a jerk and your suitcase (fall) off the rack on to somebody's toes.
35. This is a story about an invalid who (spend) most of the day in bed. He has a powerful  
 telescope and he (amuse) himself by watching the activities of the people in the opposite  
 houses. One day when he (watch) No. 24, he (see) a murder being committed.
36. The cashier used to do the accounts and I used to check his figures; now the computer (do)  
 it all.  
 And who (check) the computer?  
 No one. The computer (not need) a second opinion.  
 And what (happen) if the computer (make) a mistake?  
 The computer never (make) a mistake.

## Answers

1. writes, know, is doing; Does your son write; hear; seems 2. cost; Do you think; depends  
3. am seeing; am changing; are always changing; don't you leave 4. look/are looking, are you  
thinking, am thinking; are only just starting; know, am reading, says, starts 5. is always knocking  
on my door and asking, does she do; puts; don't mind, annoys, knows, needs, takes 6. does she  
do, runs out; borrows, takes, wants, finds 7. does she owe; don't know, don't keep; is leaving,  
is getting; am trying 8. don't you offer; sounds; doesn't realize, owes 9. says, owe, seem, owes,  
remember 10. don't think, is enjoying; keeps, is enjoying; enjoys; know, wants, is expecting/  
expects 11. are you staying; am leaving; am going 12. are you coming, are you going; depends;  
agrees; expect 13. is seeing; don't you come 14. Do you see; is watching; do you know, is watching;  
comes, goes, makes 15. are all these people doing, are they wearing; they are making; are working  
16. sounds; Do you think; don't know, see, finish, are still taking on 17. Is Ann acting; doesn't  
act; imagine, knows 18. lives, come, see; doesn't bother, climbs, knocks 19. are moving; are you  
leaving; suits; know, does, is/are pulling down; are widening; say 20. ask, likes, says, don't know,  
thinks, suits, is merely being 21. want; tells, says, thinks 22. Does your sister's frankness annoy;  
does; doesn't want; wants 23. hear; am not living; are still working, is taking 24. think, take,  
expects; are they doing; are putting; seem, smoke, slows 25. are always hammering; keeps,  
begins, hear; shakes 26. is stirring; is standing; says, are boiling; don't think, matters, cook,  
don't know, isn't getting; thickens 27. is being painted, isn't looking; Do they stop; are having  
28. does the word painted, isn't looking; Do they stop; are having 28. does the word 'Establishment'  
mean; doesn't give; means, have 29. say, belongs, imply, accepts; isn't trying/doesn't try 30. Do  
all rich men belong; do, are always jeering/always jeer; is used 31. is being pulled; are using; go,  
get 32. smell; do; think, is coming; is probably ironing; irons, watches, gets, forgets, is pressing;  
is thinking 33. are you looking; am looking; am always looking, puts; put; don't you try 34. are  
travelling; is reading, is doing, is looking out; stops, falls 35. spends; amuses; is watching, sees  
36. does; checks; doesn't need; happens, makes; makes

## Test 4

### Present simple and continuous, and the future and conditional.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

#### Part 1

1. Ann (look) for a bed-sitter. She (see) an advertisement in the local paper and (ring) up Mrs. Smith, the owner of the house. Mrs. Smith (answer) the phone.
2. Ann : Good afternoon, I (ring) about the room you advertised.  
Mrs. Smith : Oh yes.
3. Ann : The advertisement (say) 'Share bathroom and kitchen'. How many other people (use) the bathroom and kitchen?
4. Mrs. Smith : Only one other-an Italian girl. And she (use) the kitchen very little. She (eat) out most of the time. I (not think) she (like) cooking.
5. Ann : That (suit) me all right. I (like) cooking. But how we (arrange) about paying for the gas we (use) in the kitchen?
6. Mrs. Smith : The rent (include) gas for cooking, also hot water and light. But it (not include) heating. Each room has its own fire and meter.
7. Ann : I (see). And the room (face) the front or the back?
8. Mrs. Smith : It (face) the front. It (look) out on the garden square; and it (get) a lot of sun.
9. Ann : That (sound) very nice. Could I come and see it this evening?  
Mrs. Smith : Yes, the earlier the better.
10. Ann : 7 p.m. (suit) you? I (not be able to) come before that as I usually (not get) away from the office till 6 p.m.
11. Mrs. Smith : 7 p.m. (be) all right. I (not think) you (have) any difficulty in finding us. The 14 bus (pass) the house and (stop) a few doors further along, outside the Post Office.
12. Ann : I'm sure I (find) it all right. I (see) you at 7.00 then, Mrs. Smith. Goodbye.
13. At 6.30 Mr. Smith (come) home from work. He (ask) his wife about the room.
14. Mrs. Smith : I haven't let it yet but a girl (come) to see it at 7.00.
15. Mr. Smith : She probably (come) at 7.30 just as we (sit) down to supper. People coming here for the first time always (get) lost. I (not think) you (give) proper directions.
16. Mrs. Smith : Oh yes, I (do). But nobody (listen) to directions these days. Anyway I'm sure this girl (be) in time.
17. Just then the doorbell (ring). Mr. Smith (look) at her husband and (smile)
18. 'You see,' she (say), and (go) to open the door.

#### Part 2 Weekend plans.

19. Bill (on phone) : Hello, Peter. Bill here. I (speak) from Southwold. I (spend) my holidays here this year in a caravan. You (like) to come for the weekend?
20. Peter : I (love) to. But how I (get) to you?
21. Bill : Get the 8 o'clock train to Halesworth and I (meet) you at the station.

22. Peter : O.K. I (do) that. Are you near the sea, Bill?
23. Bill : Yes. When the tide (come) in, I'm almost afloat!
24. Peter : It (sound) marvellous!
25. Bill : It is. Wait till you (see) it!
26. (Friday) Peter's mother : What you (do) this weekend, Peter? (What plans have you made?)
27. Peter : I (spend) it with Bill in a caravan on the Suffolk coast.
28. Mother : The east coast in this wind! You (freeze) to death-if Bill's cooking (not kill) you first! How you (get) there? (What travel arrangements have you made?)
29. Peter : I (catch) the 8 o'clock train and Bill (meet) me at Halesworth.
30. Mother : Then I (lend) you my alarm clock, and we'd better have breakfast at seven. I (tell) Mary.
31. Peter : Poor Mary! She (like) a lie-in on Saturdays!
32. (Friday evening) Mother : I (give) you a call at 6.30. Peter, in case you (fall) asleep again after your alarm (go) off. By the way, Mary we (have) breakfast at seven tomorrow as Peter (go) away for the weekend and (catch) an early train.
33. Mary (petulantly) : Peter always (go) away. I never (go) anywhere!
34. Mother : When he (come) home on Sunday night and you (hear) how awful it was, you (be) very glad you stayed at home!

## Answers

**Part 1.** 1. is looking; sees, rings; answers 2. am ringing 3. says; use 4. uses; eats; don't think, likes 5. would suit/suits; like; would we arrange/do we arrange, use 6. includes; doesn't include 7. see; does the room face 8. faces; looks, gets 9. sounds 10. Would 7 p.m. suit or Will 7 p.m. suit; can't/could't/wouldn't be able to, don't get 11. will/would be; don't think, will have; passes, stops 12. I'll find; I'll see 13. comes, asks 14. is coming 15. She'll probably come, are sitting; get; don't think, give 16. do; listens; will be 17. rings; looks, smiles 18. says, goes

**Part 2.** 19. am speaking; am spending; would you like 20. I'd love; do I get 21. I'll meet 22. I'll do 23. comes 24. sounds 25. see 26. are you doing 27. am spending 28. you'll freeze, doesn't kill; are you getting 29. am catching, is meeting 30. I'll lend; I'll tell 31. likes 32. I'll give, fall, goes; are having, is going, is catching 33. is always going; go 34. comes, hear, will be



## Test 5

### Present perfect and simple past.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: present perfect or simple past. (In some cases the present perfect continuous is also possible. This is noted in the answers.)

1. Paul : I (play) football since I was five years old.  
Tom : You (play) since you (come) to England?  
Paul : Oh yes. I (play) quite a lot. I (join) a club the day after I (arrive).
2. Tom : you (play) any matches?  
Paul : We (play) about ten. We have two more to play. We (have) a very good season, we (win) all our matches so far, though we (not really deserve) to win the last one.
3. Tom : I (play) football when I (be) at school but when I (leave) school I (drop) it and (take) up golf.
4. Ann : Hello, Jack! I (not see) you for ages! Where you (be)?  
Jack : I (be) in Switzerland. I (mean) to send you a postcard but I (not have) your address with me.  
Ann : Never mind. You (have) a good time in Switzerland? How long you (be) there?  
Jack : I (be) there for a month. I only just (get) back. Yes, I (enjoy) it thoroughly. I (ski) all day and (dance) all night.
5. Ann : I (ski) when I (be) at the university, but I (break) a leg five years ago and since then I (not do) any.
6. When I first (come) to this house, it (be) a very quiet area. But since then a new housing estate (be) built and it (become) very noisy.
7. My son (not start) work yet. He's still at the High School.  
How long he (be) at school?  
He (be) at the High School for six years; before that he (spend) five years at the Primary School in Windmill Street.
8. I just (hear) that Peter is in Australia.  
Oh, you (not know)? He (fly) out at the beginning of the month.  
You (hear) from him? Does he like the life?  
Yes, I (get) a letter last week. He (tell) me about his job. But he (not say) whether he (like) the life or not. Perhaps it's too soon to say. He only (be) there three weeks.
9. I (not know) you (be) left-handed.  
I'm not left-handed; but my oil-heater (explode) yesterday and I (burn) my right hand, so I have to use my left.
10. This bicycle (be) in our family for fourteen years. My Father (use) it for the first five years, my brother (ride) it for the next five, and I (have) it for the last four.
11. I hear that your M.P., Mr. Simpson, (make) a very clever speech last night. How long he (be) your M.P.?  
Oh, we only (have) him since January. His predecessor Mr. Allen (resign) suddenly because of

- ill-health and there (be) a by-election.
12. I hear that Mr. Jones (leave).  
 Yes, he (leave) last week.  
 Anybody (be) appointed to take his place?  
 I believe several men (apply) for the job but so far nothing (be) decided.
13. Peter (meeting Ann at the airport) : Hello, Ann. You (have) a good trip?  
 Ann : The actual flight (be) lovely, one of the best I (have) ever, but it (take) ages to get into the plane. First they (think) that one of us (be) a hijacker and they (search) us all for firearms; then they (announce) that one of the engines (be) faulty. We finally (take off) an hour later.
14. Peter : How you (spend) this extra hour before take-off?  
 Ann : Oh, they (take) us to the restaurant and (feed) us and we (walk) about and (buy) things we (not need). The time (pass) all right.
15. You (book) your hotel room yet?  
 Well, I (write) to the hotel last week but they (not answer) yet.
16. Peter (meeting Paul unexpectedly in London) : Hello, Paul! I (not) know) you (be) here.  
 Paul : Oh, I (be) here nearly two months. I (arrive) on the 6th of January.
17. Peter : When we last (meet) you (say) that nothing would induce you to come to England. What (make) you change your mind?  
 Paul : I (find) that I (need) English for my work and this (seem) the quickest way of learning it.
18. Peter : You (know) any English when you first (arrive) here?  
 Paul : No, I (not know) a word.
19. Ann (to Yvonne, who is going to English classes) : How long you (learn) English?  
 Yvonne : I (learn) off and on for about five and a half years. (use the continuous form)
20. I (begin) English at secondary school and (do) it for three years. Then I (drop) it for a year and (forget) most of it. Then I (spend) two years at a secretarial college, where I (study) commercial English, and for the last six months I (study) in London.
21. At 4 p.m. my neighbour (ring) up and (say), 'Is Tom with you?' Tom, her son, (spend) most of his time in my garden playing with my children, so whenever she (not be able) to find him she (ring) me. 'I'm afraid I (not see) him today,' I (say). 'But my children (go) to the beach this morning and (not come) back yet. Perhaps he (go) with them.'
22. I just (have) my first driving lesson.  
 How it (go)? You (enjoy) it?  
 Well, I not actually (hit) anything but I (make) every other possible mistake.
23. Old Ben (sell) newspapers just inside the station entrance, and my father always (buy) his evening paper from him as he (leave) the station on his way home. But one day my father (arrive) home without his paper. 'Ben (not be) there this evening,' he (say). 'I hope he (not be taken) ill.'
24. On Saturday afternoon I (see) Frederick sitting in his garden.  
 'I (think) you (work) on Saturdays,' I (say).  
 'I (work) this morning,' (explain) Frederick, 'but at lunch time the boss (go) off to play golf

- and (tell) us all to go home. It's about time he (give) us a whole Saturday off actually. I (work) practically every Saturday since the beginning of the year.'
25. Ann : You (be) to Hampton Court?  
 Jane : Yes, I (go) there last week. The tulips (be) wonderful.  
 Ann : You (go) by car?  
 Jane : No, I (go) with my English class. We (hire) a coach.
26. Ann : Where else you (be) to since you (come) to England?  
 Jane : Oh, I (be) to Stratford and Coventry and Oxford and Canterbury.
27. Ann : You (see) a lot. When you (go) to Stratford?  
 Jane : I (go) last week. The people I work for (take) me.
28. Ann : You (see) a play at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre When you (be) at Stratford?  
 Jane : Yes, we (see) Macbeth. We were very lucky. We just (walk) in and (ask) if they (have) any returned tickets, and the girl at the box-office (say), 'Yes, a man just (return) three stalls.'
29. Ann : you (be) to Wales?  
 Jane : No, I (be) to Scotland but I (not be) to Wales. I'd like to go.
30. Peter : You (see) any good films. lately?  
 Ann : Yes, I (go) to the National Film Theatre last week and (see) a Japanese film.  
 Peter : You (like) it?  
 Ann : Yes, I (love) it, but of course I (not understand) a word.
31. Tom : I hear that Mr.Benson just (die). You (know) him quite well, didn't you?  
 Jack : Yes. We (work) for the same company for ten years. I (not see) so much of him after he (leave) the company but we (keep) in touch.
32. Ann (think) the garage (be) empty, and (turn) off the lights. 'Hey!' (shout) Paul from under the car. 'I'm sorry, Paul,' (say) Ann, 'I (not know) you (be) there.'
33. Father : Tom (not come) back yet?  
 Mother : Yes, he (come) in an hour ago. He (go) straight to bed.  
 Father : Funny. I (not hear) him.
34. Paul : That's a live wire. It just (give) me a shock!  
 Ann : Nonsense! I just (touch) it and I (not feel) anything!
35. When Paul (come) into the room, Ann was sitting in an armchair just behind the door. Paul, not noticing Ann, (go) to the window and (look) out. Ann (cough) and Paul (spin) round. 'Hello; Ann!' he (exclaim), 'I (not see) you!'
36. Jack : You just (agree) to go, so why aren't you getting ready?  
 Peter : But I (not realize) that you (want) me to start at once?

## Answers

1. have played/have been playing; Have you played, came; have played; joined, arrived  
2. Have you played; have played; have had, have won, didn't really deserve 3. played, was, left, dropped, took 4. haven't seen; have you been; I've been; meant, hadn't/didn't have; Did you have/Had you, were; was; have only just got; enjoyed; skiied, danced 5. skiied, was, broke, haven't done 6. came, was; has been built, has become 7. hasn't started; has he been, has been, spent 8. have just heard; didn't you know; flew; Have you heard; got; told; didn't say, liked; has only been 9. didn't know, were; exploded, burnt 10. has been; used, rode, have had 11. made; has he been; we have only had; resigned, was 12. has left; left; Has anybody been appointed; have applied/applied, has been decided 13. Did you have/Have you had; was, have ever had, took; thought, was, searched, announced, was; look off 14. did you spend; took, fed, walked, bought, didn't need; passed 15. Have you booked; wrote, haven't answered 16. didn't know you were; have been; arrived 17. met, said, made; found, needed, seemed 18. Did you know, arrived; didn't know 19. have you learnt/been learning; have been learning 20. began, did; dropped, forgot; spent, studied, have been studying/have studied 21. rang, said; spent, couldn't/wasn't able to, rang; haven't seen, said; went, haven't come; went 22. Have just had; did it go; did you enjoy; didn't actually hit, made 23. sold, bought, left; arrived; wasn't, said; hasn't been taken 24. saw; thought, worked, said; worked, explained, went, told; gave; have worked 25. Have you been; went; were; Did you go; went; hired 26. have you been, came; have been 27. have seen; did you go; went; took 28. Did you see, were; saw; walked, asked, had, said, has just returned 29. Have you been; have been, haven't been 30. Have you seen; went, saw; Did you like; loved, didn't understand 31. has just died; knew; worked; didn't see, left, kept 32. thought, was, turned; shouted; said, didn't know, were 33. Hasn't Tom come; came; went; didn't hear 34. has just given; have just touched, didn't feel 35. came; went, looked; coughed, spun; exclaimed, didn't see 36. you have just agreed; didn't realized, wanted

## Test 6

### Present perfect and simple past

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: present perfect or simple past.

1. I (buy) a new house last year, but I (not sell) my old house yet, so at the moment I have two houses.
2. When Ann (be) on her way to the station it (begin) to rain. Ann (run) back to her flat for her umbrella, but this (make) her late for her train.
3. She (catch) the next train but it (not get) in till 9.00, so she (arrive) at her office ten minutes late.
4. Her boss (look) up as she (come) in. 'You (be) late every morning this week,' he (growl).
5. At 7 a.m. Charles (ring) Peter and (say), 'I'm going fishing, Peter. Would you like to come?'  
'But it's so early,' (say) Peter. 'I (not have) breakfast yet. Why you (not tell) me last night?'
6. Tom (meet) Paul a lunch time and (say), 'I' (not see) you at the bus stop this morning. You (miss) the bus?'  
'I (not miss) it,' (reply) Paul. 'I' (not miss) a bus for years. But this morning George (give) me a lift.'
7. Ann (go) to Canada six months ago. She (work) in Canada for a while and then (go) to the United States.
8. Mary (be) in Japan for two years. She is working there and likes it very much.  
How she (go)?  
She (go) by air.
9. When I (buy) my new house I (ask) for a telephone. The Post Office (tell) me to wait, but I (wait) a year now and my phone still (not come).
10. Bill usually has breakfast at 8.00. Yesterday at 8.30 Peter (meet) Bill and (offer) him an apple.  
'No, thanks,' (say) Bill. 'I' just (have) breakfast.'
11. Just as Ann (arrive) at the airfield a plane (land) and a girl (climb) out. To her surprise Ann (recognize) her cousin, Lucy. 'Hello, Lucy.' She (exclaim). 'I (not know) that you (know) how to fly a plane.'  
'I only just (learn),' (say) Lucy. 'I (go) solo for the first time last week.'
12. Peter (try) to come in quietly but his mother (hear) him and (call) out, 'Where you (be)? Your supper (be) in the oven for an hour.'
13. You (be) to the theatre lately?  
Yes, I (go) to Othello last week.  
You (like) it?  
Yes, but I (not see) very well. I (be) right at the back.
14. Ann (coming out of a bookshop) : I just (buy) a copy of David Copperfield. You (read) it?  
Mary : as it happens it is the only one of Dickens's books that I (not read). I (not even see) the film.

15. You (be) to Cambridge?  
 Yes, I (be) there last month.  
 How you (get) there?  
 My brother (take) me in his car.
16. You (see) Philip lately? I (ring) flat several times last week but (get) no answer.  
 Oh, he (be) in America for the last month. He (fly) out on the first for a conference and then (decide) to stay for six week.  
 You (hear) from him?  
 Yes, I (get) a letter shortly after he (arrive).
17. How long you (be) in your present job?  
 I (be) there for six months.  
 And what you (do) before that?  
 Before that I (work) for Jones and Company.
18. How long you (work) for Jones and Company?  
 I (work) for them for two years.  
 You (like) working for them?  
 No, I (not like) it at all.  
 Then why you (stay) so long?
19. We usually go out on Saturday evening, but last Saturday (be) so wet that we (stay) in and (play) cards.  
 What you (play)?  
 We (play) poker. I (lose) fifty pence.
20. When you (begin) school?  
 I (begin) school when I (be) five. I (go) to a primary school first. I (stay) there for six years and then I (go) to a comprehensive school.
21. When I (he) seventeen I (start) my University course.  
 When you (get) Your degree?  
 Oh, I (not get) my degree yet; I'm still at the University.  
 I only (be) there for two years.
22. Tom (leave) the house at 8.20. At 8.25 the phone in Tom's house (ring). Tom's wife, Mary, (answer) it. 'Could I speak to Tom, please?' (say) the caller.  
 'I'm afraid he just (go) out', (say) mary.
23. You (be) to Cornwall?  
 Yes, I (be) there last Easter.  
 You (go) by train?  
 No, I (hitch-hike).
24. I (not see) Charles for some time.  
 He (be) ill, poor chap. He (collapse) at work a fortnight ago and (be taken) to hospital. They (send) him home after two days but he (not come) back to work yet.

25. There (be) a very good programme on TV last night. You (see) it?  
 No, I (take) my set back to the shop last week because there (be) so much distortion: and they (say) it (need) a new part. They (not be able) to get the new part so far, so I (not watch) television for about ten days.
26. You (ever) be to France?  
 Yes, I (spend) last July and August in Grenoble. I (go) to improve my French but everyone I (meet) (want) to improve his English so I (not get) much practice.
27. The postman usually comes between 8.00 and 9.00 in the morning.  
 At 8.45 a.m. yesterday Ann (say), 'Are there any letters for me?'  
 'I don't know,' (say) Mary. 'The postman (not come) yet.'  
 At 11 a.m. Jack, Mary's husband, (ring) from his office to ask if there (be) any letters for him. 'No,' (say) Mary. 'Nobody (get) letters today. The postman (not come).'
28. Mr. Speed, Ann's employer, (dictate) three letters and (tell) Ann to type them as soon as possible. Half an later he (ring) Ann's office.  
 'You (finish) those letters yet?' he (ask).  
 'Well,' (say) Ann, 'I (do) the letter to mr. Jones, and I'm now typing the one to Mr. Rotinson, but I (not start) the one Mr. Smith yet.'
29. You (find) out yet about the trains to Liverpool?  
 No. I (ring) the station last night but the man who (answer) the phone (not seem) to be sure of the times.  
 He (say) something about a new timetable.  
 But the new timetable (be) in operation for there weeks!
30. Tom and Jack work in different offices but go to work in the same train. One evening Tom's wife (say), 'Jack (move) into his new house yet?' 'I don't know,' (say) Tom, 'I (not see) Jack today. He (not be) on the train.'
31. Where you (be)?  
 I (be) shopping in Oxford Street.  
 So I suppose you (buy) shoes?  
 Yes. I (find) a shop where they were having a sale and I (get) three pairs.
32. In the evenings I often play chess with my next door neighbour. I (play) chess with him ever since I (come) to live here ten years ago.  
 He (be) here all his life; he (inherit) the house from his father, another great chess player.  
 You ever (play) chess with the father?  
 We (play) once or twice but he (die) a year after I (arrive).
33. I can't find my gloves. You (see) them?  
 Yes, you (leave) them in the car yesterday. I (put) them back in your drawer.
34. I hope you're enjoying your visit to England. You (meet) any Englishmen yet?  
 Yes, I (meet) a man called Smith at a party last night.  
 What you (talk) about?  
 We (talk) about the weather.

35. Mrs. Jones : For years I (do) all my washing by hand; then last year I (buy) a washing machine and I must say it (make) washing day much less exhausting. It only takes me an hour now.  
Mrs. White : I don't like washing machines. I always (do) My washing by hand and I intend to go on doing it. I always (find) it very satisfying work.
36. Tom : Don't you think it's time we (have) something different for Sunday dinner?  
Ann : but we (have) roast beef for Sunday dinner ever since we (get) married. Your mother (tell) me that you (be) particularly fond of roast beef.  
Tom : But my mother (be) dead for five years and in those five years my tastes (change).

## Answers

1. bought, haven't sold 2. was, began; ran, made 3. caught, didn't get in, arrived  
4. looked up, came; have been, growled 5. rang, said; said, haven't had; didn't you tell 6. met, said, didn't see; Did you miss; didn't miss, replied; haven't missed; gave 7. went; worked, went  
8. has been; did she go; went 9 bought, asked; told, have waited/been waiting, hasn't come 10. met, offered; said; have just had 11. arrived, landed, climbed out; recognized; exclaimed; didn't know, knew; have only just learnt, said; went 12. tried, heard, called out; have you been; has been 13. Have you been; went; Did you like; didn't see; was 14. have just bought; Have you read; haven't read; haven't even seen 15. Have you been; was; did you get; took 16. Have you seen; rang, got; has been; flew, decided; Have you heard; got, arrived 17. have you been; have been; did you do; worked 18. did you work; worked, Did you like; didn't like; did you stay 19. was, stayed, played; did you play; played; lost 20. did you begin; began, was; went; stayed, went 21. was, started; did you get; haven't got; have only been 22. left; rang; answered; said; has just gone, said 23. Have you been; was; Did you go; hitch-hiked 24. haven't seen; has been ill; collapsed, was taken; sent, hasn't come 25. was; Did you see; took, was, said, needed; haven't been able, haven't watched 26. Have you ever been; spent; went, met, wanted, didn't get 27. said; said; hasn't come; rang, were; said; got; didn't come 28. dictated, told; rang; Have you finished, asked; said, have done, haven't started 29. Have you found out; rang, answered, didn't seem; said; has been 30. said, Has Jack moved; said, didn't see; wasn't 31. have you been; have been; bought/have bought; found, got 32. have played, came; has been, inherited; Did you ever play; played, died, arrived 33. Have you seen; left; put 34. Have you met; met; did you talk; talked 35. did, bought, has made; have always done; have always found 36. had; have had, got; told, were; has been, have changed



## Test 7

### Present perfect simple and continuous.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1. Peter : You (telephone) for ages. You not nearly (finish)?  
Jack: I (not get) through yet. I (try) to get our Paris office but the line (be) engaged all morning.
2. Ann (fail) her driving test three times because she's so bad at reversing. But she (practise) reversing for the last week and I think she (get) a bit better at it.
3. Tom : I often (wonder) why Bill left the country so suddenly.  
Peter : Actually, I just (find) out.
4. He (play) the bagpipes since six o'clock this morning. He only just (stop).
5. Why you (not bring) me the letters for signature? You (not type) them yet?
6. Tom (looking up absent-mindedly as Mary comes in): You (sunbathe)?  
Mary (crossly) : Don't be ridiculous! It (rain) all day!
7. A pair of robins (build) a nest in the porch since last week. I (watch) them from my window since they began.
8. The police (not find) the murderer yet, but the dead man's brother (be) in the station all day. The police say that he (help) them with their enquiries.
9. They (pull) down most of the houses in this street, but they (not touch) the old shop at the corner yet.
10. Tom is convinced that there is gold in these hills but we (search) for six months and (not see) any sign of it.
11. I (wait) for the prices of the houses to come down before buying a house, but I think I (wait) too long and the prices are beginning to go up again.
12. Peter (be) a junior clerk for three years. Lately he (look) for a better post but so far he (not find) anything.
13. I (do) housework all morning and I (not finish) yet.  
I (do) mine already, I always start at 6. a.m.
14. I just (pick) ten pounds of strawberries! I (grow) strawberries for years but I never (have) such a good crop before.
15. What you (do) with the corkscrew? The point is broken off. I'm afraid I (use) it to make holes in this tin.
16. She just (sell) two of her own paintings.  
She's lucky. I (paint) for five years and I (not sell) a single picture yet.
17. They are throwing crockery at each other in the next flat. This (happen) before?  
Well, they (have) a good many rows but this is the first time they (throw) crockery.
18. What you (do) with my typewriter? I can't find it anywhere. Tom just (go) off with it. He says he'll bring it back when he (finish).

19. He (work) for Crow Brothers for forty years and never once (be) late. The firm just (present) him with a gold watch as a sign of their appreciation.
20. We (mend) sheets all morning but we only (do) three, and now the sewing machine (break) down so we'll be even slower with the next one.
21. George (collect) matchboxes ever since he left school. Now he (collect) so many that he doesn't know where to put them.
22. I (look) through my old through my old photography album. It's full of photographs of people whose names I completely (forget). I wonder what (happen) to them all.
23. It was lovely at eleven o'clock, but since then the sky (get) steadily darker and the wind (rise). I'm afraid the fine spell (come) to an end.
24. Since he became Mayor, my brogher reckons that he (eat) 30 official lunches and 22 official dinners; and he (lose) count of the number of receptions and parties that he (attend). He (put) on a lot of weight?
25. Secretary : Customers (ring) up all morning complaining about getting incorrect bill.  
Manager : I know; something (go) wrong with our computer. The mechanic (work) on it. I hope he (find) out what's wrong.
26. Someone (use) my umbrella! It's all wet! And it was wet yesterday and the day before!  
Well, it wasn't me. I (not be) out of the house for a week!
27. I (stand) in this queue for ages. It (not move) at all in the last five minutes. I think the man in the ticket office just (shut) his window and (go) off for lunch.
28. The Town Council (consider) my application for permission to build a garage for three months. They just (give) my neighbour permission to build one, so I hope they (decide) to let me have one too.
29. You look exhausted!  
Yes, I (play) tennis and I (not play) for years, so I'm not used to it.
30. They began widening this road three weeks ago; but the workmen (be) on strike for the last fortnight so they (not get) very far with it.
31. That man (stand) at the bus stop for the last half hour. Shall I tell him that the last but already (go)?
32. I wonder if anything (happen) to Tom. I (wait) an hour now. He often (keep) me waiting but he never (be) quite so late as this
33. Mrs. Brown (live) next door for quite a long gime now but she never (say) more than 'Good morning' to me.
34. I just (remember) that I (not Pay) the rent yet. I am surprised that the landlord (not ring) me up to remind me. It is the first time you (be) late with the rent in 25 years. He probably thinks that you (pay) and he (lose) the cheque.
35. Shop assistant : Could you give me some proof of your identity, madam?  
Customer : But I (shop) here for fifteen years!  
Shop assistant : I know, madam, but apparently the company (lose) a lot of money lately through dud cheques and they (make) new regulations which we (be told) to apply to all

- customers no matter how long we (know) them.
36. What you (do)? I (look) for you for ages.  
I (dry) the dog in front of the kitchen fire.

## Answers

1. have been telephoning; Haven't you nearly finished; haven't got; have been trying, has been 2. has failed; has been practising, has got 3. have often wondered; have just found out 4. has been playing; has only just stopped 5. haven't you brought; Haven't you typed 6. Have you been sunbathing; has been raining/has rained 7. have been building; have been eatching/have watched 8. haven't found, has been; has been helping 9. have pulled down, haven't touched 10. have searched/have been searching, haven't seen 11. have been waiting, have waited 12. has been; has been looking, hasn't found 13. have been doing, haven't finished; have done 14. have just picked; have grown/have been growing, have never had 15. have you been doing; have been using 16. has just sold; have been painting, haven't sold 17. Has this happened; have had, have thrown 18. have you done; has just gone; has finished 19. has worked/has been working, has never once been; have/has just presented 20. have been mending/have mended, have only done, has broken down 21. has collected/has been collecting; has collected 22. have been looking; have completely forgotten; has happened 23. has been getting /has got, has been rising/has risen; has come 24. has eaten, has lost count, has attended; Has he put on 25. have been ringing up; has gone; has been working; has found out 26. has been using; haven't been 27. have been standing; hasn't moved; has just shut.....and gone off 28. has/have been considering; have just given, have decided 29. have been playing, haven't played 30. have been, haven't got 31. has been standing; has already gone 32. has happened; have been waiting/have waited; has often kept, has never been 33. has been living/has lived waited; has never said 34. have just remembered, haven't paid; hasn't rung; have been; have paid; has lost 35. have been shopping/have shopped; has been losing/has lost, have made, have been told, have known 36. have you been doing; have been looking; have been drying.

## Test 8

### Simple past and past continuous.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: simple past or past continuous.

1. Peter and Ann (decide) to redecorate their sitting-room themselves.
2. They (choose) cream paint for the woodwork and apricot for the walls. 3 When John (look) in to see how they (get) on, Ann (mix) the paint, and Peter (wash) down the walls.
3. When John (look) in to see how they (get) on, Ann (mix) the paint, and Peter (wash) down the walls.
4. They (be) glad to see John and (ask) if he (do) anything special that day.
5. He hastily (reply) he (go) to the theatre and (go) away at once, because he (know) they (look) for someone to help them.
6. They (begin) painting, but (find) the walls (be) too wet.
7. While they (wait) for the walls to dry, Ann (remember) she (have) a phone call to make.
8. Peter (start) painting while she (telephone), and (do) a whole wall before Ann (come) back.
9. He (grumble) that she always (telephone).
10. Ann (retort) that Peter always (complain).
11. They (work) in silence for some time.
12. Just as they (start) the third wall, the doorbell (ring).
13. It (be) a friend of Peter's, who (want) to know if Peter (play) golf the following weekend.
14. He (stay) talking to Peter in the hall while Ann (go) on painting.
15. At last he (leave).
16. Peter (return), expecting Ann to say something about friends who (come) and (waste) valuable time talking about golf.
17. But Ann nobly (say) nothing.
18. Then Peter (think) he would do the ceiling.
19. He just (climb) the step ladder when the doorbell (ring) again.
20. Ann (say) She (get) tired of interruptions but (go) and (open) the door.
21. It (be) a telegram from her aunt Mary, saying she (come) to spend the weekend with them and (arrive) that evening at 6.30

### Answers

1. decided 2. chose 3. looked, were getting, was mixing, was washing 4. were, asked, was doing 5. replied, was going, went, knew, were looking 6. began, found, were 7. were waiting/waited, remembered, had 8. started, was telephoning, did, came 9. grumbled, was always telephoning 10. retorted, was always complaining 11. worked 12. started/were starting, rang 13. was, wanted, was playing 14. stayed, went 15. left 16. returned, came, wasted 17. said 18. thought 19. was just climbing, rang 20. said, was getting, went, opened 21. was, was coming, was arriving

## Test 9

### Simple past and past continuous.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense: simple past or past continuous.

1. He (sit) on the bank fishing when he (see) a man's hat floating down the river. It (seem) strangely familiar.
2. It (snow) heavily when he (wake) up. He (remember) that Jack (come) for lunch and (decide) to go down to the station to meet him in case he (lose) his way in the snowy lanes.
3. When I (reach) the street I (realize) that I (not know) the number of Tom's house. I (wonder) what to do about it when Tom himself (tap) me on the shoulder.
4. As the goalkeeper (run) forward to seize the ball a bottle (strike) him on the shoulder.
5. I (look) through the classroom window. A geometry lesson (go) on. The teacher (draw) diagrams on the blackboard.
6. Most of the boys (listen) to the teacher but a few (whisper) to each other, and Tom (read) a history book. Tom (hate) mathematics; he always (read) history during his mathematics lesson.
7. Everyone (read) quietly when suddenly the door (burst) open and a complete stranger (rush) in.
8. I (go) to Jack's house but (not find) him in. His mother (say) that she (not know) what he (do) but (think) he probably (play) football.
9. This used to be a station and all the London trains (stop) here. But two years ago they (close) the station and (give) us a bus service instead.
10. She (promise) not to report me to the police but ten minutes later I (see) her talking with a policeman and from the expression on his face I am sure she (tell) him all about it.
11. I (pick) up the receiver and (dial) a number. To my surprise I (find) myself listening to an extraordinary conversation. Two men (plan) to kidnap the Prime Minister.
12. I (meet) Paul at the university. We (be) both in the same year. He (study) law, but he (not be) very interested in it and (spend) most of his time practising the flute.
13. The train just (start) When the door (open) and two panting passengers (leap) in.
14. 'What you (do) between 9.00 and 10.00 yesterday?' (say) the detective.  
I (clean) my house,' said Mrs. Jones. 'I always clean my house on Saturday morning.'
15. My neighbour (look) in last night and (say) that he (leave) the district and (go) to Yorkshire, to a new job. I (say) that I (be) very sorry that he (go), and (tell) him to write to me from Yorkshire and tell me how he (get) on.
16. They (build) that bridge when I (be) here last year. They haven't finished it yet.
17. The dentist's waiting room was full of people. Some (read) magazines, others just (turn) over the pages. A woman (knit); a child (play) with a toy car. Suddenly the door (open) and the nurse (say), 'Next, please.'
18. The house next to yours (be) full of policemen and police dogs yesterday.  
What they (do)?  
I (hear) that they (look) for drugs.

- They (find) any?  
 Yes, I believe one of the dogs (discover) some cannabis.
19. Peter (tell) me yesterday that he (make) his own \$5 notes.  
 Don't believe him. He just (pull) your leg.
20. A traffic warden just (stick) a parking ticket to my windscreen when I (come) back to the car.  
 I (try) to persuade him to tear it up but he (refuse).
21. Ann works in the branch where the big robbery (take) place.  
 She actually (work) there at the time of the raid?
22. When Ann (say) that she (come) to see me the next day, I (wonder) what flowers she would  
 bring. She always brings flowers.
23. While I (wonder) whether to buy the dress or not, someone else (come) and (buy) it.
24. He always (borrow) from me (he borrowed more often than was reasonable) but when I once  
 (ask) him to lend me something, he (say) he (not have) got it before he even (know) what I  
 (want) to borrow.
25. I (go) home on foot and all the time I (have) the impression that I (be) followed (passive).  
 But though I (turn) round several times, I never (see) anybody.
26. I (bump) into Tom yesterday. I (ask) him to join us for lunch tomorrow but he (say) he (have)  
 (had arranged to have) lunch with Ann.
27. My dog (attack) the postman as he (put) the letters into the letter box. The man (thrust) a  
 large envelope into the dog's mouth and of course he (tear) it. Unfortunately the letter  
 (contain) my diploma. I (patch) the diploma up with sellotape but it still looks a bit odd.
28. How you (break) your leg?  
 I (fall) off a ladder when I (put) up curtains. The worst of it (be) that it (be) just before the  
 holidays and I (go) away. (had planned to go away)
29. So you (not) go away?  
 No, of course not. I (cancel) my bookings and (spend) the holiday hobbling about at home.
30. The curtain just (rise) when somebody at the back of the theatre (shout) 'Fire!' The audience  
 (look) round nervously.
31. As it (rain) the children (play) in the sitting room. Tom was there too. He (try) to write a letter  
 but he (not get on) very well because the children (keep) asking him questions.
32. What you (do) when the doorbell (ring)?  
 I (make) a cake.  
 And what you (do) when you (hear) the bell?  
 I (go) to answer it of course. But when I (open) the door there (be) nobody there.
33. A few minutes later the bell (ring) again and this time I (find) a man in a peaked cap who  
 (say) he (make) a survey.
34. I (say), '(Be) it you who (ring) this bell a minute ago?'  
 'No,' he (answer), 'but when I (talk) to your neighbour I (see) a man standing at your door.  
 I think he (go) round to the back of your house.'

35. We (not get) much sleep last night because the people next door (have) a noisy party. I (ring) up the landlord and (say) that this tenants (make) too much noise. He (point out) that it (be) Saturday and that people often (have) parties on Saturday night. I (say) that the people in his house always (have) parties. (had too many parties)
36. What you (do) before you (get) this job?  
 I (work) for Brown and Company.  
 And how long you (stay) with them?  
 I (stay) for about six months. I (leave) because the men always (go) on strike. It (become) quite monotonous.

### Answers

1. was sitting, saw; seemed 2. was snowing, woke; remembered, was coming, decided, lost 3. reached, realized, did not know; was wondering, tapped 4. was running/ran, struck 5. looked; was going; was drawing 6. were listening, were whispering, was reading; hated, read 7. was reading, burst, rushed 8. went, didn't find; said, didn't know, was doing, thought, was probably playing 9. stopped/used to stop; closed, gave 10. promised, saw, was telling 11. picked dialled; found; were planning 12. met; were; was studying, wasn't spent 13. was just starting, opened, leapt 14. were you doing said; was cleaning 15. looked, said, was leaving the district and (was) going; said, was, was going, told, was getting/got on 16. were building, was 17. were reading, were just truning over; was playing; opened, said 18. was; were they doing; heard, were looking; Did they find; didcovered 19. told, made; was just pulling 20. was just sticking, came; tried, refused 21. took; Was she actually working 22. said, was coming, wondered 23. was wondering, came, bought 24. was always borrowing, asked, said, hadn't, knew, wanted 25. went, had, was being; burned, saw 26. bumped, asked, said, was having 27. attacked, was putting; thrust, tore; contained; patched 28. did you break; fell, was putting; was, was, was going 29. didn't go; cancelled, spent 30. was just rising, shouted; looked 31. was raining, played/were playing; was trying, didn't get/wasn't getting on, kept 32. were you doing, rang; was making; did you do, heard; went; opened, was 33. rang, found, said, was making 34. said, was, rang; answered, was talking, saw; went 35. didn't get, were having/had; rang up, said, were making; pointed out, was, had; said, were always having 36. were you doing/did you do, got; was worked; did you stay; stayed; left, were always going; became/was becoming.

## Test 10

### Simple past and past perfect, simple and continuous.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. He (give) me back the book, (thank) me for lending it to him and (say) that he (enjoy) it very much; but I (know) that he (not read) it because most of the pages (be) still uncut.
2. When he (see) his wife off at the station, he (return) home as he (not have) to be at the airport till 9.30.
3. He (not have) to pack, for his wife already (do) that for him and case (be) ready in the hall.
4. He (not have) to check the doors and windows either, for his wife always (do) that before she (leave) the house.
5. All he (have) to do (be) to decide whether or not to take his overcoat with him. In the end he (decide) not to.
6. At 8.30 he (pick) up his case, (go) out of the house and (slam) the door behind him.
7. Then he (feel) in his pockets for the key, for his wife (remind) him to double-lock the front door.
8. When he (search) all his pockets and (find) no key he (remember) where it (be).
9. He (leave) it in his overcoat pocket.
10. Then he (remember) something else; his passport and tickets (be) in his overcoat pocket as well.
11. I (arrive) in England in the middle of July. I (be told) that England (be) shrouded in fog all the year round, so I (be) quite surprised to find that it was merely raining.
12. I (ask) another passenger, an Englishman, about the fog and he (say) that there (not be) any since the previous February.
13. If I (want) fog, he said, I (come) at quite the wrong time.
14. However, he (tell) me that I could buy tinned fog at a shop in Shaftesbury Avenue.
15. He (admit) that he never (buy) fog there himself but (assure) me that they (sell) good quality fog and that it (not be) expensive.
16. When the old lady (return) to her flat she (see) at once that burglars (break) in during her absence, because the front door (be) open and everything in the flat (be) upside down.
17. The burglars themselves (be) no longer there, but they probably only just (leave) because a cigarette was still burning on an ornamental table.
18. Probably they (hear) the lift coming up and (run) down the fire escape.
19. They (help) themselves to her whisky too but there (be) a little left, so she (pour) herself out a drink.
20. She (wonder) if they (find) her jewellery and rather (hope) that they had.
21. The jewellery (be given) her by her husband, who (die) some years before.
22. Since his death she (not have) the heart to wear it, yet she (not like) to sell it.
23. Now it (seem) that fate (take) the matter out of her hands; and certainly the insurance money would come in handy.



24. I (put) the \$5 note into one of my books; but next day it (take) me ages to find it because I (forget) which book I (put) it into.
25. A woman (come) in with a baby, who she (say) just (swallow) a safety pin.
26. I (think) my train (leave) at 14.33, and (be) very disappointed when I (arrive) at 14.30 and (learn) that it just (leave).
27. I (find) later that I (use) an out-of-date timetable.
28. He (park) his car under a No Parking sign and (rush) into the shop. When he (come) out of the shop ten minutes later the car no longer (be) there.
29. He (wonder) if someone (steal) it or if the police (drive) it away.
30. It (be) now 6 p.m.; and Jack (be) tired because he (work) hard all day.
31. He (be) also hungry because he (have) nothing to eat since breakfast.
32. His wife usually (bring) him sandwiches at lunch time, but today for some reason she (not come).
33. He (keep) looking at her, wondering where he (see) her before.
34. I (look) out before I (go) to bed and (see) a man standing on the opposite pavement watching the house.
35. When I (get up) the following morning he (be) still there, and I (wonder) whether he (stay) there all night or if he (go) away and (come) back.
36. When I (open) the door I (see) a man on his knees.
37. He clearly (listen) to our conversation and I (wonder) how much he (hear).
38. When I (ask) him what he (do), he (say) that he (drop) a 50p piece outside the door and (look) for it.
39. I (not see) any sign of the money, but I (find) a small notebook and pencil which he probably (drop) when the door (open) suddenly.
40. So he (take) notes of our conversation!
41. The notes (be) written in a foreign language, so I (turn) to the stranger and (ask) him to translate.
42. But he (pull) my hat over my eyes and (run) off down the corridor.
43. By the time I (recover) from the shock he (disappear) round the corner.
44. Curiously enough, when I (move) my foot I (find) that I (stand) on a 50p piece.
45. Perhaps he (tell) the truth after all!

## Answers

1. Gave, thanked, said, had enjoyed, knew, hadn't read, were 2. had seen, returned, didn't have/hadn't 3. didn't have had already done, was 4. didn't have, did, left 5. had, was; decided 6. picked, went, slammed 7. left, had reminded 8. had searched and found, remembered, was 9. had left 10. remembered, were 11. arrived; had been told, was, was 12. asked, said, hadn't been 13. wanted, had come 14. told 15. admitted, never bought/had never bought, assured, sold, wasn't 16. returned, saw, had broken in, was, was 17. were, had only just left 18. Probably they (had) heard/They (had) probably heard, had run/ran 19. had helped, was, poured 20. wondered, had found, hoped 21. had been given, had died 22. hadn't had, hadn't liked 23. seemed, had taken 24. put, took, had forgotten/forgot, had put 25. came, said, had just swallowed 26. thought, left, was, arrived, learnt, had just left 27. found, had been using/had used 28. parked, rushed; came, was 29. wondered, had stolen, had driven 30. was, was, had been working/had worked 31. was, had had 32. brought, hadn't come 33. kept, had seen 34. looked, went, saw 35. got up, was, wondered, had stayed, had gone away and come back 36. opened, saw 37. had clearly been listening, wondered had heard 38. asked, had been doing/-was doing, said, had dropped, had been looking for/was looking for 39. didn't see, found, had probably dropped, opened 40. had been taking 41. were, turned, asked 42. pulled, ran off 43. (had) recovered, had disappeared 44. moved, found, had been standing 45. had been telling/was telling