

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Mixed Tenses

### A Circle the correct form of the verb.

1. Next week, we ... a meeting for community members who want to be part of the event.  
a. held                                      b. hold                                      c. will hold
2. My brother ... out at the community center on weekends. He really enjoys it.  
a. helps                                      b. helped                                      c. had helped
3. The original community centers in the U.S. ... in schools in the inner cities.  
a. are                                      b. were                                      c. will be
4. By the time the charity event was over, we ... \$100,000. The money went towards the new volunteering program.  
a. have raised                                      b. raised                                      c. had raised
5. ... to the community fair already? I'm planning to go on Saturday.  
a. Have you been                                      b. Do you go                                      c. Have you been going
6. Patrick ... first aid and home safety courses at the community center for the last three years.  
a. was giving                                      b. had given                                      c. has been giving
7. The Ellis Falls Annual Community Art Fair ... in a week with something for everyone.  
a. opened                                      b. is opening                                      c. has opened
8. ... you think it's time we give something back to the community?  
a. Haven't                                      b. Don't                                      c. Didn't
9. I can't wait for this year's community music festival. It's ... the greatest ever!  
a. going to be                                      b. been                                      c. will be
10. While Susan was texting, Carlos and Tim ... with other gamers in an online gaming community.  
a. are competing                                      b. were competing                                      c. have been competing
11. ... the issue up for discussion at last night's meeting?  
a. Do you put                                      b. Are you putting                                      c. Did you put
12. A large construction company ... our town a lot of money to tear down the community center. They want to build a mall in its place.  
a. sometimes offers                                      b. has just offered                                      c. had already offered

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**B** There is one error in verb tense in each sentence. Find it and correct it by rewriting the sentence on the line provided.

- At last night's town meeting, there is a disagreement about where to build the new community college.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- These days, more and more people were choosing to become members of virtual communities.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How have you felt about joining a beach cleanup this weekend?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Well, we've heard the arguments, and both sides are going to make some good points, so let's call for a vote.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My children and I will look for volunteering opportunities for a while, but we still haven't found anything that our whole family could be part of.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C** Complete the conversation by filling in a suitable form of each verb in parentheses. Use contracted forms if you wish.

**Allison:** Hi Jill! How are things going?

**Jill:** Well I <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (love) our new house and we have great neighbors, especially you, Allison, but I still <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (not make) many new friends. It <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) always easy to get to know people.

**Allison:** Well, I <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a few ideas for you. Why <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (you / not join) a group that <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (help) people in our community? There are a handful of different groups to choose from. My daughter and I <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (volunteer) for a group called Helping Hands last year. We visited elderly people who live alone, like 85-year-old Mrs. Watson. While my daughter <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) Mrs. Watson's house, I <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (take) her out shopping.

**Jill:** Volunteering <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (sound) like a great way to get more involved.

**Allison:** It is, but it's not the only way. <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (you / think) about coming to one of the events at the community center? I've heard about a photography workshop that <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (take place) next weekend.

**Jill:** Maybe I <sup>13</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (sign up) for that. I love photography. In fact, I <sup>14</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (do) it as a hobby for several years.

**Allison:** We have quite a few things in common, <sup>15</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (not we)? I mean, I moved here from a small town, like you <sup>16</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (do). Before I came to the city, I <sup>17</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (only know) people with beliefs similar to mine. Then I moved here, <sup>18</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (become) a member of this community and met so many interesting people of every age, race, religion and culture. You know, I've been here for three years now, and I <sup>19</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (still find out) new things about the people of this community.

**Jill:** I think I <sup>20</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (like) it here!

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## Review of Past Tenses and Future Tenses

### Past Tenses

**A** Circle the correct form of each verb in the text below.

Over five hundred members of the community <sup>1</sup> **came** / **have come** together last weekend for the City Marathon in aid of Save the Children. Many of the participants <sup>2</sup> **were never taking part** / **had never taken part** in a marathon before. The organizers, Pam and Mike Parker, were amazed when they realized that 1,230 residents <sup>3</sup> **had been signing up** / **had signed up**. The event raised \$234,000 for this worthwhile cause. "As we <sup>4</sup> **were counting** / **had counted** the money, we began to realize that this was a first," said Pam. "We <sup>5</sup> **have never managed** / **were never managing** to raise so much money before! We're thrilled."

**B** For each pair, match the beginning and end to form a sentence.

- |                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Anna did well on her math test because she <b>had taken</b> ____<br>Anna did well on her math test because she <b>had been taking</b> ____ | a. private lessons for a while.<br>b. several private lessons.                    |
| 2. They <b>had hiked</b> ____<br>They <b>had been hiking</b> ____                                                                             | a. in the rain so they were cold and wet.<br>b. over 10 miles in one day.         |
| 3. He <b>had played</b> basketball ____<br>He <b>had been playing</b> basketball ____                                                         | a. in three national teams before the age of 20.<br>b. since elementary school.   |
| 4. Ricky <b>had studied</b> ____<br>Ricky <b>had been studying</b> ____                                                                       | a. for hours and needed a break.<br>b. French and Spanish at his previous school. |

**C** Choose the correct response.

- What do you remember about your early childhood?
  - I would often help my grandmother bake cookies.
  - I was helping my grandmother bake cookies as usual.
- That singer is more well-known now than ever before.
  - Yes, she didn't use to be so famous.
  - Yes, she wasn't used to being so famous.
- Why is Anna so nervous about getting on a plane?
  - She didn't fly before.
  - She hasn't flown before.
- I didn't see you at the party yesterday.
  - No, I had left by the time you arrived.
  - No, I used to leave before you arrived.
- I'm sorry there was so much noise when I called you yesterday.
  - Yes, what on earth did you do?
  - Yes, what on earth were you doing?

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**D** Complete the following sentences, using the words given.

1. After an hour of running, Juan came home, tired. **(running)**  
Juan came home tired because he \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour.
2. How long have you been volunteering at the library? **(start)**  
When \_\_\_\_\_ volunteering at the library?
3. Those small stores on Main Street were popular once. **(be)**  
Those small stores on Main Street \_\_\_\_\_ popular.
4. Carol's decision to leave the company surprised us all. **(planning)**  
None of us knew that Carol \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the company.
5. As soon as I had finished packing, I called for a taxi. **(not)**  
I \_\_\_\_\_ for a taxi until I had finished packing.

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## Future Tenses

**A** Circle the correct form of the verb in each dialogue.

- "Where are you going in such a hurry?"  
"We **have** / **will have** a basketball game tomorrow and I'm late for practice."
- "Why are you leaving the party so soon?"  
"I've got to go. **I'll compete** / **I'm competing** in an online gaming competition in five minutes."
- "Oh no! It's starting to rain!"  
"OK, quick – you take the chairs in and **I'll bring** / **I'm bringing** the food."
- "I have so much work to do this month."  
"But it's August – **aren't you going to take** / **won't you have taken** a vacation?"
- "Do you want me to lend you \$20?"  
"Yes, please. I promise **I will have paid** / **I'll pay** you back tomorrow."
- "Can you believe we've been doing this job for five years already?"  
"Yes, and I wonder if we **will still be doing** / **are still doing** it five years from now!"
- "Do you want to come into town with me on Saturday?"  
"Sure. I heard something fun **happens** / **is happening** there this weekend – a music festival."
- "Do we have time for coffee before the movie?"  
"No, and we'd better hurry or they **will have sold** / **were selling** all the tickets by the time we get there."
- "Should I call back in an hour or so?"  
"Yes, I'm sure Greg **will be** / **is** back by then."
- "So, when do you want to meet?"  
"How about next Saturday? Or **do you work** / **will you be working**?"

**B** Circle TWO correct answers for each sentence.

- Make sure you buy your ticket before March 1, because after that you ... a discount.  
a. won't have got                      b. won't get                      c. don't get
- "Caroline is resigning from her position as head of the community center next month."  
"Really? What ... instead?"  
a. will she be doing                      b. is she going to do                      c. does she do
- "Have you heard of any apartments to rent around here?"  
"No, but ... to my basketball coach later. Maybe he knows of something."  
a. I'll talk                      b. I'll be talking                      c. I'll have been talking
- I can't come to the meeting tomorrow. ... at the retirement home.  
a. I'm helping out                      b. I'll help out                      c. I'll be helping out

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**C** Complete the dialogue by filling in a suitable form of each verb in parentheses. Use each of the following tenses once: Future Simple, Future Continuous, *be going to*, Present Simple, Present Continuous. There may be more than one possible answer.

**Anne:** So, Sonia, you said you're busy this weekend. What <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) on Saturday?

**Sonia:** Well, there's a volunteering event at the children's hospital which I've signed up for.

**Anne:** Really? What <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) there?

**Sonia:** I <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (read) stories to groups of kids all afternoon. But that's just one of many activities.

**Anne:** Nice! What time <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (the event / start)?

**Sonia:** At one o'clock.

**Anne:** It sounds like a worthwhile cause. I <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (come) with you, if you like.

**Sonia:** Great!

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## Present Tenses

FORM	USE	EXAMPLES
<b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b> bare infinitive (-s / -es) (-) <i>do / does + not + bare infinitive</i> (?) <i>Do / Does + subject + bare infinitive</i>	a. a habitual action or a fact b. a general truth c. stative verbs ( <i>see, hear, etc.</i> ) d. future (schedule) e. narrative, commentary about a sporting event, joke, etc.	I <b>watch</b> sports on the weekend. The earth <b>revolves</b> around the sun. I <b>don't remember</b> the address. College <b>starts</b> next Monday. My train <b>leaves</b> in two hours. I <b>arrive</b> at the hotel and I <b>find</b> ... He <b>aims</b> for the basket ... oh, he <b>misses</b> !
<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b> <i>am / is / are + verb -ing</i> (-) <i>am / is / are + not + verb -ing</i> (?) <i>Am / Is / Are + subject + verb -ing</i>	a. an action in progress at the time of speaking b. an incomplete action still in progress, usually temporary c. an arrangement or plan in the near future d. With <i>always, forever, constantly, etc.</i> , for an action that happens very often (usually a criticism or a complaint)	We're <b>watching</b> the news now. I'm <b>taking</b> a judo course. We <b>are meeting</b> Sue at the movies tonight. Paul <b>is always losing</b> things. She <b>is forever arranging</b> little surprises for us.

### Time Expressions

- Present Simple:** always, often, usually, occasionally, sometimes, rarely, hardly ever, scarcely, never, every week, once / twice a year, on Monday
- Present Continuous:** now, right now, at the moment, today, tonight  
 With a future meaning: this week, next week, tomorrow, soon, on Tuesday

### Stative Verbs

- Stative verbs refer to the state of things rather than an action and are not usually used in the continuous form. These verbs express:**
  - senses:** feel, hear, smell, sound, see, taste, notice, recognize
  - mental activities:** appear, believe, consider, depend, doubt, expect, feel, forget, forgive, guess, hope, imagine, know, mean, mind, prefer, realize, remember, seem, suppose, think, understand
  - possession:** belong to, have, own, owe, possess
  - emotion:** adore, desire, dislike, fear, hate, like, love, need, want, wish
  - measurements:** cost, equal, measure, weigh
- Some of these verbs can be used in the continuous form when the meaning changes from a state to an activity in progress.**

I **have** a new bicycle. (possess)

I'm **having** supper at home. (eating)

I **think** it's a good idea. (opinion)

I'm **thinking** of traveling overseas. (considering)

Mom **feels** that I've made a good choice. (opinion)

**Are** you **feeling** better? (physical feeling)

**Do** you **see** what I mean? (understand)

Jane **is seeing** her boyfriend tonight. (meeting)

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FORM	USES	EXAMPLES
<p><b>PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE</b></p> <p><i>have / has + past participle</i></p> <p>(-) <i>have / has not + past participle</i></p> <p>(?) <i>Have / Has + subject + past participle</i></p>	<p>a. an action that took place at an unstated time in the past but has present relevance</p> <p>b. an action that began in the past and continues up to the present (usually with stative verbs and <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>)</p> <p>c. for unfinished time periods</p> <p>d. an action that happened several times or repeatedly in the past</p> <p>e. after superlatives and expressions like <i>it / this is the first / second time</i></p>	<p>I <b>have seen</b> the doctor and everything is OK.</p> <p>We <b>have just finished</b> the test.</p> <p>We <b>have studied</b> here <b>for</b> five years.</p> <p>I <b>have known</b> the twins <b>since</b> they were babies.</p> <p>I <b>haven't read</b> the paper <b>today</b>.</p> <p>I <b>have met</b> her <b>twice</b>.</p> <p>This is <b>the worst movie</b> I've ever <b>seen</b>.</p>
<p><b>PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b></p> <p><i>have / has been + verb -ing</i></p> <p>(-) <i>have / has not been + verb -ing</i></p> <p>(?) <i>Have / Has + subject + been + verb -ing</i></p>	<p>a. an action that began in the past and continues up to the present</p> <p>b. to say how long something has been happening (usually with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i>)</p> <p>c. an action that has just finished and still influences the present</p>	<p>She <b>has been talking</b> on the phone <b>for</b> half an hour.</p> <p>I <b>have been sleeping</b> <b>all afternoon</b>.</p> <p>The dog is wet because he <b>has been running</b> in the rain.</p>

#### Time Expressions

- **Present Perfect Simple:** just, yet, already, ever, never, lately, recently, so far, always, for, since, how long
- **Present Perfect Continuous:** for, since, all day / morning, how long



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## Review of Past Tenses and Future Tenses

### Past Tenses

Past Simple and Continuous, Past Perfect Simple and Continuous, *used to / would*

FORM	USE	EXAMPLES
<b>PAST SIMPLE</b> verb -ed (except irregular verbs) (-) <i>did not</i> + bare infinitive (?) <i>Did</i> + subject + bare infinitive	a. a completed action that took place at a definite time in the past b. several actions that happened in the past one after another c. the main events in a narrative	We <b>bought</b> the house a year ago. I <b>didn't understand</b> the instructions.  She <b>got up</b> , <b>took</b> her bag and <b>left</b> .  The speeding car <b>hit</b> a dog and <b>did not stop</b> .
<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b> <i>was / were</i> + verb -ing (-) <i>was / were not</i> + verb -ing (?) <i>Was / Were</i> + subject + verb -ing	a. an action in progress at a specific time in the past b. two incomplete actions taking place at the same time in the past c. an action in progress (Past Continuous) interrupted by another action (Past Simple) d. background to a narrative	At 9:00 p.m. last night, we <b>were visiting</b> friends. I <b>was playing</b> the guitar while Cindy <b>was singing</b> .  We <b>were walking</b> home when the storm <b>broke</b> .  We looked outside. It <b>was raining</b> hard and the wind <b>was howling</b> .
<b>PAST PERFECT SIMPLE</b> <i>had</i> + past participle (-) <i>had not</i> + past participle (?) <i>Had</i> + subject + past participle	an activity that happened before another activity or time in the past	He did well on his test; he <b>had studied</b> really hard. By the time we found the room, the meeting <b>had started</b> . No sooner <b>had</b> we <b>heard</b> the thunder than the lights went out.
<b>PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b> <i>had been</i> + verb -ing (-) <i>had not been</i> + verb -ing (?) <i>Had</i> + subject + <i>been</i> + verb -ing	a. an action which started before a particular time in the past and was still in progress at that time b. an action that had just finished at a particular time in the past but was still relevant at that time c. to say how long something had been happening before something else happened	She realized that she <b>had been reading</b> the same page for half an hour.  I was tired when I got home because I'd <b>been working</b> hard all day.  Ann <b>had been waiting</b> for 20 minutes when she realized she was in the wrong office.

### Time Expressions

- **Past Simple:** a month / year ago, yesterday, last week / month, in 1963 / November, when, the other day
- **Past Continuous:** yesterday, at 9 o'clock, as, while
- **Past Perfect Simple:** by the time, after, before, when, as soon as, already, for, no sooner ... than
- **Past Perfect Continuous:** for, since, all night / week

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FORM	USE	EXAMPLES
<i>used to + bare infinitive</i> (-) <i>did not use to / never used to + bare infinitive</i> (?) <i>Did + subject + use to + bare infinitive</i>	a. an action that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens  b. a past habit, state or situation	I <b>used to / would play</b> with imaginary friends when I was younger. I <b>didn't use to go</b> to the gym. (but now I do) <b>Did you use to go</b> to parties when you were my age? I <b>used to own</b> a bicycle, but I sold it.
<i>be used to + noun / gerund</i>	be accustomed to something which is no longer new or strange (can be expressed in all tenses)	I <b>am used to sleeping</b> late on the weekend. He's <b>not used to his</b> new home yet. I <b>was used to dancing</b> every day and didn't want to give it up.
<i>get used to + noun / gerund</i>	the process of becoming accustomed to something (can be expressed in all tenses)	David <b>is getting used to</b> his new school. We quickly <b>got used to life</b> in the country. I <b>can't get used to studying</b> all day.

#### Note:

*Used to* can be replaced by *would* for actions that happened regularly. We use it in positive sentences.

I **would** often **play** with imaginary friends when I was younger.

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## Future Tenses

The Future: Future Simple and Continuous, *be going to*, Future Perfect, Present Simple and Continuous

FORM	USE	EXAMPLES
<b>FUTURE SIMPLE</b> <i>will + bare infinitive</i> (-) <i>will not + bare infinitive</i> (?) <i>Will + subject + bare infinitive</i>	a. information about the future b. a spontaneous decision c. a suggestion / offer / request d. a prediction or warning e. willingness or refusal to do something f. opinion or speculation about the future (often after verbs like: <i>think, know, expect, suppose, be sure</i> )	We'll <b>visit</b> you tomorrow. I'll <b>do</b> the shopping. Will you <b>play</b> the piano for us, please? You'll <b>catch a cold</b> if you don't wear a hat. I'll <b>make</b> the salad, but I <b>won't clean</b> the chicken. I know she <b>will like</b> this book. I'm sure he'll <b>arrive</b> soon.
<b>FUTURE CONTINUOUS</b> <i>will be + verb -ing</i> (-) <i>will not be + verb -ing</i> (?) <i>Will + subject + be + verb -ing</i>	a. when we know an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future b. a future action that has been pre-arranged	I'll <b>be writing</b> a test between 3:00 and 5:00 this afternoon. Rihanna <b>will be appearing</b> here next month.
<i>be going to + bare infinitive</i>	a. a plan or intention b. a prediction based on present evidence	I <b>am going to visit</b> them in May. The wind is strong. There's <b>going to be</b> a storm soon.
<b>FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE</b> <i>will have + past participle</i>	an activity that will be completed by a certain time in the future	By tomorrow, the cleaners <b>will have finished</b> all the office carpets.
<b>FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS</b> <i>will have been + verb -ing</i>	to emphasize how long an activity has been going on by a specific time in the future	By June, I <b>will have been living</b> in this house for three years.
<b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>	a planned future action or series of actions connected with a schedule, a program or a journey	My dentist appointment <b>is</b> tomorrow, so I can't come to the movies with you. Her plane <b>arrives</b> at 2:00 a.m.
<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b>	personal arrangements and fixed plans	I <b>am getting</b> my bicycle back this afternoon.

### Notes:

1. **be about to + bare infinitive** can be used to express the future. It refers to something that will happen very soon.  
I **am about to leave** for Paris.
2. Some words are followed by the present tense although they have a future meaning.  
Call me **if you need** help tomorrow.  
Call me **when Tom arrives**.  
Take an umbrella **in case it rains** later.

**ANSWER KEY****Mixed Tenses**

- A**
1. c
  2. a
  3. b
  4. c
  5. a
  6. c
  7. b
  8. b
  9. a
  10. b
  11. c
  12. b

- B**
1. At last night's town meeting, there was a disagreement about where to build the new community college.
  2. These days, more and more people are choosing to become members of virtual communities.
  3. How do you feel / would you feel about joining a beach cleanup this weekend?
  4. Well, we've heard the arguments, and both sides have made some good points, so let's call for a vote.
  5. My children and I have been looking for volunteering opportunities for a while, but we still haven't found anything that our whole family could be part of.

- C**
1. love
  2. haven't made
  3. isn't
  4. have
  5. don't you join
  6. helps
  7. volunteered
  8. was cleaning
  9. took
  10. sounds
  11. Have you thought / What do you think
  12. is taking place / is going to take place
  13. will sign up / (I'll sign up
  14. have been doing / (I've been doing
  15. don't we
  16. did
  17. had only known / (I'd only known / only knew
  18. became
  19. am still finding out / (I'm still finding out
  20. am going to like / (I'm going to like / will like / (I'll like

**ANSWER KEY****Review of Past Tenses and Future Tenses****Past Tenses**

- A**
- came
  - had never taken
  - had signed up
  - were counting
  - have never managed
- B**
- b, a
  - b, a
  - a, b
  - b, a
- C**
- a
  - a
  - b
  - a
  - b
- D**
- Juan came home tired because he had been running for an hour.
  - When did you start volunteering at the library?
  - Those small shops on Main Street used to be popular.
  - None of us knew that Carol had been planning to leave the company.
  - I did not call for a taxi until I had finished packing.

**Future Tenses**

- A**
- have
  - I'm competing
  - I'll bring
  - aren't you going to take
  - I'll pay
  - will still be doing
  - is happening
  - will have sold
  - will be
  - will you be working
- B**
- b, c
  - a, b
  - a, b
  - a, c
- C**
- are you doing / are you going to do
  - are you going to do / are you doing / will you be doing
  - will be reading / am going to read
  - does the event start
  - will come