

Practice 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct tenses.

Animal experimentation (1) is (be) an essential part of modern research and development. Despite the encouragement of computer based research, there (2) are (be) still many areas where better understanding is unachievable without the use of animals. The knowledge that humans and animals (3) are (be) genetically similar in many ways has enhanced the interest in animal experimentation. As such, animals have been used in various experiments which (4) comprise (comprise) biological, educational, and behavioural experiments, as well as consumer product testing for the benefit of mankind.

Animals (5) play (play) big role in biological research where the results gained from such research have enhanced biological knowledge. In other words, biological experiments (6) help (help) develop scientific knowledge, which in turn can further improve achievements in biomedicine. DNA similarities have been verified between animals and humans, making animals the perfect subjects to replace humans for the purpose of testing and producing new medicines and treatments. An example (7) is (be) the treatment of Pompe's Disease. Pompe's Disease is a rare inherited disease that (8) involves (involve) muscle weakness and heart enlargement in infants in the first year after they are born.

Aside from biological experiments, animals are also used in education both in school and at tertiary level. Even in higher level education, some courses may still require students to work with animals for various purposes, which (9) include (include) their assignments or even their own researches.

In conclusion, it (10) is (be) a reality that animal experimentations have contributed a lot to scientific developments and achievements in the fields of biology, education and behavioural psychology, as well as consumer products.

Practice 2(a)

Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in the brackets.

Computers have been used in education since the 1960s. Initially, they (1) **tended** (tend) to only be used in computer-related subjects because they (2) **were** (be), unfortunately, quite difficult to use. This (3) **was** (be) because they had command line interfaces (CLI). Users (4) **had** (have) to type long lines of text in order to get the computers to do something. However, the 1980s (5) **saw** (see) the advent of the first graphical user interfaces (GUIs) which (6) **was** (be) much more user-friendly. This improvement in human-computer interaction (HCI), together with new subject – specific software, (7) **made** (make) it viable to employ computers in more subjects. Education institution (8) **began** (begin) to see the value of the computer-assisted learning (CAL). Many (9) **invested** (invest) heavily in equipment and training, the outcome of which can be seen today in many classrooms around the world.

By the end of the 20th century, there (10) **were** (be) a whole range of CAL software products on offer. In general, the first CAL programs (11) **were** (be) not terribly exciting. However, in the late 1980s, CD-ROMs and other multimedia products (12) **became** (become) available. These (13) **made** (make) it possible to produce software with sound and graphics which (14) **was** (be) also easy to distribute. As a result, more businesses (15) **became** (become) involved in developing educational software. The new products (16) **were** (be) attractive and many students (17) **enjoyed** (enjoy) using them. Nevertheless, they (18) **were** (be) expensive. In addition, they were often perceived to be just a different way of learning or testing the same things. Teachers who (19) **disliked** (dislike) using computers (20) **were** (be) largely able to ignore and confine them to self-study.

Practice 2(b)

Complete the text with the past simple of the verbs in the brackets.

Electric bicycle (e-bike) is the only transportation device that (1) managed (manage) in the last 20 years to take significant part of the bicycle market share. With its simple design that closely mimics traditional bicycle, small and efficient electric motor and easy control methods, it successfully (2) experienced (experience) rapid sales growth since 1998. Today, it is estimated that there is approximately over 120 million electric bicycles in use in China alone. Use of electric bicycles in Europe and North America is growing fast, with the reported yearly sales of one and a half million units.

First models of electric bicycles (3) appeared (appear) in late 19th century. US Patent office (4) registered (register) several e-bike patents since 1895 to 1899 (Ogden Bolton (5) patented (patent) battery-powered bicycle in 1895, Hosea W. Libbey patented bicycle with double electric motor in 1897 and John Schnepf patented electric motor with roller wheel). Models with torque sensors and power controls (6) became (become) available during late 1990s. One of the first commercially successful e-bike models (7) appeared (appear) in 1997 with the name "Select". Year after that there (8) were (be) over 49 different e-bike models available on the market. In the early 2000s, two big Japanese companies Yamaha and Panasonic (9) became (become) their worldwide mass production. One of the early models of electric bicycle from 1980 (10) had (have) a solar charging station, which was used to replenish on board batteries.

Practice 3

Complete the text with the perfect tense of the verbs in the brackets.

From a European perspective, there 1. has been (be) little research on teaching and learning in small rural schools over the last two decades (Kvalsund & Hargreaves, 2009), and information on the incidence of multi-grade teaching is difficult to find (Mulryan-Kyne, 2007) Little (2001) points out that most research on multi-grade teaching 2. have focused (focus) on its impact on students' learning. The discussion of multi-grade teaching 3. has addressed (address) the question of whether students' learning results are better in single-grade classes or in multi-grade classes, but studies 4. have not found (not find) significant differences between these two forms (e.g., Veenman, 1995; Åberg-Bengtsson, 2009; Lindström and Lindahl, 2011). According to Hoffman (2003), around the year 2000, the increased awareness of multi-age education as a child-centered strategy began to arouse interest in the practice throughout the United States as well as in many other countries. For example, in the Central-European German-speaking research area, multi-grade teaching 5. has investigated (investigate) in recent years, especially from the point of view of school reform. The practice 6. has been seen (seen) as a possibility to optimize the phase of school beginning, as multi-grade teaching enables flexible school entry and does not "dramatize" developmental differences between children (Heinzel, 2007, p. 38).

Practice 4:

Fill in the blanks with verbs in the SIMPLE PRESENT, SIMPLE PAST and PRESENT PERFECT form.

Since its start in 1998, Google (1) has become (become) one of the most popular search engines. It (2) grows (grow) from a research project in the dormitory room of two college students to a business that now employs approximately 20,000 people. Google's founders, Larry Page and Sergey Brin, (3) met (meet) in 1995 when they (4) were (be) in their twenties and graduate students in computer science at Stanford University in California. They (5) realized (realize) that Internet search was a very important field and began working together to make searching easier. In 1997, both Page and Brin (6) left (leave) their studies at Stanford to work on their project. Interestingly, they (7) never returned (never, return) to finish their degrees. Brin (8) was (be) ~~was~~ born in Russia, but he (9) lived (live) in the U.S. since he was five years old. His father (10) was (be) a mathematician in Russia. Page, whose parents (11) were (be) computer experts, (12) were (be) interested in computers since he was six years old. When Google (13) started (start) in 1998, it did 10,000 searches a day. Brin and Page believed that people (14) came (come) to the Internet to search for specific information, not to be hit with a lot of unwanted data. Today it (15) starts (start) 235 million searches a day in 40 languages. It (16) indexed (index) 2.1 trillion Web pages. How (17) is (be) Google different from other search engines? Have you ever noticed how many ads and banners there are on other search engines? News, sports scores, stock prices, links for shopping, mortgage rates, and more (18) fill (fill) other search engines. The success of Google over its rivals (19) has proven (prove) that this is true. Over the years, Google (20) has added (add) new features to its Web site: Google Images, where you can type in a word and get thousands of pictures; Google News, which takes you to today's news; Google Maps; and more. But one thing hasn't changed: the clean opening page that Google offers its users.