

MEKI CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Instructions: Choose the best option (a, b, c, or d) to complete each sentence or answer each question.

1. By the time the main course was served, we _____ two bottles of water because it was so hot.
 - a) drank
 - b) were drinking
 - c) had drunk
 - d) have drunk
2. "Why are your hands covered in paint?" "I _____ my bedroom walls all morning."
 - a) painted
 - b) have painted
 - c) was painting
 - d) have been painting
3. Look at those storm clouds gathering! It _____ any minute now.
 - a) will rain
 - b) is raining
 - c) is going to rain
 - d) rains
4. If he _____ attention during the briefing, he would know what to do now.
 - a) paid
 - b) has paid
 - c) had paid
 - d) was paying
5. This time next Friday, I _____ across the Atlantic, hopefully sipping champagne.
 - a) will fly
 - b) am flying
 - c) will be flying
 - d) will have flown
6. She claimed she _____ the suspect before, but later evidence proved otherwise.
 - a) never met
 - b) had never met
 - c) has never met
 - d) didn't meet
7. How long _____ you _____ German before you felt confident holding a conversation?
 - a) did / study
 - b) have / been studying
 - c) had / been studying
 - d) were / studying

8. "Can I speak to Mr. Harris?" "I'm afraid he _____ a client at the moment, but he _____ free in about 15 minutes."
a) sees / is going to be
b) is seeing / will be
c) sees / will be
d) is seeing / is being
9. I _____ you that recipe for ages! I promise I _____ it to you tomorrow.
a) promised / will email
b) have been promising / will email
c) was promising / am going to email
d) promise / email
10. When _____ the last time you _____ a formal complaint about the service?
a) was / made
b) has been / made
c) was / have made
d) did / make
11. If the trend _____, renewable energy sources _____ fossil fuels within the next two decades.
a) continues / will have replaced
b) will continue / replace
c) continued / would replace
d) continues / are replacing
12. They _____ for nearly an hour by the time the rescue team finally _____ them.
a) shouted / reached
b) had been shouting / reached
c) were shouting / had reached
d) shouted / had been reaching
13. I wish I _____ more about quantum physics; the lecture was completely over my head.
a) know
b) knew
c) had known
d) would know
14. While the preparations _____ finalised downstairs, the bride _____ nervously in her room.
a) were being / waited
b) were / was waiting
c) were being / was waiting
d) had been / waited
15. _____ you _____ using that software by 5 PM? I need the license key then.
a) Will / finish

- b) Are / going to finish
c) Will / have finished
d) Will / be finishing
16. He usually _____ very sensible decisions, but his recent actions _____ everyone.
a) makes / surprise
b) is making / are surprising
c) makes / have surprised
d) has made / were surprising
17. This historic building _____ here for over 200 years and _____ countless storms.
a) stood / witnessed
b) has stood / has witnessed
c) was standing / was witnessing
d) stands / witnesses
18. "Are you coming to the party tonight?" "I don't know yet. I _____ about it."
a) will think
b) am thinking
c) think
d) am going to think
19. We _____ our flight because the traffic _____ unexpectedly heavy.
a) missed / was
b) had missed / was
c) missed / had been
d) were missing / was
20. By 2030, it is estimated that the company _____ its workforce by 50%.
a) will increase
b) will be increasing
c) increases
d) will have increased
21. I _____ that film three times already; I _____ it again tonight.
a) saw / watch
b) have seen / am going to watch
c) had seen / will watch
d) see / have watched
22. She _____ constantly _____ my pens when we shared an office; it drove me crazy!
a) was / borrowing
b) has / borrowed
c) had / borrowed
d) used / to borrow
23. Listen! _____ someone _____ our name?
a) Does / call

- b) Is / calling
c) Has / called
d) Did / call
24. The moment he _____ the room, he _____ something was terribly wrong.
a) entered / realised
b) had entered / realised
c) entered / had realised
d) was entering / realised
25. In exactly one year from now, they _____ their golden wedding anniversary.
a) will celebrate
b) celebrate
c) will be celebrating
d) will have celebrated
26. It's the first time I _____ snails, and I must say, I _____ quite impressed.
a) ate / was
b) eat / am
c) have eaten / am
d) had eaten / was
27. What _____ you _____ if you found a wallet full of money on the street?
a) will / do
b) do / do
c) would / do
d) did / do
28. He _____ hard all his life, and now he _____ a well-deserved retirement.
a) worked / enjoys
b) has worked / is enjoying
c) had worked / enjoyed
d) was working / enjoys
29. The report suggests that sea levels _____ significantly by the end of the century unless drastic measures _____.
a) rise / will be taken
b) will rise / are taken
c) are rising / were taken
d) have risen / take
30. Before the internet _____, people _____ information primarily through libraries and newspapers.
a) existed / obtained
b) had existed / obtained
c) existed / had obtained
d) was existing / were obtaining

31. I _____ my glasses somewhere; I _____ them anywhere!
- a) left / don't find
 - b) have left / can't find
 - c) had left / couldn't find
 - d) leave / wasn't finding
32. _____ you _____ able to attend the conference next month, given your current schedule?
- a) Are / going to be
 - b) Will / be
 - c) Would / be
 - d) Do / be
33. She was exhausted because she _____ for the exam for three days straight with little sleep.
- a) revised
 - b) had been revising
 - c) was revising
 - d) has been revising
34. The Earth _____ on its axis while it _____ around the Sun.
- a) spins / revolves
 - b) is spinning / is revolving
 - c) spun / revolved
 - d) spins / is revolving
35. If you _____ me earlier, I _____ arrangements to help you move.
- a) asked / could make
 - b) had asked / could have made
 - c) ask / can make
 - d) were asking / could be making
36. By the time the firefighters extinguished the blaze, the old warehouse _____ completely to the ground.
- a) burned
 - b) was burning
 - c) had burned
 - d) has burned
37. "Why is the floor wet?" "Because I _____ the plants."
- a) watered
 - b) have just watered
 - c) was watering
 - d) had watered
38. He _____ for that company for twenty years when he finally received a promotion.
- a) worked

- b) has worked
 - c) was working
 - d) had been working
39. It _____ that the ancient city _____ by a massive earthquake around 500 AD.
- a) believed / destroyed
 - b) is believing / was destroyed
 - c) is believed / was destroyed
 - d) was believed / had been destroyed
40. We _____ a barbecue this Saturday if the weather _____.
- a) have / will be good
 - b) are having / is good
 - c) will have / is good
 - d) have / is going to be good
41. How many times _____ you _____ that course before you finally passed?
- a) did / take
 - b) have / taken
 - c) had / taken
 - d) were / taking
42. At 9 PM tonight, the documentary about space exploration _____.
- a) starts
 - b) will start
 - c) is starting
 - d) will be starting
43. I _____ understand why he reacted so angrily; it seemed completely out of character.
- a) wasn't
 - b) haven't
 - c) don't
 - d) couldn't
44. They _____ tennis when the thunderstorm suddenly _____.
- a) played / started
 - b) were playing / started
 - c) had played / started
 - d) played / was starting
45. In ten years' time, I hope I _____ my own business successfully.
- a) run
 - b) will run
 - c) am running
 - d) will be running
46. She realised she _____ her passport at home only after she _____ at the airport check-in desk.

- a) left / arrived
 - b) had left / arrived
 - c) left / had arrived
 - d) was leaving / arrived
47. The children _____ quietly in the corner while their parents _____ the final details of the trip.
- a) played / discussed
 - b) were playing / were discussing
 - c) had played / discussed
 - d) played / had discussed
48. Scientists _____ that they _____ a significant breakthrough in cancer research soon.
- a) hope / will make
 - b) are hoping / make
 - c) hoped / would make
 - d) hope / are making
49. He _____ as a teacher for five years before he _____ to pursue a career in writing.
- a) worked / decided
 - b) had been working / decided
 - c) was working / had decided
 - d) has worked / decided
50. By the end of this semester, Professor Evans _____ here for thirty years.
- a) will teach
 - b) teaches
 - c) will have been teaching
 - d) will be teaching
51. I _____ like seafood until I _____ those grilled prawns in Greece last summer.
- a) didn't / tried
 - b) haven't / tried
 - c) hadn't / had tried
 - d) don't / try
52. The train scheduled for 8:05 _____ cancelled due to technical problems. Please wait for further announcements.
- a) is
 - b) has been
 - c) was
 - d) will be
53. If the technology _____ available back then, the project _____ much faster.
- a) was / would finish
 - b) had been / would have finished

- c) would be / finished
d) has been / will finish
54. What _____ you generally _____ on Sunday mornings?
a) are / doing
b) have / done
c) do / do
d) did / do
55. He looked as if he _____ a ghost; his face was completely white.
a) saw
b) has seen
c) was seeing
d) had seen
56. "My car won't start." "Don't worry, I _____ you a lift."
a) give
b) am going to give
c) will give
d) am giving
57. We _____ this issue for weeks now without reaching a consensus.
a) discuss
b) are discussing
c) have been discussing
d) discussed
58. The instructions clearly stated that all applications _____ submitted by Friday midnight.
a) must be
b) have to be
c) had to be
d) should have been
59. While I _____ my emails, my colleague _____ me the latest sales figures.
a) checked / was showing
b) was checking / showed
c) had checked / showed
d) checked / showed
60. Next year marks a significant milestone; my parents _____ married for 25 years.
a) will be
b) are going to be
c) will have been
d) are
61. I _____ to call you all morning! Where _____ you _____?
a) tried / did / go
b) have been trying / have / been

- c) was trying / were /
d) try / do / be
62. If I _____ you, I _____ that offer immediately. It's too good to miss.
a) was / accept
b) were / would accept
c) am / will accept
d) had been / would have accepted
63. The novel, which _____ currently _____ adapted for the screen, _____ critical acclaim upon its release.
a) is / being / received
b) was / / had received
c) is / / receives
d) has / been / received
64. By the time help arrived, the survivors _____ for two days without food or water.
a) were waiting
b) waited
c) have been waiting
d) had been waiting
65. He acts as though he _____ everything, but he rarely _____ his facts checked.
a) knows / gets
b) knew / got
c) had known / had got
d) knows / has gotten
66. What _____ if the power _____ out during the surgery?
a) would happen / went
b) will happen / goes
c) happens / will go
d) happened / had gone
67. Many species _____ extinct before scientists even _____ a chance to study them.
a) become / have
b) became / had had
c) have become / have
d) had become / had
68. I _____ my keys; _____ you _____ them anywhere by chance?
a) misplaced / Did / see
b) have misplaced / Have / seen
c) had misplaced / Had / seen
d) misplace / Do / see
69. This time tomorrow, the negotiators _____ the final details of the peace treaty.
a) will discuss

- b) will be discussing
c) discuss
d) will have discussed
70. She _____ she _____ unwell, so she went home early.
a) said / felt
b) was saying / felt
c) said / was feeling
d) had said / felt
71. The company _____ considerable losses last quarter, which _____ to significant restructuring.
a) incurred / led
b) had incurred / led
c) was incurring / was leading
d) incurred / had led
72. If you _____ listening carefully now, you _____ the point of the presentation.
a) aren't / will miss
b) don't / are missing
c) weren't / would miss
d) haven't / missed
73. How long _____ it _____ you to drive here from the airport yesterday?
a) did / take
b) has / taken
c) had / taken
d) does / take
74. The concert _____ already _____ by the time we found our seats.
a) started
b) was starting
c) has started
d) had started
75. I _____ never _____ such a confusing movie in my entire life!
a) saw
b) see
c) have / seen
d) had / seen
76. By next Friday, _____ you _____ all the necessary arrangements for the trip?
a) will / make
b) are / going to make
c) will / have made
d) will / be making

77. He _____ when the alarm clock _____; he was already awake.
- a) didn't wake up / rang
 - b) wasn't waking up / rang
 - c) hadn't woken up / had rung
 - d) didn't wake up / was ringing
78. Look how much the baby _____ since the last time we _____ her!
- a) grew / saw
 - b) has grown / saw
 - c) had grown / saw
 - d) grows / see
79. It's essential that every employee _____ the safety regulations thoroughly.
- a) understands
 - b) understand
 - c) understood
 - d) is understanding
80. While the detective _____ the crime scene, he _____ a crucial piece of evidence.
- a) examined / was finding
 - b) was examining / found
 - c) had examined / found
 - d) examined / found
81. If they _____ the warning signs, the accident _____ avoided.
- a) noticed / could be
 - b) had noticed / could have been
 - c) notice / can be
 - d) were noticing / could be
82. She _____ English for only six months, but she _____ remarkable progress.
- a) studies / made
 - b) has been studying / has made
 - c) studied / was making
 - d) is studying / makes
83. We _____ lunch when the power suddenly _____ out.
- a) had / went
 - b) were having / went
 - c) had had / went
 - d) had / was going
84. By the time you read this email, I _____ already _____ for my vacation.
- a) will / leave
 - b) am / leaving
 - c) will / have left
 - d) leave

85. I wish I _____ more patient; I always seem to rush things.
a) am
b) were
c) had been
d) would be
86. The police _____ the area for clues since the robbery _____ yesterday afternoon.
a) searched / happened
b) were searching / happened
c) have been searching / happened
d) had searched / had happened
87. You _____ always _____ your things everywhere! Can't you be tidier?
a) do / leave
b) will / leave
c) are / leaving
d) have / left
88. The professor explained the theory after he _____ the relevant experiments.
a) demonstrated
b) was demonstrating
c) had demonstrated
d) has demonstrated
89. This soup _____ a bit strange. _____ you _____ something unusual in it?
a) is tasting / Did / put
b) tastes / Did / put
c) tastes / Have / put
d) is tasting / Have / put
90. At the end of his career, the athlete reflected on all the championships he _____.
a) won
b) had won
c) has won
d) was winning
91. "What are your plans for the summer?" "We _____ to Spain, but we haven't booked anything yet."
a) will probably go
b) are going
c) go
d) will have gone
92. If it _____ for his quick thinking, the situation _____ much worse.
a) wasn't / would be
b) hadn't been / would have been

- c) isn't / will be
d) weren't / would have been
93. The museum, which _____ thousands of visitors each year, currently _____ renovations.
a) attracts / undergoes
b) is attracting / is undergoing
c) attracts / is undergoing
d) has attracted / undergoes
94. They _____ the project for three years by the time it is finally completed next month.
a) will work on
b) will be working on
c) will have worked on
d) will have been working on
95. I distinctly remember _____ the door before I left the house this morning.
a) locking
b) to lock
c) locked
d) having locked
96. _____ the Prime Minister _____ a statement later today regarding the crisis?
a) Does / make
b) Is / going to make
c) Will / have made
d) Has / made
97. He _____ late for the meeting because he _____ caught in unexpected traffic.
a) was / got
b) had been / got
c) was / had got
d) has been / gets
98. The rules require that each participant _____ appropriate footwear.
a) wears
b) wear
c) wore
d) is wearing
99. I _____ this book for hours, but I _____ only _____ fifty pages.
a) read / read
b) have been reading / have / read
c) was reading / had / read
d) read / have / read
100. By the time the presentation concluded, most of the audience _____ interest.
a) lost

- b) was losing
 - c) had lost
 - d) has lost
-

Answer with Explanation

1. **c) had drunk**

- **Explanation:** Two past actions. The drinking happened *before* the main course was served. Past Perfect (had + V3) is used for the earlier of two past actions. "By the time" often signals this.

2. **d) have been painting**

- **Explanation:** The present result (hands covered in paint) is explained by a continuous action that started in the past and has recently finished or is still ongoing. Present Perfect Continuous (have been + V-ing) emphasizes the duration ("all morning") leading to the present result.

3. **c) is going to rain**

- **Explanation:** This is a prediction based on present evidence (storm clouds gathering). 'Be going to' is used for predictions with clear present signs.

4. **c) had paid**

- **Explanation:** This is a mixed conditional. The result ('would know now') is present hypothetical, implying the condition ('if he...') refers to a past unreal situation (he *didn't* pay attention). Past Perfect is used in the 'if' clause for past unreal conditions.

5. **c) will be flying**

- **Explanation:** Future Continuous (will be + V-ing) is used to describe an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future ("This time next Friday").

6. **b) had never met**

- **Explanation:** This reports a state ('never meeting') that existed *before* another past action (claiming/later evidence proving otherwise). Past Perfect is needed for the earlier past state/action.

7. **c) had / been studying**

- **Explanation:** The question asks about the duration of an action (studying) that occurred *before* another past point in time (feeling confident). Past Perfect Continuous (had been + V-ing) emphasizes this duration leading up to a past event.

8. **b) is seeing / will be**

- **Explanation:** 'is seeing' (Present Continuous) describes an action happening right now (meeting the client). 'will be' (Future Simple) makes a prediction or states a future fact about his availability soon.

9. b) **have been promising / will email**

- **Explanation:** 'have been promising' (Present Perfect Continuous) indicates an action (promising) that started in the past and has continued up to now, often implying it hasn't been fulfilled yet ("for ages"). 'will email' (Future Simple) is used for a promise made at the moment of speaking.

10.a) **was / made**

- **Explanation:** "When was the last time...?" specifically asks about a single completed past event. Both parts require the Past Simple. ('Did you make' is the interrogative form, but here 'when' acts as the subject connector to 'was').

11.a) **continues / will have replaced**

- **Explanation:** This is a first conditional structure referring to a likely future outcome based on a present trend. The 'if' clause uses Present Simple ('continues'). The result clause uses Future Perfect ('will have replaced') to indicate the action (replacing) will be completed *before* a future point ("within the next two decades").

12.b) **had been shouting / reached**

- **Explanation:** Past Perfect Continuous ('had been shouting') emphasizes the duration ('for nearly an hour') of an action that was happening *before* another past action ('reached'). The interrupting/later action is in Past Simple.

13.c) **had known**

- **Explanation:** 'I wish' followed by Past Perfect ('had known') expresses regret about a past situation (not knowing enough during the past lecture).

14.c) **were being / was waiting**

- **Explanation:** Two parallel actions happening simultaneously in the past. Passive Past Continuous ('were being finalised') describes the ongoing preparations. Active Past Continuous ('was waiting') describes the bride's ongoing action.

15.c) **Will / have finished**

- **Explanation:** Future Perfect (Will + have + V3) asks if an action (finishing) will be completed *before* a specific future time (5 PM).

16.c) **makes / have surprised**

- **Explanation:** 'makes' (Present Simple) describes a habitual action (usual decisions). 'have surprised' (Present Perfect) describes recent actions whose result (everyone being surprised) is relevant now.

17.b) **has stood / has witnessed**

- **Explanation:** Present Perfect ('has stood', 'has witnessed') is used because the building started existing in the past and *still* exists now, and its witnessing of storms is relevant over its entire existence up to the present.

18.b) **am thinking**

- **Explanation:** Present Continuous ('am thinking') is often used for ongoing mental processes or considerations happening around the present moment, especially expressing uncertainty or a process not yet completed. 'Will think' implies deciding now to think later.

19.a) missed / was

- **Explanation:** Two completed past actions. 'missed' (Past Simple) is the main event. 'was' (Past Simple of 'be') describes the state of the traffic at that past time which caused the missed flight. Using Past Perfect for the traffic ('had been') would imply the heavy traffic finished before they missed the flight, which doesn't fit the causal link.

20.d) will have increased

- **Explanation:** Future Perfect ('will have increased') is used to describe an action (increasing) that is predicted to be completed *before* a specific future time (By 2030).

21.b) have seen / am going to watch

- **Explanation:** 'have seen' (Present Perfect) refers to past experiences (seeing the film three times) at unspecified times, relevant now. 'am going to watch' (be going to) expresses a plan or intention for the future (tonight).

22.a) was / borrowing

- **Explanation:** Past Continuous with 'constantly' ('was constantly borrowing') is used to describe a repeated, annoying past habit, reinforced by "it drove me crazy!". 'Used to borrow' describes a habit but lacks the specific connotation of annoyance here.

23.b) Is / calling

- **Explanation:** "Listen!" indicates an action happening right now. Present Continuous ('Is calling') is used for actions in progress at the moment of speaking.

24.a) entered / realised

- **Explanation:** Sequence of completed past actions happening one after the other. Past Simple ('entered', 'realised') is used for narrative sequence.

25.c) will be celebrating

- **Explanation:** Future Continuous ('will be celebrating') describes an action that will be in progress at a specific future time ("In exactly one year from now"). It can also suggest an event happening as a matter of course. 'Will celebrate' is also possible, but continuous feels slightly more natural for an ongoing event like an anniversary celebration at that future point.

26.c) have eaten / am

- **Explanation:** "It's the first time" typically triggers the Present Perfect ('have eaten') to describe a new experience. The second part expresses the speaker's current feeling ('am impressed').

27.c) would / do

- **Explanation:** This is a second conditional sentence, describing a hypothetical situation in the present or future. The 'if' clause uses Past Simple (implicitly 'if you found'), and the main clause uses 'would' + V1 ('would do').

28.b) **has worked / is enjoying**

- **Explanation:** 'has worked' (Present Perfect) describes an action (working) over a period extending from the past up to the present (his whole life leading to now). 'is enjoying' (Present Continuous) describes the action happening now (his retirement).

29.b) **will rise / are taken**

- **Explanation:** A first conditional structure. The main clause uses Future Simple ('will rise') for a likely future result. The 'unless' clause (similar to an 'if...not' clause) uses Present Simple passive ('are taken') for the condition.

30.a) **existed / obtained**

- **Explanation:** Describes a past state ('existed') and a habitual past action ('obtained') that occurred during that state. Past Simple is used for both. Past Perfect isn't needed as the sequence is clear.

31.b) **have left / can't find**

- **Explanation:** 'have left' (Present Perfect) describes a past action (leaving glasses) with a present result (not having them now). 'can't find' (Present Simple modal) expresses the current inability to locate them.

32.b) **Will / be**

- **Explanation:** A simple question about future ability. Future Simple ('Will you be able?') is standard. 'Are you going to be able?' is also possible but 'will' is common for straightforward future queries.

33.b) **had been revising**

- **Explanation:** Explains the cause (revising for three days) of a past state (was exhausted). Past Perfect Continuous ('had been revising') emphasizes the duration of the activity leading up to the past state.

34.a) **spins / revolves**

- **Explanation:** Both actions are general truths or scientific facts. Present Simple ('spins', 'revolves') is used for such facts.

35.b) **had asked / could have made**

- **Explanation:** This is a third conditional sentence, discussing a hypothetical past situation and its hypothetical past result. The 'if' clause uses Past Perfect ('had asked'), and the main clause uses 'modal perfect' ('could have made').

36.c) **had burned**

- **Explanation:** The burning was completed *before* the firefighters extinguished the blaze (past point). Past Perfect ('had burned') is used for the earlier completed action.

37.b) **have just watered**

- **Explanation:** The wet floor (present result) is explained by a very recent past action. Present Perfect ('have just watered') is ideal for recent actions with present consequences.

38.d) **had been working**

- **Explanation:** Past Perfect Continuous ('had been working') emphasizes the duration ('for twenty years') of an action that was ongoing *before* another past event (receiving the promotion).

39.c) **is believed / was destroyed**

- **Explanation:** Passive voice. 'is believed' (Present Simple Passive) states a current belief about the past. 'was destroyed' (Past Simple Passive) describes the past event itself.

40.c) **will have / is good** (*also common: b) are having / is good*)

- **Explanation:** A first conditional sentence about a future plan contingent on weather. Option c) uses Future Simple ('will have') for the plan + Present Simple ('is good') for the condition. Option b) uses Present Continuous ('are having') for a future arrangement + Present Simple ('is good'). Both are grammatically common and acceptable ways to express this. 'Will have' might sound slightly more conditional than the arranged 'are having'.

41.c) **had / taken**

- **Explanation:** The question asks about actions (taking the course) that happened *before* another past event (finally passing). Past Perfect ('had taken') is needed.

42.a) **starts** (*or c) is starting / b) will start*)

- **Explanation:** Present Simple ('starts') is often used for scheduled future events (like TV programs). Present Continuous ('is starting') implies a fixed arrangement. Future Simple ('will start') is also possible as a neutral statement of future fact. 'Starts' is very common for timetables.

43.d) **couldn't**

- **Explanation:** Expresses past inability ('couldn't understand') regarding a past event (his reaction). 'Didn't' refers to not doing something, while 'couldn't' refers to the lack of ability (in this case, mental ability to comprehend).

44.b) **were playing / started**

- **Explanation:** Past Continuous ('were playing') describes an ongoing action that was interrupted by a shorter, sudden past action ('started' - Past Simple).

45.d) **will be running**

- **Explanation:** Future Continuous ('will be running') expresses an action hoped/expected to be in progress over a period in the future ("In ten years' time"). 'Will run' is also possible but focuses less on the ongoing nature.

46.b) **had left / arrived**

- **Explanation:** The action of leaving the passport ('had left' - Past Perfect) happened *before* the action of arriving/realising at the check-in desk ('arrived' - Past Simple).

47.b) were playing / were discussing

- **Explanation:** Two parallel actions happening simultaneously in the past. Past Continuous ('were playing', 'were discussing') is used for both ongoing activities.

48.a) hope / will make

- **Explanation:** 'hope' (Present Simple) expresses a current hope about the future. 'will make' (Future Simple) is used for the future prediction/possibility they are hoping for.

49.b) had been working / decided

- **Explanation:** Past Perfect Continuous ('had been working') emphasizes the duration ('for five years') of the first action leading up to the second past action ('decided' - Past Simple).

50.c) will have been teaching

- **Explanation:** Future Perfect Continuous ('will have been teaching') emphasizes the duration ('thirty years') leading up to a specific future point ('By the end of this semester').

51.a) didn't / tried

- **Explanation:** Describes a past state ('didn't like') that changed because of a specific past action ('tried'). Past Simple is used for both the previous state and the specific event that changed it.

52.b) has been

- **Explanation:** Present Perfect Passive ('has been cancelled') is used to announce a recent event (cancellation) that has a direct impact on the present situation (passengers waiting).

53.b) had been / would have finished

- **Explanation:** Third conditional, discussing a hypothetical past situation (technology availability) and its hypothetical past result (project finishing faster). 'If' clause uses Past Perfect ('had been'), main clause uses 'would have' + V3 ('would have finished').

54.c) do / do

- **Explanation:** The question asks about a general habit or routine ('generally', 'on Sunday mornings'). Present Simple ('do you do') is used for habits.

55.d) had seen

- **Explanation:** "As if / as though" often uses a past tense form to describe an unreal situation. Since the main clause is past ('looked'), we use Past Perfect ('had seen') to describe the hypothetical event happening *before* the looking. (Similar to reported speech rules).

56.c) will give

- **Explanation:** An offer made spontaneously at the moment of speaking. Future Simple with 'will' ('will give') is used for spontaneous offers/decisions.

57.c) have been discussing

- **Explanation:** Present Perfect Continuous ('have been discussing') emphasizes the duration ('for weeks now') of an action that started in the past and continues up to the present, often implying it's unresolved ('without reaching a consensus').

58.c) had to be (or a) must be / b) have to be)

- **Explanation:** The main verb 'stated' is past. In reported speech/thought, 'must/have to' often becomes 'had to'. So, 'had to be' reflects the past instruction. However, if the instructions are *still* valid now, 'must be' or 'have to be' could also be argued, treating the statement as eternally true within its context. 'Had to be' aligns best with the past reporting verb.

59.b) was checking / showed

- **Explanation:** Past Continuous ('was checking') describes the longer background action. Past Simple ('showed') describes the shorter action that happened *during* the longer one.

60.c) will have been

- **Explanation:** Future Perfect ('will have been') is used to describe a state (being married) that will reach a certain duration ('25 years') *by* a specific future time ('Next year').

61.b) have been trying / have / been

- **Explanation:** 'have been trying' (Present Perfect Continuous) emphasizes the repeated action ('trying to call') over a period ('all morning') leading up to the present. 'Where have you been?' (Present Perfect) asks about the location during that recent past period, relevant now.

62.b) were / would accept

- **Explanation:** Second conditional sentence expressing hypothetical advice for the present/future. 'If' clause uses Past Subjunctive ('were' - preferred over 'was' for hypotheticals, especially with 'I'), main clause uses 'would' + V1 ('would accept').

63.a) is / being / received

- **Explanation:** The first gap needs Present Continuous Passive ('is being adapted') to describe an action happening now ('currently'). The second gap needs Past Simple ('received') to describe the completed past action ('upon its release').

64.d) had been waiting

- **Explanation:** Past Perfect Continuous ('had been waiting') emphasizes the duration ('for two days') of the action leading up to another past event ('help arrived').

65.a) knows / gets

- **Explanation:** "As though" can be followed by Present Simple if the comparison is considered potentially true or habitual. 'knows' (Present Simple) reflects his habitual way of acting. 'gets' (Present Simple) reflects his habitual failure to check facts. Using past forms ('knew/got') would imply it's definitely contrary to fact.

66.a) would happen / went

- **Explanation:** Second conditional, asking about a hypothetical present/future situation. 'If' clause uses Past Simple ('went'), main clause uses 'would' + V1 ('would happen').

67.c) **have become / have** (or b) *became / had had*)

- **Explanation:** Option c) uses Present Perfect ('have become') suggesting species become extinct up to the present, *before* scientists currently 'have' a chance. Option b) uses Past Simple ('became') and Past Perfect ('had had') suggesting species became extinct in the past *before* scientists 'had had' a chance *at that past time*. Both are plausible depending on the intended timeframe. Given the general nature, Present Perfect is often preferred for ongoing issues. Let's choose **c) have become / have** as more generally applicable to the ongoing problem.

68.b) **have misplaced / Have / seen**

- **Explanation:** 'have misplaced' (Present Perfect) indicates a past action with a present result (keys are missing now). 'Have you seen?' (Present Perfect) asks about any relevant experience up to the present moment.

69.b) **will be discussing**

- **Explanation:** Future Continuous ('will be discussing') describes an action expected to be in progress at a specific future time ("This time tomorrow").

70.c) **said / was feeling**

- **Explanation:** 'said' (Past Simple) is the reporting verb. In reported speech, Present Continuous ('am feeling') often changes to Past Continuous ('was feeling') to describe the state at the time of speaking. 'Felt' (Past Simple) is also possible but 'was feeling' emphasizes the ongoing state then.

71.a) **incurred / led**

- **Explanation:** Simple sequence of past events. The company 'incurred' losses (Past Simple), and this 'led' to restructuring (Past Simple).

72.a) **aren't / will miss**

- **Explanation:** First conditional structure. 'If' clause uses Present Continuous Negative ('aren't listening') referring to now. Main clause uses Future Simple ('will miss') for the likely future consequence.

73.a) **did / take**

- **Explanation:** Question about a completed action ('drive here') at a specific past time ('yesterday'). Past Simple interrogative ('Did it take') is used.

74.d) **had started**

- **Explanation:** The starting of the concert happened *before* another past action (finding seats). Past Perfect ('had started') is used for the earlier past event. 'Already' reinforces this.

75.c) **have / seen**

- **Explanation:** Present Perfect ('have never seen') is used to talk about experiences (or lack thereof) up to the present moment in one's life.

76.c) will / have made

- **Explanation:** Future Perfect ('Will you have made') asks if an action (making arrangements) will be completed *before* a specific future time ("By next Friday").

77.a) didn't wake up / rang

- **Explanation:** Two past actions. He 'didn't wake up' (Past Simple Negative) *when* the clock 'rang' (Past Simple). It implies he was already awake before it rang.

78.b) has grown / saw

- **Explanation:** 'has grown' (Present Perfect) describes the change/growth that has happened between the past ('last time') and now, with the result visible now. 'saw' (Past Simple) refers to the specific past time ('last time') of seeing her.

79.b) understand

- **Explanation:** This uses the subjunctive mood after "It's essential that...". The subjunctive form is the base form of the verb ('understand') for all persons.

80.b) was examining / found

- **Explanation:** Past Continuous ('was examining') describes the longer background action. Past Simple ('found') describes the shorter action (discovery) that happened during the examination.

81.b) had noticed / could have been

- **Explanation:** Third conditional, referring to a hypothetical past condition ('had noticed') and its hypothetical past result ('could have been avoided').

82.b) has been studying / has made

- **Explanation:** 'has been studying' (Present Perfect Continuous) emphasizes the duration ('for only six months') of an action continuing up to the present. 'has made' (Present Perfect) describes the result (progress) achieved during that period, relevant now.

83.b) were having / went

- **Explanation:** Past Continuous ('were having') describes the ongoing action (lunch) that was interrupted by a sudden past event ('went out' - Past Simple).

84.c) will / have left

- **Explanation:** Future Perfect ('will have left') describes an action that will be completed *before* another future point in time ("By the time you read this email").

85.b) were

- **Explanation:** 'I wish' followed by the Past Subjunctive ('were' preferred over 'was') expresses a wish about a present state that is contrary to fact (the speaker is not patient).

86.c) have been searching / happened

- **Explanation:** 'have been searching' (Present Perfect Continuous) describes an action that started in the past ('since...') and continues up to the present. 'happened' (Past Simple) indicates the specific past time the action started.

87.c) are / leaving

- **Explanation:** Present Continuous with 'always' ('are always leaving') is used to express annoyance about a frequently repeated present habit.

88.c) **had demonstrated**

- **Explanation:** The demonstrating happened *before* the explaining (past event). Past Perfect ('had demonstrated') is used for the earlier of two past actions, especially when sequence is emphasized by 'after'.

89.c) **tastes / Have / put**

- **Explanation:** 'Tastes' (Present Simple) for the stative description of the soup now. 'Have you put' (Present Perfect) connects a possible past action to the present strange taste. (See Q37 & explanation for similarity).

90.b) **had won**

- **Explanation:** The reflection happened in the past ('reflected'). The winning of championships happened *before* that past reflection. Past Perfect ('had won') is needed for the earlier past events.

91.a) **will probably go**

- **Explanation:** Expresses a tentative future plan/possibility. 'Probably' combined with 'will' ('will probably go') indicates likelihood but not certainty, fitting with "haven't booked anything yet". 'Are going' implies a more definite plan.

92.b) **hadn't been / would have been** (*or d) weren't / would have been*)

- **Explanation:** This structure "If it weren't for / If it hadn't been for" introduces a counterfactual condition. Since the result is past hypothetical ('would have been much worse'), the condition must also be past counterfactual. 'hadn't been' fits the standard third conditional structure. 'weren't' is sometimes used idiomatically even for past counterfactuals in this specific phrase, making (d) also potentially acceptable colloquially, but (b) is more formally correct for the past unreal condition leading to a past unreal result. Let's stick with **b) hadn't been / would have been** as the standard form.

93.c) **attracts / is undergoing**

- **Explanation:** 'attracts' (Present Simple) describes a habitual action (the museum generally attracts visitors). 'is undergoing' (Present Continuous) describes a temporary action happening now ('currently').

94.d) **will have been working on**

- **Explanation:** Future Perfect Continuous ('will have been working on') emphasizes the duration ('for three years') leading up to a future completion point ('by the time it is finally completed').

95.d) **having locked** (*or a) locking*)

- **Explanation:** After 'remember', V-ing ('locking') refers to remembering the action itself. Perfect Gerund ('having locked') emphasizes that the action of locking was completed *before* the remembering. Both are often interchangeable, but 'having locked' slightly better emphasizes the prior completion.

96.b) Is / going to make

- **Explanation:** Asking about a planned or scheduled future event ('later today'). 'Be going to' is commonly used for such intentions or arrangements. 'Will...make' is also possible but 'be going to' often implies more certainty or prior planning.

97.a) was / got

- **Explanation:** Simple past events. He 'was' late (Past Simple state) because he 'got' caught (Past Simple action). The reason happened around the same time or just before the state of being late.

98.b) wear

- **Explanation:** Subjunctive mood after "The rules require that...". The base form of the verb ('wear') is used.

99.b) have been reading / have / read

- **Explanation:** 'have been reading' (Present Perfect Continuous) emphasizes the duration ('for hours') of the reading activity up to now. 'have read' (Present Perfect) states the result or amount completed ('only fifty pages') during that time.

100. c) had lost

- * **Explanation:** The losing of interest happened *before* the presentation concluded (past point). Past Perfect ('had lost') is used for the earlier past action/state.