

WORKSHEET (Tenses, Relative Clause, Modals)

A: Read the following passage carefully and fill in the blanks with an appropriate tense of the verbs in parenthesis. *In some cases, it may be possible for more than one tense to be correct. Choose the best one.* Use one of the following verb tenses.

Present Simple

Past Simple

Past Perfect

Present Perfect

{ # Arkadaşlar, canlı derste, vizeye yönelik tekrar yaparken, ipucu olsun diye, bazı yerleri özellikle belirttim. Test Tekniği açısından, bu tarz **Zaman İpuçlarına** mutlaka bakmalısınız. }

A few months **ago**, I (move) _____ into a very small flat after living for ten years with my parents. It (be) _____ **the first time** that I (ever/have) _____ a place of my own and I (be) _____ very fond of it. I (be) _____ in the flat only for a few days when a friend (phone) _____ and (beg) _____ me to let him stay for a while. He (explain) _____ that he (lost) _____ his job **recently**. He (be) _____ sure he **would** be able to find another one very soon. Since I (think) _____ it **would** be for only a short while, I (say) _____ yes.

More than a month (go) _____ **by since then** and my friend (show) _____ no sign of moving out. There (be) _____ only two small rooms in the flat, and a small bathroom and tiny kitchen. He (take) _____ over the front room. He (bring) _____ a lot of clothes and books with him. I (like/not) _____ sharing the bathroom and **since then**, I (discover) _____ that I (like/not) _____ other people living in my flat.

B: Choose a word from the box to form a **compound noun**

noise / attack / clock / building / fiction / shopping / computer / lights / soap / limit /
school / jam / hour / junk / door

1. My grandfather had a heart _____ yesterday. We took him to the nearest hospital immediately.
2. I like reading science _____ books and I also like watching them a lot.
3. You mustn't go over the speed _____. It's against the law.
4. Eating junk _____ is not very health for your body.

5. My _____ bag was torn and everything in it spread all over the floor.
6. There is always a traffic _____ at Altinyol during rush _____.
7. My mother used to love watching _____ operas but now she hates them.
8. I graduated from a state _____. Private ones were really expensive for my family to afford.
9. State _____ is a place where governmental work is done.

C: Put the verbs in brackets into either “**past perfect**” or “**simple past**” tenses

1. When she _____ (arrive) at the office, the young woman _____ (notice) that someone _____ (steal) all of the computers.
2. She _____ (phone) the police, after she _____ (realize) it was burglary.
3. The little boy _____ (find) his birthday present even though his mother _____ (hide) it in a secret place.
4. The wild girl _____ (shock) everybody with her pink hair which she _____ (dye) the day before.
5. When she _____ (get) on the plane she _____ (notice) that she _____ (forget) her purse. She _____ (want) to get off the plane but it was too late, the plane _____ (take off, already)
6. Because I _____ (have) to wake up early the next morning, I _____ (go) to bed at an early hour.

D: Complete the following sentences using the words in parenthesis. Use **present perfect** or **past perfect tense**.

1. She was late for the class. It (start/ already) _____ by the time she came to the class.
2. I don't want to read that book because I (already/read) _____ it three times before.
3. I was very sad. I wanted to buy a new dress, but I realized I (already/spend) _____ all my money.
4. She is very happy because she (just/receive) _____ a letter from her father.
5. The thief simply walked in. Someone (forget) _____ to lock the door.

E: Rewrite the following sentences by using the underlined words to ask ‘**WH**’ questions.

1. He has been standing at the corner for half an hour.

2. I have seen that theatre play two times.

3. We were driving for twenty hours when you stopped us at last.

4. The police have caught the criminal.

5. She had gone out before she locked the door.

F: Combine the two ideas together to make relative clauses. Use the connecting words “**who**,” “**that**,” “**which**,” and “**whom**” or **don’t use the connecting word (relative pronoun) at all if it is not needed**. You may need to add some words that are not in the sentences or remove some to combine the two ideas correctly. **Use a comma if it is a non-defining relative clause**.

1. Situation: A store was robbed on the main street last night.

a) The police would like to get some information about the robbery.

b) The store _____ has been robbed four times before.

2. Situation: Some people saw the men committing the robbery.

a) The police would like to talk to any witnesses.

b) The people _____ think that they know who the men

are.

3. Situation: The police think the robbery suspects are well-known criminals.
 - a) The men _____ are well-known criminals and probably live in the neighborhood.
 - b) The police are searching the neighborhood door to door for the men _____
4. Situation: The police caught two men yesterday.
 - a) The two men _____ match the description of the robbery suspects.
 - b) The descriptions _____ some of the witnesses had made were actually perfect.

G: Use appropriate **modals** to complete the following sentences.

1. I _____ finish writing this report right now! I still have some time. I _____ write it early in the morning.
2. She _____ take a taxi to home yesterday night because it was bucketing down.
3. Smokers _____ smoke in the school. It's a rule. They _____ go out or to the balcony on the first floor in order to smoke.
4. He _____ come to the party but it's just a little possibility.
5. If you want to stop smoking, you _____ reduce it gradually and then stop using it. And you _____ be in smoking areas.
6. Even though it is my off day tomorrow, I _____ go to school tomorrow because there's an exam.
7. _____ wear uniforms at your company?
8. _____ repeat my every sentence? I hate her doing that.
9. One of your class teachers or a teacher you don't know _____ come and proctor you while you're in the exam. Both are possible.
10. You _____ break on a slippery road. It's dangerous. You _____ cause an accident.

ANSWERKEY

A:

moved, was, had ever been, was, had been (was), phoned, begged, explained, had lost, was, thought, said, has gone, has shown (shows), is, has taken, has brought, don't like, have discovered, don't like

B:

1. attack; 2. fiction; 3. limit; 4. food; 5. shopping; 6. jam/hour; 7. soap; 8. school; 9. building

C:

1. arrive/ noticed/ had stolen
2. phoned/ had realized (realized)
3. found/ had hidden
4. shocked/ had dyed
5. got/ noticed/ had forgotten/
wanted/ had already taken off
6. had/ went

D:

1. had already started
2. have already read
3. had already spent
4. has just received
5. had forgotten

E:

1. How long has he been standing...?
2. How many times have you seen that theatre play?
3. What were you doing when I stopped you at last?
4. Who has caught the criminal?
5. When had she gone out?

F:

1

- a) The police would like to get some information about the robbery which happened last night.
- b) The store, which was robbed last night, has been robbed four times before.

2

- a) The police would like to talk to any witnesses who saw the men committing the crime.
- b) The people whom the police talked to think that they know who the men are.

3

- a) The men who robbed the store are well-known criminals and probably live in the neighborhood.
- b) The police are searching the neighborhood door to door for the men, who robbed the store.

4

- a) The two men who were caught by the police match the description of the robbery suspects.
- b) The descriptions which some of the witnesses had made were actually perfect.

G:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. don't have to/can | 6. will have to |
| 2. had to | 7. do you have to |
| 3. mustn't/ may | 8. does she have to |

4. might (may)

5. should/shouldn't

9. may

10. shouldn't/may