

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given, active or passive. Use the Present simple, present continuous, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1. The new museum (currently / design), but it (not yet / decide) when construction will begin.
2. I (not imagine) a lot of students will go to the café that (just / open) near the college, as the prices are really high.
3. Volunteers (collect) litter from the beach for the past three hours; so far, 30 bags of rubbish (remove).
4. Meg (forever / criticise) people, and she (not seem) to realise how annoying it is.
5. Steven, who (not work) here for long, (just / give) a promotion.
6. Today, more and more people (get) hurt taking selfies near wild animals. Many serious incidents (report) in the news.

2. Complete the dialogues with the correct future form of the verbs in brackets:

1. A: Let's meet at eight.
B: I can't. I (do) research in the library then.
2. A: When is Ben coming back from South America?
B: Next month. He (travel) for a whole year by then.
3. A: Someone's at the door.
B: I (answer) it.
4. A: What does the weather forecast say?
B: Well, this rain (not stop) any time soon, I'm afraid.
5. A: Have the local authorities solved the problem?
B: Not yet. But they say a solution (find) before the end of the week.
6. A: You can borrow my new sunglasses tomorrow.
B: But you (not wear) them?
7. A: Let's call Ann and ask her how her exam went.
B: Good idea. She (finish) by now.

3. Choose the correct answer.

1. It seemed / was seeming to the police officer that the driver wasn't paid / hadn't been paying attention to the road.
2. The hurricane approached / was approaching land very quickly, but the coastal town still wasn't evacuating / hadn't been evacuated.
3. Luckily, my favourite actor was appearing / appeared in a play on Broadway when I visited / had visited New York last year.
4. As nobody in the audience was guessing / had guessed how the film would end, they got / had got quite a shock.
5. Some visitors to the museum were taking / took pictures even though a sign was warned / warned them not to.
6. After the manager had looked / had been looking through all the job applications, candidates were invited / were being invited for an interview.
7. The conservationist had studied / had been studying the elephants on a wildlife reserve in Kenya when she learnt that poachers were seen / had been seen in the area.
8. We had told / had been telling ghost stories around the campfire, so everybody had / had had trouble falling asleep.

4. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

GRAFFITI ADVERTISING

Once, graffiti (1) was considered / had considered only a form of street culture. However, for some years now, companies (2) using / have been using graffiti to advertise their products. They employ professional graffiti artists to create street art which (3) is featuring / features a particular product. While the graffiti (4) is being created / was being created, crowds gather to watch and wonder what the final image (5) will be / is being. Getting passersby involved this way is part of a successful graffiti advertising campaign. By the time the work is finished, people (6) are going to become / will have become interested in it – and more aware of the product as a result. Companies that use this form of advertising (7) are targeted / are targeting young consumers who identify with the graffiti culture. Although there have been a number of campaigns that (8) have worked / have been working very well, success (9) isn't always being guaranteed / isn't always guaranteed. When Sony thought graffiti (10) would be / was being an effective way of advertising its new games console, the company was wrong. Street artists (11) have been instructed / had been instructed by advertising executives to show children playing the game. But many young people criticised the company. They felt it (12) pretended / was pretending to be part of the graffiti culture but was actually a huge international corporation.

