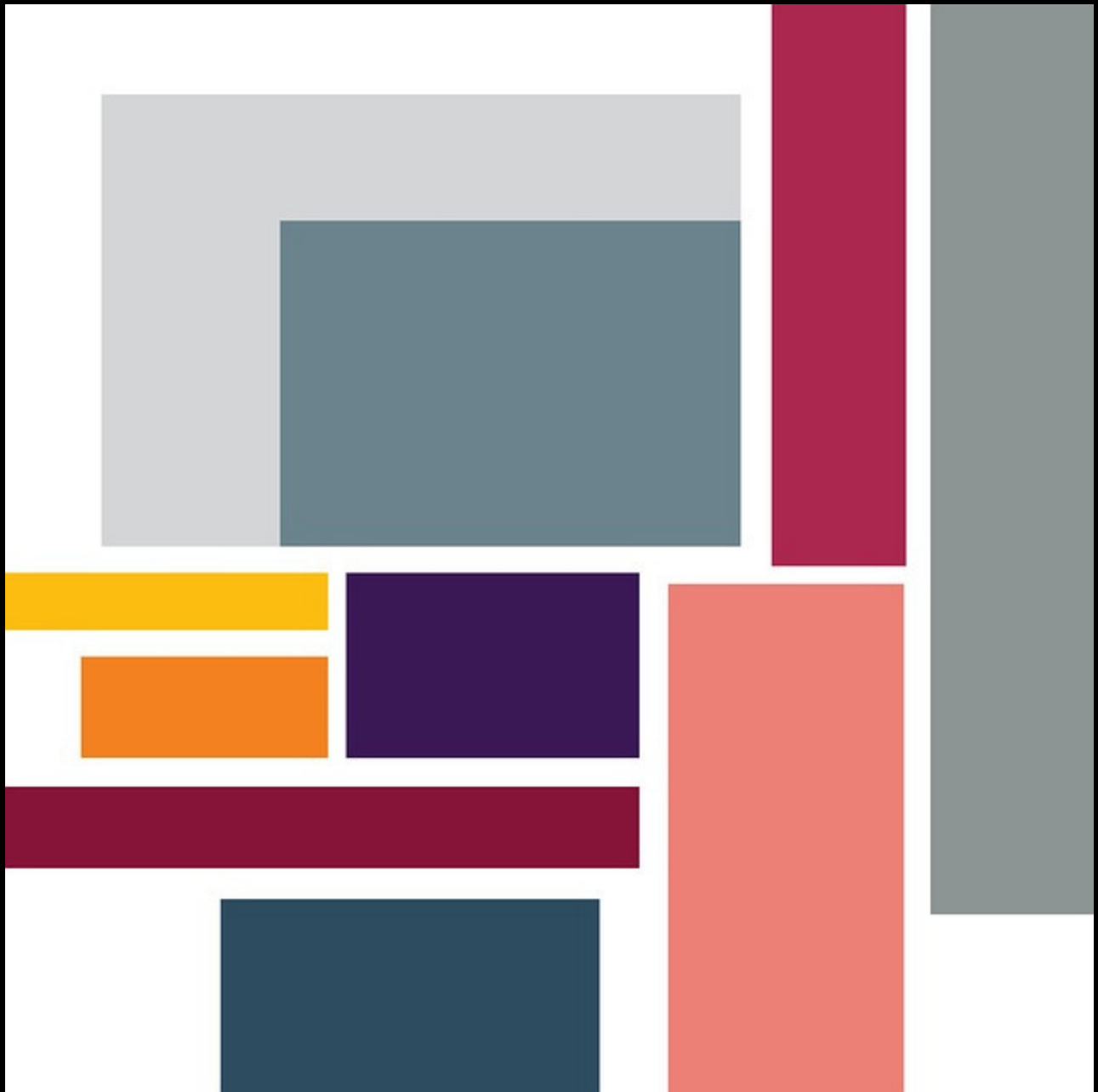


# Verb Tense



# Verb Tense

## Lesson & Exercises

As a general rule, verbs should remain consistent (or **parallel**) in tense or form throughout a sentence. Unless there is information to indicate that a change in tense is necessary, a sentence that begins in the past should stay in the past, and a sentence that begins in the present should stay in the present.

Incorrect: Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* **charts** the emotional development of the protagonist, Elizabeth Bennet, who **learns** the error of making hasty judgments and **came** to appreciate the difference between the superficial and the essential.

Correct: Jane Austen's novel *Pride and Prejudice* **charts** the emotional development of the protagonist, Elizabeth Bennet, who **learns** the error of making hasty judgments and **comes** to appreciate the difference between the superficial and the essential.

The sentence begins in the present tense, as indicated by the verbs *charts* and *learns*, and must continue in the present tense since there is nothing to indicate otherwise.

Although much of the writing you do will require you to apply this basic principle – in a history paper, for example, most of the verbs will obviously need to be in the past tense – English does contain a variety of tenses, and to maximize the clarity and effectiveness of your writing, you should have an understanding of the ways in which they are constructed and used.

### Principle Parts

Every verb has four principle parts:

- 1) **Infinitive** or *to* form.
- 2) **Present participle**, or *-ing* form.
- 3) **Past participle**. Regular verbs end in *-ed*. Irregular verbs commonly end in *-ung*, *-unk*, *-en*, *-awn*, or *-own*, e.g., *sung*, *sunk*, *broken*, *grown*. This form is used after any form of *to be* or *to have*.
- 4) **Simple past**, also known as the **preterit**. The simple past of regular verbs ends in *-ed* and is identical to the past participle. Irregular verbs commonly end in *-ang*, *-ank*, *-oke*, or *-ew*, e.g., *sang*, *sank*, *broke*, *grew*.

Note that some irregular verbs also have unpredictable simple past forms, which may not resemble the past participle at all (e.g., the simple past form of *to go* is *went*, whereas as the past participle is *gone*).

	<b>Infinitive</b>	<b>Present Participle</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>	<b>Simple Past</b>
<b>Regular</b>	to walk	walking	walked	walked
<b>Irregular (-eak)</b>	to speak	speaking	spoken	spoke
<b>Irregular (-ow)</b>	to grow	growing	grown	grew
<b>Irregular (-ing)</b>	to ring	ringing	rung	rang
<b>Irregular (-ink)</b>	to sink	sinking	sunk(en)	sank

For a complete list of irregular verbs, see the chart on the following page.

## Simple vs. Compound Tenses

There are two main types of tenses: simple and compound.

**Simple tenses** are called “simple” because they consist of a single verb, either present or past.

Examples: *she goes, they work, it begins, we thought*

**Compound tenses** involve two verbs:

- 1) A main verb
- 2) A “helping” verb, or auxiliary (ox-ill-uh-ree) verb, which is always a form of *to be* or *to have*.

Examples: *she will go, they would work, it has begun, we had thought*

Note that when *be* or *have* is used as the helping verb, the past participle rather than the simple past must be used.

<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
He has sang	He has sung
They have grew	They have grown
She had rose	She had risen
It was spoke	It was spoken
Having flew	Having flown

Likewise, the past participle should not be used immediately after a noun, when no helping verb is present.

<b>Incorrect</b>	<b>Correct</b>
He sung	He sang
They grown	They grew
She risen	She rose

## Irregular Verbs: Principle Parts

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
To (a)rise	(A)rose	(A)risen
To (a)waken	(A)woke	(A)woken
To be	Was	Been
To become	Became	Become
To begin	Began	Begun
To blow	Blew	Blown
To break	Broke	Broken
To choose	Chose	Chosen
To do	Did	Done
To draw	Drew	Drawn
To drink	Drank	Drunk
To drive	Drove	Driven
To fly	Flew	Flown
To freeze	Froze	Frozen
To get	Got	Gotten*
To go	Went	Gone
To hide	Hid	Hidden
To give	Gave	Given
To grow	Grew	Grown
To know	Knew	Known
To ride	Rode	Ridden
To ring	Rang	Rung
To run	Ran	Run
To see	Saw	Seen
To sew	Sewed	Sewn
To shrink	Shrank	Shrunk(en)
To sink	Sank	Sunk(en)
To sing	Sang	Sung
To speak	Spoke	Spoken
To spring	Sprang	Sprung
To steal	Stole	Stolen
To stink	Stank	Stunk
To swim	Swam	Swum
To take	Took	Taken
To tear	Tore	Torn
To throw	Threw	Thrown
To wear	Wore	Worn
To write	Wrote	Written

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\*Although *got* is used as the past participle of *get* in British English, *gotten* is considered standard in American

## Exercise: Irregular Verbs and Past Participles

In the following sentences, write the correct form of the past participle.

1. Since 1896, the Kentucky Derby – arguably the most famous horse race held in the United States – has \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) place on a track measuring one-and-a-quarter miles.
2. Unusual sequences of rocks discovered in a geological formation in Namibia indicate that for millions of years, the entire earth was \_\_\_\_\_ (to freeze) over.
3. Although prairie dogs were once on the verge of extinction, their numbers have \_\_\_\_\_ (to rise) to pre-twentieth century levels over the past few years as a result of the work of environmentalists, who lobbied for their salvation.
4. Only one ship remaining in the Navy's fleet has ever \_\_\_\_\_ (to sink) an enemy vessel: the USS Constitution, which earned the nickname "Old Ironsides" for withstanding British bombardment during the War of 1812.
5. As a result of its new program, which consists of three world premiers, the ballet troupe has \_\_\_\_\_ (to become) one of the few eminent companies to promote choreographic innovation.
6. There are about 570 marathons held in the United States every year, and approximately 0.5% of the U.S. population has \_\_\_\_\_ (to run) in one.
7. Michael J. Rosen has \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) works ranging from picture books to poetry, and he has also edited several anthologies varying almost as broadly in content.
8. In 1911, the *Mona Lisa* was \_\_\_\_\_ (to steal) from the Louvre by a museum employee, Vincenzo Peruggia, who believed that the painting belonged in an Italian gallery.
9. While the popularity of rooftop solar systems has \_\_\_\_\_ (to grow) rapidly over the past decade, wind energy has generally remained the province of industrial-scale operations.
10. In several recent instances, vacationers have discovered cameras that were \_\_\_\_\_ (to hide) in rental properties – findings that have raised questions about the safety of staying in a stranger's home.

## A. Present

To conjugate a verb in the present tense, remove the word *to* from the infinitive, and add an *-s* to form the third-person singular, e.g., *it makes*.

Even if a sentence also refers to actions that occurred in the past, words such as *now*, *currently*, and *presently* serve as tip-offs that the present tense is required.

Correct: Over the past several years, the country's food prices have increased dramatically, and they **are now** at their highest rate in more than two decades.

Another very important use of the present tense involves the **literary present**. It is conventional to use the present tense when discussing works of fiction. Because the characters and (usually) events in these works are not real, they are considered "timeless" and viewed as existing in a sort of eternal present.

Incorrect: The protagonist of Harper Lee's 1960 novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* **was** a six-year old girl named Jean Louise Finch, better known as Scout.

Correct: The protagonist of Harper Lee's 1960 novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* **is** a six-year old girl named Jean Louise Finch, better known as Scout.

Finally, the present tense can also be used to describe regulations, laws, treaties, etc. that were instituted in the past but that still apply in the present.

Correct: Some companies have argued that the Unlawful Internet Gambling Enforcement Act, which illegalized online gambling when it was passed in 2006, **includes** an exception for fantasy sports.

## B. Present Perfect vs. Simple Past

Present Perfect = *Has/Have + Past Participle*

Examples: *it has been, they have gone, you have played*

The present perfect is used to describe actions that **began in the past but that are continuing into the present**. Tip-offs for this use include the words *for*\* and *since*, and phrases such as *over the past few years* or *in recent months*.

Correct: Since the start of the twentieth century, scientists **have made** hundreds, if not thousands, of groundbreaking discoveries.

Correct: Photovoltaic (PV) cells **have been** the dominant solar power source for the past five decades, but the use of concentrating solar power (CSP) technology is increasing.

Correct: Over the last decade, the rising popularity of internet news sources **has forced** many local newspapers to shut down.

This tense can also be used to describe actions that **occurred very recently**, with the implication that they may occur again. Very often, this use involves references to studies and research.

Correct: Studies **have shown** that naps lasting approximately half an hour can boost job performance by up to 34% by enhancing attention to detail, decreasing stress, and increasing overall cognitive abilities.

\*Note that *for* can also be used to indicate the duration of **completed** actions in the past, e.g., *The storm lasted for many hours*. In such cases, the simple past is required.

Simple Past = Preterit

Examples: *it was, they went, you played*

The simple past is used to describe actions that both began and ended in the past. Sentence requiring this tense often include a date or time word indicating that an entire action is complete.

Correct: During the nineteenth century, Charles Dickens **was** renowned as one of the most famous British novelists.

Correct: Tropical Storm Edouard **became** the first of eight named storms to form in September 2002, the most such storms for any month in the Atlantic at the time.

Note that some sentences can be written correctly in either the present perfect or the simple past. The connotation simply shifts according to which tense is used.

He **has written** several novels.  
= He may write more novels.

He **wrote** several novels.  
= He is finished writing novels.

In response to a series of scandals, the council **has adopted** new ethics rules.  
= The rules are still in the process of being adopted, or more rules may be adopted in the future.

In response to a series of scandals, the council **adopted** new ethics rules.  
= The rules are finished being adopted and are considered final.

In other instances, however, only the present perfect or simple past is acceptable.

Incorrect: In the 1880s new steamships **have brought** cheap grain and meat to Europe, bankrupting family farms and causing mass migration to cities such as London and Paris.

Correct: In the 1880s new steamships **brought** cheap grain and meat to Europe, bankrupting family farms and causing mass migration to cities such as London and Paris.

The above sentences describe an event that occurred at one point particular in time: the 1880s. As a result, only the simple past can be used.

Incorrect: South Africa experienced a series of massive and devastating blackouts in 2008, and consequently the country's electricity **was rationed** ever since that time.

Correct: South Africa experienced a series of massive and devastating blackouts in 2008, and consequently the country's electricity **has been rationed** ever since that time.

In order to imply that electricity is still being rationed, the present perfect must be used.

## C. The Past Perfect

Past Perfect = *Had* + *Past Participle*

Examples: *it had been, they had done, you had played*

Sometimes a sentence will describe two events or actions that occurred in the past. The **past perfect** can be used to refer to the action that occurred **first**.

Correct: When Thomas Jefferson returned from France in 1820, where he **had served** as the American ambassador, he brought with him a variety of foods and cooking styles that soon became dietary staples in the United States.

In the above sentence, the use of the past perfect is correct because logically, Jefferson must have served as the American ambassador to France (action #1) before he returned from that country and brought with him a variety of foods and cooking styles (action #2).

The past perfect cannot, however, refer to a completed action that came **after** another action.

Incorrect: Descended from a long line of university professors, Nobel physics laureate Marie Goeppert-Mayer received the majority of her training in Germany and later **had taught** at several universities in the United States.

Correct: Descended from a long line of university professors, Nobel physics laureate Marie Goeppert-Mayer received the majority of her training in Germany and later **taught** at several universities in the United States.

In the above example, the word *later* makes it clear that Goeppert-Mayer taught at several universities in the United States after she received the majority of her training in Germany.

**Important:** the phrase *by the time* is often a tip-off that the past perfect is required.

Incorrect: By the time the committee members adjourned the meeting, they **made** several important decisions.

Correct: By the time the committee members adjourned the meeting, they **had made** several important decisions.

Logically, the committee members must have made several important decisions (action #1) before they made the decision to adjourn (action #2); therefore, the past perfect is required.

There are, however, instances when either the past perfect or the simple past is perfectly acceptable.

Correct: Before a complete version of Louisa May Alcott's novel *Little Women* appeared in 1880, the book **had been published** in two separate volumes.

Correct: Before a complete version of Louisa May Alcott's novel *Little Women* appeared in 1880, the book **was published** in two separate volumes.

In the first sentence, the past perfect is used to emphasize the appearance of the book in two volumes before its appearance in one; however, the simple past in the second sentence is also correct because it describes two actions that took place in the past and keeps the tense of the sentence consistent.



## Exercise: Present Perfect, Simple Past, and Past Perfect

For each sentence, decide whether the tense of each underlined verb is correct or incorrect. If there is an error, write the correct tense.

1. Beginning in the eleventh century, reviving economic development has allowed Pamplona to recover its urban life after suffering repeated Viking invasions.

Correct                      Incorrect                      Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Despite its status as a regional capital, eighteenth century Quebec City was essentially a small colonial outpost that maintained close ties to its rural surroundings.

Correct                      Incorrect                      Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Since the 1920s, most major motion picture studios accumulated tangled lists of owners and corporate ancestors, and none more so than Paramount Pictures.

Correct                      Incorrect                      Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

4. In 1915, the Dutch government approved the proposal for new ships to protect its holdings in the East Indies, not realizing that the request has been withdrawn because of the start of the First World War.

Correct                      Incorrect                      Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Abu Dhabi is full of archeological evidence indicating that civilizations, beginning with the Umm an-Nar Culture, have been located there for over 4,000 years.

Correct                      Incorrect                      Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

6. By the time Pearl S. Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938, she was a best-selling author in the United States for nearly a decade.

Correct                      Incorrect                      Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

7. In 1847, Maria Mitchell became the first American astronomer to discover a comet; remarkably, she accomplished that feat using only a two-inch telescope.

**Correct**                      **Incorrect**                      **Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

8. During the 1950s, the Detroit area emerged as a metropolitan region with the construction of an extensive freeway system that had continued to expand over the next several decades.

**Correct**                      **Incorrect**                      **Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

9. The Arctic Council, a once-obscure body focused on issues such as monitoring Arctic animal populations, has begun to handle more important tasks in recent years.

**Correct**                      **Incorrect**                      **Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

10. Boniface VIII began his papacy in 1294, replacing St. Celestine V, who had declared that it was permissible for a Pope to resign and then promptly did so.

**Correct**                      **Incorrect**                      **Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

## D. Would vs. Will

Future = *Will* + *Verb*

Examples: *it will be, they will go, you will play*

The future is used to describe actions that have not yet occurred.

Correct: Physicists hope that within the next 50 years, string theory or other new theoretical work **will provide** a solid understanding of quantum gravity, including an explanation of how the universe began.

Conditional = *Would* + *Verb*

Examples: *she would be, they would go, you would play*

The conditional is used to describe **hypothetical** actions – actions that could occur but have not actually taken place.

Correct: Clinical trials are the key to obtaining information about new medications: without volunteers to take part in them, there **would be** no new treatments for serious diseases such as cancer, multiple sclerosis and arthritis.

Note that *would* + *verb* can also be used to describe recurring actions in the past.

Correct: As a young child, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart **would look** on in fascination while his older sister, Nannerl, received piano lessons from their father.

On their own, *would* and *will* are fairly straightforward; however, problems often arise when they are combined with other tenses within a sentence.

As a general rule, **you should not mix past and future in the same sentence** unless there is an extremely clear reason for doing so. That means:

- Sentences that contain verbs in the past tense should not contain the word *will*.
- Sentences that contain verbs in the present tense should not contain the word *would*.

You can also think of it this way: when a future action is discussed from the perspective of the past, *would* should be used – even when, from the perspective of the present, that action occurred long ago.

Incorrect: William Shakespeare, who **will** become the greatest English dramatist, was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564.

Correct: William Shakespeare, who **would** become the greatest English dramatist, was born in Stratford-upon-Avon in 1564.

In the incorrect version of the above sentence, *was* (past) should not be combined with *will* (future). Because the sentence is describing Shakespeare's rise to fame from the perspective of the past, *would* should be used instead.

Likewise, a sentence containing a verb in the present tense should not contain *would*.

Incorrect: If union members and company officials reach a compromise today, a labor crisis **would** most likely be averted.

Correct: If union members and company officials reach a compromise today, a labor crisis **will** most likely be averted.

## D. Would Have vs. Will Have

Past Conditional = *Would Have* + *Past Participle*

Examples: *it would have been, they would have gone, we would have played*

The past conditional describes an action that could have happened but that did not actually happen.

Correct: When reporters asked the mayoral candidate to explain how he **would have responded** to the crisis, he seemed incapable of offering a coherent response.

One **very important** thing to know about this tense is that the construction *would have* + *past participle* should not appear in a **clause** begun by *if*. Even though this construction is common everyday speech, it is not correct. The past perfect (*had* + *past participle*) should be used instead.

*Would have* + *verb* can, however, appear in a **sentence** begun by *if*, as long as it is placed in a separate clause.

Incorrect: If the Washington Monument **would have been** constructed as originally designed, the National Mall would have been anchored by a pantheon of 30 columns.

Correct: If the Washington Monument **had been** constructed as originally designed, the National Mall would have been anchored by a pantheon of 30 columns.

Future Perfect = *Will Have* + *Past Participle*

Examples: *it will have been, they will have gone, you will have walked*

The future perfect describes an action in the future that will be finished **before** a second action. As is true for the past perfect, the phrase *by the time* is often associated with this tense.

Correct: By the time construction on the GIFT Diamond Tower is complete, workers **will have spent** more than three years assembling the 87-story building.

## F. The Progressive

Note that each of the tenses we've looked at has a **progressive** counterpart, which is used to emphasize that an action is in the process of taking place.

The progressive is always formed by conjugating *to be* in the appropriate tense, then adding the present participle (*-ing* form) of the verb.

	To Be	+ -ING
<b>Present</b>	It is	working
<b>Present Perfect</b>	It has been	working
<b>Past</b>	It was	working
<b>Future</b>	It will be	working
<b>Conditional</b>	It would be	working
<b>Past Conditional</b>	It would have been	working
<b>Future Perfect</b>	It will have been	working

## Sequence of Tenses

A clause that describes a possible action or occurrence is known as an **“if” clause** or **hypothetical clause**. Because this type of clause cannot be a grammatically complete sentence, it must always be accompanied by a **main clause** (also known as a **result clause**) that can stand on its own as a full sentence.

The tenses that can be used in each type of clause and then combined within a sentence follow a strict pattern. Some tenses can only be used in “if” clauses, while other tenses can only be used in main clauses.

The chart below shows which tenses can be used in which clauses.

<b>“If” Clause</b>	<b>Main Clause</b>
<b>Present</b> If it rains, (main clause can be present or future)  Should it rain, (main clause can only be future)	<b>Present</b> the coach cancels practice.  <b>Future</b> the coach will cancel practice.
<b>Simple past</b> If it rained,  If it were to rain,  Were it to rain,	<b>Conditional</b>  the coach would cancel practice.
<b>Past perfect</b> If it had rained,  Had it rained,  (NOT: If it would have rained)	<b>Past conditional</b>  the coach would have canceled practice.

**Note:** Either the “if” clause or the main clause can appear first. Clause order does not affect the tense of the verbs.

## Exercises: All Tenses

In the following exercises, fix any verb not in the correct tense. Some of the sentences may not contain an error.

1. Built in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and launched in 1873, the *SS Dunraven* was powered by both steam and sail and traveled between Great Britain and India until it sank in 1876.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

2. In 1498, Dutch scholar Erasmus of Rotterdam moved from Paris to England, where he later had become a professor of ancient languages at Cambridge.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Toward the end of the sixteenth century, the Iroquois League, a confederation of six Native American nations, has formed in the northeastern United States.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

4. According to researchers, the Antarctic ice shelf has shrank by approximately 50 gigatons of ice each year since 1992.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

5. By 1900, McKim, Mead and White had become New York's largest architectural firm; today it remains among the most famous in the city's history.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Mahatma Gandhi, who was born in India, studied law in London and in 1893 went to South Africa, where he spends twenty years opposing discriminatory legislation against Indians.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

7. The country's economists speculated that thousands more jobs would have been lost if consumer demand for domestically manufactured products **would have continued** to decline.

**Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

8. NASA scientists have decided to delay the space shuttle's launch in order to determine whether recently repaired parts would cause damage if they **break** off in orbit.

**Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

9. Defying predictions that he **will fade** from the public eye, former Czech president Vaclav Havel reinvented himself as a film director after his retirement from office.

**Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

10. For centuries before the advent of movable type, woodblock printing was used in Asia to create books, but it was not until the Edo period in Japan (1603-1868) that the technique **had become** widespread.

**Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

11. During the Renaissance, glass products made on the island of Murano **could** only be crafted according to traditional techniques, and local artisans were forbidden to leave and sell their creations elsewhere.

**Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

12. The illustrator often photographed multiple models for each drawing and **has made** his selection only when the final prints arrived in his hands.

**Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

13. After weeks of careful scrutiny, the consumer protection agency informed the public that a number of products **will be** recalled because of safety concerns.

**Correction:** \_\_\_\_\_

14. Even before the beginning of the twentieth century, when the electronic age was still in its infancy, the first attempts to generate sound from electricity had already began.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Far from being a recluse, Goethe corresponeded with the leading literary, political, and scientific figures of the eighteenth century with an energy that few of his readers could ever hope to match.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Horchata (or orxata), a Spanish beverage made from water, sugar, and tiger nuts, is typically drank at *merienda*, the late afternoon snack.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

17. The Empire of Mali on the west coast of Africa was founded by King Sundiata Kesa, a hero of the Mandinka people, during the Middle Ages.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Hardly a stranger to self-censorship, Mark Twain never hesitated to change his prose if he believed that the alterations will improve the sales of his books.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Some critics have argued that Dostoevsky was unique among nineteenth-century authors in that he surrendered fully to his characters and allows himself to write in voices other than his own.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_

20. For centuries, Norwegians hang dolls dressed as witches in their kitchens because they believe that such figures have the power to keep pots from boiling over.

Correction: \_\_\_\_\_



## Answers: Irregular Verbs and Past Participles

1. Since 1896, the Kentucky Derby – arguably the most famous horse race held in the United States – has **taken** place on a track measuring one-and-a-quarter miles.
2. Unusual sequences of rocks discovered in a geological formation in Namibia indicate that for millions of years, the entire earth was **frozen** over.
3. Although prairie dogs were once on the verge of extinction, their numbers have **risen** to pre-twentieth century levels over the past few years as a result of the work of environmentalists, who lobbied for their salvation.
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8. 1911, the *Mona Lisa* was **stolen** from the Louvre by a museum employee, Vincenzo Perrugia, who believed that the painting belonged in an Italian gallery.
9. While the popularity of rooftop solar systems has **grown** rapidly over the past decade, wind energy has generally remained the province of industrial-scale operations.
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## Answers: Present Perfect, Simple Past, and Past Perfect

1. Incorrect: Beginning in the eleventh century, reviving economic development **allowed** Pamplona to recover its urban life after suffering repeated Viking invasions.
2. Correct
3. Incorrect: Since the 1920s, most major motion picture studios **have accumulated** tangled lists of owners and corporate ancestors, and none more so than Paramount Pictures.
4. Incorrect: In 1915, the Dutch government approved the proposal for new ships to protect its holdings in the East Indies, not realizing that the request **had been** withdrawn because of the start of the First World War.
5. Correct
6. Incorrect: By the time Pearl S. Buck was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1938, she **had been** a best-selling author in the United States for nearly a decade.
7. Correct
8. Incorrect: During the 1950s, the Detroit area emerged as a metropolitan region with the construction of an extensive freeway system that **continued** to expand over the next several decades.
9. Correct
10. Correct

## Answers: All Tenses

1. Correct
2. In 1498, Dutch scholar Erasmus of Rotterdam moved from Paris to England, where he later **became** a professor of ancient languages at Cambridge.
3. Toward the end of the sixteenth century, the Iroquois League, a confederation of six Native American nations, **formed** in the northeastern United States.
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5. Correct
6. Mahatma Gandhi, who was born in India, studied law in London and in 1893 went to South Africa, where he **spent** twenty years opposing discriminatory legislation against Indians.
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12. The illustrator often photographed multiple models for each drawing and **made** his selection only when the final prints arrived in his hands.

13. After weeks of careful scrutiny, the consumer protection agency informed the public that a number of products **would be** recalled because of safety concerns.
14. Even before the beginning of the twentieth century, when the electronic age was still in its infancy, the first attempts to generate sound from electricity **had already begun**.
15. Correct
16. Horchata (or orxata), a Spanish beverage made from water, sugar, and tiger nuts, **is typically drunk** at *merienda*, the late afternoon snack.
17. Correct
18. Hardly a stranger to self-censorship, Mark Twain never hesitated to change his prose if he believed that the alterations **would** improve the sales of his books.
19. Some critics have argued that Dostoevsky was unique among nineteenth-century authors in that he surrendered fully to his characters and **allowed** himself to write in voices other than his own.
20. For centuries, Norwegians **have hung** dolls dressed as witches in their kitchens because they believe that such figures have the power to keep pots from boiling over.