1. Sales of CDs have greatly increased since the early 1990s, when people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to enjoy the advantages of this new technology.

A. begin B. began

C. have begun D. had begun

2. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advertisements showing happy families.

A. will often see B. often see

C. are often seeing D. have often seen

3. —I hear Jane has gone to the Holy Island for her holiday.

—Oh, how nice! Do you know when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. was leaving B. had left

C. has left D. left

4. —What were you doing when Tony phoned you?

—I had just finished my work and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take a shower.

A. had started B. started

C. have started D. was starting

5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you not to move my dictionary—now I can’t find it.

A. asked B. ask

C. was asking D. had asked

6. —Has Sam finished his homework today?

—I have no idea. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it this morning.

A. did B. has done

C. was doing D. had done

7. —What’s that terrible noise?

—The neighbors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a party.

A. have prepared B. are preparing

C. prepare D. will prepare

8. Now that she is out of a job, Lucy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going back to school, but she hasn’t decided yet.

A. had considered B. has been considering

C. considered D. is going to consider

9. The teacher, with 6 girls and 8 boys of her class, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visiting a museum when the earthquake struck.

A. was B. were

C. had been D. would be

10. The discussion \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alive when an interesting topic was brought in.

A. was coming B. had come

C. has come D. came

11. Because the shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , all the T-shirts are sold at half price.

A. has closed down B. closed down

C. is closing down D. had closed down

12. Let’s keep to the point or we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any decisions.

A. will never reach B. have never reached

C. never reach D. never reached

13. My mind wasn’t on what he was saying so I’m afraid I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ half of it.

A. was missing B. had missed

C. will miss D. missed

14. It is said in the book that Thomas Edison (1847—1931) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the world-leading inventor for sixty years.

A. would be B. has been

C. had been D. was

15. —You were out when I dropped in at your house.

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a friend from England at the airport.

A. was waiting B. had waited

C. am waiting D. has waited

16. She has set a new record, that is, the sales of her latest book \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 50 million.

A. have reached B. has reached

C. are reaching D. had reached

17. He kept looking at her, wondering whether he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her somewhere.

A. saw B. has seen

C. sees D. had seen

18. The crazy fans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ patiently for two hours and they would wait till the movie star arrived。

A. were waiting B. had been waiting

C. had waited D. would wait

19. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her hairstyle in her hometown before she came to Chongqing for a better job.

A. would change B. has changed

C. changed D. was changing

20. The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased enormously ever since.

A. is B. was

C. has been D. had been

21. —You haven’t said a word about my new coat, Brenda. Do you like it?

—I’m sorry I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything about it sooner. I certainly think it’s pretty on you.

A. wasn’t saying B. don’t say

C. won’t say D. didn’t say

22. All morning as she waited for the medical report from the doctor, her nervousness \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. has grown B. is growing

C. grew D. had grown

23. Why don’t you put the meat in the fridge? It will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fresh for several days.

A. be stayed B. stay

C. be staying D. have stayed

24. How can you possibly miss the news? It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on TV all day long.

A. has been B. had been

C. was D. will be

25. －Sorry to have interrupted you. Please go on.

－Where was I?

－You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you didn’t like your father’s job.

A. had said B. said

C. were saying D. had been saying

26. I arrived late; I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road to be so icy.

A. wouldn’t expect 　　 B. haven’t expected

C. hadn’t expected D. wasn’t expecting

27. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while reading the English textbook. Luckily, my roommate woke me up in time!

A. had fallen asleep B. have fallen asleep

C. fell asleep D. fall asleep

28. Although he has lived with us for years, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us much impression.

A. hadn’t left B. didn’t leave

C. doesn’t leave D. hasn’t left

29. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ping-pong quite well, but I haven’t had time to play since the new year.

A. will play B. have played

C. played D. play

30. I wonder why Jenny \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us recently. We should have heard from her by now.

A. hasn’t written B. doesn’t write

C. won’t write D. hadn’t written

31. A short time before she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , the old lady \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a will, leaving all her money to her brother.

A. died; has written B. has died; wrote

C. had died; wrote D. died; had written

32. — Kate doesn’t look very well. What’s wrong with her?

— She has a headache because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too long; she ought to stop work.

A. has been reading B. had read

C. is reading D. was reading

33. As time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on, Sally began to wonder if Bruce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bilks’new poem called Tabled’Hute.

A. has gone; had read B. went; has read

C. goes; has read D. went; had read

34. —Mike, do you know who wanted me on the phone?

—Sorry. I don’t know. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bath in the bathroom.

A. have had B. was having

C. had D. am having

35. —Could you tell me how your father usually goes to work?

—Yes. If it is fine, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to his office.

A. will walk B. will go on foot

C. walks D. would go on foot

36. — I called you at ten, but there was no reply.

—Oh, that was probably when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shower.

A. am taking B. took

C. were to take D. was taking

37. — Have you ever worked with a tape recorder?

— I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it a lot when I was studying French in school.

A. used B. was used

C. have used D. had used

38. —You must have met him the other day. —Oh, no, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. hadn’t B. mustn’t

C. haven’t D. didn’t

39. —Which flight \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? —I want to catch the 13:00.

A. you are to catch B. are you catching

C. do you catch D. have you caught

40. —Excuse me, sir. Would you do me a favor?

—Of course. What is it?

—I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you could tell me how to fill out this form.

A. had wondered B. was wondering

C. would wonder D. did wonder

41. How can I ever concentrate (集中精力) if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ continually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me with silly questions?

A. have…interrupted B. had ...interrupted

C. are…interrupting D. were…interrupting

42. —I bought this shirt for 35 yuan yesterday.

—It’s on sale today for only 29. You should have waited.

—Oh, really? But how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I know?

A. would B. can

C. did D. do

43. —Will you go now? (from www.hxen.com)

—Not until I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my experiments.

A. will finish B. have finished

C. will have finished D. had finished

44. —Look! Someone has spilt coffee on the carpet.

—Well, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me.

A. isn’t B. hasn’t been

C. hadn’t been D. wasn’t

45. —Did you enjoy your holiday?

—Yes, it’s the best holiday I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these years.

A. had B. have had

C. had had D. would have

46. I don’t understand how you got a ticket. I always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a careful driver.

A. think; are B. am thinking; are

C. thought; were D. think; were

47. I really ought to go on a diet。I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on so much weight since I gave up jogging.

A. put B. am putting

C. have put D. had put

48. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go skiing tomorrow，but there’s no snow，so we’ll just stay home instead。

A. are going B. were going

C. will go D. would go

49. At the time of the earthquake Jeff was still in his office. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish a project before he left for the day.

A. has tried B. had tried

C. has been trying D. had been trying

50. The student didn’t pay any attention to the lecture; he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of something else.

A. thought B. had thought

C. would think D. was thinking

51. —Such a mistake could have been avoided.

—Unfortunately, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mistake again and again.

A. repeated B. would repeat

C. had repeated D. would have repeated

52. —Did you find the missing couple in the mountain yesterday?

—No, but we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get in touch with them ever since.

A. have tried B. have been trying

C. had tried D. had been trying

53. I would have come sooner but I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they were waiting.

A. haven’t known B. hadn’t known

C. don’t know D. didn’t know

54. －Oh, it’s you, Steve! I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

－No surprising. I’ve just had my hair cut. (from www.hxen.com)

A. don’t recognize B. haven’t recognized

C. didn’t recognize D. hadn’t recognized

55. I’m glad to see that you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of progress since I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you last.

A. will make; have met B. have been making; met

C. had made; met D. have made; meeting

56. －Have you finished your composition already?

－Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it in twenty minutes.

A. have finished B. finished

C. will finish D. had finished

57. Once a programme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put into a computer, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ accordingly.

A. is; acts B. is being; is acting

C. has been; will act D. will be; acts

58. —What place is it?

—Haven’t you seen that we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back where we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. were；had been B. are；were

C. were；have been D. are；had been

59. —Didn’t the guard see him breaking into the bank?

—No, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the other direction.

A. was looking B. had looked

C. looked D. is looking

60. —Have you persuaded him?

—Yes. After some hours of discussion, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reason him in accepting the new plan.

A. had managed B. would manage

C. have managed D. managed

61. —I suppose the young beautiful actress is about 20 years old.

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ! She is still a college student.

A. You guess it B. You guessed it

C. You have it guessed D. You’re guessing it

62. －The enemy spy was found at last. －Really? Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ himself?

A. had he hidden B. did he hide

C. has he hidden D. was he hidden

1. B. when引导的是一个非限制性定语从句，when指20世纪90年代初，当然用一般过去时。

2. A. 这是“祈使句+and +陈述句”句型，祈使句相当于一个条件状语从句，and后的陈述句的谓语用一般将来时，这是一个较为固定的句型。

3. D. 因为Jane已经度假去了，“离开”此地就当然是在此之前的过去某个时间了，所以用一般过去时，选D。另外，when通常都不与完成时连用，排除B和C，A也与语境不符。

4. D. 过去进行时在此表示过去准备要做的事。句意为：(Tony给我打电话时)我刚好做完工作，准备去冲凉。

5. A. 由now可知前句的意思是：我曾经叫你不要搬动我的词典的 (你偏不听)。“叫”是在过去发生的动作，用一般过去时。

6. C. 根据句意“我不知道Sam现在是否已经做完了作业，(但是我知道)他今天早上一直在做作业”，可知要用过去进行时

7. B. 由What’s=What is可知，现在在出声音；进而知道“邻居们正在为一个晚会作准备”，所以用现在进行时态。再说，已经准备好了或者将作准备，我们不可能听得到声音，问句也就不成立了，排除A和D。

8. B. 根据but she hasn’t decided yet (尚未决定) 可知，从开始失业时起一直在考虑再去上学，现在还在考虑。表示从过去某一时刻开始一直到现在，并且现在依然在发生的动作，用现在完成进行时，现在完成进行时由“have/has been doing”构成，所以选B。

9. A. 由when the earthquake struck可知，要用一般过去时，排除C和D；又因为主语是单数the teacher，所以只有A正确。

10. D. 由when…was brought in可知，come也是过去发生的事，用一般过去时。句意是：当引入一个有趣的话题时，那场讨论又变得活跃起来。

11. C. 由all the T-shirts are sold at half price可知，这家商店还没有关闭，但准备将要关闭，所以选C，用现在进行时表示最近的打算。

12. A. “祈使句+or+陈述句”句型中，陈述句的谓语用“will+动词原形”，几乎是固定的。句意是：让我们扣住主题吧，否则，我们就作不了决定。

13. D. 因为was saying表明“他说”发生在过去，“没听到”应该是“他说”的时候没听到，所以miss也是发生在过去，而miss作“未听见、未理解”解时，一般没有进行时，因此，只有D正确。句意是：我的注意力当时并没有集中在他所说的内容上，所以恐怕有一半我都没听到。

14. D. 根据括号内的1847—1931可知，此处应填过去时态；另外，由于没有另一个过去的时间或动作与之比较，故不能用过去完成时，即只能选D。

15. A. 句意是：(你来我家时) 我正在机场等候一位从England来的朋友。表示在过去某一时刻或在过去某一段时间内正在发生的事，用过去进行时，所以选A。

16. A. 因为that is意为“换句话说，即 (=in other words, which means)”，而前句中的谓语has set是现在完成时，后一句的谓语动词也应用现在完成时，排除C和D；又因主语the sales是复数，选出正确答案A。

17. D. 因为由语境可知，see应当发生在kept looking之前，即过去的过去，所以用过去完成时，只有D正确。

18. B. 因为would wait是过去将来时，可见此事发生在过去，再结合for two hours可知，wait这个动作是从过去某一时刻开始一直延续到另一个过去时刻，并且还在等，一直要等到那位影星到来，所以用过去完成进行时：had been doing，因此选B。

19. C. 由came可知，她已来重庆了，而改变发型是在来重庆之前，即过去的过去，按理要用过去完成时，但before已经表明紧接着发生的先后两个动作，所以也可用一般过去时，所以选C。

20. C. 句中的since为副词，表示“从过去某时起一直到现在”，它通常要与现在完成时连用。

21. D。由句中的sooner（意为“早点儿”）可知用一般过去时。句意为“对不起，我没有早点儿说。我确实认为你穿很好看” (from www.hxen.com)。

22. C。her nervousness（紧张）伴随waited（等）的过程而产生，因此grow与waited同时发生，时态一致，都用一般过去时。

23. B。stay是系动词不能用被动语态，故排除A；系动词一般不用于进行时(feel除外)，故排除C；stay为非延续性动词，不能与表示一段时间的状语连用，故排除D。句意为“你为什么不把肉放在冰箱里呢？那样会保质好几天”。

24. A。根据句中all day long来判断，此句是强调播放新闻对现在的影响，故用现在完成时。意为“你怎么可能没看到新闻？整天都在播放”。

25. C。用过去进行时态表示过去某一特定时刻正在进行的动作。此处是指“我”的话在被打断前正在谈论的情况。句意为“对不起打断你的话，请继续”。“我说哪儿了？”“你在说你不喜欢你父亲的工作”。

26. C。由I arrived late可知是过去的情况。I had‘t expected表示过去没有料到。句意为“我迟到了。我没料到路面结冰”。

27. C。while 从句用过去进行时，主句用过去时，表示在某个动作的持续过程中，发生过某事。句意为“我在读英语课本时睡着了。幸亏我的室友及时叫醒了我”。

28. C。句意为“尽管他和我们生活了好多年，但没给我们留下多少印象”。根据前句中的现在完成时可知，下句是强调的现在的状态，因此用一般现在时。

29. D。“我的乒乓球打得好”是现在具有的技能，故用一般现在时。下句“但自新年以来还一直没有时间去打”。与前句谓语动词的时态无关。

30. A。由句中的recently和by now两个提示可知此句用现在完成时。

31. D. “死”与“写(遗书)”都发生在过去，显然“写”应发生在“死”之前，即：过去的过去。因此，die用一般过去时，write用过去完成时。

32. A. 根据后文可知，“她现在依然在工作”，表示从过去某一时刻开始，一直延续到现在，并且现在仍然在进行的动作或存在的状态，就用现在完成进行时，即：have been doing

33. D. 从began是一般过去时可知，go也用一般过去时，read应发生在began to wonder之前，所以要用过去完成时。

34. B. 从wanted是过去式，可知打电话发生在过去，“我”现在不知道，因为当有人打电话来时，“我”正在冲凉。表示在过去某一时刻正在发生的动作，当然用过去进行时。

35. C. 从问句中usually goes to work来看，是问通常的情况，其回答也应该是指通常的情况，因此要用一般现在时，即：“如果天气好，他通常是步行上班的”。注意：千万不要认为条件句中的谓语动词用一般现在时，而主句中的谓语动词就用一般将来时，而错选A或C。

36. D. 意为：“你打电话来时，我可能正在洗淋浴”。指在过去某个时候正在发生的动作，用过去进行时。

37. A. 句意为：“我在学校学法语期间，经常使用录音机”。指过去经常发生的动作，当然用3一般过去时。

38. D. 问句是对过去情况猜测，答句I didn’t的完整句子是I didn’t meet him the other day. (几天前我没有见到他。)

39. B. 从语境来看，显然指将来：“你打算坐哪趟班机？”表示最近打算或安排要做的事，可以用进行式或“be to do”来表示，因此，可选出A和B，而答案A的语序不对，所以只有B对

40. B. 表示刚才想叫你帮忙，是“我在想你可不可以帮我填这个表格”，所以用过去进行时。

41. C. 因为从can和句意可知，是指目前正在发生的事。句意是“如果你 (象现在这样) 不断地用一些无聊问题来妨碍我，我又怎能集中精力呢？”

42. C. 因为意思是“我当时 (昨天) 怎么知道呢？”。

43. B. 因为在时间状语从句中要用一般现在时代替一般将来时；若强调从句动作发生在主句动作之前时，用现在完成时代替将来完成时，本题属后一种情况。

44. D. 从上文可知，已经将coffee溅在地毯上了，spilt已经在过去发生了，所以用一般过去时，wasn’t。

45. B. 因为these years是包括现在在内的，通常与现在完成时连用。

46. C. 因为指you got a ticket之前，“我原来一直认为你是位非常小心的司机”，所以用过去时。

47. C. 因为与表示“自…以来”的since从句或短语连用的通常是现在完成时态；再说前面的“我应当节食了”，也说明现在“我已经增肥”了。

48. B. were going to do sth. 指“原打算做…”。

49. D. 指从发生地震之前的某一时候开始到发生地震时一直在努力完成一项计划，并且在发生地震时依然在办公室努力完成这一计划，所以要用过去完成进行时。

50. D. 指这位学生在没有注意听课的同时“正在想着别的事情”。

51. A. 因为could have done是对过去发生的事表示遗憾，所以答语也应该是指他在过去一再犯这样的错误。

52. B. 因为ever since是“自那以后(直到现在)”之意，常与完成时连用，又根据but 可知，现在也还在设法与他们取得联系，所以用现在完成进行时。

53. D. 因为would have come是表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语态，所以是“我当时不知道他们在等”。

54. C. 因为说话时已经认出来了，指在说话之前“刚才我没有认出你来”，所以用一般过去时。

55. B. 因为是“上次见你”，所以since从句的谓语动词用一般过去时，排除A和D；又表示从上次见你以来一直到现在并且现在依然在不断取得进步，所以用现在完成进行时。

56. B. 由答语Yes可知，现在已经做完了，后文强调的是完成的时间，要用一般过去时。

57. C. 因为时间状语从句或者条件状语从句中用一般现在时或现在完成时，主句用一般将来时。

58. B. 句意是“难道你没有看到我们现在又回到了我们原来所在的地方吗？”

59. A. 指他闯入银行那个时候，the guard正在朝别的方向看。

60. D. 由Yes知道已经劝服，After短语是说明劝服的时间，所以用一般过去时。此题与26题类似。

61. B. 意思是你刚才猜对了，所以用一般过去时(from www.hxen.com)。

62. A. 因为hide是指在被找到之前，即过去的过去，所以用过去完成时。