Exercises on Mixed Verbal Tense Usage in English for Visual and Performing Arts

✓	EXERCISE 1 — Put the verb in brackets in the correct form of <i>past simple</i> :
1)	Picasso's family (to move) to Barcelona in 1895.
2)	(you / to go) to the Picasso Museum when you (to be) in Barcelona last month?
3)	We (to eat) seafood in a great restaurant in the Olympic Port.
4)	Mary (to want) to see all the sights so she (to take) the tourist bus around the city.
5)	They (to buy) a lot of souvenirs when they (to go) shopping in the <i>Ramblas</i> .
6)	Unfortunately, James (not / to have) time to visit Parc Güell when he (to be) in Barcelona.
7)	I (to ask) the hotel receptionist for a good place to eat.
8)	The taxi driver (not / understand) us and (to refuse) to take us to our hotel.
9)	We (to walk) to the top of <i>La Pedrera</i> . The views (to be) fantastic from up there.
10)	(you / to see) any famous people when you (to visit) Barcelona Football Club?
or	PRECISE 2 — Complete the texts below with the appropriate form of present simple, past simple present perfect, sometimes in their passive voice: London Eye (1. to be) a giant Ferris wheel situated on the banks of the River Thames, in London, England.
The	entire structure (2. to be) 135 metres tall and the wheel (3. to have) a diameter of 120 metres.
Wh	en erected in 1999, it (4. to be) the tallest Ferris wheel in the world, until surpassed first by the 160 m Star
of	Nanchang in 2006, and then the 165 m Singapore Flyer in 2008. The London Eye, or Millennium Wheel,
	(5. officially / to be called) the British Airways London Eye and then the Merlin
Ent	ertainments London Eye. Since January 20, 2011, its official name (6. to be) the EDF Energy London
Eye	following a three-year sponsorship deal. The London Eye
Bor	ough of Lambeth at the western end of Jubilee Gardens, on the South Bank of the River Thames between
We	stminster Bridge and Hungerford Bridge. The site (8. to be) adjacent to that of the former Dome of
Disc	covery, which (9. to be built) for the Festival of Britain in 1951.
The	London Eye
on :	31 December 1999, although it (11. not to be opened) to the public until 9 March 2000
bec	ause of technical problems. Since its opening, the Eye (12. to become) a major landmark and
tou	rist attraction. Sir Richard Rogers, winner of the 2007 Pritzker Architecture Prize,
the	London Eye in a book about the project: "The Eye (14. to do) for London what the Eiffel Tower
	(15. to do) for Paris, which (16. to be) to give it a symbol and to let people climb above

the city and look back down on it. Not just specialists or rich people, but everybody. That (17. to be)

the beauty of it: it	(18.	to	be)	public	and	accessible,	and	it	 (19.	to	be)	in a	a gı	reat
position at the heart of London".														

/	EXERCISE 3 — Complete the texts below with the appropriate form of present simple, past simple
	or present perfect, sometimes in their passive voice:

and the first of t
In the late 1920s, three progressive and influential patrons of the arts, Miss Lillie P. Bliss, Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, and
Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., (1. to perceive) a need to challenge the conservative policies of
traditional museums and to establish an institution devoted exclusively to modern art. They, along with additional
original trustees A. Conger Goodyear, Paul Sachs, Frank Crowninshield, and Josephine Boardman Crane,
(2.to create) The Museum of Modern Art in 1929. Its founding director, Alfred H. Barr, Jr.,
(3. to intend) the Museum to be dedicated to helping people understand and enjoy the
visual arts of our time, and that it might provide New York with "the greatest museum of modern art in the world."
The public's response (4. to be) overwhelmingly enthusiastic, and over the course of the next 10
years the Museum (5. to move) three times into progressively larger temporary quarters, and in
1939 finally (6. to open) the doors of the building it still (7. to occupy) in midtown
Manhattan. Upon his appointment as the first director, Barr (8. to submit) an innovative plan for the
conception and organization of the Museum that would result in a multi-departmental structure based on varied
forms of visual expression. Today, these departments (9. to include) architecture and design, drawings
and prints, film, media and performance, painting and sculpture, and photography. Subsequent expansions
(10. take) place during the 1950s and 1960s, planned by the architect Philip Johnson, who also
(11. to design) The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Garden. In 1984, a major renovation designed by Cesar
Pelli (12. to double) the Museum's gallery space and (13. to enhance) visitor
facilities.
The rich and varied collection of The Museum of Modern Art (14. to constitute) one of the most
comprehensive and panoramic views into modern art. From an initial gift of eight prints and one drawing, The
Museum of Modern Art's collection (15. to grow) to approximately 200,000 paintings, sculptures,
drawings, prints, photographs, media and performance art works, architectural models and drawings, design objects, and films.
In 2000 The Museum of Modern Art and P.S.1 Contemporary Art Center (16. to merge), creating the
largest platform for contemporary art in the US—and one of the largest in the world. Ten years later P.S.1
(17. to be renamed) MoMA PS1 to better reflect its relationship with The Museum of Modern Art.
Through jointly curated initiatives like Greater New York, the Elaine Dannheisser Projects Series, and the Young
Architects Program; a shared website, and dozens of individually produced exhibitions and programs, The Museum of
Modern Art and MoMA PS1 (18. to present) a dynamic and varied offering of some of the most
thought-provoking art produced today, together forming MoMA's leading program of contemporary art. While each