

PAST PERFECT EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with the best form of the verb in brackets. In each sentence one verb will be in the past simple and the other in the past perfect.

1. After she had made (make) a few notes, she started (start) writing the introduction to the Annual Report.
2. Gary (be sure) that he (set) the alarm before leaving the office.
3. I (call) my wife on my mobile because the meeting (still not finish).
4. Once I (speak) to him, I (realise) there had been a misunderstanding.
5. After Jill (give) her first presentation, she (feel) much less nervous.
6. Before Edite (become) Michael Edward's personal assistant she (already work) in the company for two years.
7. I (not see) the figures before the meeting, so it (put) me at a disadvantage during the discussion.
8. Sorry it took so long. I (have to) go down to the store room because we (run out of) paper for the photocopier.
9. The rain (stop) by the time I (get out of) the taxi.
10. I (be) surprised to find that she (already leave).

Complete this magazine article by putting the verb in brackets into either the past simple or past perfect. In one case only the past perfect can be used, in five cases only the past simple can be used and in six cases both are possible.

THE DANES SAY 'NO'

On 28 September 2000 the people of Denmark (1) voted (vote) 'No' to joining the single European currency, the euro. All the main political parties, the trades unions, the employers and the media (2) (campaign) for a 'Yes' vote before the referendum. So why (3) (the Danes/reject) the euro?

Let's look first at the economic background. For many years the Danish central bank (4) (be) committed

to keeping the value of the krone stable against the German mark, and this policy (5) (be) very successful in maintaining stability and prosperity. Then the euro was launched in January 1999. In the period after the launch the countries in the euro zone (6) (perform) relatively well in economic terms. However, by the time of the referendum the euro (7) (fall) significantly against the dollar, and the central banks of

the USA and Japan (8) (be) forced to intervene in the foreign exchange markets to buy euros.

But the 'No' campaign (9) (focus) on national identity, not economic issues. In the end the Danes (10) (make) their decision because they (11) (fear) that economic integration would eventually lead to political integration. They (12) (want) to keep their independence and freedom.