

Nicoleta Dănilă

LIMBA ENGLEZĂ

TIMPURILE VERBALE

**TESTE-GRILĂ și aplicații teoretice
pentru bacalaureat
și admiterea în învățământul superior**

Editura Paralela 45

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Design copertă: Mirona Pintilie

Ilustrație copertă: Shutterstock

Descrierea CIP a Bibliotecii Naționale a României

DĂNILĂ, NICOLETA

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Nicoleta Dănilă. – Pitești : Paralela 45, 2026

ISBN 978-973-47-4427-5

811.111

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INTRODUCERE

Cartea de față constituie un instrument util de (auto)evaluare în vederea obținerii unor rezultate cât mai bune la proba de limbă engleză din cadrul examenului de bacalaureat sau la examenele Cambridge, TOEFL, SAT și, totodată, se adresează candidaților care vor susține proba de admitere în învățământul superior la Academia de Poliție, Academia Tehnică Militară, Academia de Aviație, Subofițeri, Litere – Limbi străine, Științe economice, diverse secții cu predare în limba engleză.

Lucrarea cuprinde exerciții de tip grilă, cu patru variante posibile de răspuns, vizând stăpânirea corectă și nuanțată a timpurilor verbale din limba engleză. Fiecare secțiune este structurată pe timpuri (present, past, future), incluzând atât explicații teoretice clare și concise, cât și serii de teste aplicative. În plus, capitolele combină diferite timpuri, pentru a exersa trecerea de la un context la altul și pentru a consolida abilitățile de recunoaștere și utilizare corectă a structurilor gramaticale.

Prin organizarea progresivă a materialului, de la elemente fundamentale la teste complexe, volumul îi sprijină pe elevi și studenți să își evalueze constant nivelul de pregătire, să identifice eventualele lacune și să își dezvolte încrederea în utilizarea limbii engleze. Totodată, explicarea regulilor gramaticale este însoțită de exemple accesibile, care facilitează învățarea și aplicarea lor în contexte reale.

Culegerea se remarcă prin caracterul său practic, orientat spre pregătirea pentru examene și concursuri. Atât profesorii, cât și cursanții o pot utiliza ca suport de lucru, material complementar la orele de limba engleză sau ca instrument de studiu individual.

Prin îmbinarea teoriei gramaticale esențiale cu exercițiile aplicative și testele de verificare, lucrarea devine un ghid complet și eficient pentru toți cei care urmăresc să obțină rezultate performante la examenele de limbă engleză.

Nicoleta Dănilă este profesor de limba engleză cu o experiență de peste 20 de ani, având o abordare personalizată și metodologii inovatoare pentru a ajuta elevii și adulții să își dezvolte abilitățile de comunicare. De-a lungul carierei sale, a format numeroase generații de elevi, ghidându-i spre performanțe deosebite la examene naționale și internaționale, precum Bacalaureat, Cambridge, IELTS, TOEFL și SAT.

Experiența sa îmbină atât predarea la clasă, cât și activitățile de pregătire individuală, unde accentul cade pe adaptarea resurselor la nevoile fiecărui cursant. Pasiunea pentru limba engleză și dorința de a facilita învățarea eficientă s-au reflectat în conceperea unor materiale didactice clare, practice și prietenoase, care să stimuleze motivația și autonomia în învățare.

Prin publicarea acestei culegeri, autoarea își propune să ofere sprijin concret tuturor celor care doresc să își perfecționeze cunoștințele de gramatică engleză, să exerseze timpurile verbale în contexte variate și să își crească șansele de reușită la examene.



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EDITURA PARALELA 45

PRESENT SIMPLE

Form: We use the base form of the verb, and add **-s/-es/-ies** for the third person singular.

Auxiliary: Do /Does

+	<i>I, you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>			work. works.
		(full form)		
	<i>I, you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	do not does not		work.
		(short form)		
	<i>I, you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	don't doesn't		
? +	Do Does	<i>I, you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>		work?
	(full form)			
	Do Does	<i>I, you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	not	work?
	(short form)			
? -	Don't Doesn't	<i>I, you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>		

Time expressions:

- every
- adverbs of frequency (always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never)
- in (the morning)
- on (Mondays)
- at (night, the weekend)

Uses:

- **General truths and facts** – to talk about general facts that are always true and permanent about the world:

*Ten times ten **makes** one hundred.* (10 x 10 = 100)

*Time **passes** very quickly when you get older.*

- **Regular and habitual events** – to talk about regular or habitual events. We often use *always, often, usually, sometimes, never* and other frequency adverbs for regular and habitual events:

*I **read** every night before I go to sleep.*

*We always **have** a holiday in the summer. We never **work** in August.*

- **Instructions and directions** – we often use ordering words, such as *and, first* and *then* with this use of the present simple:

[giving directions]

*You **take** the train into the city centre and then you **take** a number five bus.*

[giving instructions before a test]

*So what you do is ... you **read** the questions first and then you **write** down your answers in the box. You **don't write** on the question paper.*

- **Stories and commentaries** – to describe one action after another. We see this especially in stories, summaries of stories or reviews:

[talking about the series of events in a novel]

*Alex **doesn't ring** back at midnight ... she **waits** till the morning to ring, and they **get** annoyed with Liz when she **goes** on ... they **know** she's got plenty of money by their standards ...*

The present simple is often used by sports commentators to give commentaries or report actions as they are happening:

*Habsi **takes** the free kick, Caicedo **shoots** and **volleys**. O'Brien **blocks**.*

- **Immediate reactions** – often with verbs of senses and perception, to talk about feelings and reactions at the moment of speaking:

***Do you think** that meat is OK to eat? It **doesn't smell** very good.*

*It **seems** a bit quiet in here. Where is everyone?*

*I **promise**, I **swear**, I **agree** (speech act verbs)*

We use the present simple with speech act verbs (verbs which perform the act that they describe):

*I will pay you back, I **promise**, when I get paid.*

*I **agree** with everything you say.*

- **Formal statements, business or legal communications**

*I **attach** the original signed copies for your records.*

*On behalf of the Society, and particularly those involved in medical work, I **write** to thank you for your kind gift of £20,000 ... (more formal than *I'm writing to thank you ...*)*

- **Timetables and plans** – to talk about events that are part of a future plan or timetable:

*The lesson **starts** at 9.30 tomorrow instead of 10.30.*

*What time **do you land**? (talking about a flight at some time in the future)*

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Form: We use *am, are, is* + the *-ing* form of the Verb

Auxiliary: Be (*am, are, is*)

		(full form)	
	<i>I,</i> <i>you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	<i>am</i> <i>are,</i> <i>is</i>	
+		(short form)	<i>working.</i>
	<i>I,</i> <i>you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	<i>'m</i> <i>'re</i> <i>'s</i>	
		(full form)	
	<i>I,</i> <i>you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	<i>am not</i> <i>are not</i> <i>is not</i>	
-		(short form)	<i>working.</i>
	<i>I,</i> <i>you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	<i>'m not</i> <i>'re not</i> or <i>aren't</i> <i>'s not</i> or <i>isn't</i>	
	<i>Am</i> <i>Are,</i> <i>Is</i>	<i>I</i> <i>you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	<i>working?</i>
? +			
	(full form)		
	<i>Am</i> <i>Are</i> <i>Is</i>	<i>I</i> <i>you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	<i>not</i>
? -			<i>working?</i>
	(short form)		
	<i>Aren't</i> <i>Isn't</i>	<i>I, you, we, they</i> <i>she, he, it</i>	

Time expressions:

- (right) now
- at the moment
- at present
- today, tonight
- this (week), these (days)
- “Look!”, “Listen!”, “Watch out!”, etc.

Uses:

- **Events at the time of speaking**

A: *What time's dinner?*

B: *I'm **cooking** now so it'll be ready in about half an hour.*

*She's **pressing** the button but nothing **is happening**.*

- **Temporary states**, which are true around the moment of speaking:

*Her mother's **living** with her at the moment. She's just come out of hospital.*

*Who's **looking** after the children while you're here?*

- **Change** – to talk about a gradual change:

*They're **building** a new stand at the football ground.*

*Recent evidence suggests that the economic situation **is improving**.*

- **Annoying habits** – with words like *always, constantly, continually, forever*

*My wife, she's **continually throwing** things out. I really hate this.*

*You are **always wearing** my shoes.*

Plans and arrangements – to refer to the future when we talk about plans and arrangements that have already been made:

*We're **moving** to Cambridge in July.*

*Sarah **isn't taking** Rory to football training later. She hasn't got the car tonight.*

***Aren't you playing** tennis on Saturday?*

9. Today my parents are away, so two of my best friends with me.
 a) stay b) stays c) are staying d) is staying
-
10. A cold wind hard. I don't know when it's going to stop.
 a) has been blowing b) blows c) is blowing d) blew
-
11. She doesn't seem to be very happy! Look at her! As a matter of fact, she really angry!
 a) is always being b) is being c) is always d) is
-
12. You too much these days. a break?
 a) are working / Do you ever take b) work / Do you ever take
 c) are working / Are you ever taking d) work / Are you ever taking
-
13. I my doctor tomorrow. I him monthly.
 a) see / see b) am seeing / am seeing
 c) see / am seeing d) am seeing / see
-
14. What we should do about that?
 a) you think b) do you think
 c) are you thinking d) you are thinking
-
15. The chef the stew. He it before serving it to his clients.
 a) tastes / is always tasting b) is tasting / always taste
 c) always tastes / is always tasting d) is tasting / always tastes
-
16. anything? How can you work in the dark?
 a) Do you see b) Are you seeing c) Can you seeing d) Did you see
-
17. Look! I a new phone.
 a) am having b) have c) have had d) am haveing
-
18. still with his parents?
 a) Do he / live b) Does he / live c) Is he / living d) Do he / lives
-
19. My parents in the countryside this week, so we a party.
 a) are / are throwing b) are being / are throwing
 c) are / throw d) are being / throw
-
20. Mike about his girlfriend. As a matter of fact, he her as we speak.
 a) thinks / texts b) is thinking / texts
 c) thinks / is texting d) is thinking / is texting
-
21. Where is Tom? He his room.
 a) clean b) have been cleaning
 c) cleans d) is cleaning

22. I when We need cigarettes.
 a) am wondering / is opening the shop b) wonder / the shop opens
 c) am wondering / the shop is opening d) wonder / is the shop opening
-
23. Shhh! Don't speak that loud! I a terrible headache.
 a) have b) am having c) am haveing d) having
-
24. Why rude to Sandra? She only wants to help you.
 a) you are b) are you c) are you being d) you are being
-
25. This lemonade bitter.
 a) taste b) is tasting c) has been tasting d) tastes
-
26. My husband the food while I It's very annoying.
 a) is tasting / cook b) is always tasting / am cooking
 c) always tastes / cook d) is always tasting / cook
-
27. It seems to be true what they , that money the world go round.
 a) say / makes b) are saying / makes
 c) say / make d) are saying / make
-
28. Mom white chocolate. She some in her secret drawer.
 a) loves / always has b) loves / is always having
 c) is loving / always has d) always loves / is always having
-
29. I money from my friends.
 a) often borrow b) borrow often
 c) am often borrowing d) am borrowing often
-
30. Well, what about my new car?
 a) are you thinking b) you think
 c) do you think d) you are thinking

■ TEST 2

1. Please answer the door! I a shower.
 a) have b) 'm having c) having d) am to having
-
2. How often abroad? About twice a year.
 a) do you travel b) are you travelling
 c) are you traveling d) you travel

3. He happy at the moment.
 a) seem b) seems c) is seeming d) seems like
-
4. Hey, where ? I to you.
 a) you going / am talking b) do you go / am talking
 c) are you going / talk d) are you going / am talking
-
5. Many things these days.
 a) are changing b) change c) has changed d) changes
-
6. Look! She her new dress. She beautiful.
 a) is wearing / looks b) has worn / looks
 c) wears / is looking d) is wearing / is looking
-
7. I waking up early in the morning, but today I a colleague, so I need to.
 a) hate / replace b) hate / 'm replacing
 c) am hating / replace d) am hating / am replacing
-
8. Hi Robert, yousad! What's up?
 a) are looking b) looking c) look d) looks
-
9. He his exercises every day.
 a) is doing b) does c) is making d) makes
-
10. rugby?
 a) Do you do b) Are you doing
 c) Do you play d) Are you playing
-
11. Elisabeth
 a) has 18 years b) has 18 years old
 c) is 18 years d) is 18 years old
-
12. Do you like English?
 a) Yes, I do. b) Yes, I am. c) Yes, I like. d) Yes, I am like.
-
13. Thanks for your help! the lesson now.
 a) I'm understand b) I'm understanding
 c) I understand d) I understood
-
14. I tomorrow, it's my day off so where to?
 a) am working b) am not working
 c) don't work d) work
-
15. The bus at 5, so hurry up.
 a) never leave b) never leaves c) is leaving d) leaves

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Form: We use *had + been + the -ing form of the verb.*

Auxiliaries: Had been

+	<i>I, she, he, it, you, we, they</i>	(full form) had	been working.
	<i>I, she, he, it, you, we, they</i>	(short form) 'd	
-	<i>I, she, he, it, you, we, they</i>	(full form) had not	been working.
	<i>I, she, he, it, you, we, they</i>	(short form) hadn't	
?	Had <i>I, she, he, it, you, we, they</i>		been working?
+	(full form)		
?	Had <i>I, she, he, it, you, we, they</i>	not	been working?
-	(short form)		
	Hadn't <i>I, she, he, it, you, we, they</i>		

Uses:

- **Continuing events in the past** – actions or events which started before a particular time in the past and were still in progress up to that time in the past
*It was so difficult to get up last Monday for school. I **had been working** on my essays the night before and I was very tired.*

A: *Why did you decide to go travelling for a year?*

B: *Well, I'd **been reading** an amazing book about a woman who rode a horse around South America. I was just halfway through the book when I decided I had to go travelling and that was it. I just took a year out of work and went.*

- Events which started before a time in the past and finished, but where the effects or results were still important at a point in the past:
*It **had been raining** and the ground was still wet.*

19. When I him, he stamps all his life.
a) met / had collected
b) had met / collected
c) met / had been collecting
d) had met / had collected
-
20. The child a toothache because he sweets all day.
a) had / had eaten
b) had / had been eating
c) was having / has been eating
d) was having / was eating
-
21. No sooner on the TV, than the power out.
a) had he turned / had gone
b) had he turned / went
c) did he turn / had gone
d) he had turned / went
-
22. I he the party, but I wrong.
a) thought / had left / had been
b) had thought / left / was
c) thought / had left / was being
d) thought / had left / was
-
23. When they for the first time, they like they each other for ages.
a) met / felt / had already known
b) had met / felt / had already known
c) met / had felt / already knew
d) met / felt / had already been knowing
-
24. He such a fancy hotel before.
a) hadn't never seen
b) hadn't ever saw
c) had never seen
d) never had seen
-
25. We for three hours when mother us.
a) had talked / interrupted
b) had been talking / interrupted
c) had talked / had interrupted
d) used to talk / had interrupted
-
26. Hardly that new phone, when he into the stream.
a) he had bought / dropped
b) had he bought / had dropped
c) had he bought / dropped
d) had he been buying / was dropping
-
27. You exhausted the other day. What ?
a) looked / had you been doing
b) were looking / had you done
c) looked / you had done
d) looked / you had been doing
-
28. Jessie strange clothes all her life, so we taken aback by her looks this time either.
a) had worn / were
b) had been wearing / were
c) had been wearing / weren't
d) had worn / were not
-
29. The man the taxi driver right after he on.
a) payd / got
b) paid / had got
c) had paid / gotten
d) paid / hadn't gotten

30. The concert last week but they still down the posters from the notice boards by yesterday.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) was / haven't taken | b) had been / wasn't taking |
| c) was / hadn't been taking | d) was / hadn't taken |

■ TEST 2

1. The police the thief for two hours when they realized he was hiding right under their noses.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a) had chased | b) had been chasing |
| c) was chasing | d) were chasing |
-
2. By July 2022 they high school.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) had already been graduating | b) had graduated already |
| c) had already graduated | d) had been already graduating |
-
3. By the time they reached their destination, their house
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) had been broken into | b) had broken into |
| c) have been broken into | d) broken into |
-
4. Hardly home, when I realized to close the window.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) had I got / I had forgotten | b) I had got / had I forgotten |
| c) had I got / I had been forgetting | d) I had got / I had forgotten |
-
5. All of a sudden I remembered that I him before.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a) have seen | b) had been seeing |
| c) had saw | d) had seen |
-
6. We to go to that party long before they invited us.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a) had planned | b) had been planning |
| c) hadn't planned | d) hadn't planning |
-
7. When we finally reached Bogotá, we for 2 months already.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a) had travelled | b) had traveled |
| c) had being traveled | d) had been travelling |
-
8. I remember when I met her. I all day and I was literally exhausted.
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) had worked | b) had working |
| c) had been worked | d) had been working |
-
9. Mike told us he the building.
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| a) had just left | b) just had left |
| c) had just leaving | d) had just been leaving |

KEY TO EXERCISES

Present Simple and Continuous

Test 1

1.d) 2.a) 3.b) 4.d) 5.a) 6.c) 7.a) 8.b) 9.c) 10.c)
11.d) 12.a) 13.d) 14.b) 15.d) 16.a) 17.b) 18.b) 19.a) 20.d)
21.d) 22.b) 23.a) 24.c) 25.d) 26.b) 27.a) 28.a) 29.a) 30.c)

Test 2

1.b) 2.a) 3.b) 4.d) 5.a) 6.a) 7.b) 8.c) 9.b) 10.c)
11.d) 12.a) 13.c) 14.b) 15.d) 16.b) 17.b) 18.d) 19.b) 20.c)
21.a) 22.a) 23.b) 24.a) 25.a) 26.c) 27.b) 28.b) 29.a) 30.a)

Test 3

1.a) 2.a) 3.b) 4.b) 5.c) 6.b) 7.d) 8.a) 9.c) 10.a)
11.c) 12.d) 13.b) 14.b) 15.a) 16.c) 17.c) 18.d) 19.b) 20.a)
21.d) 22.c) 23.a) 24.b) 25.b) 26.a) 27.c) 28.c) 29.c) 30.a)

Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

Test 1

1.a) 2.b) 3.b) 4.b) 5.c) 6.a) 7.c) 8.c) 9.d) 10.b)
11.d) 12.a) 13.d) 14.b) 15.d) 16.a) 17.b) 18.a) 19.d) 20.b)
21.c) 22.c) 23.b) 24.d) 25.a) 26.b) 27.d) 28.c) 29.b) 30.d)

Test 2

1.b) 2.d) 3.b) 4.d) 5.a) 6.d) 7.d) 8.c) 9.b) 10.b)
11.a) 12.c) 13.d) 14.c) 15.d) 16.b) 17.d) 18.c) 19.b) 20.b)
21.c) 22.d) 23.c) 24.a) 25.b) 26.d) 27.c) 28.c) 29.c) 30.b)