

Present Perfect (ever, never, just, already, yet) – Test 1

Name: _____ Klasse: _____ Datum: _____ Punkte: / 30



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

Wähle bei jeder Aufgabe die beste Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

Teil 1: Form – bejahte Sätze, Verneinung und Fragen

Wähle die richtige Form des Present Perfect.

1. My sister _____ her keys again.
A have lost **B** has losted **C** has lost **D** is lost
2. We _____ the new film yet.
A hasn't seen **B** haven't seen **C** didn't seen **D** haven't saw
3. _____ you ever _____ sushi?
A Has / eaten **B** Did / eaten **C** Have / ate **D** Have / eaten
4. Tom has _____ his homework.
A done **B** did **C** do **D** doing
5. Choose the correct sentence.
A She have written three emails this morning.
B She has wrote three emails this morning.
C She has written three emails this morning.
D She written three emails this morning.
6. They _____ to Canada twice.
A have been **B** has been **C** have be **D** are been
7. "Has Lucas called you?" "No, he _____."
A haven't **B** didn't **C** isn't **D** hasn't
8. I _____ my phone, so I can't call you.
A have broke **B** have broken **C** am broken **D** have breaked
9. Find the mistake: "Maria have never flown in a plane."
A never **B** flown **C** have **D** plane
10. Which question is correct?
A Did they finished the project? **B** Has they finished the project?
C Have they finish the project? **D** Have they finished the project?

Teil 2: Ever, never, just, already, yet

Wähle das Wort oder den Satz, das bzw. der am besten passt.

11. "Have you _____ been to Japan?" "Yes, I went there in 2019."
A yet **B** ever **C** just **D** since

12. I've _____ eaten snails. What do they taste like?
A ever **B** yet **C** never **D** just
13. "Is Ana here?" "No, she's _____ left. You missed her by one minute."
A yet **B** ever **C** never **D** just
14. The bus hasn't arrived _____. We're still waiting.
A yet **B** already **C** just **D** ever
15. Don't buy milk. I've _____ bought some.
A already **B** yet **C** ever **D** never
16. Choose the correct sentence.
A I have finished already my lunch. **B** I have finished my already lunch.
C I have already finished my lunch. **D** I already have finish my lunch.
17. Choose the correct question.
A Have you yet done the shopping? **B** Have you done yet the shopping?
C Yet have you done the shopping? **D** Have you done the shopping yet?
18. "Have you ever ridden a horse?" "No, _____."
A I've ever ridden one **B** I've never ridden one
C I haven't never ridden one **D** I've yet ridden one
19. What is wrong with this sentence? "I haven't never seen snow."
A It has two negative words. **B** The verb should be in the past simple.
C 'Never' should go at the end. **D** 'Seen' should be 'saw'.
20. We've _____ moved house, so our new flat is still full of boxes.
A ever **B** never **C** yet **D** just

Teil 3: Das Present Perfect im Kontext

Lies die E-Mail. Wähle dann zu jeder Frage die beste Antwort.

Hi Grace,

I've been in Lisbon for five days now and I love it! I've already visited the castle and I've taken lots of photos of the old streets. I haven't been to the science museum yet, but I want to go there on Friday.

The food is amazing. I've tried lots of fish dishes, but I've never eaten octopus. Maybe tomorrow! My friend Kenji has just arrived from Tokyo. He landed an hour ago, so he's very tired now.

Have you ever been to Portugal? You must come next year! And have you finished your exams yet? Write soon and tell me your news.

Love,

Amira

21. Has Amira visited the castle?
A Yes, she did. **B** No, she hasn't.
C Yes, she has. **D** No, she didn't yet.
22. Which place hasn't Amira visited yet?
A the castle **B** the science museum **C** the old streets **D** a fish restaurant

23. Amira writes: "I've never eaten octopus." What does this mean?
- A** She has not eaten octopus at any time in her life.
 - B** She has eaten octopus once.
 - C** She ate octopus yesterday.
 - D** She eats octopus every day.
24. "Kenji has just arrived." When did he arrive?
- A** a long time ago
 - B** tomorrow
 - C** a very short time ago
 - D** not yet
25. Why does Amira say "I haven't been to the science museum yet"?
- A** She never wants to go there.
 - B** She plans to go there, but she hasn't gone so far.
 - C** She went there yesterday.
 - D** She is at the museum now.
26. Grace has finished her exams. Which is the best reply to Amira's question?
- A** Yes, I've finished them yet.
 - B** No, I've already finished them.
 - C** Yes, I've never finished them.
 - D** Yes, I've already finished them!
27. Grace has not visited Portugal at any time. What does she write?
- A** No, I've ever been there.
 - B** No, I've never been there.
 - C** No, I haven't been never there.
 - D** Yes, I've never been there.
28. Complete Grace's question to Amira: " ————— you taken a boat trip on the river yet?"
- A** Did
 - B** Are
 - C** Has
 - D** Have
29. Kenji is very tired. He ————— unpacked his bag yet.
- A** hasn't
 - B** has
 - C** didn't
 - D** isn't
30. Which sentence about the email is true?
- A** Amira has tried octopus.
 - B** Kenji has been in Lisbon for five days.
 - C** Amira has tried lots of fish dishes.
 - D** Grace has visited Lisbon.

Lösungen – Present Perfect (ever, never, just, already, yet) – Test 1

1 C	2 B	3 D	4 A	5 C	6 A	7 D	8 B	9 C	10 D
11 B	12 C	13 D	14 A	15 A	16 C	17 D	18 B	19 A	20 D
21 C	22 B	23 A	24 C	25 B	26 D	27 B	28 D	29 A	30 C

Erklärungen

- C** – Bei he/she/it verwenden wir has + Partizip Perfekt; das Partizip von lose lautet lost.
- B** – Bei we verwenden wir haven't + Partizip Perfekt (seen), nicht die Past-Simple-Form saw.
- D** – Fragen im Present Perfect bildet man mit Have + Subjekt + Partizip Perfekt; ate ist Past Simple.
- A** – Nach has brauchen wir das Partizip Perfekt von do, also done.
- C** – Richtig ist has + written; wrote ist Past Simple, und das Hilfsverb darf nicht wegfallen.
- A** – Bei they verwenden wir have, und das Partizip Perfekt von be lautet been.
- D** – Eine Kurzantwort wiederholt das Hilfsverb aus der Frage: Has ... ? – No, he hasn't.
- B** – Break ist unregelmäßig: Das Partizip Perfekt lautet broken.
- C** – Maria entspricht he/she, deshalb muss das Hilfsverb has sein, nicht have.
- D** – Die richtige Wortstellung ist Have + they + Partizip Perfekt (finished).
- B** – Ever verwenden wir in Fragen nach Erfahrungen – irgendwann im Leben.
- C** – Die Person fragt, wie Schnecken schmecken, hat sie also noch nie gegessen: never.
- D** – Just bedeutet „gerade eben“ und passt zu 'by one minute'.
- A** – Yet steht am Ende verneinter Sätze, wenn wir erwarten, dass etwas noch passiert.
- A** – Already zeigt, dass etwas schon passiert ist – deshalb muss man keine Milch kaufen.
- C** – Already steht normalerweise zwischen have und dem Partizip Perfekt.
- D** – Yet steht normalerweise am Ende einer Frage.
- B** – Never steht in bejahten Sätzen und bedeutet „nie“; ever verwendet man in Fragen, und haven't never ist eine doppelte Verneinung.
- A** – Haven't und never sind beide verneint; richtig ist 'I have never seen snow'.
- D** – Just zeigt, dass der Umzug erst vor Kurzem war – das erklärt die Kartons.
- C** – Sie schreibt 'I've already visited the castle', und auf eine Frage im Present Perfect antwortet man kurz mit Yes, she has.
- B** – Sie schreibt 'I haven't been to the science museum yet'.
- A** – Never mit dem Present Perfect bedeutet „bis jetzt noch nie“.
- C** – Just bedeutet „gerade erst“; laut E-Mail ist er vor einer Stunde gelandet.
- B** – Not ... yet zeigt, dass etwas noch nicht passiert ist, aber erwartet wird; sie möchte am Freitag hingehen.
- D** – Already passt zu einer bejahten Antwort; yet verwendet man in solchen bejahten Sätzen nicht.
- B** – Never + Present Perfect drückt aus, dass man etwas noch nie erlebt hat; ever steht nicht in dieser bejahten Form.
- D** – Bei you beginnt die Frage im Present Perfect mit Have.
- A** – Yet am Satzende verlangt ein verneintes Present Perfect: he hasn't unpacked.
- C** – Amira schreibt 'I've tried lots of fish dishes'; Kenji ist gerade erst angekommen, und sie hat noch nie Oktopus gegessen.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Teil 1 prüft die Form (has/have, Partizip Perfekt), Teil 2 konzentriert sich auf Bedeutung und Satzstellung von ever, never, just, already und yet, und Teil 3 testet anhand einer kurzen E-Mail die Bedeutung im Kontext. Gezielt abgefragt werden typische Fehler wie das falsche Hilfsverb (she have), Past-Simple-Formen nach have (have saw), doppelte Verneinung (haven't never) und die Verwechslung von already und yet. Als Anschlussaufgabe können die Schülerinnen und Schüler eine kurze E-Mail über eine Reise schreiben und dabei jede Zeitangabe mindestens einmal verwenden.