

Present Perfect (ever, never, just, already, yet) – Test 2

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



Diesen Test online
machen und sofort
auswerten

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

Teil 1: Bildung des Present Perfect

Wähle die richtige Form, um den Satz zu ergänzen oder die Frage zu beantworten.

- Look! Somebody _____ the kitchen window.
A is broken **B** has broke **C** has broken **D** have broken
- My parents _____ a new car. They love it.
A has bought **B** have bought **C** have buyed **D** have buy
- She has _____ three emails this morning.
A wrote **B** writed **C** writing **D** written
- I _____ my grandmother this week. I must call her.
A haven't seen **B** hasn't seen **C** haven't saw **D** don't have seen
- "_____ the children _____ their lunch?" "Yes, they have."
A Has ... eaten **B** Have ... ate **C** Have ... eaten **D** Did ... eaten
- We've _____ in this lake many times. (swim)
A swam **B** swum **C** swimmied **D** swimming
- Which word is wrong? "She has already went to bed."
A has **B** already **C** went **D** bed
- In "He's made a cake for us", "He's" means:
A He is **B** He was **C** He does **D** He has

Teil 2: Ever und never

Wähle die richtige Antwort zu Erfahrungen mit ever und never.

- Which sentence is correct?
A I have ever been to a concert. **B** I have never been to a concert.
C I have been never to a concert. **D** I has never been to a concert.
- This is the best pizza I've _____ eaten!
A never **B** yet **C** ever **D** just
- Which sentence means "This is my first visit to Paris"?
A I've been to Paris many times. **B** I've already been to Paris.
C I've just been to Paris. **D** I've never been to Paris before.
- "Have you ever lost your passport?" "Yes, _____"
A I have. It was terrible. **B** I has. It was terrible.
C I've lost. It was terrible. **D** I ever have. It was terrible.

13. My grandfather _____ a computer. He prefers books and letters.
A has ever used **B** have never used **C** has never used **D** hasn't never used
14. You want to know if Priya has visited Africa at any time in her life. What do you ask?
A Have Priya ever visited Africa? **B** Has Priya ever visited Africa?
C Has Priya ever visit Africa? **D** Has ever Priya visited Africa?
15. I've _____ seen a whale in real life, but I'd love to see one.
A ever **B** already **C** never **D** just

Teil 3: Just, already und yet

Wähle die richtige Antwort. Achte auf Bedeutung und Satzstellung.

16. "Would you like a sandwich?" "No, thanks. I've _____ had lunch."
A yet **B** ever **C** still **D** already
17. Which sentence is correct?
A I haven't packed yet my suitcase. **B** I haven't packed my suitcase yet.
C I haven't yet my suitcase packed. **D** I not have packed my suitcase yet.
18. Choose the correct word order.
A She just has woken up. **B** She has woken just up.
C She has just woken up. **D** She has woken up just.
19. Be careful! The floor is wet. I've _____ washed it.
A just **B** yet **C** ever **D** still
20. "Can you tell Mia about the meeting?" "She _____ about it. I told her this morning."
A has heard yet **B** has already heard
C has ever heard **D** hasn't already heard
21. The shop is still closed. It _____ yet.
A has opened **B** haven't opened **C** hasn't opened **D** hasn't open
22. Which sentence has a mistake?
A Have you finished yet? **B** We've already eaten.
C He's just phoned me. **D** They've finished yet the project.
23. Your friend started a new book last week. You want to know if she has finished it. What do you ask?
A Did you finished it yet? **B** Have you finish it yet?
C Have you finished it already yet? **D** Have you finished it yet?
24. "Is Leo ready to go?" "Not yet. He _____ his shoes on."
A has put **B** hasn't putted **C** haven't put **D** hasn't put

Teil 4: Lesen – Eine Nachricht über eine Party

Lies Hugos Nachricht an seine Mitbewohnerin Zara. Wähle dann die richtige Antwort.

Hi Zara,

The party is tomorrow and I'm a bit nervous! Here's what I've done so far. I've already cleaned the living room and I've bought the drinks. I've just ordered the cake – the shop will bring it tomorrow morning. I haven't made the sandwiches yet because I want them to be fresh. I'll make them tomorrow.

Have you sent the invitation to Mr and Mrs Okafor yet? They're our new neighbours, and I don't think they've ever been to a party in our building. Oh, and Felipe has never tried Brazilian food, so I want to cook my mum's recipe for him!

I haven't chosen the music yet. You know more about music than me – can you help?

See you tonight,

Hugo

25. What has Hugo already done?

- A** He has made the sandwiches.
- C** He has chosen the music.

- B** He has cleaned the living room.
- D** He has collected the cake.

26. What do we know about the cake?

- A** The cake has already arrived.
- C** Hugo ordered it a short time ago.

- B** Hugo has made it himself.
- D** Hugo hasn't ordered it yet.

27. Why hasn't Hugo made the sandwiches yet?

- A** He has forgotten.
- C** Zara is going to make them.

- B** He wants them to be fresh.
- D** He has no bread.

28. Zara sent the invitation two days ago. What is the best answer to Hugo's question?

- A** No, I haven't sent it yet.
- C** Yes, I've already sent it.

- B** Yes, I've sent it yet.
- D** Yes, I've never sent it.

29. Why does Hugo want to cook his mum's recipe?

- A** Felipe has just come back from Brazil.
- B** Felipe cooks it every week.
- C** Felipe has already tried it and loved it.
- D** Felipe has never tried Brazilian food.

30. Zara replies about the music: "Sure! I _____ a great new playlist for parties."

- A** have just made
- B** has just made
- C** have just make
- D** have yet made

Lösungen – Present Perfect (ever, never, just, already, yet) – Test 2

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

Erklärungen

- C** – Zu „Somebody“ gehört „has“, und das Partizip Perfekt von „break“ ist „broken“.
- B** – „My parents“ steht im Plural, daher verwenden wir „have“; das Partizip Perfekt von „buy“ ist „bought“.
- D** – Nach „has“ brauchen wir das Partizip Perfekt „written“, nicht die Past-Simple-Form „wrote“.
- A** – Die Verneinung lautet „I haven't“ plus das Partizip Perfekt „seen“.
- C** – In Fragen steht „have“ vor dem Subjekt im Plural, danach folgt das Partizip Perfekt „eaten“.
- B** – Das Partizip Perfekt von „swim“ ist „swum“; „swam“ ist die Past-Simple-Form.
- C** – Nach „has“ brauchen wir das Partizip Perfekt „gone“, nicht „went“.
- D** – Vor einem Partizip wie „made“ ist „he's“ die Kurzform von „he has“.
- B** – „Never“ steht zwischen „have“ und dem Partizip Perfekt; in bejahten Aussagesätzen wie diesem verwenden wir kein „ever“.
- C** – Nach einem Superlativ wie „the best“ verwenden wir „ever“ im Sinne von „in meinem ganzen Leben“.
- D** – „Never ... before“ bedeutet, dass etwas bis jetzt noch nie passiert ist.
- A** – Die Kurzantwort lautet „Yes, I have“ – ohne Vollverb und ohne „ever“.
- C** – Zu „My grandfather“ gehört „has“, und „never“ verneint den Satz bereits, deshalb fügen wir kein „not“ hinzu.
- B** – Die Frageform lautet „Has“ + Subjekt + „ever“ + Partizip Perfekt.
- C** – Sie würde gern einen sehen, also hat sie noch nie einen Wal gesehen: „never“.
- D** – „Already“ bedeutet, dass etwas schon vor jetzt passiert ist, oft früher als erwartet; es steht vor dem Partizip Perfekt.
- B** – „Yet“ steht meist am Ende eines verneinten Satzes.
- C** – „Just“ steht zwischen „has“ und dem Partizip Perfekt.
- A** – Der Boden ist noch nass, weil die Handlung erst vor ganz kurzer Zeit passiert ist: „just“.
- B** – Mia weiß von dem Treffen, daher verwenden wir einen bejahten Satz mit „already“.
- C** – Zu „It“ gehört „hasn't“, gefolgt vom Partizip Perfekt „opened“; „yet“ wird in verneinten Sätzen verwendet.
- D** – „Yet“ wird nicht in bejahten Aussagesätzen verwendet und steht nicht vor dem Objekt.
- D** – Die Frageform lautet „Have you“ + Partizip Perfekt, mit „yet“ am Ende.
- D** – Leo ist nicht fertig, also brauchen wir die Verneinung „hasn't“ und das unregelmäßige Partizip „put“.
- B** – Hugo schreibt: „I've already cleaned the living room.“
- C** – „I've just ordered the cake“ bedeutet, dass er ihn vor kurzer Zeit bestellt hat.
- B** – Hugo sagt, dass er sie noch nicht gemacht hat, „because I want them to be fresh“.
- C** – Die Einladung ist verschickt, daher verwendet die richtige bejahte Antwort „already“.
- D** – Hugo schreibt: „Felipe has never tried Brazilian food, so I want to cook my mum's recipe for him.“
- A** – Zu „I“ gehört „have“, „just“ steht vor dem Partizip, und das Partizip Perfekt von „make“ ist „made“.

Hinweise für Lehrkräfte: Setzen Sie den Test nach der Einführung des Present Perfect mit ever, never, just, already und yet ein oder nutzen Sie ihn zur Wiederholung. Im Mittelpunkt stehen typische Fehler auf Niveau A2: die Übereinstimmung von has/have mit dem Subjekt, unregelmäßige Partizipien (went/gone, swam/swum, put), doppelte Verneinung sowie die falsche Stellung von yet und just. Zur Vertiefung können die Lernenden eigene „Have you ever...?“-Fragen formulieren und sich gegenseitig interviewen oder eine To-do-Liste mit already, just und yet schreiben.