

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



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la meilleure réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : La forme – affirmation, négation et question

Choisissez la forme correcte du present perfect.

- My sister _____ her keys again.
A have lost B has losted C has lost D is lost
- We _____ the new film yet.
A hasn't seen B haven't seen C didn't seen D haven't saw
- _____ you ever _____ sushi?
A Has / eaten B Did / eaten C Have / ate D Have / eaten
- Tom has _____ his homework.
A done B did C do D doing
- 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.
- They _____ to Canada twice.
A have been B has been C have be D are been
- "Has Lucas called you?" "No, he _____."
A haven't B didn't C isn't D hasn't
- I _____ my phone, so I can't call you.
A have broke B have broken C am broken D have breaked
- Find the mistake: "Maria have never flown in a plane."
A never B flown C have D plane
- 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?

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

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase qui convient le mieux.

- "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

Partie 3 : Le present perfect en contexte

Lisez l'e-mail, puis choisissez la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

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.

Corrigé – 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

Explications

- C** – Avec he/she/it, on utilise has + participe passé, et le participe passé de lose est lost.
- B** – Avec we, on utilise haven't + participe passé (seen), et non la forme du prétérit saw.
- D** – Au present perfect, la question se construit avec Have + sujet + participe passé ; ate est la forme du prétérit.
- A** – Après has, il faut le participe passé de do, c'est-à-dire done.
- C** – La forme correcte est has + written ; wrote est le prétérit et on ne peut pas omettre l'auxiliaire.
- A** – Avec they, on utilise have, et le participe passé de be est been.
- D** – Une réponse courte reprend l'auxiliaire de la question : Has ... ? – No, he hasn't.
- B** – Break est irrégulier : son participe passé est broken.
- C** – Maria correspond à he/she, l'auxiliaire doit donc être has et non have.
- D** – L'ordre correct est Have + they + participe passé (finished).
- B** – On emploie ever dans les questions pour demander si l'on a déjà vécu une expérience à un moment quelconque de sa vie.
- C** – La personne demande quel goût ont les escargots : elle n'en a donc jamais mangé, d'où never.
- D** – Just signifie « il y a très peu de temps », ce qui correspond à 'by one minute'.
- A** – Yet s'emploie en fin de phrase négative pour une chose que l'on s'attend à voir se produire.
- A** – Already indique que l'action a déjà eu lieu, il n'est donc pas nécessaire d'acheter du lait.
- C** – Already se place généralement entre have et le participe passé.
- D** – Yet se place généralement à la fin de la question.
- B** – Never s'emploie dans une phrase affirmative au sens de « jamais » ; ever s'utilise dans les questions et haven't never est une double négation.
- A** – Haven't et never sont tous deux négatifs ; la phrase correcte est 'I have never seen snow'.
- D** – Just montre que le déménagement est tout récent, ce qui explique la présence des cartons.
- C** – Elle écrit 'I've already visited the castle', et une question au present perfect appelle la réponse courte Yes, she has.
- B** – Elle écrit 'I haven't been to the science museum yet'.
- A** – Never avec le present perfect signifie « jamais jusqu'à maintenant ».
- C** – Just signifie « tout récemment » ; l'e-mail indique qu'il a atterri il y a une heure.
- B** – Not ... yet indique qu'une chose ne s'est pas encore produite mais qu'elle est prévue ; elle veut y aller vendredi.
- D** – Already convient à une réponse affirmative ; yet ne s'emploie pas dans une phrase affirmative de ce type.
- B** – Never + present perfect exprime l'absence d'expérience ; ever ne s'utilise pas dans cette forme affirmative.
- D** – Avec you, la question au present perfect commence par Have.
- A** – Yet en fin de phrase exige un present perfect à la forme négative : he hasn't unpacked.
- C** – Amira écrit 'I've tried lots of fish dishes' ; Kenji vient tout juste d'arriver et elle n'a jamais mangé de poulpe.

Notes pour l'enseignant: La partie 1 porte sur la forme (has/have, participes passés), la partie 2 sur le sens et la place de ever, never, just, already et yet, et la partie 3 s'appuie sur un court e-mail pour tester le sens en contexte. Les erreurs typiques visées sont le mauvais auxiliaire (she have), l'emploi du prétérit après have (have saw), la double négation (haven't never) et la confusion entre already et yet. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rédiger un court e-mail sur un voyage en utilisant chaque adverbe au moins une fois.