

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



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

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

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

Partie 1 : La formation du present perfect

Choisissez la forme correcte pour compléter chaque phrase ou répondre à chaque question.

- 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

Partie 2 : Ever et never

Choisissez la bonne réponse sur les expériences vécues avec ever et 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

Partie 3 : Just, already et yet

Choisissez la bonne réponse. Pensez au sens et à l'ordre des mots.

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

Partie 4 : Compréhension écrite – Un message à propos d'une fête

Lisez le message de Hugo à sa colocataire Zara, puis choisissez la bonne réponse.

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

Corrigé – 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

Explications

- C** – « Somebody » se construit avec « has », et le participe passé de « break » est « broken ».
- B** – « My parents » est au pluriel, on utilise donc « have » ; le participe passé de « buy » est « bought ».
- D** – Après « has », il faut le participe passé « written », et non le prétérit « wrote ».
- A** – La forme négative est « I haven't » suivi du participe passé « seen ».
- C** – À la forme interrogative, « have » se place avant le sujet pluriel, suivi du participe passé « eaten ».
- B** – Le participe passé de « swim » est « swum » ; « swam » est le prétérit.
- C** – Après « has », il faut le participe passé « gone », et non « went ».
- D** – Devant un participe passé comme « made », « he's » est la forme contractée de « he has ».
- B** – « Never » se place entre « have » et le participe passé, et on n'emploie pas « ever » dans une phrase affirmative comme celle-ci.
- C** – On utilise « ever » après un superlatif comme « the best » pour dire « de toute ma vie ».
- D** – « Never ... before » signifie que cela n'est jamais arrivé jusqu'à présent.
- A** – La réponse courte est « Yes, I have », sans le verbe principal et sans « ever ».
- C** – « My grandfather » se construit avec « has », et « never » rend déjà la phrase négative : on n'ajoute donc pas « not ».
- B** – La forme interrogative est « Has » + sujet + « ever » + participe passé.
- C** – Elle aimerait beaucoup en voir une, donc elle n'a jamais vu de baleine : « never ».
- D** – « Already » indique que quelque chose s'est produit avant maintenant, souvent plus tôt que prévu, et se place devant le participe passé.
- B** – « Yet » se place généralement à la fin d'une phrase négative.
- C** – « Just » se place entre « has » et le participe passé.
- A** – Le sol est encore mouillé parce que l'action vient tout juste de se produire : « just ».
- B** – Mia est au courant de la réunion, on utilise donc une phrase affirmative avec « already ».
- C** – « It » se construit avec « hasn't », suivi du participe passé « opened », et « yet » s'emploie dans les phrases négatives.
- D** – « Yet » ne s'emploie pas dans les phrases affirmatives et ne se place pas devant le complément d'objet.
- D** – La forme interrogative est « Have you » + participe passé, avec « yet » en fin de phrase.
- D** – Leo n'est pas prêt : il faut donc la forme négative « hasn't » et le participe irrégulier « put ».
- B** – Hugo écrit : « I've already cleaned the living room. »
- C** – « I've just ordered the cake » signifie qu'il l'a commandé il y a très peu de temps.
- B** – Hugo dit qu'il ne les a pas encore faits « because I want them to be fresh ».
- C** – L'invitation a été envoyée : la bonne réponse est donc une phrase affirmative avec « already ».
- D** – Hugo écrit : « Felipe has never tried Brazilian food, so I want to cook my mum's recipe for him. »
- A** – « I » se construit avec « have », « just » se place devant le participe passé, et le participe passé de « make » est « made ».

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après avoir enseigné le present perfect avec ever, never, just, already et yet, ou en révision. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau A2 : l'accord has/have, les participes passés irréguliers (went/gone, swam/swum, put), la double négation et la mauvaise place de yet et just. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rédiger leurs propres questions « Have you ever...? » pour interviewer un camarade, ou d'écrire une liste de tâches avec already, just et yet.