

Present perfect continu (Present Perfect Continuous) – 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 : Formation – phrases affirmatives, négatives et interrogatives

Choisissez la forme correcte pour compléter chaque phrase.

1. Maria _____ English for three years.
A has been learning **B** have been learning **C** is learning **D** has been learn
2. They _____ for the bus since 8 o'clock.
A has been waiting **B** have been waiting **C** are waiting **D** have been wait
3. I _____ very well recently.
A haven't sleeping **B** don't been sleeping
C haven't been sleeping **D** hasn't been sleeping
4. _____ you been working here long?
A Are **B** Have **C** Has **D** Did
5. How long _____ she been living in Lisbon?
A has **B** have **C** is **D** does
6. Which sentence is correct?
A We've been playing tennis since two hours.
B We've been play tennis for two hours.
C We've been playing tennis for two hours.
D We're been playing tennis for two hours.
7. "Have you been running?" – "Yes, I _____."
A am **B** did **C** been **D** have
8. It _____ all morning, so the streets are wet.
A has been raining **B** have been raining **C** has been rained **D** has raining
9. Tom has been _____ (study) all night.
A studing **B** studying **C** studied **D** study
10. My brother and I _____ to each other lately.
A hasn't been talking **B** haven't been talked
C don't been talking **D** haven't been talking

Partie 2 : Sens et emploi

Choisissez la réponse qui correspond le mieux au sens de chaque phrase.

11. Kenji has been working at the hospital ——— 2019.
A for **B** since **C** from **D** during
12. She's been waiting ——— forty minutes.
A since **B** ago **C** for **D** during
13. "Why are your hands so dirty?" – "I ——— in the garden."
A work **B** 've been work **C** was been working **D** 've been working
14. Lena ——— three emails so far this morning.
A has been writing **B** has written **C** is writing **D** have been writing
15. I ——— this book for a week, but I'm only on page 50.
A have been reading **B** have read **C** read **D** am reading
16. How long ——— Sam?
A have you been knowing **B** are you knowing
C have you known **D** do you know
17. "Ana has been painting the kitchen." What does this sentence mean?
A She finished painting a long time ago.
B She started painting and may not have finished yet.
C She is going to paint the kitchen tomorrow.
D She paints kitchens as her job.
18. Which sentence is correct?
A I've been owning this car for ten years. **B** I've been having this car for ten years.
C I have this car for ten years. **D** I've had this car for ten years.
19. "You're out of breath!" – " ——— "
A Have you been running? **B** Have you run?
C Did you been running? **D** Are you been running?
20. I've been feeling tired ———.
A ago **B** lately **C** yesterday **D** last week

Partie 3 : Trouvez l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Choisissez la partie de la phrase qui est incorrecte.

21. She have been working here since May.
A have **B** been **C** working **D** since May
22. We've been waiting here since forty minutes.
A We've **B** been waiting **C** here **D** since
23. How long are you been learning to drive?
A How long **B** are **C** been learning **D** to drive
24. I've been knowing Priya since we were children.
A I've **B** been knowing **C** since **D** were
25. They haven't been play football this week because of the rain.
A haven't **B** been play **C** this week **D** because of

Partie 4 : La grammaire en contexte

Lisez l'e-mail et répondez aux questions.

Hi Jonas,

Sorry I haven't written for a while. Things have been really busy here! I've been working at a new café since March, and I love it. I've been learning how to make all kinds of coffee, and my manager says I'm getting better every day.

In my free time, I've been taking guitar lessons. I've only had six lessons so far, but I've already learned four songs. My neighbours probably aren't very happy, because I've been practising every evening!

The only problem is that I haven't been sleeping very well. The café opens at seven, so I've been getting up at half past five. I'm always tired.

What about you? Have you been looking for a new flat? Write soon and tell me everything.

Love,

Chiara

26. How long has Chiara been working at the café?
- A** For a week.
 - B** Since last year.
 - C** Since March.
 - D** She doesn't work there yet.
27. Why does Chiara write "I've only had six lessons" and not "I've only been having six lessons"?
- A** Because 'have' is never used in the continuous form.
 - B** Because she is counting completed lessons, so the present perfect simple is needed.
 - C** Because the lessons happened last year.
 - D** Because she is talking about the future.
28. Which sentence from the email describes a repeated activity that is still continuing?
- A** I've already learned four songs.
 - B** I've only had six lessons so far.
 - C** The café opens at seven.
 - D** I've been practising every evening.
29. Chiara is tired because she _____ very well.
- A** hasn't been sleeping
 - B** isn't been sleeping
 - C** hasn't been slept
 - D** doesn't been sleeping
30. Which question could Jonas ask Chiara in his reply?
- A** How long are you playing the guitar?
 - B** How long have you been play the guitar?
 - C** How long have you been playing the guitar?
 - D** How long do you been playing the guitar?

Corrigé – Present perfect continu (Present Perfect Continuous) – Test 1

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

Explications

- A** – Avec un sujet singulier, on emploie « has been » + verbe en -ing.
- B** – Avec « They », on emploie « have been » + verbe en -ing pour une action commencée dans le passé qui se poursuit encore.
- C** – La forme négative est « haven't been » + verbe en -ing, et « I » se construit avec « have ».
- B** – Les questions commencent par « have/has », et « you » se construit avec « have ».
- A** – Après « How long », on emploie « has » avec « she » + been + verbe en -ing.
- C** – On emploie « for » avec une durée, et « have been » + verbe en -ing.
- D** – Les réponses courtes reprennent l'auxiliaire « have ».
- A** – « It » se construit avec « has been » + -ing ; les rues mouillées sont le résultat de l'activité.
- B** – On garde le « y » et on ajoute -ing : « studying ».
- D** – Un sujet pluriel se construit avec « haven't been » + verbe en -ing.
- B** – On emploie « since » avec un point de départ dans le temps, comme une année.
- C** – On emploie « for » avec une durée.
- D** – Le present perfect continu explique un résultat présent dû à une activité récente.
- B** – Quand on compte des choses terminées, on emploie le present perfect simple.
- A** – L'action a commencé dans le passé, se poursuit maintenant et n'est pas terminée.
- C** – « Know » est un verbe d'état : on emploie donc le present perfect simple, et non la forme continue.
- B** – Le present perfect continu met l'accent sur une activité qui est peut-être encore en cours.
- D** – « Have » au sens de possession est un verbe d'état : on emploie donc le present perfect simple.
- A** – On emploie le present perfect continu pour poser une question sur une activité qui explique une situation présente.
- B** – « Lately » désigne une période qui va jusqu'à maintenant ; « ago », « yesterday » et « last week » demandent le prétérit (past simple).
- A** – Avec « she », il faut « has », et non « have ».
- D** – « Forty minutes » est une durée : il faut donc « for ».
- B** – L'auxiliaire doit être « have » : « How long have you been learning...? »
- B** – « Know » est un verbe d'état : il faut donc « I've known ».
- B** – Après « been », il faut la forme en -ing : « been playing ».
- C** – L'e-mail dit : « I've been working at a new café since March ».
- B** – Pour dire combien de choses sont terminées, on emploie le present perfect simple.
- D** – « I've been practising every evening » exprime une activité répétée qui se poursuit jusqu'à maintenant.
- A** – La forme négative correcte est « hasn't been » + verbe en -ing, comme dans l'e-mail.
- C** – La forme interrogative correcte est « How long have you been » + verbe en -ing.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Utilisez ce test après avoir présenté le present perfect continu, ou en révision avant de le comparer au present perfect simple. Il cible les erreurs typiques du niveau B1 : accord has/have, -ing oublié, « since » employé avec une durée, mauvais auxiliaire dans les questions, et verbes d'état comme « know » et « have » (possession) mis à la forme continue. En prolongement, demandez aux élèves de rédiger un court e-mail racontant ce qu'ils ont fait ces derniers temps, en utilisant for, since, recently et lately.