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Present perfect tense exercises help learners understand and practice the use of this tense, which describes actions that have occurred at an unspecified time or have relevance to the present. These exercises focus on forming sentences correctly, recognizing patterns, and applying the tense in various contexts. With numerous examples and practice scenarios, learners can improve their grasp of how and when to use the present perfect tense effectively. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs provided in parentheses. She _____ (visit) Paris three times. They _____ (finish) their homework already. I _____ (see) that movie before. We _____ (live) here for five years. He _____ (read) the book you gave him. The children _____ (eat) all the cookies. You _____ (work) very hard this week. She _____ (make) a lot of friends since she moved here. They _____ (build) a new house in the countryside. I _____ (know) him since we were kids. We _____ (not/go) to the new restaurant yet. He _____ (not/finish) his project. She _____ (just/arrive) from the airport. They _____ (never/see) such a beautiful sunset. I _____ (try) to call you all day. The company _____ (launch) a new product. He _____ (be) very busy lately. We _____ (paint) the entire house. She _____ (dose) her keys. They _____ (buy) a new car. Download Present Perfect Tense Exercise-1 Answers She _____ to Paris three times. a) has visit b) has visited c) have visited They _____ their homework already. a) has finished b) have finished c) finished I _____ that movie before. a) has seen b) have saw c) have seen We _____ here for five years. a) have lived b) has lived c) live He _____ the book you gave him. a) has read b) have read c) read The children _____ all the cookies. a) has eaten b) have eaten c) ate You _____ very hard this week. a) have worked b) has worked c) worked She _____ a lot of friends since she moved here. a) has made b) have made c) made They _____ a new house in the countryside. a) built b) have built c) has built I _____ him since we were kids. a) has known b) have known c) know We _____ to the new restaurant yet. a) has not gone b) have not gone c) did not go He _____ his project. a) has not finished b) have not finished c) did not finish She _____ from the airport. a) has just arrived b) have just arrived c) just arrived They _____ such a beautiful sunset. a) has never seen b) have never seen c) never saw I _____ to call you all day. a) have tried b) has tried c) tried The company _____ a new product. a) has launched b) have launched c) launched He _____ very busy lately. a) have been b) has been c) was We _____ the entire house. a) has painted b) have painted c) painted She _____ her keys. a) has lost b) have lost c) lost They _____ a new car. a) have bought b) has bought c) bought Download Present Perfect Tense Exercise-2 Answers She visited Paris. They finished their homework. I saw that movie before. We lived here for five years. He read the book you gave him. The children ate all the cookies. You worked very hard this week. She made a lot of friends since she moved here. They built a new house in the countryside. I knew him since we were kids. We did not go to the new restaurant yet. He did not finish his project. She just arrived from the airport. They never saw such a beautiful sunset. I tried to call you all day. The company launched a new product. He was very busy lately. We painted the entire house. She lost her keys. They bought a new car. Download Present Perfect Tense Exercise-3 Answers The teacher _____ (has/have) just started the lesson. My parents _____ (has/have) moved to a new house. She _____ (has/have) never been to Japan. We _____ (has/have) visited the museum several times. The dog _____ (has/have) found its way home. I _____ (has/have) cleaned my room. They _____ (has/have) traveled to many countries. He _____ (has/have) just finished his breakfast. The movie _____ (has/have) started already. We _____ (has/have) decided to move to another city. She _____ (has/have) written a letter to the manager. The children _____ (has/have) gone to bed. He _____ (has/have) just taken a shower. They _____ (has/have) never seen a kangaroo. You _____ (has/have) eaten my sandwich! I _____ (has/have) just received your email. The team _____ (has/have) won the championship. She _____ (has/have) learned to play the piano. The students _____ (has/have) finished their exams. He _____ (has/have) joined the tennis club. Download Present Perfect Tense Exercise-4 Answers He have never tried sushi before. We has been friends for ten years. She have just finished her homework. They has moved to a new apartment recently. You has seen that movie twice. I have already buy the tickets. The dog have chased the cat away. He have lost his keys again. We has not met him before. She have cleaned the house. They has found a solution to the problem. You have forget your wallet at home. I have write a letter to my friend. He have broken his leg. We has planned our vacation. She has make a cake for the party. They have gone to the park yesterday. I has known her since high school. The teacher have corrected the tests. He have driven this car before. Download Present Perfect Tense Exercise-5 Answers The present perfect tense describes actions that occurred at an unspecified time or have relevance to the present, using "has" or "have" plus the past participle of the verb. Form the present perfect tense with "has" (he, she, it) or "have" (I, you, we, they) plus the past participle of the main verb. Use the present perfect tense for actions with unspecified timing, past actions affecting the present, or experiences up to now (e.g., I have traveled to Japan). Common signal words include "already," "just," "yet," "ever," "never," "so far," and "recently." No, the present perfect tense is not used with specific times. Use the simple past for actions with definite time references (e.g., I saw him yesterday). Add "not" after "has" or "have" (e.g., She has not finished; They have not seen). Invert "has" or "have" with the subject (e.g., Have you eaten? Has she arrived?). Present perfect is for unspecified times or relevance to now; past simple is for specific past events (e.g., I went to Paris last year). Yes, use "since" for specific starting points and "for" for durations (e.g., I have lived here since 2010; I have lived here for ten years). The present perfect tense connects past actions to the present, showing their relevance and effect, making it essential for clear, effective communication. Add Tone Friendly Formal Casual Instructive Professional Empathetic Humorous Serious Optimistic Neutral 10 Examples of Public speaking 20 Examples of Gas lighting Present perfect tense PDF worksheets Online exercises Grammar rules PDF English grammar books PDF PDF book 1: English grammar exercises PDF PDF book 2: English grammar rules PDF Present perfect exercises + PDF worksheets PDF exercises to download for free: Present perfect PDF exercise 1 (rewrite) Key with answers 1 Rewrite sentences in the present perfect simple. Present perfect PDF exercise 2 (complete) Key with answers 2 Complete sentences with verbs in brackets and signal words. Present perfect PDF exercises 3 (mixed forms) Key with answers 3 Test 1. Complete a conversation. Test 2. Correct mistakes. Present perfect PDF exercises 4 (negative) Key with answers 4 Test 1. What has Matt not done since he got back from his trip round the world? Test 2. Respond to situations. Make negative forms. Present perfect PDF exercise 5 (dialogues) Key with answers 5 Complete questions or answers to make short dialogues. Present perfect PDF exercises 6 (questions) Key with answers 6 Test 1. Make questions with the verbs in brackets. Test 2. Complete the conversation between Ben and his mum. Compare: Present perfect continuous Present perfect simple vs. continuous Present perfect vs. past simple Present perfect passive Online exercises with answers: Present perfect simple: Present perfect exercises (all forms) Present perfect exercises (questions) Present perfect exercises (negative) Present perfect simple + present perfect continuous: Present perfect simple vs. continuous (complete) Present perfect simple vs. continuous (multiple choice) Present perfect simple vs. continuous (dialogue) Present perfect + past simple: Present perfect vs. past simple (rewrite sentences) Present perfect vs. past simple (multiple choice) Grammar rules PDF: Present perfect rules The use and forms of the present perfect simple and continuous. Tenses PDF Grammar rules on all English tenses. English grammar PDF All PDF grammar rules on this website. Present perfect simple is formed with the present simple form of the verb to have (have, has) and the past participle (cooked, written): I have cooked dinner. He has written a novel. Forms Positive statement: I have cooked, I have written. He has cooked, He's cooked) Negative statement: I have not played (I haven't played), He has not done (He hasn't done) Question: Have you worked? Negative question: Have you not bought? (Haven't you bought?) Use 1. We use it to talk about activities or states that started in the past and still continue. We have lived here since 2001. She has known me for more than two years. I haven't seen her since Christmas. How long have they been here? It is often used with expressions indicating that the activities come up to now, such as: for 10 years, since 1995, all week, all the time, always, lately, recently ... We have always worked in York. (We still work in York.) It has been quite cold lately. (It is still cold.) 2. We use it to describe some experience that happened in the past (the time is not given), but the effects are important now. She has been to London. (And so she knows London.) Compare: I have already been to Greece. (experience - And I want to go somewhere else now.) I have been in Greece for two weeks. (state - I am still in Greece.) When we use this tense to express some experience, we can use following adverbs - ever, never, already, often, occasionally, yet, before Have you ever tried it? She has never read this book. We haven't seen it yet. (e.g. German sein, French être, Italian essere) serves as the auxiliary for other verbs in some languages, such as German, Dutch, Danish (but not Swedish or Norwegian), French, and Italian (but not Spanish or Portuguese). Generally, the verbs that take to be as an auxiliary are intransitive verbs denoting motion or change of state (e.g. to arrive, to go, to fall). For more details, see Perfect construction with auxiliaries. The present perfect in English is used chiefly for completed past actions or events when it is understood that it is the present result of the events that is focused upon, rather than the moment of completion. No particular past time frame is specified for the action/event. When a past time frame (a point of time in the past, or period of time which ended in the past) is specified for the event, explicitly or implicitly, the simple past is used rather than the present perfect. The tense may be said to be a sort of mixture of present and past. It always implies a strong connection with the present and is used chiefly in conversations, letters, newspapers and TV and radio reports.[2] It can also be used for ongoing or habitual situations continuing up to the present time (generally not completed, but the present time may be the moment of completion). That usage describes for how long or since when something has been the case, normally based on time expressions with for or since (such as for two years, since 1995). Then, the present perfect continuous form is often used, if a continuing action is being described. For examples, see Uses of English verb forms § Present perfect as well as the sections of that article relating to the simple past, present perfect continuous, and other perfect forms. Modern German has lost its perfect aspect in the present tense. The present perfect form implies the perfective aspect and colloquially usually replaces the simple past (except in the verb sein 'to be'), but the simple past still is frequently used in non-colloquial and/or narrative registers. The present perfect form is often called in German the "conversational past" while the simple past is often called the "narrative past". In Standard German, the sein-vs-haben distinction includes the intransitive-+motion idea for sein ('to be') usage but is independent of the reflexive-voice difference when forming the Perfekt. Ich habe gegessen ('I have eaten') Du bist gekommen ('You have come', literally 'you are come'.) Sie sind gefallen ('They have fallen', literally 'they are fallen'.) Sie ist geschwommen ('She has swum', literally, 'she is swum'.) Du hast dich beeilt ('You have hurried', literally 'You have yourself hurried') French has no present perfect aspect. However, it has a grammatical form that is constructed in the same way as is the present perfect in English, Spanish, and Portuguese by using a conjugated form of (usually) avoir 'to have' plus a past participle. The term passé composé (literally 'compound past') is the standard name for this form, which has perfective aspect rather than perfect aspect. The French simple past form, which also conveys perfective aspect, is analogous to the German simple past in that it has been largely displaced by the compound past and relegated to narrative usage. In standard French, a verb that is used reflexively takes être ('to be') rather than avoir ('to have') as auxiliary in compound past tenses (passé composé, plus-que-parfait, passé antérieur, futur antérieur). In addition, a small set of about 20 non-reflexive verbs also use être as auxiliary (some students memorize these using the acoustic mnemonic DR & MRS VAN DER TRAMP). J'ai mangé ('I have eaten') Tu es venu(e) ('You have come', literally 'you are come'.) Nous sommes arrivé(e)s ('We have arrived', literally 'we are arrived'.) Vous vous êtes levé(e)s ('You have got up', reflexive verb, literally 'you have raised yourself/selves') The Spanish present perfect form conveys a true perfect aspect. Standard Spanish is like modern English in that haber is always the auxiliary regardless of the reflexive voice and regardless of the verb in question: Yo he comido ('I have eaten') Ellos han ido ('They have gone') Él ha jugado ('He has played') Spanish differs from French, German, and English in that its have word, haber, serves only as auxiliary in the modern language; it does not denote possession ('I have a car'), which is handled by the verb tener ('Tengo un coche'). In some forms of Spanish, such as the Rio Platense Spanish spoken in Argentina and Uruguay, the present perfect is rarely used: the simple past replaces it. In Castilian Spanish, however, the present perfect is normal when talking about events that occur "today". For example, to refer to "this morning", in Spain one would say, [Yo] me he levantado tarde y [eso] no me ha dado tiempo de desayunar ('I have woken up late and it has given me not time to-eat-breakfast'), instead of [Yo] me levanté tarde y [eso] no me dio tiempo de desayunar ('I woke up late and it gave me not time to-eat-breakfast'). With no context, listeners from Spain would assume that the latter occurred yesterday or a long time ago. For the same reason, speakers of Castilian Spanish use the present perfect to talk about the immediate past (events having occurred only a few moments ago), such as ¿Qué has dicho? No te he oído rather than ¿Qué dijiste? No te oí. ('What did you say? I couldn't hear you.') The Portuguese present perfect form conveys a true perfect aspect. Modern Portuguese differs from Spanish in that the auxiliary used is normally ter (Spanish tener) rather than haver (Spanish haber). Furthermore, the meaning of the present perfect is different from that in Spanish in that it implies an iterative aspect.[3]pp. 80–81 Eu tenho comido translates to 'I have been eating' rather than 'I have eaten'. (However, other tenses are still as in Spanish: eu tinha comido means 'I had eaten' in modern Portuguese, like Spanish yo había comido.) The perfect aspect may be indicated lexically by using the simple past form of the verb, preceded by já ('already'): Eu já comi (lit.: 'I already ate') connotes 'I have already eaten'. E.g.: Ele já foi, como sabem, duas vezes candidato ao Prémio Sakharov, que é atribuído anualmente por este Parlamento. 'He has, as you know, already been nominated twice for the Sakharov Prize, which this Parliament awards each year.' The word perfect in the tense name comes from a Latin root referring to completion, rather than to perfection in the sense of "having no flaws". (In fact this "flawless" sense of perfect evolved by extension from the former sense, because something being created is finished when it no longer has any flaws.) Perfect tenses are named thus because they refer to actions that are finished with respect to the present (or some other time under consideration); for example, "I have eaten all the bread" refers to an action which is, as of now, completed. However, as seen above, not all uses of present perfect constructions involve an idea of completion. In the grammar of languages such as Latin and Ancient Greek, the form most closely corresponding to the English present perfect is known simply as the perfect. For more information see the article Perfect (grammar). Grammatical tense Grammatical aspect Perfect (grammar) Pluperfect Passé composé Perfective aspect * – The present perfect tense | Learning English Grammar | Collins Education". grammar.collinsdictionary.com. Retrieved 2018-08-26. ^ Audrey J. Thomson; Agnes V. Martinet (1993). A Practical English Grammar. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-562053-5. ^ Comrie, Bernard, Tense, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1985. Greek tenses Retrieved from "How good is your English? Find out with Lingolia's free grammar test Index of contents Video: present perfect Here's a list of all the present perfect simple exercises and present perfect continuous exercises on the website. If you need to review how to make the present perfect, click here. If you need to review how to use the present perfect, click here. Click here for our complete programme to perfect your English grammar Practice exercises about how to make the present perfect. Practice exercises about how to make the present perfect continuous. Practice exercises about how to use the present perfect and the present perfect continuous: Access a collection of 101 printable PDF worksheets focusing on the English grammar topic of the present perfect. 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No additional restrictions – You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. The Present Perfect Tense Worksheets and Present Perfect Tense exercises are perfect for students and teachers looking to practice grammar effectively. These worksheets are printable and available as free high-quality PDF downloads, making them easy to use at home or in the classroom. Inside, you'll find exercises like fill-in-the-blanks and sentence transformations to help reinforce the correct use of the Present Perfect Tense. Simply download the PDF, print it out, and start working on the exercises to enhance your grammar skills. Want to improve even more? Learn the Present Perfect Tense lesson here before starting your practice! Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect verb form. She _____ Paris several times. They _____ sushi before. He _____ his homework. I _____ in this city for ten years. We _____ that book already. Mary _____ to many countries in Europe. John _____ to the new museum yet. How long _____ you English? She _____ that movie before. By the time we arrived, the party _____ already. I _____ to a concert before. They _____ from their trip. He _____ his project successfully. She _____ dinner for the whole family. We _____ the Grand Canyon. The movie _____ already. They _____ their work yet. I _____ rock climbing. She _____ several awards for her performances. They _____ around the world. Present Perfect Tense Worksheet and exercises Choose the Correct option 1. She _____ her homework already. a) did b) does c) has done d) do 2. They _____ to Paris last summer. a) will go b) has gone c) have gone d) went 3. He _____ a new job recently. a) get b) gets c) got d) has got 4. We _____ that movie before. a) watched b) watch c) has watched d) have watched 5. By the time I arrived, they _____ a) left b) leaves c) leaving d) has left 6. I _____ my keys. a) lost b) lose c) has lost d) have lost 7. She _____ in this city for five years. a) live b) living c) lived d) has lived 8. They _____ the book yet. a) didn't read b) doesn't read c) hasn't read d) don't read 9. He _____ his breakfast already. a) ate b) eats c) has eaten d) eat 10. I _____ restaurant before. a) visit b) visiting c) visited d) have visited Present Perfect Tense Worksheets Rewrite Sentences in negative and interrogative form. She has visited Paris several times. She has not visited Paris several times. Has she visited Paris several times? They have never eaten sushi before. They have never eaten sushi before. Have they never eaten sushi? He has just finished his homework. He has not just finished his homework. Has he just finished his homework? I have lived in this city for ten years. I have not lived in this city for ten years. Have I lived in this city for ten years? We have read that book already. We have not read that book already. Have we read that book already? Present Perfect Tense Worksheets You May Also Like