

Perfect Verb Tenses (Have/Had/Will Have)

Name: _____

Date: _____

Score: _____ / 10



Quick Review

Perfect tenses use a form of HAVE plus the past participle. Present perfect (has/have + p.p.) links a past action to NOW. Past perfect (had + p.p.) shows an action FINISHED before another past action. Future perfect (will have + p.p.) shows an action that WILL be finished before a future moment.

PRACTICE

Choose the sentence that uses the perfect tense correctly.

- Which sentence is correct?
 - By the time the bell rang, Maya already walked to school.
 - By the time the bell rang, Maya had already walked to school.
 - By the time the bell rang, Maya has already walked to school.
 - By the time the bell rang, Maya was already walked to school.
- Choose the sentence that uses PRESENT PERFECT correctly.
 - Last summer, my family has visited three national parks.
 - Yesterday, my family has visited three national parks.
 - When I was little, my family has visited three national parks.
 - So far this year, my family has visited three national parks.
- Which sentence uses FUTURE PERFECT correctly?
 - By next June, Owen will have finished the entire reading list.
 - By next June, Owen will finish the entire reading list.
 - By next June, Owen has finished the entire reading list.
 - By next June, Owen had finished the entire reading list.
- Which is the past participle needed in this sentence? 'Mei has _____ that song since first grade.'
 - sing
 - sang
 - sung
 - singing



5. Which sentence is correct?
- A. Before the movie started, we ate all of our popcorn.
 - B. Before the movie started, we had eaten all of our popcorn.
 - C. Before the movie started, we have eaten all of our popcorn.
 - D. Before the movie started, we will have eaten all of our popcorn.
6. Choose the sentence that uses the perfect tense CORRECTLY.
- A. Aiden have ridden his bike to the park three times this week.
 - B. Aiden has rode his bike to the park three times this week.
 - C. Aiden had rode his bike to the park three times this week.
 - D. Aiden has ridden his bike to the park three times this week.
7. Which sentence uses PAST PERFECT correctly?
- A. The librarian explained that someone had returned the missing book.
 - B. The librarian explained that someone has returned the missing book.
 - C. The librarian explains that someone had returned the missing book.
 - D. The librarian had explained that someone returns the missing book.
8. Choose the correct future perfect form: 'By the time you arrive, the cookies _____ for an hour.'
- A. cool
 - B. have cooled
 - C. will have cooled
 - D. had cooled
9. Which sentence is correct?
- A. I have wrote three letters to my pen pal this month.
 - B. I have written three letters to my pen pal this month.
 - C. I had wrote three letters to my pen pal this month.
 - D. I has written three letters to my pen pal this month.
10. Fill in the blank with the correct PAST PERFECT form of the verb in parentheses: 'When the rain finally stopped, the soccer field _____ (become) too muddy to play on.'

Answer: _____



Answer Keys

- 1 A B C D
- 2 A B C D
- 3 A B C D
- 4 A B C D
- 5 A B C D

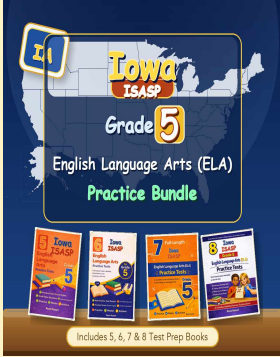
- 6 A B C D
- 7 A B C D
- 8 A B C D
- 9 A B C D
- 10

Explanations

1. B	Past perfect ('had walked') is needed because the walking finished BEFORE another past action (the bell ringing). A uses simple past, missing the sequence. C uses present perfect, but the reference point is in the past, not now. D uses passive 'was walked', which changes the meaning.
2. D	Present perfect connects past to NOW; it pairs with time markers like 'so far', 'already', 'yet'. D fits. A, B, and C all use finished past time markers ('last summer', 'yesterday', 'when I was little'), which require simple past, not present perfect.
3. A	Future perfect ('will have finished') shows an action completed before a future moment ('by next June'). B uses simple future and loses the 'completed before' meaning. C uses present perfect (action up to now), and D uses past perfect (action before another PAST event).
4. C	Present perfect = has/have + PAST PARTICIPLE. The participle of 'sing' is 'sung'. 'Sing' is the base form, 'sang' is simple past, and 'singing' is the present participle (-ing form).
5. B	Two past actions, one before the other — past perfect ('had eaten') for the earlier one. A uses simple past for both, losing the order. C uses present perfect (refers to now). D uses future perfect, which doesn't fit a past sentence.
6. D	Need 'has' (singular subject 'Aiden') + 'ridden' (past participle of 'ride'). A uses 'have' with a singular subject. B and C use 'rode' (simple past), but the participle is 'ridden'.
7. A	The returning happened BEFORE the explaining (both past), so past perfect 'had returned' is correct in A. B mixes past with present perfect. C shifts to present 'explains'. D puts past perfect on the wrong verb and shifts the second clause to present 'returns'.
8. C	Future perfect = WILL HAVE + past participle, used when an action is completed before a future point ('by the time you arrive'). A is simple present; B is present perfect (action up to now); D is past perfect (action before a PAST point).
9. B	Present perfect = HAVE/HAS + past participle. The participle of 'write' is 'written', not 'wrote'. A and C use simple past 'wrote' after a helping verb. D uses 'has' with the subject 'I' (must be 'have').
10. had become	Past perfect = HAD + past participle. The participle of 'become' is 'become' (same form). The earlier action (field becoming muddy) happened before the later past action (rain stopping). Mark wrong: 'became' (simple past, no order signal), 'has become' (present perfect — wrong time), 'had became' (wrong participle form).



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