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Exercises Present Perfect (I went) Exercise 1: Fill the correct form of the present ideal in positive exercise suggestions 2: fill out the correct form of the present ideal in positive exercise suggestions 3: fill the correct form of the present ideal in negative sentences exercise 4: fill the correct form of the present perfect affirmative, Negative and informative exercise suggestions 5: Fill the correct form of the present ideal in affirmative, negative and informative suggestions exercise 6: choose either eat or has exercise 7: make positive suggestions using the present ideal exercise 8: make negative suggestions, Using the present ideal exercise 9: make questioning suggestions using the present ideal exercise 10: fill the correct form of the present ideal exercise 11 : make positive suggestions using the present ideal exercise 12: change the present simple suggestions to submit ideal exercise suggestions 13: choose the current ideal time plus the real perfect signal Useful page list of irregular verbs for exercise has , there are and have been exercises to practice use for and since then exercises to practice irregular verbs (go - went - gone) exercises for practicing present Perfect Continuous (I'm going) exercises to practice a simple past (I went) and present Perfect (I'm gone) and present Perfect Perfect (I'm going) We use the present perfect, Currently, we use now, we use now, we use, connected to the present and still have an impact on it. When we use true perfection in its affirmative form, we begin with the subject, followed by past participle. In the third person the only one we use has. NOTE: Past participation is usually used to form the perfect time, and this indicates past or completed actions. It is formed by adding -d or -ed to the basic form of regular verbs, while irregular verbs have different verbs forms that need to be studied by heart. For example: - She was working on an important project this morning. We use the present perfectly because action still has an impact to the present (for example, it is well known in its field at present). • She was working on an important project yesterday. We use the past simply because the past action is over and there is no need to emphasize its impact on the present. Let's revise this content in the Form section. Take a look at the Example section, which shows its use in context. A variety of English grammar notes and rules, including diagrams and examples for advanced beginners. Learn grammar to make the positive present the perfect time, use: 'have' / 'has' - past participle Make past participle, adding 'ed' to regular verbs (such as 'Play' becoming 'played') there are several verbs that change their spelling when you add 'ed' (e.g. 'research' becomes 'learned') We also have some completely irregular verbs (also, here's some help if you're not sure how to pronounce '-ed' at the end of the verb). Positive positive short form I played I played you worked you worked he wrote that he wrote that it walked it was raining it raining we traveled we traveled they studied they studied try exercise about the positive form here negative very simple too. Just put no after to have or has; Negative Negative Short Form I did not eat breakfast today I did not eat you were not in Asia you were not you have not seen the new film he did not see, that she didn't play tennis she didn't play it in the snow it didn't snow in winter, we didn't sleep all night, we didn't sleep, they didn't try the food they didn't try the exercise about negative form here to ask the question, put 'have' or 'has' before the theme: 'Yes' / 'No' questions, I missed the bus? Have you visited London? has he worked as a waiter before? Did she meet John? was it cold this week? we arrived too soon? have they studied English grammar before? As you can imagine, for WH questions, we just put a question of the word before having or has: where did I leave my umbrella? What did you do today? Why is he already gone? Where was she in the UK? why rain so much this summer? What have we done? where did they learn English before? Click here to get a list of all the current ideal exercises Need more practice? Get a better English grammar with our courses. Home of the English Grammar - Now Perfect Tense - This article includes definitions, formulas and rules for forming sentences is now utterly stressful. Each formula provides examples of video explanations, positive, negative, negative interrogations and interrogations. All this is explained in Hindi better understanding. There are exercises at the end, so you can estimate how much you have learned about the present present Hard. The present Perfect Tense Definition We use a time when we want to talk about unfinished actions or habits that began in the past and continue to date, actions or events that occurred sometime in a person's life. Usually we use it to say how long and we have to c or for that purpose. FOR DETAILED EXPLANATION on the past Perfect Tense, please watch the video Present Tense Examples and Formula Different Formulas for the present perfect time are as follows: Advertising: The Real Perfect Tense Formula for The First Person Singular Present The perfect strenuous formula for the first person Singular is that the sentence begins with I followed to have, then a verb in its past form participle , and then an object that is optional. So we can say that the current ideal strenuous formula for the first singular person is this - I have a verb (past participation form) - an object (optional) Let's look at some examples of sentences with a formula for this perfect time, when the first person singular: 1) I have been studying hard for exams for the last two months. मैंने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कड़ी मेहनत की है। 2) I went to work. मैं काम पर जा चुका हूँ। 3) I slept until the end of this weekend. मैं इस सप्ताहांत देर तक सोया हूँ। 4) I just watched a movie. मैंने अभी एक फिल्म देखी है। 5) I've been swimming since I was a kid. मैं बचपन से तैरता हूँ। To convert these sentences into negative sentences the formula is that you add not up to the past form of participle verb and the rest of the rule remains the same. I do not have a verb (past form participle) - object (optional) Let's look at some examples of negative sentences with a formula for the present perfect time, when the first person is the only one: 1) I have not studied hard for exams in the last two months. मैंने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कठिन अध्ययन नहीं किया है। 2) I didn't go to work. मैं काम पर नहीं गया हूँ। 3) I didn't sleep until the end of this weekend. मैं इस सप्ताहांत देर तक नहीं सोया हूँ। 4) I just didn't watch the movie. मैंने अभी कोई फिल्म नहीं देखी है। 5) I haven't swam since I was a kid. मैंने बचपन से तैरकी नहीं की है। To convert these sentences into interrogator suggestions the formula is that you add Have at the beginning of the sentence and the rule remains the same. The sentence ends with a question mark (?). Do I have a verb (in the past form of participation) - an object (optional)? Let's look at a few examples of interrogator sentences with the formula of this perfect time, when the first person is the only one: 1) I have been studying hard in exams for the last two months? क्या मैंने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कठिन अध्ययन किया है? 2) Did I go to work? क्या मैं काम करने गया हूँ? 3) Did I sleep until the end of this weekend? क्या मैं इस सप्ताहांत देर तक सोया हूँ? 4) Did I just watch the movie? क्या मैंने अभी एक फिल्म देखी है? 5) Have I been swimming since I was a child? क्या मैं बचपन से कभी तैरा हूँ? To convert these sentences into negative interrogation suggestions the formula is that you add to have at the beginning of the sentence and not after the subject. The rest of the rule remains the same. The sentence ends with a question mark (?). Do I have a verb (in the past form of participation) - an object (optional)? Let's look at some examples of negative questioning suggestions with a formula for this perfect time when the first person is the only one: 1) I haven't studied hard exams in the last two months? क्या मैंने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कठिन अध्ययन नहीं किया है? 2) I didn't go to work? क्या मैं काम पर नहीं गया हूँ? 3) I didn't sleep until the end of this weekend? क्या मैं इस सप्ताहांत देर तक नहीं सोया हूँ? 4) I didn't just watch the movie? क्या मैंने अभी एक फिल्म नहीं देखी है? 5) Have I been swimming since I was a kid? क्या मैंने बचपन से कभी तैरकी नहीं की ? The present Perfect Tense Formula for the first person plural Formula for this present perfect time, when the first person plural in that sentence begins with We and have, the verb in its past form participle followed by an object that is optional. Thus, we can say that the formula for this ideal time for the first person Plural is the following - We have a verb (past participation form) - an object (optional) Let's look at some examples of sentences with a formula for the present perfect time, when the first person plural: 1) We have been persistently studying for exams for the last two months. हमने पिछले दो महीनों से के लिए कड़ी मेहनत की है। 2) We went to work. हम काम पर गए हैं। 3) We slept until the end of this weekend. हम इस सप्ताहांत देर तक सो चुके हैं। 4) We just watched the movie. हमने सिर्फ एक फिल्म देखी है। 5) We have been swimming since childhood. हमने बचपन से ही तैरकी नहीं की ? Let's look at a few examples of interrogator sentences with the formula of this perfect time, when the first person is plural: 1) Have we been studying hard in exams for the last two months? क्या हमने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कठिन अध्ययन नहीं किया है? 2) Did we go to work? क्या हम काम पर गए हैं? 3) Did we sleep until the end of this weekend? क्या हम इस सप्ताहांत देर तक सोए हैं? 4) Have we watched the film? क्या हमने एक फिल्म देखी है? 5) Have we been swimming since childhood? क्या हमने बचपन से तैरकी करी है? To convert these sentences into negative interrogator suggestions the formula is that you add there at the beginning of the sentence and not after the subject. The rest of the rule remains the same. Does we have a verb (in the past form of participation) and an object (optional)? Let me see some examples of negative questioning suggestions with a formula for the present perfect time when the first person is singular: 1) Haven't we been persistently studying for exams for the last two months? क्या हमने बचपन से तैरकी नहीं करी है? 2) The present Perfect Tense Formula for the second person Formula is present perfect time, when there is a second person involved in that sentence begins with you and have, then the verb in its past participle form is followed by an object that is optional. Thus, we can say that the formula for the present perfect time when the second person is involved: 1) You have persistently studied for exams for the last two months. आपने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कड़ी मेहनत की है। 2) You went to work. आप काम पर गए हैं। 3) You slept until the end of this weekend. आप इस सप्ताहांत देर तक सो चुके हैं। 4) You just watched the movie. आपने अभी-अभी फिल्म देखी है। 5) You have been swimming since childhood. आपने बचपन से ही तैरकी की है। To convert these sentences into negative sentences the formula is that you add not up to the past form of participle verb and the rest of the rule remains the same. You do not have a verb (past partial form) - object (optional) Let's look at some examples of negative sentences with the formula of the present perfect time, when there is a second person involved: 1) you have not studied hard for exams in the last two months. आपने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कठिन अध्ययन नहीं किया है। 2) You didn't go to work. आप काम पर नहीं गए हैं। 3) You didn't sleep until the end of this weekend. आप इस सप्ताहांत देर तक नहीं सोए 4) You didn't just watch the movie. आपने सिर्फ एक फिल्म नहीं देखी है। 5) You haven't swam since you were a child. आपने बचपन से ही तैरकी नहीं करी है। To convert these sentences into an interrogator-proposed formula is that you add Have at the beginning of the sentence, and the rest of the rule remains the same. Do you have a verb (in the past participle form) - an object (optional)? Let's look at a few examples of interrogator sentences with the formula of this perfect time, when there is a second person involved: 1) Have you studied hard in exams in the last two months? क्या आपने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कठिन अध्ययन किया है? 2) Did you go to work? क्या आप काम करने नहीं गए हैं? 3) Have you slept until the end of this weekend? क्या आप इस सप्ताहांत देर तक सोए हैं? 4) Have you just watched the movie? क्या आपने अभी-अभी कोई फिल्म देखी है? 5) Have you been swimming since you were a child? क्या आपने बचपन से कभी तैरकी करी है ? To convert these sentences into negative interrogation suggestions the formula is that you add there/has at the beginning of the sentence and not after the subject. The rest of the rule remains the same. Do you have a verb (in the past participle form) - an object (optional)? Let's look at a few examples of negative questioning suggestions with a formula for the present quite tense when there is a second person involved: 1) Have you not studied hard exams in the last two months? क्या आपने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कठिन अध्ययन नहीं किया है? 2) You didn't go to work? क्या आप काम करने नहीं गए हैं? 3) Have you slept until the end of this weekend? क्या आप इस सप्ताहांत देर तक नहीं सोए हैं? 4) You didn't just watch the movie? क्या आपने अभी फिल्म नहीं देखी है? 5) Have you not swam since childhood?. क्या आपने बचपन से तैरकी नहीं करी है ? The present Perfect Tense Formula for the third person is the Singular Formula for this present perfect time, when the third person Singular are what the sentence begins with it, a proper noun and has, then a verb in its past form partreiple followed by an object that is optional. So we can say that the formula for this is the perfect time for a third-person singular as - Он / Она / Правильные существительные - имеет глагол (в прошлом participle форме) - объект (необязательно) Давайте посмотрим некоторые примеры предложений с формулой для настоящего совершенно напряженной, когда третье лицо Сингулярный: 1) Он не учился трудно для экзаменов в течение последних двух месяцев. He has worked hard for the exam for the last two months. 2) Отец пошел на работу. The father has gone to work. 3) Она спала до конца этих выходных. He's slept until late this weekend. 4) Рам только что смотрел фильм. Ram has just seen a film. 5) Шам плавал с детства. The evening has been swimming since childhood. Для преобразования этих предложений в отрицательные предложения формула заключается в том, что вы добавляете не до прошлой формы participle глагола и остальная часть правила остается той же. Он / Она / Правильные существительные - не имеет глагола (прошлое участие форме) - объект (необязательно) Давайте посмотрим некоторые примеры негативных предложений с формулой настоящего совершенно напряженной, когда третье лицо Сингулярный: 1) Он не учился трудно для экзаменов в течение последних двух месяцев. He has not worked hard in the examination for the last two months. 2) Отец не пошел на работу. The father has not gone to work. 3) Она не спала до конца этих выходных. He has not slept until late this week. 4) Рам не просто смотрел фильм. Ram has not just seen a film. 5) Шам не плавал с детства. The evening has not been swimming since childhood. Для преобразования этих предложений в отрицательные предложения формула заключается в том, что вы добавляете не до прошлой формы participle глагола (в прошлом participle форме) - объект (необязательно) Давайте посмотрим несколько примеров допрашивающих приговоров с формулой настоящего совершенно времени, когда третье лицо является исключительным: 1) Он усердно учился на экзаменах в течение последних двух месяцев? Has he worked hard for the exam for the last two months? 2) Отец пошел на работу? Has the father gone to work? 3) Она спала до конца этих выходных? Has he slept late this weekend? 4) Рам только что смотрел фильм? Has Ram just seen a film? 5) Имеет Шам Since childhood? क्या शाम ने бचपन से तैरकी करी है? To convert these sentences into negative interrogation suggestions the formula is that you add has at the beginning of the sentence, not after the subject. The rest of the rule remains the same. Does he/She/Proper Nouns rather than a verb (past involved form) object (optional)? Let's look at some examples of negative questioning suggestions with a formula for this perfect time when a third person singular: 1) He hasn't studied hard exams in the last two months? क्या उसने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कड़ी मेहनत की है? 2) Father did not go to work? क्या पिता काम पर नहीं गए हैं? 3) She didn't sleep until the end of this weekend? क्या वह इस सप्ताह के अंत देर तक नहीं सोई है? 4) Ram didn't just watch the movie? क्या राम ने सिर्फ एक फिल्म नहीं देखी है? 5) Sham hasn't swam since childhood? क्या शाम बचपन से ही नहीं तैरा है ? Imagine Perfect Tense Formula for the third person Plural Formula of the present perfect time, when the third person plural in being that the sentence begins with They or common nouns and have, then the verb in its past form participle followed by an object that is optional So, we can say that the formula for this ideal time for a third person Plural is the following - They / Common nouns - there is a verb (past participle form) - an object (optional) Let's look at some examples of sentences with a formula for the present perfect person: 1) They have studied hard for exams in the last two months. उन्होंने पिछले दो महीनों से परीक्षा के लिए कड़ी मेहनत की है। 2) The girls went to work. लड़कियां काम पर चली गईं हैं। 3) The boys slept until the end of this weekend. लड़के इस सप्ताह के अंत देर तक सोए हैं। 4) They just watched the movie. उन्होंने सिर्फ एक फिल्म देखी है। 5) They have been swimming since childhood. वह बचपन से ही तैरते रहे हैं। To convert these sentences into negative sentences the formula is that you add not up to the past form of participle verb and the rest of the rule remains the same. They / Common nouns do not have a verb (past participation form) - object (optional) Let's look at some examples of negative sentences with a formula for the present perfect time Третье лицо является plural: 1) Они не изучали трудно экзамены в течение последних двух месяцев. He has not studied hard for examination for the last two months. 2) Девушки не пошли на работу. The girls have not gone to work. 3) Мальчики не спали до конца этих выходных. This weekend the boys have not slept until late. 4) Они не просто смотрели фильм. He has not just seen a film. 5) Они не плавали с детства. He has not swam since childhood. Для преобразования этих предложений в отрицательные предложения формула заключается в том, что вы добавляете не в начале предложения, а остальная часть правила остается той же. Есть ли у них / Общие существительные глагол (в прошлом participle форме) и объект (необязательно) Давайте посмотрим несколько примеров допрашивающих предложений с формулой настоящего совершенно времени, когда третье лицо является множественным: 1) Они усердно учились на экзаменах в течение последних двух месяцев? Have they worked hard for the exam for the last two months? 2) Девочки ушли на работу? Have girls gone to work? 3) Мальчики спали до конца этих выходных? Did the boys fall asleep by the end of this week? 4) Они только что смотрели фильм? Have they just seen a film? 5) Они плавали с детства? Has he been swimming since childhood? Для преобразования этих предложений в отрицательные предложения вопроса формула заключается в том, что вы добавляете есть / имеет в начале предложения и не после субъекта. Остальная часть правила остается прежней. Есть ли у них / Общие существительные , а не глагол (прошлое участие форме) - объект (необязательно) Давайте посмотрим некоторые примеры негативных предложений вопроса с формулой для настоящего совершенно напряженной, когда третье лицо множественное число: 1) Они не изучали трудно экзамены в течение последних двух месяцев? Have they not worked hard for the exam for the last two months? 2) Девушки не пошли на работу? Have girls not gone to work? 3) Мальчики не спали до конца этих выходных? Have the boys not been asleep until the end of this week? 4) Они не просто смотрели фильм? Have they not just seen a film? 5) Have they been swimming since childhood? क्या वह बचपन से ही नहीं तैरे है? Currently Perfect Tense Exercises Translate the following using the present perfect time. The questions are followed by answers. क्या चाचा ने कलन नहीं किया है ? बोसो ने कपड़े इस्वी कर दिए हैं, मैंने सफाई कर दी है। क्या कार्यक्रम खत्म हो चुका है ? उन्होंने काम खत्म कर दिया है। Answers 1. Radha did not call? 1l. Dhobi irons clothes. 1t. the cleaning. Is the program complete? They've finished the job. Also, see: Past Time Come Past Tense Drops Past Time Lead Past Time Read Past Tension Bite Also Look: The Future of Continuous Tension - Definition, Exercise Simple Future Tense - Definition, Exercise Past Ideal Tension - Definition, Exercise Active and Passive Voice - Definition, Examples, Exercises - in Hindi Antonisms MC - English Vocabulary for Bank Po Exams Connection - Definition, , Rules, Examples, Exercises Future Perfect Continuous Voltage - Definition, Examples, Types, Exercise Time Prepositions - Definition, Examples, Exercises - in Hindi Places - Definition, Examples, Exercises - Hindi Present Perfect Tense - Structure, Examples, Exercises Simple Present - Definition, Rules, Examples, Exercises Simple Past Time - Definition, Exercises Present Continuous Tension - Definition, Types, Exercises Counted and Incalculable Nouns - Difference, Examples, Exercises - in Hindi English Vocabulary for Bank PO Exams - Monymies MC' Video Future Perfect Tense- Definition, Examples, Formula, Examples, Exercises Prepositions, Examples, Exercises of Pronouns - Definition, Examples, Types, Singular present perfect affirmative negative interrogative exercises, present perfect affirmative negative interrogative exercises pdf, present perfect affirmative negative interrogative form, present perfect affirmative negative interrogative pdf, present perfect affirmative negative interrogative worksheets, present perfect affirmative negative interrogative examples, oraciones present perfect affirmative negative interrogative, oraciones con present perfect affirmative negative interrogative

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