Using Irregular Verbs in Perfect Tense

1. For many verbs, the perfect tense does not end in –ed.
2. The perfect tense form of these verbs is irregular.

- Use “have” or “has” and the past participle to form the perfect tense.
  
  [subject] + [have/has] + [past participle]

- Use have for I, you, we, they subjects. Use has for he/she/it subjects.

  | I have been to Spain. | You have been to Spain. | We have been to Spain. |
  | They have been to Spain. | He/she/it has been to Spain. |

Directions: Choose “have”, “has”. Then write the correct form of the verb in perfect tense.

Example: I (have/has) __________ (to know) Jaime for six years.
I (have/has) __________ (to know) Jaime for six years.

1) I (have/has) __________ (to see) the Statue of Liberty before.
2) They (have/has) __________ (to write) ten letters to the governor.
3) James (have/has) __________ (to be) to Canada twice.
4) The students (have/has) __________ (to do) their homework.
5) (Have/Has) you __________ (to catch) a baseball before?
6) He (have/has) __________ (to eat) three pieces of chocolate cake today.
7) My heart (have/has) been __________ (to break) before.
8) (Have/Has) you __________ (to forget) the password?
9) (Have/Has) you __________ (to choose) a name for your new baby?
10) All the money (have/has) been __________ (to steal) from the bank.
11) If the enemy sinks another battleship, they will (have/has) __________ (to sink) five of them today.
12) By the time we arrive in Mexico, we will (have/has) __________ (to drive) 800 miles total.

Directions: Now make your own sentences using irregular verbs in the perfect tense.

1) ______________________________________________________________________
2) ______________________________________________________________________