# Was It, or Has It Been?



### Aim

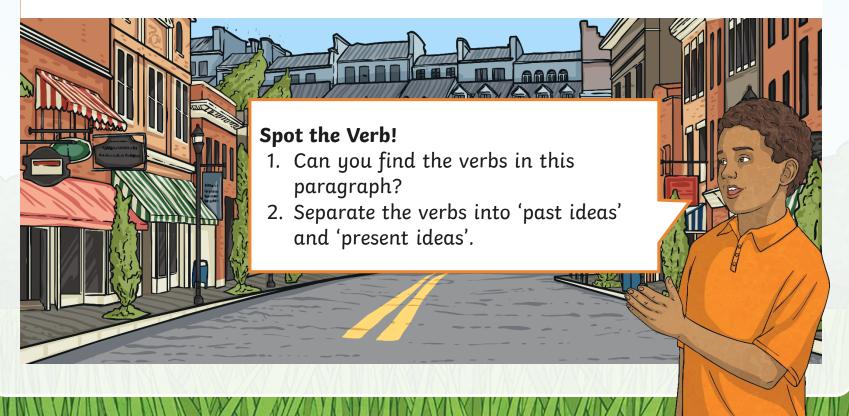
• To use the present perfect form of verbs in contrast to the simple past tense.

## Success Criteria

- I can identify verbs in a sentence.
- I know if a verb tense refers to past or present activity.
- I understand the terms 'present perfect tense' and 'simple past tense'.
- I can choose the appropriate tense for my sentence.

# Starter Activity

My friend Kashaan has lived in this town for five years and we have been best friends all that time. Before he came to our town, he was in Birmingham but his mum got a new job so the family moved here. When I met Kashaan, he spoke with a 'brummie' accent, but his dad says he has taken on the way I speak, so now he sounds as if he has been here all his life!



# What's the Difference?

Before he came to our town,
Kashaan was in Birmingham.
His mum got a new job so the
family moved here.
When I met Kashaan, he spoke

with a 'Brummie' accent.

My friend Kashaan has lived in this town for five years.
We have been best friends all that time.

His dad says he **has taken** on the way I speak.



# It's all about the timing...

Past tense is used for activities or events that started and finished in the past.

Present perfect tense is used for activities that started in the past but are still true now, or have an effect on what is happening now.

### Your Turn!

#### Can you decide which verb form is correct?

1. I went to the zoo yesterday.

I have been to the zoo yesterday.

Use simple past tense here!

When you have eaten your dinner, you can go and play. ✓ When you ate your tea, you can go and play. Use present perfect tense here!

3. I have lost my pencil during the last lesson.

I lost my pencil during the last lesson.

Use simple past tense here!

4. Wait for me! I haven't put my coat on yet. ✓ Wait for me! I didn't put my coat on yet. Use present perfect tense here!



### Your Turn!

#### Can you decide which verb form is correct?

- 1. My mum has grown her hair very long, it's now down to her waist! My mum grew her hair very long; it's now down to her waist! Use present perfect tense here!
- 2. We have waited ages for this bus. We waited ages for this bus.

  Use present perfect tense here!
- 3. On my birthday, I had a party and all my friends slept over. On my birthday, I have had a party and all my friends have slept over. Use simple past tense here!



# Making the Present Perfect Tense

#### A little extra word...

- Present perfect tense uses the auxiliary verb HAVE before the main verb.
- Use 'have' for I / you / we / they.
- Use 'has' for he / she / it.
- 1. My friend Kashaan \_ has lived in this town for five years.
- 2. We <u>have</u> been best friends all that time.
- 3. His dad says he <u>has</u> taken on the way I speak.
- 4. Unfortunately, the cat <u>has</u> been sick on the carpet yuk!
- 5. Mum asked, "Where <u>have</u> you been all this time?"
- 6. What a shame; Sports Day \_has\_ been postponed because of the rain.
- 7. <u>Has</u> every person chosen a partner now?
- 8. "What <u>has</u> happened to all my pencils?" asked the teacher.

# Making the Present Perfect Tense

#### do...did...done

- Present perfect tense uses the past participle (third form) of the main verb after the auxiliary 'have'.
- Make sure you choose the correct form!
- 1. My hair has really grown grown yebensti'y, itasn't it?
- 2. Wow; look how much work you've dish toheytoday!
- 3. Dad didn't put the washing out because it has wasn/rbireimgaining all day.
- 4. Mum, Josh has came /ocorde-roown d go constitute opposite for padagitor a bit?
- 5. Oh no, I have forgotte forgottem en up iko browk brok book!
- 6. The teacher has blown blown between the fondthe playtified aytime.
- 7. Shh! The film has began albegay already.
- 8. Would you like to see the portrait I've drewn dfrgun? of you?

# Plenary

#### What have we learned?

We use the **simple past** tense to talk about events that are **completely** in the past.

e.g. Cassie went to school yesterday.

The present perfect tense is for events which are still true now or affect us in the present.

e.g. Where's Cassie? Well, it's 9am, so she **has gone** to school. e.g. Cassie's exhausted because she **has been** on a school trip all day.



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