

# Perfect Tense



Hello and welcome back, in this lesson we will be exploring the **Perfect Tense**.

We will see what types of words are effected and what we need to change!

Certain words such as '**verbs**' are effected by the time in which the action took place.

These times are called **tenses**.

We have three main tenses in English.



**Past**



**Present (NOW)**



**Future**

**Verbs are effected by the tense.**

What is a **verb** again?

A verb shows an action or a state of being.

Here are some examples:



***Run***



***Sleep***



***Smell***



***Feel***



***Play***



***Watch***

**Let's use these in a sentence:**

I **run** to school.

I **sleep** at night.

I **smell** flowers.

I **feel** good.

I **play** football.

I **watch** television.

These are all the actions within the sentence.

These verbs are used in the '**present tense**' these actions are happening now!

The only rule with present tense is that if the subject is **he/she/it** then an **'S'** is added to the end of the verb.

Verb + (s) = Verb(s)

I run                      he runs

I swim                    she swims

I walk                     it walks

## Perfect Tense

The perfect tense is effected by the past, present and the future. Therefore we get a present perfect, past perfect and future perfect.



### So what is the perfect tense?

When an action is completed and finished, then it is a perfect tense. As the verb is completed the action is in the past, and therefore we use the past of the verb. There is a simple rule to change the verb from present to past, you just add (ed) to the verb.

Present		Past
Verb + (ed)	=	Verb(ed)

This is called the 'past participle', however if it is an irregular verb you use the past participle form of the verb:

Examples of irregular verbs:

<b>Verb</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Past Participle</b>
bear	bore	borne
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
catch	caught	caught

## Present Perfect:

If an action which took place at an indefinite time in the past and is completed, then we use the present perfect.

We use the word **'have'** to suggest the completion of the action.

He/ she/ it use the word **'has'**.



**I have swum** a lot.



**She has not swum.**

## Examples:



**I have run.**



**He has swum.**



**She has talked.**



**It has walked.**



**We have flown.**



**They have played.**



## Past perfect:

If an activity is completed before another activity or another time in the past, then we use the past perfect tense.

As it is the past tense we use the past of 'have', which is 'had'.

I **had swum** a lot, then I went home.



I **had run**.



He **had swum**.



She **had talked**.



It **had walked**.



We **had flown**.



They **had played**.

## Future perfect:

If an activity will be completed before another time or event in the future, then we use the future perfect tense.

As it is the future tense we use the future of 'have', which is 'will have'.

**I will have swum** a lot, before I go home.



**I will have run.**



**He will have swum.**



**She will have talked.**



**It will have walked.**



**We will have flown.**



**They will have played.**

		<b>Simple</b>	<b>Continuous</b>
<b>Tense</b>	<b>Present</b>	verb (s)	am/is/are + verb + ing
	<b>Past</b>	verb + ed	was/were + verb + ing
	<b>Future</b>	will + verb	will + be + verb + ing

<b>Perfect</b>
has/have + PP
had + PP
will + have + PP