



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

CLASS V

TERM II (2020 - 2021)

SUBJECT- English

TOPIC- The Perfect Tense (Present and Past)(AAC ACTIVITY)

NAME - _____ CLASS V SEC _____ WEEK – 22.02.2021 to 26.02.2021

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Each child will be able to:-

- > understand and apply the perfect form of present and past tense.
- > use the learnt concept in context for writing and speaking skills.

Dear children

We have learnt about the simple and continuous form of tenses in the previous E-lessons. Let's now understand the concept and usage of the perfect form of present and past tense. Let's watch this video:-

<https://youtu.be/8c8yiwrPSOU?t=13>

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use the **present perfect** when we are talking about an event that started in the past and the event still has some influence in the present. This influence could be something that you have experienced in your life, that still has an impact on your life. It could also be used for things that have changed over a period of time, or a task that was unfinished in the past and will be completed in the future. Let's take a look at each example:

An experience: "I **have been** to India."

Change over time: "Her English **has improved** since she joined EF English Live."

An unfinished task: "He **has not finished** cleaning the house."

Remember-

Sentence formation in Present Perfect Tense:

Subject + have/has + past participle or third form of the verb + Object

Kids, it's time to recall the learnt concept by watching this humorous video-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5mYR6tYJBk>

I **have cleaned** my room.

You **have cleaned** your room.

He **has cleaned** his room.

LET'S PRACTICE THE CONCEPT

NOTE : Exercise A and B are to be done in English notebook while Exercise C is to be done orally.

EXERCISE A:- Fill the blanks with the **Present Perfect** form of the verb given in brackets. The first one has been done for you as an example:-

1. I **have been** (be) here for two hours.
2. They _____ (own) this house since 1991.
3. They _____ (have) those puppies for a long time.
4. We _____ (see) this movie already.
5. You _____ (check) my spellings carelessly .
6. Angela _____ (taste) baked bananas in her trip to South America.
7. Lisa _____ (buy) a new television.
8. Donna _____ (break) her leg.
9. Tim and Allison _____ (have) a new car.
10. I _____ (know) Susan for all my life.
11. Dan _____ (work) here since last November.
12. Jamie _____ (be) sick for two days now.
13. You _____ (wait) for an answer since March.
14. Peter _____ (stay) here since last summer.
15. I _____ (build) many houses in my life.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

The past perfect tense is a verb tense used to express actions that occurred in the past that finished before another action in the past started. Because the past perfect is a part of the “perfect” tense, it expresses completed actions. That is, the action that started in the past is finished, or completed in the past only. **To form the past perfect:**

Remember-

Sentence formation in Past Perfect Tense:

Subject + had + past participle or third form of the verb + simple past phrase

- I **had never flown** in an airplane before I went to London.
- After she **had attended** college, she became a police officer.
- They **had forgotten** the answer until the teacher reminded them.

Let's watch these videos to understand the past perfect tense better:-

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bGvDiyGoOg>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FQ7P5JUCC8&list=RDCMUCad26YGGRuw9jzn0MUX7B7w&index=2>

PRACTICE TIME KIDS !!

EXERCISE B:- Use the **Past Perfect Tense** form of the given verbs in the blanks below:-

1. We _____ (meet) before you moved to Los Angeles.
2. When I got to the office, they _____ (leave).
3. By the time the spring came, the flowers _____ (bloom).
4. I was able to pass the exam since I _____ (study) regularly.
5. The movie _____ (already start) when we arrived there.

EXERCISE C:- Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct tense form (simple past, past perfect) of the verbs:-

1. *By the time the fire fighters _____, the fire _____ many huts.*

- i) arrived, destroyed
- ii) had arrived, destroyed
- iii) arrived, had destroyed

2. *He was not _____ to write the exam, because he _____ his hall ticket.*

- i) permitted, did not bring
- ii) permitted, had not brought
- iii) permitted, has not brought

3. Long before the chief guest _____, the invitees _____ .

- i) had arrived, had assembled
- ii) arrived, assembled
- iii) arrived, had assembled

4. I wish you _____ your application in time.

- i) sent
- ii) have sent
- iii) had sent

5. The police the thief. He from the prison last week.

- i) caught, went
- ii) had caught, had escaped
- iii) caught, had escaped

FUN TIME : Let's Play Some Grammar Games

ACTIVITY 1 :

LIAR GAME

Dear children

You are to think of one truth and one lie about something you have done till date. Then each child will be encouraged to tell the two things using Present Perfect Tense. The other students in the class must try to guess which sentence of the two is true and which one is false.

ACTIVITY 2 :

BEST FRIENDS FOREVER (AAC ACTIVITY)



Complete the conversation between these two best friends using Past Perfect Tense:-

Nitish : Hello, Kunal! Where had you gone?

Kunal : Hello, I had gone to Shimla.

Nitish : Had you never seen Shimla before?

Kunal : No, I had not seen Shimla before.

Nitish : I had come to your house. But you had already left.

Kunal : The train had already started when we reached the station.

Nitish : _____.

Kunal : _____.

Nitish : _____.

Kunal : _____.

ACTIVITY 3.

What Did You Do Last Weekend?

Share about your weekend activities with your friends in 50-60 words. (use the simple and perfect form of past tense) **Do it in your Creative Writing note book.**

WORDLY WISE

Read the given set of words and find their meanings:- **(use dictionary)**

refusal

novel

crucial

prompt

dynamic

Let's try to match the words with their correct meanings:-

Column A **(WORDS)**

COLUMN B **(MEANINGS)**

1. crucial

a. saying no to accept or give

2. novel

b. full of energy and ideas

3. prompt

c. immediate; done without delay

4. refusal

d. new and different

5. dynamic

e. very important or critical

Children, in this section we are familiarising you with the words which convey something that is more than ordinary. We need to replace these with a single word to make the language more compact and richer. Let's look at the words for this week in the image given below:-

Vocabulary Enrichment

very deep-enigmatic:- He had an enigmatic expression on his face all the time.

very calm-tranquil:- I always sleep with a happy and tranquil mind.

very creative-artistic:- A good teacher always encourages artistic students.

very special-distinctive:- That man had some distinctive features .

very dry-barren:- The land was barren and uninhabited.

You must try and make use of these new words while conversing with others.