

University of Diyala

A daily lesson plan lesson :7

College of Basic Education

Subject / Present Perfect tense

Department of English

Topic / Tenses in English

Second class

Date 13 / 4 /2016

---

### **First : Behavioral objective :**

To enable the students to :

- recognize the Present Perfect tense
- Distinguish between Present Perfect tense and other types of English tenses.
- Define the formula of Present Perfect tense and its uses.

### **Second :Education Tools**

- Board
- Chalk (colorful)
- DVD and Data show

### **Third : Teaching methods**

- Lecturing
- Questions and Answer
- Eliciting..

### **Fourth: Introduction / Review**

Before starting today's lesson let's revise the previous one in which we talked about present simple and past simple tenses. Who can tell us what are the formula and uses of present simple and who can do with Past Simple tense?.....After highlighting them together with the students using board , we start with today lesson.

Today we are going to discuss the Present Perfect tense in English language.

### **Fifth: Presentation**

Present Perfect tense is called in Arabic "صيغة المضارع التام", but since it has no equivalent tense in Arabic, it has some difficulties for Arab learners of English. It actually refers to an action that happened in the near past and hasn't finished yet or finished but its effect is still fresh and clear in the present time. It can be formed with the following formula:

Subject + has or have + past participle of the main verb+ the rest of the sentence.

He, She, It + has + P.P.

We, I, They , You + have + P.P.

Note that has can be abbreviated to( 's) and have to(' ve) specially in spoken English.

For example:

1. Layla has lost her bag.

2. We have written the report.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> sentence the "Layla" lost her bag and the loss continues up to now, i.e. she doesn't find or have her bag now.

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence the report has been written by us and it is ready to be submitted.

Present Perfect tense is used to :

1. talk about actions happened in the near past and have been completed.

e.g. : I have finished my homework.

2. refer to actions that finished but their effect are present in the time of speaking:

e.g.: I have slid in the mud. ( the mud is still on the dress of the speaker)

3. refer to actions that happened a moment ago:

e.g. Oh! I've cut my finger! ( it's bleeding now).

4. To refer to actions including the whole previous life of the speaker or writer:

e.g. I haven't met the boss. ( in his whole previous life). Here there's no specific time in the sentence.

There are some adverbs that are used with Present Perfect tense such as: already, yet, since, for and just.

"Already" means "مسبقاً" in Arabic which refers to actions happened before the time of speaking. It occurs in the sentence after the subject and between the auxiliary ( has or have ) and the past participle of the main verb:

e.g.: I have **already** met Mr. John.

"Yet" means "الحد الان" in Arabic which occurs at the end of the negative sentences:

e.g.: She hasn't done her housework **yet**.

"just" means "توا" in Arabic which refers to fresh and very near actions. It also occurs after the subject of the sentence between the aux and the p.p of the verb:

e.g I 've **just** arrived.

Since and for are also use with Present Perfect tense when referring to specific period of time (since) and unspecific period of time (for).

e.g.: Muna has lived here since 2007.

We haven't met you for years.

Note that Present Perfect tense can be negated by adding the negation tool "not" to the aux (has or have) :

Has + not = has not or hasn't

Have + not = have not or haven't.

In interrogative form of Present Perfect tense the auxiliary has or have are moved to the beginning of the sentence which means here (هل) in Arabic:

Has she gone home?

Have you painted the house?

It is worthy to mention that since not all verbs in English can be changed to the past participle by adding –ed ending to the verb like play – played, point – pointed, claim – claimed ...etc and there are irregular verbs in English which need to be changed to new forms in their past participles such as : write – written, go – gone, put – put ....etc, a list of the most widely occurring irregular verbs need to be memorized by the students in order to fully master the Present Perfect tense.

## Evaluation

Students understanding the lesson is assessed by asking them general questions about the meaning and uses of the Present Perfect tense :

Q1/ what is Present Perfect tense? Define it ?

Q2 / When do we use it ?

## Homework:

Prepare the next topic : The difference between Present Perfect tense and Past Simple tense.