

**2° ANO
E.M**

SEMANA 30

O *Past Perfect* ou *Past Perfect Simple* (Passado Perfeito ou Passado Perfeito Simples) é um tempo verbal usado para expressar **ações passadas que aconteceram antes de outra ação** que também ocorrera no passado.

Nesse tempo verbal é comum as frases serem formadas por alguns advérbios.

Os mais utilizados são:

- *when* (quando)
- *just* (acabado de; há pouco)
- *already* (já)
- *by the time* (no momento)
- *ever* (já; alguma vez)
- *never* (nunca)
- *before* (antes)
- *after* (depois)

Exemplos:

- *I had already cleaned the house when my mother arrived.* (Eu já tinha limpado a casa quando minha mãe chegou.)
- *She had just left by the time he arrived.* (Ela tinha acabado de sair quando ele chegou.)
- *They did not come with us because they had visited this museum before.* (Eles não vieram conosco porque tinham visitado este museu antes.)
- *He asked me if I had ever been to Germany.* (Ele me perguntou se eu já tinha estado na Alemanha.)

Past Perfect

Had

+

Past Participle
do verbo principal

Forma afirmativa (*affirmative form*)

As frases afirmativas no *Past Perfect Simple* são formadas da seguinte maneira:

Sujeito + verbo *to have* no *Simple Past* (had) + verbo principal no *Past Participle* + complemento

Exemplo:

“

You had changed your clothes before the end of the party. (Você tinha mudado suas roupas antes do final da festa).

Forma Negativa (*negative form*)

Nas frases negativas é necessário acrescentar o *not* após o verbo auxiliar:

Sujeito + verbo *to have* no *Simple Past* (*had*) + *not* + verbo principal no *Past Participle* + complemento

Exemplo:

“*You had not changed your clothes before the end of the party.* (Você não tinha mudado suas roupas antes do final da festa.)”

Forma Interrogativa (*interrogative form*)

Para fazer perguntas no *Past Perfect Simple*, o verbo auxiliar deve ser usado no início da frase, antes do sujeito:

Verbo *to have* no *Simple Past* + sujeito + verbo principal no *Past Participle* + complemento

Exemplo:

“

Had you changed your clothes before the end of the party? (Você tinha mudado suas roupas antes do fim da festa?)

Past perfect

1. The past perfect is shown in bold in the following sentences. Read them and do the activities.

I **had saved** my letter when the computer shut down by itself.

I logged in at around three, but he **had logged out**.

She messaged me privately to tell me that she **had not broken up** with her boyfriend.

Ariana asked me to keep her secret, but I **had sent** a screenshot of our conversation to a whole bunch of people.

He **hadn't completed** his online application by noon.

a) Which sentence best explains the use of the past perfect?

- I. () The past perfect is used to talk about actions that were completed in the past.
- II. () The past perfect is used to talk about actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.
- III. () The past perfect is used to talk about an action that was completed before another action in the past or before a specific time in the past.
- IV. () The past perfect is used to talk about past habits.

b) Which option shows the correct form of the past perfect?

- I. () had + base form of the main verb
- II. () had + past participle form of the main verb
- III. () had + simple past form of the main verb
- IV. () had + preposition of the main verb

c) Where is *not* placed to form negative statements with the past perfect?

d) Which verb tense is used to talk about more recent actions?

- I. () Simple past
- II. () Past continuous
- III. () Present perfect
- IV. () Simple present

e) Which timeline best represents the following sentence?

When the Internet connection dropped, I had already saved the file.

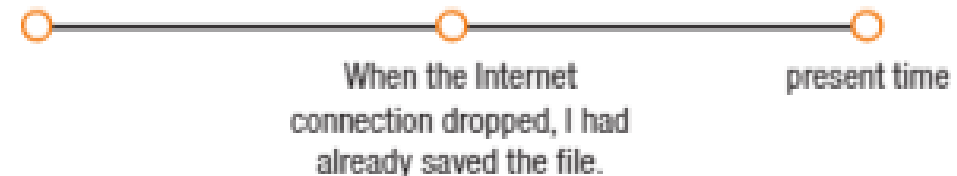
I. ()



II. ()



III. ()



Pay attention!

- To form questions with the past perfect, place *had* before the subject.

Examples:

Had you shopped online prior to getting a credit card?

Yes, I had. / No, I hadn't.

What *had* she *chosen* to do for a career before the advent of the Internet?

She had chosen to be a teacher.

2. Look at the table showing what Kristopher did during the day. Then decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).



8 a.m.	Checked his e-mail
9 a.m.	Started work
11 a.m.	Attended a videoconference
12 p.m.	Had lunch with clients
1 p.m.	Went shopping for a smartphone
3 p.m.	Interviewed job applicants
5 p.m.	Finished work
7 p.m.	Had dinner
11 p.m. (now)	Surfing the Internet

- a) () He had gone shopping for a new smartphone before he attended the videoconference.
- b) (, He had finished work by 7 p.m.
- c) () He hadn't interviewed job applicants before lunchtime.
- d) () Before lunchtime he had checked his e-mail, started work, and gone shopping for a new smartphone.
- e) () He had had lunch before he attended the videoconference.
- f) () He checked his e-mail after he had started work.
- g) () He interviewed job applicants after he had had lunch.

3. Fill in the following table with the activities you did yesterday. If you cannot remember everything, make something up. Then write five sentences about your activities using the past perfect. **Answers will vary.**

8 a.m.	
9 a.m.	
11 a.m.	
12 p.m.	
1 p.m.	
3 p.m.	
5 p.m.	
7 p.m.	

4. Complete the following sentences using the simple past and the past perfect.

- a) He _____ (use) the Internet for 6 hours before he _____ (decide) to go out and get some fresh air.
- b) Jasmine _____ (turn off) the computer after the Internet _____ (go off) five times in a row.
- c) I _____ (go) online to see what my best friend _____ (share) on her timeline.
- d) My parents _____ (go) offline before _____ (have) the chance to call them.
- e) Sharon _____ (stop) laughing because her friends _____ (photoshop) her head onto a man's body.

Sugestão de atividade para casa: questão 1 da seção Challenge yourself.