LESSON 2 – PAST PERFECT
(LIÇÃO 2 – PASSADO PERFEITO)

Usa-se o Past Perfect para expressar:

a) uma ação que aconteceu antes de outra ação no passado.

Ex: When I **arrived**, she **had** already **left**. (Quando eu cheguei, ela já havia partido).

Forma Afirmativa:

O **Past Perfect** é um tempo verbal composto (possui dois verbos) e é formado pelo passado simples do verbo auxiliar **to have** (had) e o **particípio passado** do verbo principal. Observe a conjugação de dois verbos no **Past Perfect** na tabela abaixo:

to work = trabalhar		to go = ir	
Conjugação	Forma Contraída	Conjugação	Forma Contraída
I had worked	I'd worked	I had gone	I'd gone
You had worked	You'd worked	You had gone	You'd gone
He had worked	He'd worked	He had gone	He'd gone
She had worked	She'd worked	She had gone	She'd gone
It had worked	It'd worked	It had gone	It'd gone
We had worked	We'd worked	We had gone	We'd gone
You had worked	You'd worked	You had gone	You'd gone
They had worked	They'd worked	They had gone	They'd gone

Forma Negativa:

Para se formar frases negativas no Past Perfect, basta acrescentar a partícula de negação **not** depois do verbo auxiliar **to have** (had). A forma contraída do verbo to have com a partícula de negação é possível também no Past Perfect. Observe a tabela abaixo com a conjugação de dois verbos.

to work = trabalhar		to go = ir	
Forma Negativa	**Forma Contraída**	**Forma Negativa**	**Forma Contraída**
I had not worked	I hadn't worked	I had not gone	I hadn't gone
You had not worked	You hadn't worked	You had not gone	You hadn't gone
He had not worked	He hadn't worked	He had not gone	He hadn't gone
She had not worked	She hadn't worked	She had not gone	She hadn't gone
It had not worked	It hasn't worked	It had not gone	It hadn't gone
We had not worked	We hadn't worked	We had not gone	We hadn't gone
You had not worked	You hadn't worked	You had not gone	You hadn't gone
They had not worked	They hadn't worked	They had not gone	They hadn't gone

Forma Interrogativa

Para formar frases interrogativas, deve-se inverter a posição do pronome (sujeito) com o verbo auxiliar **to have** (had) e incluir o ponto de interrogação no final da frase. Observe a conjugação de dois verbos na forma interrogativa na tabela abaixo.

to work = trabalhar	to go = ir
Had I worked ?	Had I gone ?
Had you worked?	Had you gone ?
Had he worked?	Had he gone?
Had she worked?	Had she gone?
Had it worked?	Had it gone?
Had we worked?	Had we gone?
Had you worked?	Had you gone?
Had they worked?	Had they gone?

Short Answers (Respostas Curtas)

to work = trabalhar	Short Answer – Sim	Short Answer – Não
Had I worked ?	Yes, I had.	No, I hadn't.
Had you worked?	Yes, you had.	No, you hadn't.
Had he worked?	Yes, he had.	No, he hadn't.
Had she worked?	Yes, she had.	No, she hadn't.
Had it worked?	Yes, it had.	No, it hadn't.
Had we worked?	Yes, we had.	No, we hadn't.
Had you worked?	Yes, you had.	No, you hadn't.
Had they worked?	Yes, they had.	No, they hadn't.

to go = ir	Short Answer – Sim	Short Answer – Não
Had I gone ?	Yes, I had.	No, I hadn't.
Had you gone ?	Yes, you had.	No, you hadn't.
Had he gone?	Yes, he had.	No, he hadn't.
Had she gone?	Yes, she had.	No, she hadn't.
Had it gone?	Yes, it had.	No, it hadn't.
Had we gone?	Yes, we had.	No, we hadn't.
Had you gone?	Yes, you had.	No, you hadn't.
Had they gone?	Yes, they had.	No, they hadn't.

ESTUDO DIRIGIDO

1   Quando é usado o Past Perfect?

2   Como é formada a afirmativa do Past Perfect?

3   Como são as formas negativa e interrogativa do Past Perfect?

EXERCÍCIOS RESOLVIDOS

1   Complete a frase "The incident gave me a better understanding than I _____ (to have) before" com o verbo (em parêntese) no Past Perfect e depois marque a alternativa correta:
a) had have.
b) had has.
c) had had.
d) had having.

Resolução: O Past Perfect é formado por dois verbos: o passado simples do verbo to have e o particípio passado do verbo principal. Assim, a frase deve ser completada com **had** (passado simples do verbo to have) e **had** (particípio passado do verbo principal to have). Então, a alternativa correta é a letra **c**.

2   Marque a alternativa que tenha a forma da frase "Pedro drank a lot" no Past Perfect.
a) Pedro has drunk a lot.
b) Pedro had drunk a lot.
c) Pedro had drank a lot.
d) Pedro have drunk a lot.

Resolução: A frase está no passado simples (**drank** é o passado simples do verbo to drink). Para transformá-la no Past Perfect, deve-se usar o passado simples do verbo to have (**had**) e o particípio passado do verbo principal to drink (**drunk**). Então a frase ficaria: "Pedro had drunk a lot". A resposta correta é a letra **b**.

EXERCÍCIOS

1   Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase "We _____ (to study) English" no Past Perfect.
a) have study.
b) has study.
c) had studyed.
d) had studied.

2   Marque a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase "Roberto _____ (to write) another song" no Past Perfect.
a) had wrote.
b) had written.
c) have wrote.
d) have written.

3   Qual é a altenativa que completa corretamente a frase "The nurses _____ the front door"?
a) hadn't lock.
b) not had lock.
c) hadn't locked.
d) had locked not.

4   Qual é a alternativa que completa corretamente a frase "_____ they _____ anything before they met me?"?
a) Had – do.
b) Had – done.
c) Had – did.
d) Had – does.

5   Qual é a forma negativa da frase " It had been a good idea"?
a) It not had been a good idea.
b) It had not been a good idea.
c) It had been not a good idea.
d) Not it had been a good idea.

6   Qual é a forma interrogativa da frase "We had saved water"?
a) Have we saved water?
b) We had saved water?
c) Had we saved water?
d) Did we had saved water?

7   Qual é a forma correta da frase "I looked at my dog" no Past Perfect?
a) I has looked at my dog.
b) I have looked at my dog.
c) I had look at my dog.
d) I had looked at my dog.

8   Marque a alternativa que complete corretamente a frase "When I go to the office my boss _____".
a) had already left
b) already had left.
c) have already left.
d) already have left.

GABARITO

Estudo dirigido

1   O Past Perfect é usado para expressar uma ação que aconteceu antes de outra ação no passado.

2   O Past Perfect é formado pelo passado simples do verbo auxiliar to have (had) e o particípio passado do verbo principal. Exemplo: They had left before I arrived (Eles haviam saído antes de eu chegar).

3   Para se formar frases negativas no Past Perfect, basta acrescentar a partícula de negação not depois do verbo auxiliar to have (had). Exemplo: They had not left before I arrived. (Eles não haviam saído antes de eu chegar). E para formar frases interrogativas deve-se inverter a posição do pronome (sujeito) com o verbo auxiliar to have (had) e incluir o ponto de interrogação no final da frase. Exemplo: Had they left before I arrived? (Eles haviam saído antes de eu chegar?).

Exercícios

1   D
2   A
3   C
4   B
5   B
6   C
7   D
8   A