

# Lesson 04 - Have you ever bungee jumped?

## Objetivos

- Conhecer o nome de alguns esportes radicais identificando seu uso de acordo com o contexto.
- Conjuguar e aplicar verbos no *Present Perfect Simple* compreendendo como estruturar frases neste tempo verbal.
- Utilizar o *Present Perfect Simple* aplicando advérbios para estruturar frases neste tempo verbal.
- Reconhecer o som das contrações de *have* e *has* produzindo as respectivas pronúncias adequadamente.

Here we go!

## 1. Indefinite time activities

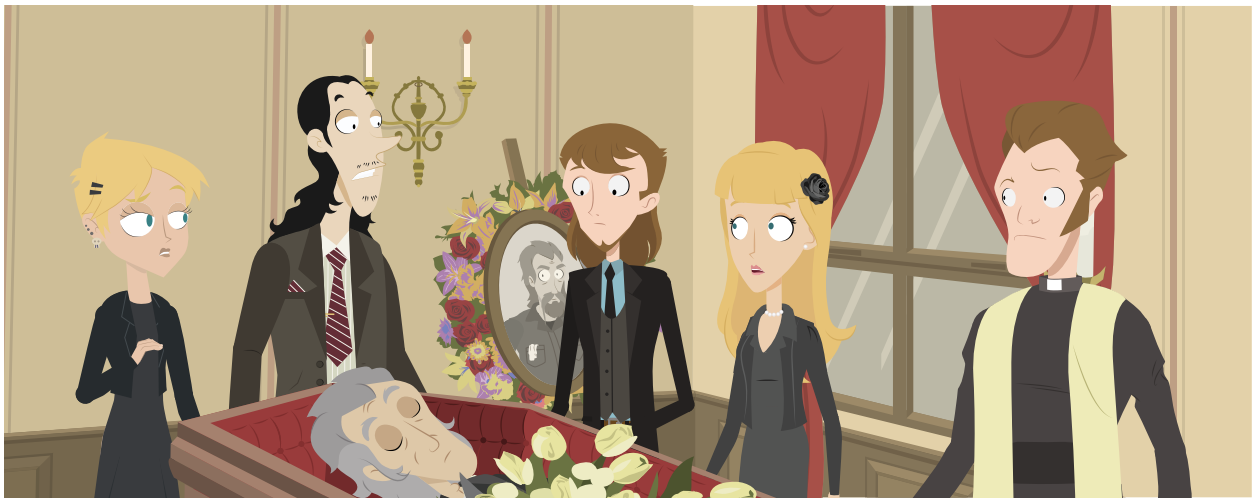
Sarah's friends created a story that Carlton's father played extreme sports, and that his father died climbing a mountain. Based on this story, you are going to study the names of some *extreme sports*, done by people who seek excitement and adrenalin. Many people travel to different places in order to find new adventures and they are not afraid of taking risks, because every new challenge is part of their personal growth.

In this lesson you are going to study vocabulary related to extreme sports, as well as the *Present Perfect Simple*, to talk about events at an indefinite time in the past. You are also going to study some *Adverbs*, each one referring to a specific situation.

Warming up

## 2. Extreme sports

Carlton is at his father's funeral, but he is a little confused. He doesn't understand what's happening very well, furthermore, Sarah and Chuck try to fool him. Chuck quickly comes up with another lie about Frank and Jason plays along. Read and listen to their conversation:



### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Deceiving Carlton* e veja Chuck, Sarah e Jason enganando Carlton.

**Carlton:** Sorry, I haven't quite understood what happened yet.

**Chuck:** Ms. Brown hasn't told you?

**Sarah:** No, he's just arrived. We haven't had time to sit down and talk yet. But you can tell him, Mr. Morris.

**Chuck:** It's... um... You know... Frank was very keen on... extreme sports.

**Carlton:** I didn't know that. Like what?

**Chuck:** Frank did many extreme sports like... base jumping, mountain climbing, you know... Actually he was on vacation in the north, climbing in the rocky mountains, but he had a heart attack...

**Carlton:** That's odd. Didn't he die of some disease?

**Jason:** No, the disease just made him weak.

Based on the story that Chuck, Sarah and Jason made up about Carlton's father's death, you are going to study the vocabulary related to *extreme sports*.

## 3. Getting the hang of it

### 3.1 Extreme sports

Como você acompanhou no diálogo desta aula, Chuck inventa mais uma história sobre a vida de Frank, dizendo a Carlton que ele morreu enquanto escalava uma montanha. Para ampliar seu vocabulário sobre *extreme sports* acompanhe o conteúdo a seguir:

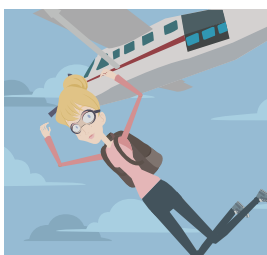


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#### Base Jumping

Jumpers use a parachute to jump from a fixed structure or cliff.



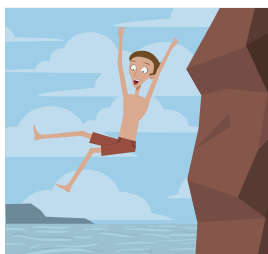
#### Skydiving

It's the sport of jumping off a plane and descending in a free-fall, then opening a parachute to reduce the speed to reach the ground.



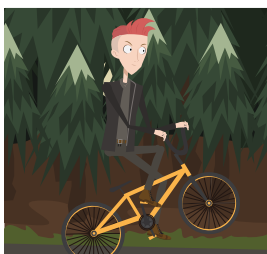
#### Mountain Climbing

People use equipment to climb a mountain and reach the top.



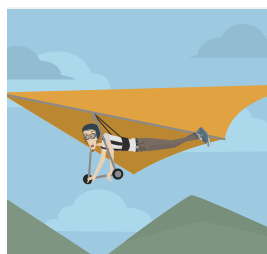
#### Cliff Jumping

Consists of jumping off a cliff without equipment. When this is performed with a parachute, it is known as base jumping.



#### BMX

People use equipment to climb a mountain and reach the top.



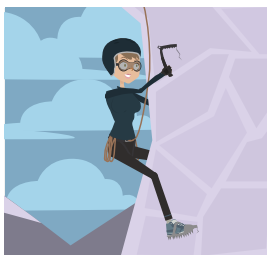
#### Hang Gliding

Consists of jumping off a mountain and flying a light and non-motorized hang glider.



#### Parkour

A French sport that involves climbing, rolling, jumping, obstacle courses and running.



#### Ice Climbing

Consists of climbing inclined ice formations, such as cliffs and rocks covered with ice, frozen waterfalls.



#### Rafting

Consists of navigating a river or body of water using an inflatable raft.



#### Learning activity

Talking about extreme experiences  
What's an extreme sport for you?



#### Audio

Você estudou o vocabulário relacionado à *extreme sports*. Para verificar sua compreensão acerca desse conteúdo realize as atividades *Talking about extreme experiences* e *What's an extreme sport for you?*

No tópico seguinte você estudará a estrutura do *Present Perfect Simple*, um tempo verbal para falar de eventos específicos no passado.

### 3.2 Present Perfect Simple - Structure

O *Present Perfect Simple* é um tempo verbal bastante utilizado e refere-se, basicamente, a um passado indeterminado. Para utilizá-lo corretamente, você conhecerá sua estrutura e, em seguida, estudará seus usos.

A forma afirmativa do *Present Perfect Simple* é formada com o auxiliar **have** ou **has** (conjugado de acordo com o sujeito) + verbo principal no *Past Participle*. Veja na tabela:

Subject	Auxiliary	Main verb (Past Participle)	Complement
I	have	seen	the rain.

Acompanhe outros exemplos a seguir:

I **have seen** great movies lately.

You **have done** a pretty good job.

He **has been** very busy.

She **has traveled** all over the world.

It **has worked** for me.

We **have lived** in different houses over the years.

You **have eaten** too much chocolate.

They **have bought** the Christmas presents.

Também é possível usar a contração do sujeito+auxiliary. Neste caso as frases são estruturadas da seguinte maneira:

Subject + Auxiliary	Main verb	Complement
I've	seen	the rain.



Audio

Assim como no exemplo anterior, a contração do auxiliar pode ser aplicada em todo subject:

I've seen great movies lately.
You've done a pretty good job.
He's been very busy.
She's traveled all over the world.
It's worked for me.
We've lived in many different houses over the years.
You've eaten too much chocolate.
They've bought the Christmas presents.

Perceba que o *main verb* pode ser regular ou irregular. Os verbos regulares têm o seu particípio passado com a terminação **-ed**, tal qual o passado simples. Acompanhe alguns exemplos:

REGULAR VERBS		
Base form	Simple Past	Past participle
live	lived	lived
work	worked	worked
play	played	played
study	studied	studied



#### Mind the gap

O **'s** pode significar a contração do verbo **is**, o possessivo **'s** ou o auxiliar **has** contraído. Observe os exemplos:

1) **'s** = is

O verbo **to be - is** pode estar contraído de duas formas:

a) **'s** + pronome + substantivo  
He's my friend.  
He is my friend.

b) **'s** + artigo + substantivo  
He's a doctor.  
He is a doctor.

2) **'s** = substantivo + **'s**  
Caso genitivo que indica posse.

John's house.  
The house of John.

3) **'s** = has in Present Perfect Tense  
He's been in London.  
He has been in London.

O sentido do **'s** é identificado a partir do contexto no qual ele está inserido.



Audio



#### Getting on

Acesse a mídia *Past Participle* para conhecer outros verbos irregulares.

Já os verbos irregulares possuem o particípio passado totalmente diferente da sua forma base e do passado regular. Acompanhe alguns exemplos:

IRREGULAR VERBS		
Base form	Simple Past	Past participle
be	was/were	been
buy	bought	bought
eat	ate	eaten
see	saw	seen

A forma negativa do *Present Perfect Simple* é construída acrescentando a partícula **not** ao verbo auxiliar *have* - *has*. Neste caso, é possível utilizar a forma contraída *haven't* ou *hasn't*. Observe que o *main verb* continua no passado particípio:

Subject	Auxiliary + not	Main verb (Past Participle)	Complement
I	haven't	seen	the rain.

Veja outros exemplos:

I **haven't seen** great movies lately.

You **haven't done** a pretty good job.

He **hasn't been** very busy.

She **hasn't traveled** all over the world.

It **hasn't worked** for me.

We **haven't lived** in different houses over the years.

You **haven't eaten** too much chocolate.

They **haven't bought** the Christmas presents.

Para formar as *Yes-No questions*, fazemos a inversão do auxiliar com o sujeito. As *short answers* são feitas utilizando-se apenas o auxiliar, neste caso o *have* ou *has*. Observe:



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Yes-no questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
Have I seen great movies lately?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you done a pretty good job?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he been very busy?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she traveled all over the world?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it worked for you?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we lived in many different houses over the years?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have you eaten too much chocolate?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have they bought the Christmas presents?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Quando houver uma *Wh-question*, é este pronome interrogativo que inicia a pergunta:

Where have you been all day?
Why has she studied so much?
What have you decided?

Verifique se você compreendeu como *Present Perfect Simple* se estrutura realizando as atividades *Questions and answers* e *Building Sentences with Present Perfect*.

No tópico a seguir você estudará em que situações utilizar o *Present Perfect Simple* com o auxílio de alguns advérbios.



#### Learning activity

Questions and answers  
Building Sentences with  
Present Perfect

### 3.3 Present Perfect Simple - Uses with Adverbs

Conforme apresentado no item anterior, o *Present Perfect Simple* refere-se a um passado indeterminado. Mas esse tempo verbal também pode ser utilizado em situações específicas com o uso de: *always*, *never*, *just*, *yet* ou *ever*. Veja o uso destes advérbios com este tempo verbal:

- **Present Perfect Simple + always** - é usado para nos referirmos a algo que, desde o passado, se mantém como verdade ou não. Veja alguns exemplos nas falas de Chuck:

I've **always** been keen on extreme sports.

Diagram labels: *I've* (auxiliary), **always** (adverb), *been* (main verb)

I've **always** been allergic to flowers.

Diagram labels: *I've* (auxiliary), **always** (adverb), *been* (main verb)

Na primeira frase, Chuck diz que sempre se interessou por esportes radicais, e na segunda diz que sempre foi alérgico a flores. A partir dos exemplos, observe que a posição de *always* na frase é entre o *auxiliary* e o *main verb*. Os demais advérbios mantêm essa mesma posição.

- **Present Perfect Simple + never** - é usado para nos referirmos a algo que nunca aconteceu. Veja os exemplos:

Well, I've **never** been comfortable in these situations.

Diagram labels: *I've* (auxiliary), **never** (adverb), *been* (main verb)

Chuck *has* **never** worked at the Funeral Home.

Diagram labels: *has* (auxiliary), **never** (adverb), *worked* (main verb)

Regan *has* **never** had a real job.

Diagram labels: *has* (auxiliary), **never** (adverb), *had* (main verb)



Na primeira frase, dita por Carlton durante o funeral de seu pai, ele afirma que nunca se sentiu confortável nesse tipo de situação. A segunda frase expressa que Chuck nunca trabalhou em uma funerária. Já o terceiro exemplo informa que Regan nunca teve um emprego de verdade. Ou seja, em todos os exemplos o sujeito nunca fez as ações até aquele momento. É importante ressaltar que *never* é uma palavra com sentido de negação, e por isso o auxiliar *have* ou *has* permanece na forma afirmativa para não haver dupla negação. Veja outros exemplos:



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I've **never** been to Canada.

She's **never** talked to Carlton.

- **Present Perfect Simple + just** - é usado para nos referirmos a acontecimentos recentes. Veja os exemplos:

No, he's **just** arrived.

Diagram labels: *just* is labeled as an **adverb**. *'s* is labeled as **auxiliary**. *arrived* is labeled as **main verb**.

Carlton's **just** met Sarah and Bruno.

Diagram labels: *just* is labeled as an **adverb**. *'s* is labeled as **auxiliary**. *met* is labeled as **main verb**.

Bruno's **just** got back to Vancouver.

Diagram labels: *just* is labeled as an **adverb**. *'s* is labeled as **auxiliary**. *got* is labeled as **main verb**.

Na primeira frase, Sarah diz a Chuck que Carlton recém chegou ao funeral. A segunda frase expressa que Carlton recém conheceu Sarah e Bruno. Já a terceira informa que Bruno recém voltou para Vancouver.

- **Present Perfect Simple + already** - é usado para expressarmos algo que já aconteceu. Veja os exemplos:

My father **has already** sent me a message, he's coming in fifteen minutes!

Diagram labels: *has* is labeled as **auxiliary**. *already* is labeled as **adverb**. *sent* is labeled as **main verb**.



Audio |

Sorry, I don't want to eat now. I've **already had** dinner.

She's **already done** all her exercises.

Na primeira frase, Chuck conta que seu pai já mandou uma mensagem, dizendo que estaria na *Funeral Home* em quinze minutos. A segunda frase expressa que alguém não quer comer (agora), pois já jantou. Já a terceira informa que o sujeito (*she*) já fez todos os exercícios.

- **Present Perfect Simple + yet** - para nos referirmos a algo que ainda não aconteceu. Este advérbio localiza-se sempre no final da frase negativa. Veja alguns exemplos:

Sorry, I haven't quite understood what happened yet.

auxiliary                      main verb                      adverb

They **haven't had** time to sit down and talk **yet**.

Carlton **hasn't received** any money **yet**.

Na primeira frase, Carlton diz que ainda não entendeu o que aconteceu. A segunda frase expressa que Carlton e Sarah ainda não tiveram tempo de sentar e conversar. Já a terceira informa que Carlton ainda não recebeu nenhum dinheiro.

Da mesma forma que **yet**, o advérbio **still** também pode ser utilizado para expressar algo que ainda não aconteceu. Neste caso, o que muda é a posição: **still** localiza-se antes da estrutura que forma o *Present Perfect Simple*. Observe a diferença de uso do **yet** e do **still**.

**Subject + Present Perfect  
+ Complement + Yet**

We **haven't had** time to sit down and talk **yet**.

Carlton **hasn't received** any money **yet**.

**Subject + Present Perfect  
+ Complement + still**

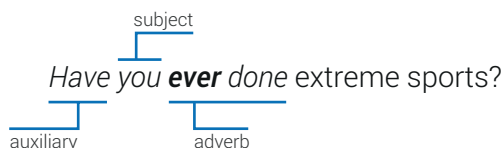
We **still haven't had** time to sit down and talk.

Carlton **still hasn't received** any money.

- **Present Perfect Simple + ever** - para perguntar, por exemplo, se alguém já fez alguma coisa. Nesta forma interrogativa, o advérbio **ever** vem logo após o sujeito. Observe os exemplos:



Audio



Has Carlton **ever met** his father?

O *Present Perfect Simple* é utilizado em diversas situações, que você estudará com mais detalhes na próxima aula. Por ora, é importante que você saiba como formar as frases com esse tempo verbal e os usos específicos com cada advérbio. Para verificar se você compreendeu este conteúdo, realize as atividades *Choosing the best adverb* e *Answering Present Perfect questions*.



#### Learning activity

Choosing the best adverb  
Answering Present  
Perfect questions

Para aperfeiçoar seu *speaking*, no tópico seguinte você estudará a pronúncia de *have* e *has* na forma contraída.

Out loud

### 3.4 Have and has contractions

Os auxiliares *have* e *has*, ao serem pronunciados na forma contraída, perdem o som aspirado da letra "h". Na forma afirmativa estes auxiliares podem ser contraídos com substantivos próprios ou pronomes pessoais. Observe os exemplos:

Substantivo próprio	Contração com has	Exemplo
Chuck	Chuck's	Chuck's seen Carlton.
Pronome pessoal	Contração com have	Exemplo
They	They've	They've seen Carlton.



Audio

Na forma negativa é mais **comum** que o auxiliar seja contraído com a palavra **not**, tanto na forma oral como na escrita. A contração do sujeito com o auxiliar não é errada, porém, não é usual. Veja os exemplos:

Subject + auxiliary	Auxiliary + not
I've not seen Carlton.	I haven't seen Carlton.
He's not seen Carlton.	He hasn't seen Carlton.



#### Learning activity

Pronunciation of contracted forms

Para que você possa verificar seu aprendizado em relação à produção do som correto das contrações estudadas, realize a atividade *Pronunciation of contracted forms*.

Catching a glimpse

## 4. Radical experiences



#### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *Radical experiences* para escutar este texto.

If you are looking for radical experiences, then Canada is one of best places to go. A country full of cold locations, Canada offers a range of radical sports to get your adrenalin going.

Heli-skiing consists of a helicopter that drops you off on a mountain side and then you make your way down on skis. There is also ice diving, where participants dive below the really icy surfaces of a lake.

In the winter you can go ice climbing, that is, going up mountains or rock walls covered with ice. For this sport people have to learn how to improve their performance on icy and slippery areas and have the appropriate equipment.

One nice and radical sport that has been attracting more and more people is the snowmobiling. There are snowmobile-riding areas throughout Canada, and there are specialized centers that can put you in touch with a local club near you, where you can meet new friends. License requirements for driving the snowmobile vary from state to state, and it is always a good idea to check whether the snowmobile is properly licensed or registered.

So, if you enjoy radical experiences go to Canada and you will have lots of fun.

## 5. That's a wrap!

In this lesson Chuck told Carlton that his father, Frank, was very keen on extreme sports. He lied about his father's death, saying that he was on vacation in the north, climbing the rocky mountains when he had a heart attack. From this situation, you dealt with personal experiences related to extreme sports, those that make people get more excited and increase adrenalin, such as skydiving, cliff jumping, parkour and hang gliding, among others.

You studied the structure and use of Present Perfect Simple and the adverbs that can be used with this verb tense. In the *Out Loud* section you studied the contraction of *have* and *has* in affirmative and negative sentences.

Next lesson you are going to study new contents so, do not forget to review the topics studied in order to reinforce your learning process.

