

# Lesson 14 - I'd never done that before

## Objective

- Compreender o texto apresentado, interpretando a situação de acordo com as questões propostas.
- Estudar o uso do *Past Perfect Simple* associado ao *Past Simple*, identificando suas situações de uso.
- Identificar as contrações no *Past Perfect Simple*, reconhecendo como se produz estes sons.
- Conhecer o vocabulário relativo a tipos de histórias, identificando suas particularidades.

Here we go

## 1. That had already happened

In this lesson you are going to study the *Past Perfect Simple*, which refers to events that happened before an action in the past. In the first moment, you are going to study the structure of the *Past Perfect Simple*, associated with the adverbs *already*, *always*, *never* and *just*. After that, you are going to study the structure of this verb tense: affirmative sentences and contractions with the subject and auxiliary verb, negative sentences, *yes/no questions* and their respective short answers and finally the *wh-questions*. In the *Out Loud* section you are going to study to the contracted form of the subject and the auxiliary *had*, so that you can listen to the contractions and practice

their pronunciation. *What's the buzz?* brings you vocabulary related to types of stories, like *tall story*, *anecdote* and *fable*.

Warming up

## 2. I had told you that!

In this episode, Carlton and Sarah ride to the bikers' bar to find out where the race is going to be. When they arrive at the Barracuda, Carlton gets a little afraid of going into the bar. Read and listen to their conversation:



**Carlton:** Do you think it's a good idea? You hadn't told me this place is creepy. Look at that guy by the door!

**Sarah:** What are you talking about? Don't tell me you forgot it. I had already warned you that. And... it's not a guy!

**Carlton:** Oh! Sorry. I just thought that...

**Sarah:** Since we're here, let's deal with it! C'mon, park the bike over there!



**Learning activity**  
*At Barracuda*

In the conversation, Carlton and Sarah use the *Past Perfect Simple*, which expresses the idea that an event occurred before another action in the past. Practice the activity *At Barracuda* to check if you understood this dialogue. In the following topic you are going to study the use of this verb tense.

### 3. Getting the hang of it



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#### 3.1 Past Perfect Simple - Use

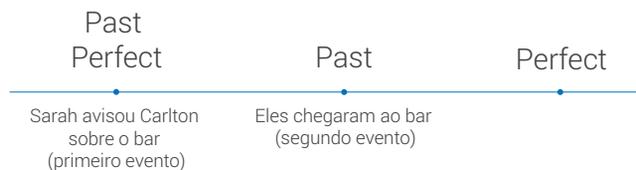
O *Past Perfect Simple* é utilizado quando nos referimos a um evento anterior a outro no passado. Veja novamente a frase que Sarah diz a Carlton, e perceba o uso do advérbio de frequência *already*:

I had already warned you that.

Esta frase foi dita quando Sarah está em frente ao bar com Carlton e ela ressalta que *já o havia avisado* sobre aquele lugar. Caso ela quisesse dizer que o havia avisado *antes de chegarem ao Barracuda*, a frase ficaria assim:

I had already warned you that before we arrived here.

Perceba que o fato de Sarah ter avisado Carlton sobre o bar é um fato anterior à chegada deles no local. Observe na linha do tempo:



O primeiro evento (mais distante do presente) está no *Past Perfect Simple*, enquanto o segundo evento (mais recente) está no *Past Simple*. Para estabelecer uma conexão mais completa entre os dois eventos, podemos utilizar alguns *adverbs of frequency* junto com o *Past Perfect Simple*. Veja outros exemplos com *already* e perceba que este advérbio está posicionado entre o auxiliar *had* e o verbo principal:



#### Getting on

Acesse *Past Simple*, estudado na *Lesson 14* do módulo 1, para revisar este conteúdo.

Acesse *Adverbs of frequency* para revisar conteúdo estudado na *Lesson 06* do módulo 1.

The criminals **had already robbed** the Central Bank when the police **arrived**.

1st event - The criminals robbed the Central Bank.

2nd event - The police arrived.

Susan **had already eaten** a sandwich when her brother **invited** her to have dinner.

1st event - Susan ate a sandwich.

2nd event - Her brother invited her to have dinner.



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Peter **had already graduated** from college when he **backpacked** around Europe.

1st event - Peter graduated from college.

2nd event - He backpacked around Europe.

O evento mais recente (*Past Simple*) também pode estar no início da frase, com mínimas alterações. Dessa forma, as frases anteriores ficariam assim:

When the police **arrived**, the criminals **had already robbed** the Central Bank.

When her brother **invited** Susan to have dinner, she **had already eaten** a sandwich.

When Peter **backpacked** around Europe, he **had already graduated** from college.

O *Past Perfect Simple* permite que utilizemos alguns advérbios em sua composição. Um deles é *always*, que se localiza entre o auxiliar *had* e o verbo principal. Observe as frases a seguir:

My father had **always** wanted to have another college degree.

The neighbors had **always** tried to clean the sidewalk, but they never could.

It had **always** been sunny here, but the weather changed this year.

Her relatives had **always** interfered in her life.

Além de *always*, também podemos utilizar o advérbio *never* junto com o *Past Perfect Simple*. Acompanhe os exemplos:

I had **never** thought of that before.

You and your friends had **never** been to my house, right?

Nick had **never** studied English before he went to New Zealand.

She had **never** eaten that food in all her life.

Perceba que, assim como *already*, o advérbio *never* também localiza-se entre o auxiliar *had* e o verbo principal.

Veja, a seguir, alguns exemplos de *Past Perfect Simple* com o advérbio *just*. Da mesma forma que os demais, *just* também se localiza entre o auxiliar *had* e o verbo principal:



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The TV had **just** stopped working when it started raining.

We had **just** arrived when he gave us the news.

They had **just** been to the beach.

The movie had **just** started when we arrived.

Com este conteúdo é possível que você consiga narrar ações acontecidas em um passado mais distante utilizando, também, os advérbios. Para verificar sua aprendizagem realize as atividades *Girls in charge* e *A place in time* para consolidar este conteúdo. No tópico a seguir você estudará a estrutura do *Past Perfect Simple*.



Learning activity

*Girls in charge*  
*A place in time*

### 3.2 Past Perfect Simple - Structure

A estrutura do *Past Perfect Simple* é composta por *had* + *past participle* do verbo principal. Observe os exemplos das frases afirmativas:

I had thought of this before.



You **had had** plenty of time to organize yourself.

She **had eaten** all the chocolate.

He **had studied** for the test.

It **had stopped** working after a few minutes.

We **had found** the way home.

You **had worked** well, thank goodness!

They **had been** there five years ago.



Mind the gap

Na frase *You had had plenty of time to organize yourself*, o primeiro *had* é o auxiliar do *Past Perfect Simple*. Já o segundo *had* é o verbo principal conjugado no particípio passado.



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**Mind the gap**

'd pode ser a contração do verbo *had* ou do modal *would*. A diferença está no verbo a seguir. Exemplo: *They'd been there five years ago.* ('d = *had - been* está no particípio passado) *I'd be rich if I worked more.* ('d = *would - be* está no infinitivo, sem a partícula *to*).

Nas frases afirmativas, podemos contrair o sujeito com o verbo *had*. Nesse caso, as frases anteriores ficariam assim:

- I'd **thought** of this before.
- You'd **worked** well, thank goodness!
- She'd **eaten** all the chocolate.
- He'd **studied** for the test.
- It'd **stopped** working after a few minutes.
- We'd **found** the way home.
- You'd **had** plenty of time to organize yourself.
- They'd **been** there five years ago.

Para formar as frases negativas, acrescenta-se *not* ao auxiliar *had*. Acompanhe a tabela e veja as frases com a negação escrita por extenso e de forma contraída:

Had not	Hadn't
I <b>had not thought</b> of this before.	I <b>hadn't thought</b> of this before.
You <b>had not worked</b> well, shame on you!	You <b>hadn't worked</b> well, shame on you!
She <b>had not eaten</b> all the chocolate.	She <b>hadn't eaten</b> all the chocolate.
He <b>had not studied</b> for the test.	He <b>hadn't studied</b> for the test.
It <b>had not stopped</b> working after a few minutes.	It <b>hadn't stopped</b> working after a few minutes.
We <b>had not found</b> the way home.	We <b>hadn't found</b> the way home.
You <b>had not had</b> plenty of time to organize yourself.	You <b>hadn't had</b> plenty of time to organize yourself.
They <b>had not been</b> there five years ago.	They <b>hadn't been</b> there five years ago.

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

Yes-No questions	Affirmative short answers	Negative short answers
<b>Had</b> I thought of this before?	Yes, you had.	No, you hadn't.
<b>Had</b> you worked well?	Yes, I had.	No, I hadn't.
<b>Had</b> she eaten all the chocolate?	Yes, she had.	No, she hadn't.
<b>Had</b> he studied for the test?	Yes, he had.	No, he hadn't.
<b>Had</b> it stopped working after a few minutes?	Yes, it had.	No, it hadn't.
<b>Had</b> we found the way home?	Yes, you had.	No, you hadn't.
<b>Had</b> you had plenty of time to organize yourself?	Yes, we had.	No, we hadn't.
<b>Had</b> they been there five years ago?	Yes, they had.	No, they hadn't.



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As *Wh-questions* são formadas acrescentando-se o pronome interrogativo no início da pergunta. Observe:

<b>What</b> had you done?
<b>Where</b> had you been?
<b>Why</b> had you said that?

Conhecer a estrutura do *Past Perfect Simple* permite que você narre um evento anterior a outro também no passado. Para verificar se você compreendeu este conteúdo realize as atividades *Put it in order!* e *Eating at the diner*.



**Learning activity**

*Put it in order!*  
*Eating at the diner*

No tópico a seguir você estudará a pronúncia de *had* de forma contraída.

Out loud

### 3.3 Past Perfect Simple - contractions

Em situações informais, é comum utilizarmos formas contraídas. No caso do *Past Perfect Simple*, é possível fazermos a contração do auxiliar *had* com o sujeito. Neste caso, *had* fica reduzido a *'d*. Observe a tabela, escute e repita as duas formas:



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Subject + had	Subject + 'd
I had	I'd
You had	You'd
He had	He'd
She had	She'd
It had	It'd
We had	We'd
You had	You'd
They had	They'd

Agora observe as contrações dentro de frases. Logo após, escute e repita estas sentenças para que você possa desenvolver sua atividade de *speaking*.

I'd <b>thought</b> of this before.
You'd <b>worked</b> well, thank goodness!
She'd <b>eaten</b> all the chocolate.
He'd never <b>studied</b> for a test, I'm so proud!
It'd stopped <b>working</b> after a few minutes.
We'd just <b>found</b> our way home when we saw a beautiful rainbow.
You'd <b>had</b> plenty of time to organize yourself.
They'd <b>been</b> there five years ago.



Learning activity  
Contracted or not?

Exercite a pronúncia do *Past Perfect Simple* na forma contraída com a atividade *Contracted or not?* No tópico a seguir você estudará vocabulário relacionado a tipos de histórias.

What's the buzz

### 3.4 Types of stories

No episódio desta aula, Oxley conta a Carlton e Sarah sobre uma conversa que teve há tempos atrás com Jason. Veja:



Audio



**Oxley:** He said old Frank thought of him as his own son, that's why he gave him the bike. What a tall story!



#### Integrated media

Acesse a mídia *What a tall story* e acompanhe a fala de Oxley.

*Tall story* refere-se a uma história que soa tão excitante, perigosa e incrível que fica um pouco difícil acreditar que seja verdade. Existem vários tipos de histórias, o que você pode conferir na lista a seguir:

Anecdote	A short story that tells something that happened to you or somebody else.
Cautionary tale	A tale told in folklore, about something bad that happened in the past and that can be used as a warning in the future.
Fable	A traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson using animals as characters.
Fairy tale	A story told to children, where magic things happen and usually has a happy ending.
Legend	An old and well-known story about brave people, magical events and adventures.
Myth	Ancient stories about brave people and gods. It often explains events in history or the natural world, e.g. a Greek myth. There is also an <b>Urban myth</b> , which is a story told about an unusual event that has happened recently and that many people believe to be true.

Pantomime	A humorous story meant for children and performed at Christmas time.
Parody	When a writer, musician or artist copies the style of a famous person or a particular situation and spices it up with humor.



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**Learning activity**

*What story is this?  
Order the Fable*

Existem muitos outros tipos de histórias, e com este conteúdo você já pode indicar seu estilo preferido. Após estudar este vocabulário, pratique o conteúdo com as atividades *What story is this?* e *Order the Fable*.

## Catching a glimpse 4. Aesop's Fables



**Integrated media**

Acesse a mídia *Aesop's Fables* para escutar este texto.  
Acesse a mídia *The crow and the pitcher* para ler uma fábula de Aesopo.

The life of Aesop is still a little mysterious. He may have been an actual person or just a name chosen by another writer. It is believed that he was a slave who lived in ancient Greece from 620 to 560 BC. He escaped punishment many times by telling stories with some irony and characteristics of his accusers. History says that he was freed because of his literacy and storytelling, although he had a stutter, which according to the legend, was cured by a deity.

His death is as mysterious as his life was. Greek philosophers like Aristotle and Herodotus have mentioned Aesop, but it is not yet believed that he actually existed, for there is no evidence. The stories he told, the *fables*, used animals as characters and always had a moral lesson in the end.

## 5. That's a wrap!

In this lesson, Sarah and Carlton got to the Barracuda and he seems a little scared about the place. Sarah encourages him to go forward to it and they end up getting a lot of information about Carlton's father's bike and the race. Also, you studied the *Past Perfect Simple*, which refers to events that happened before an action in the past. It is often associated with the adverbs *already*, *always*, *never* and *just*, to express the frequency. After studying the use of the *Past Perfect Simple*, you studied its structure, with examples of affirmative sentences and the contracted forms, negative sentences, *yes/no questions* with short answers and *wh-questions*. In the Out Loud section you studied the pronunciation of the contracted forms with the subject and the auxiliary verb had. Last, but not least, you studied vocabulary related to types of stories, like tall story - mentioned in this class' episode - and fable, which was the topic of the Catching a Glimpse. Hope you enjoyed this lesson. Best of luck!

