

## **PAST PERFECT**

formation and use

## FORMATION

## had+Ved/VIII

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I had worked	Had I worked?	l had not worked
He had worked	Had he worked?	He had not worked
She had worked	Had she worked?	She had not worked
You had worked	Had you worked?	You had not worked
We had worked	Had we worked?	We had not worked
They had worked	Had they worked?	They had not worked

## USE

1)The Past Perfect denotes an action completed before a certain moment in the past. The moment may be indicated by another past action expressed by a verb in the Past Indefinite or by an adverbial phrase.

After she **had cried** out she felt easier.

The definite moment need not necessarily be expressed in the same sentence as the action expressed by the Past Perfect.

Everybody noticed how sad she was the whole evening. She **had got** an unpleasant letter.

For the sake of emphasis the word order may be inverted.

No sooner **had she laid** herself down than she heard the prolonged trill of the front- door bell.

The Past Perfect is frequently used with the adverbs just, already, yet.

2) Sometimes the Past Perfect does not denote priority but only the completion of the action.

He waited until she **had found** the latch-key and opened the door.

3) The past perfect is used to denote an action which began before a definite moment in the past, continued up to that moment and was still going on at that moment. It is called Past Perfect Inclusive. Here *for* and *since* is used.

the Past perfect Inclusive is used

1. With verbs not admitting of the Continuous form.

Examination convinced him that the deacon was dead-**had been** dead for some time.

2. In negative sentences

Those two **had not spoken** to each other for three days and were in a state of rage.

3. With non-terminative verbs such as to work, to live, to study, to teach, to travel, to last. (here Past Perfect Continuous is possible.)

The ride **had lasted** about ten minutes, when the truck suddenly swerved to a halt.