



# ENGLISH

## Chapter 3 Session A

**5th**  
SECONDARY

**LITERATURE**  
Past Tenses Review

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 **SACO OLIVEROS**



## A Sonnet

A sonnet is a type of poem that originated in Italy in the 14th century. Sonnets were often about love. Shakespeare wrote over a hundred love sonnets!

A sonnet always has 14 lines – three verses of four lines and a rhyming couplet at the end. There is usually a definite rhyme scheme of ABAB CDCD EFEF GG. That means the words at the end of the first and third lines rhyme, and the ones at the end of the second and fourth lines rhyme, etc. There are usually ten syllables in each line and the rhythm is da-DA-da-DA-da-DA-da-DA-da-DA.

### Learning to Write a Sonnet

The sonnet form is old and full of dust  
And yet I want to learn to write one well.  
To learn new forms and grow is quite a must,  
But I will learn it quickly, I can tell.

And so I sit, today, with pen in hand,  
Composing three new quatrains with a rhyme.  
The rhythm flows like wind at my command.  
The A-B-A-B form consumes my time.

But I'm not done until there's fourteen lines.  
One ending couplet, after three quatrains.  
I've tried to write this new form several times.  
The effort's huge; I have to rack my brain.

But I persist, my fourteen lines now done.  
I wrote my poem; my sonnet work is won.

by Denise Rodgers

} This is a quatrain =  
four lines of verse.

These words rhyme,  
so the rhyme  
scheme is ABAB.

} This is a couplet.  
The last two words rhyme.



## Sonnet 18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance or nature's changing course untrimm'd;

But thy eternal summer shall not fade  
Nor lose possession of that fair thou owest;  
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,  
When in eternal lines to time thou growest:

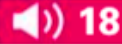
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,  
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.

Shakespeare, W. The sonnets. In R. G. White (Ed.),  
*The complete works of William Shakespeare*.  
New York: Sully and Kleinteich. (c. 1901)



*Sonnet 18* is one of the most famous of the 154 sonnets written by the English poet and playwright William Shakespeare. It was first published in 1609.

1



Read and listen. Then analyze the sonnets and choose the correct answers.

- a A 'sonnet' is a **story** / **poem**.
- b A 'rhyme' is when two words sound the same, e.g. **mat** / **day** and may.
- c A 'quatrain' is **four** / **six** lines of poetry.
- d A 'couplet' is **two** / **four** lines of poetry where the last two words of each line rhyme.



**2** Read *Sonnet 18* again and find words which rhyme with these words.

**a** day

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**b** temperate

---

**c** shines

---

**d** dimm'd

---

**e** fade

---

**f** owest

---

**g** see

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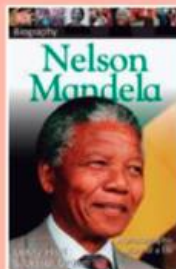
## Literary Genres



adventure



autobiography



biography



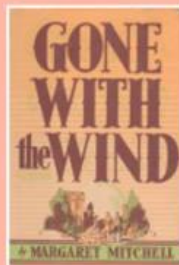
comic



crime



fantasy



historical fiction



non-fiction



play



poetry



## VOCABULARY IN PICTURES



romantic novel



science fiction



short story



thriller





### Compound Nouns



audiobook



best-seller



book deal



bookstore





computer program



graphic novel



high school



love letter



magazine rack



postcard



public library



school vacation



social life



text message



### Past Progressive

- we use the past progressive to describe actions that were happening in the past
- we form the past progressive with subject + *was / were* + verb + *-ing*  
He **was feeling** very sick.
- we use *was not (wasn't)* or *were not (weren't)* to form the negative
- in questions, the order is *was / were* + subject + verb + *-ing*. In short answers, we don't repeat the verb + *-ing*  
**Were** they **biking** to school? Yes, they **were**.



## GRAMMAR GUIDE

### affirmative

I **was eating**.

You **were eating**.

He / She / It **was eating**.

We / You / They **were eating**.

### negative

I **was not eating**.

You **were not eating**.

He / She / It **was not eating**.

We / You / They **were not eating**.

### contracted form

**wasn't eating**

**weren't eating**

**wasn't eating**

**weren't eating**



### questions and short answers

**Was** I **eating**?

Yes, I **was**.

No, I **wasn't**.

**Were** you **eating**?

Yes, you **were**.

No, you **weren't**.

**Was** he / she / it **eating**?

Yes, he / she / it **was**.

No, he / she / it **wasn't**.

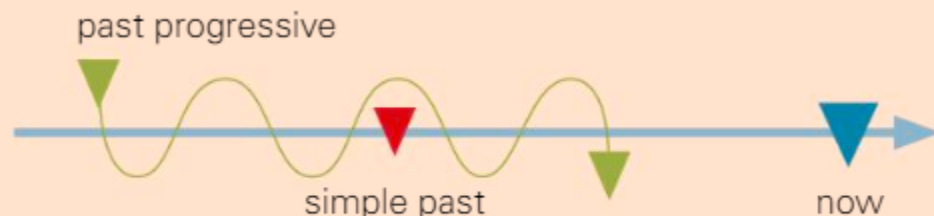
**Were** we / you / they **eating**?

Yes, we / you / they **were**. No, we / you / they **weren't**.



# Simple Past and Past Progressive

- we can use the simple past to describe an action which interrupted a past progressive action



Amy **was reading** a book when the phone **rang**.



### Past Perfect

- we always use the past perfect with the simple past. We use the past perfect for the action that started first and the simple past for the action closer to the present

They **had finished** lunch when I arrived.

- we form the past perfect with subject + *had* + past participle
- to form the negative, we add *not* after *had*
- to form questions, we use *had* + subject + past participle



affirmative	contracted form
I / You <b>had eaten.</b>	<b>'d eaten</b>
He / She / It <b>had eaten.</b>	
We / You / They <b>had eaten.</b>	
negative	contracted form
I / You <b>had not eaten.</b>	<b>hadn't eaten</b>
He / She / It <b>had not eaten.</b>	
We / You / They <b>had not eaten.</b>	





### questions and short answers

**Had** I **eaten**?

Yes, I **had**.

No, I **hadn't**.

**Had** you **eaten**?

Yes, you **had**.

No, you **hadn't**.

**Had** he / she / it **eaten**?

Yes, he / she / it **had**.

No, he / she / it **hadn't**.

**Had** we / you / they **eaten**?

Yes, we / you / they **had**. No, we / you / they **hadn't**.



## GRAMMAR 2

### Past Perfect

**1** Match the sentence beginnings with the endings.

- a  I had just started a new chapter
- b  Had the movie begun
- c  I hadn't seen a Shakespeare play
- d  Jen had written two books
- e  When we went back

- 1 before she left school.
- 2 everything had changed.
- 3 until I went to England.
- 4 when the phone rang.
- 5 when you arrived at the movie theater?

**2** Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

When we got there, she had left (leave).

- a** When they got home, somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (break) their ground floor window.
- b** She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the whole magazine before the plane took off.
- c** The publishers made a book deal with her before she \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) writing the book.
- d** Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to read before he went to first grade.

**3** Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.

The play hadn't started (not start) when we arrived at the theatre.

- a We \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) there long when it started to rain.
- b I \_\_\_\_\_ (not read) the book before I saw the movie.
- c He \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) at his newspaper when the doorbell rang.
- d She \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) school when she wrote her first book.

**4** Order the words to make sentences.

about / boats / he / he had joined / six books /  
the public library / took out / When

*When he had joined the public library, he took out six  
books about boats.*

**a** joined / Had she / a / story / writing class /  
written / short / she / before / that / ?

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**b** After / read / the book / the movie / did they  
/ they'd / to see / want / ?

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**c** autobiography / before / had / her /  
she published / the author / What / written / ?

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**d** do it / for homework / hadn't tried / I /  
made us / our teacher / poetry / until / writing .

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- 5** Join the sentences using the past perfect. Leave out *Then* and use the words in parentheses.

The plane left. Then we arrived at the airport.  
(when)

*The plane had left when we arrived at the airport.*

- a** She didn't read much. Then she lost the book. (when)

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- b** He got into bed. Then he started reading a new thriller. (after)

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- c** I read an article about the author. Then I bought one of his books. (before)

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- d** They had lunch. Then Martin arrived. (by the time)

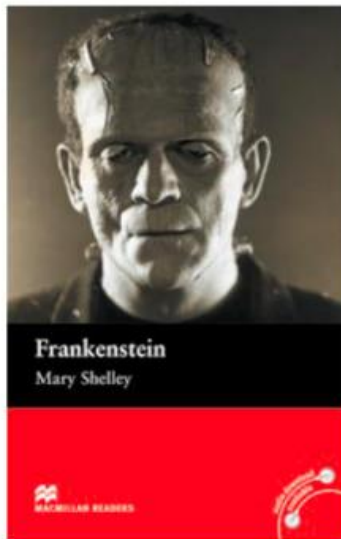
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- 1 Read the text and circle the correct answers.

Mary Shelley **a** \_\_\_\_\_ writing *Frankenstein* in 1816 when she was 18 years old. At the time, she and her future husband, the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, **b** \_\_\_\_\_ in Switzerland with Lord Byron, near Lake Geneva. Before they got there, they **c** \_\_\_\_\_ a vacation filled with outdoor activities. But that summer it **d** \_\_\_\_\_ almost every day and the group **e** \_\_\_\_\_ much time outside. Instead,



they **f** \_\_\_\_\_ inside and **g** \_\_\_\_\_ ghost stories. Mary got the idea for her story while she **h** \_\_\_\_\_. It was a horror story about a scientist called Victor Frankenstein and his problems with the monster which he **i** \_\_\_\_\_ from the body parts of dead people and animals. The book was published anonymously in 1818. It **j** \_\_\_\_\_ good reviews when it first came out but it still became an immediate success.



1	2	3
a was starting	started	starts
b stayed	were staying	had stayed
c had planned	plan	are planning
d rained	was raining	had rained
e weren't spending	hadn't spent	didn't spend
f stayed	were staying	had stayed
g were writing	wrote	had written
h has dreamt	had dreamt	was dreaming
i did create	had created	was creating
j wasn't getting	didn't get	hadn't got



**2**  **82** Listen and check your answers.