



# ENGLISH

## Chapter 3

# 5th San Marcos

SECONDARY

## LITERATURE


### Past Tenses Review

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 **SACO OLIVEROS**

## Compound Nouns

- 1  16 Use your dictionary to check the meaning of the compound nouns in the box. Then listen and repeat. How do you say them in your language?

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



- 2** Complete the chart with the compound nouns from activity 1.

noun + noun	adjective + noun
<i>book deal</i>	<i>social life</i>

**3** Complete the sentences with compound nouns from activity 1.

The author was very happy when the publishers offered her a good book deal.

- a Can I borrow your cell phone? I want to send a \_\_\_\_\_ to a friend.
- b I bought three books and a comic in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- c Lucy is a member of a \_\_\_\_\_. She usually borrows some books every week.
- d I've got an \_\_\_\_\_ by Isabel Allende. I listen to it on the bus. It helps me to improve my Spanish.
- e After I leave \_\_\_\_\_, I want to go to college.



## READING 2

- 1 Look at the picture and the title of the text.  
What kind of text do you think it is?
- 



## A Successful Authoring Story

**Alexandra Adornetto** has written many popular books. There's nothing unusual about that, you might think. However, Alexandra is an amazingly young author. Her first book was published when she was just 14. By the time she was 16, she had already published three best-sellers for children and become a successful author in her home country, Australia. She hadn't even finished school when she achieved all this.



Alexandra started writing her first novel when she was just 13. After she had written and revised about half of it, she decided she was ready to get a book deal. She made a list of publishers and sent it to them. She was confident it would be accepted – and it was. Her book *The Shadow Thief* was published soon after. By then, writing had become part of her life, and she had finished two further books, *The Lampo Circus* and *Von Gobstopper's Arcade*, which sold very well. After that, she wrote several other books, including *The Halo Trilogy* and the first book of the saga called *The Ghost House*.

Next, she decided to write a love story for teenagers because it was something she'd wanted to do for a long time. So, how does Alexandra manage to write and still enjoy her life? She works hard at making time for friends and other interests. 'I didn't know how to balance everything when I was writing my first book,' she explained. 'Now, I've learnt to maintain a social life and do other things. I work in the morning and go out with friends at night.'

2



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Read and listen. Check your answer.



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**3** Read the text again and answer the questions.

**a** Were Alexandra's first three books successful? How do you know?

\_\_\_\_\_

**b** Where is she from? \_\_\_\_\_

**c** How old was Alexandra when she started writing her first book?

\_\_\_\_\_

**d** What is different about her book for teenagers?

\_\_\_\_\_

**e** What has she learned since her first book?

\_\_\_\_\_



## GRAMMAR 2

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### Past Perfect

- 1 Analyze the sentence below and underline the correct options to complete the explanation.

Alexandra **got** a deal with a publisher after she **had written** only half of her first book.

- a First Alexandra **got a deal with a publisher / wrote half of her first book.**
- b Then she **got a deal with a publisher / wrote half of her first book.**



## past perfect

By the time she was 16, she **had** already **published** three books.

She **hadn't even finished** school when she achieved all this.

**Had** she **written** three books before she left school?

- 2 Look at the sentences in the chart. Choose the correct answers to complete the rules.
  - a We use the past perfect to talk about an action that happened **before / after** another action in the past.
  - b We form the past perfect with **subject + had (not) + present participle / past participle**.

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

The concert had started (start) when we arrived at the theater.

- a Kate watched TV after she \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (finish) her dinner.
- b \_\_\_\_\_ (you / read) the book before you saw the movie?
- c We went to a new restaurant. We \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) there before.
- d We \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) abroad before we went to Greece last summer.
- e What \_\_\_\_\_ (the reporters / ask) the author before I arrived?

## time expressions with the past perfect

**By the time** we arrived, the movie **had started**.

We arrived **after** the movie **had started**.

The movie **had started before** we arrived.

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

We arrived at 7pm. **By then** the movie **had started**.

**4** Look at the sentences in the chart. Then read the text and choose the correct answers.

Yesterday we went to a concert, but we arrived at 8:30pm. **a By then / After** the concert had started. We were hungry because we hadn't eaten **b before / already** the concert. When it finished, we ran to a restaurant but **c by the time / after** we got there, it had already closed. We went to the late-night supermarket to buy a pizza but they had sold the last one **d before / after** we got there. When we got to the bus station, the last bus had **e already / by the time** left. I tried to call my parents to ask them to come and pick us up, but **f by then / already** they had gone to bed. We had to walk home. What a disaster!



**5** Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the past perfect or the simple past.

**A** Did you get stuck in the traffic jam during the storm yesterday?

**B** No, it started (start) raining after I had arrived (arrive) home.

**A** Did you see John at the party?

**B** No, he **a** \_\_\_\_\_ (left) before I **b** \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).

**A** Did you watch the movie last night?

**B** No, I **c** \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) my homework when it **d** \_\_\_\_\_ (start).

**A** Did you call Lucy?

**B** No, my phone battery **e** \_\_\_\_\_ (stopped) working before I **f** \_\_\_\_\_ (can) call her.



## 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



18

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

---

**b** temperate

---

**c** shines

---

**d** dimm'd

---

**e** fade

---

**f** owest

---

**g** see

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## Compound Nouns

- 1** Match a-g with 1-7 to make compound nouns. Then write them.

**a** book

**b** computer

**c** love

**d** post

**e** school

**f** text

**g** book

**1**  vacation

**2**  card

**3**  deal

**4**  letter

**5**  store

**6**  message

**7**  program

**a** *book deal*

**b**

**c**

**d**

**e**

**f**

**g**

## 2 Complete the words with vowels.

  a     u   d   i     o   b   o     o   k

**a** b       s t - s       l l       r

**b** g r       p h       c n       v       l

**c** m       g       z       n       r       c k

**d** p       b l       c l       b r       r y

**e** h       g h s c h             l

**f** s       c             l l       f

- 3 Write the compound nouns in items **a** to **e** next to the correct pictures.



*text message*



a \_\_\_\_\_



b \_\_\_\_\_



c \_\_\_\_\_



d \_\_\_\_\_



e \_\_\_\_\_

- 4** Complete the sentences with the compound nouns from the box.

book deal   magazine rack   public library  
school vacation   ~~high school~~   text message

In the US, children start high school at the age of 14.

- a** Please send me a \_\_\_\_\_ when you arrive in Brazil.
- b** I don't want to buy that book. I'm going to borrow it from the \_\_\_\_\_.
- c** Children get their longest \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer.
- d** If you are interested in stories about film stars, there are many in this \_\_\_\_\_.
- e** She wrote a thriller and immediately got a \_\_\_\_\_ with the biggest publishers in Johannesburg.



## GRAMMAR 2

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### 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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