



# ENGLISH

## Chapter 4

# 5th San Marcos

SECONDARY

## LITERATURE

### Past Tenses Review

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 **SACO OLIVEROS**

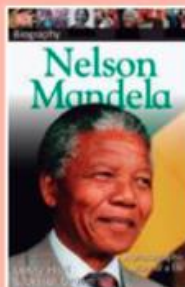
## Literary Genres



adventure



autobiography



biography



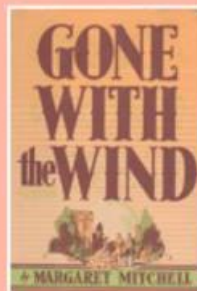
comic



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**?

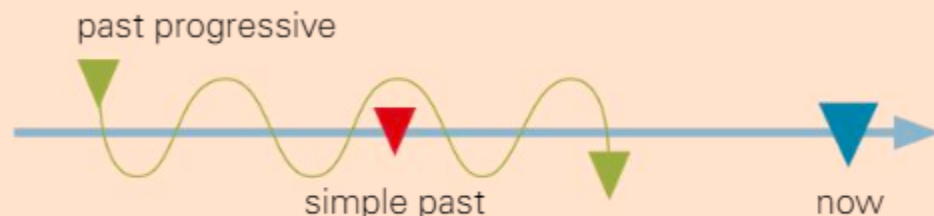
Yes, we / you / they **were**. No, we / you / they **weren't**.





# 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



## GRAMMAR GUIDE

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**.



## Literary Genres

**1** Write the name of a genre for each definition.

- a** A book someone writes about their life.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b** A book someone writes about another person's life. \_\_\_\_\_
- c** A book about imaginary future events, often about life in space. \_\_\_\_\_
- d** A book that contains stories told in a series of pictures. \_\_\_\_\_
- e** A book where a detective tries to solve a mystery. \_\_\_\_\_



## PROGRESS CHECK

### Compound Nouns

- 2** Complete the sentences with the compound nouns in the box.

book deal   postcards  
graphic novels   best-seller

- a** I like reading \_\_\_\_\_ because I like looking at the art, too.
- b** Did the author manage to get a \_\_\_\_\_ with the publisher?
- c** I always buy \_\_\_\_\_ when I'm on vacation because I love the beautiful pictures.
- d** That book sold millions of copies. It was a \_\_\_\_\_.





## Simple Past and Past Progressive

**3** Choose the correct answers.

Last Saturday I **a decided / was deciding** to go into town because I **b wanted / was wanting** to buy a book. I **c went / was going** to my favorite store. While I **d looked / was looking** for a book I **e noticed / was noticing** a man. He **f sat / was sitting** at a desk and he **g signed / was signing** copies of books. Suddenly I **h realized / was realizing** that the man was one of my favorite authors! I **i bought / was buying** his new book and **j asked / was asking** him to sign it. Now I have a signed copy of his book!



## PROGRESS CHECK

### Past Perfect

- 4** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the past perfect or the simple past.
- a** After I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the book,  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) all my friends about it.
  - b** By the time I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my  
homework, it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) after  
11pm.
  - c** We \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the train because  
it \_\_\_\_\_ (already / leave) when we  
arrived at the station.
  - d** I \_\_\_\_\_ (not read) any science fiction  
before I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) this story.

## Grammar Buildup 1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8



- 5 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past, the past progressive or the past perfect.



**Interviewer** Ian, you wrote your first adventure story last year. Where  
**a** \_\_\_\_\_ (you / get) the idea?  
**Ian** I **b** \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on vacation with my family in Canada. One day we  
**c** \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk in the country near Vancouver. We  
**d** \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to that area

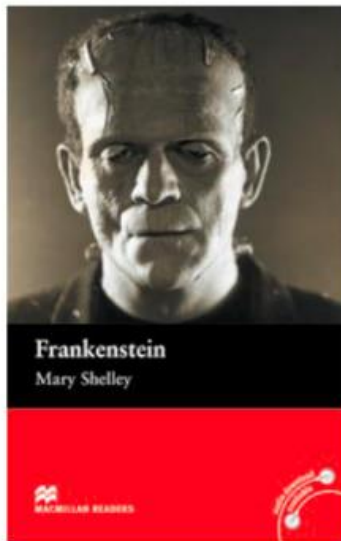
**d** \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to that area before, and we got lost. While we  
**e** \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for the path we  
**f** \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) an old man. He **g** \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) across Canada, from one coast to the other. Why **h** \_\_\_\_\_ (he / do) that? He **i** \_\_\_\_\_ (raise) money for charity. An amazing man! Anyway, he **j** \_\_\_\_\_ (show) us the way and he **k** \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us about some of his adventures. He **l** \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some incredible experiences. I **m** \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to write an adventure story for some time. After I **n** \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him, I knew I had to do it.

**Interviewer**  
**Ian**



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



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

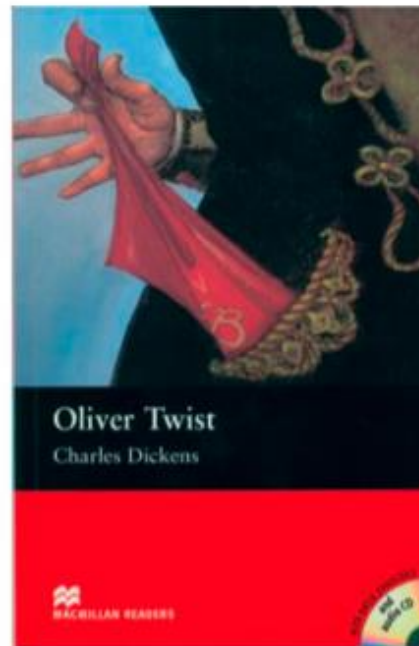


## LISTENING


- 1  83 Listen to a radio program. Check [✓] the things you hear about.



- ☐ British food
- ☐ crime
- ☐ education
- ☐ injustice
- ☐ killing
- ☐ life in a city
- ☐ life in the countryside
- ☐ London
- ☐ nature and animals
- ☐ poor people
- ☐ sports
- ☐ teachers
- ☐ the middle classes
- ☐ the weather





- 2**  **83** Listen again and answer these questions.

**a** How old is Oliver?

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**b** What kind of people live in a workhouse?

---

**c** Why does Oliver get into trouble at the workhouse?

---

**d** Why does Oliver run away from the people he works for?

---



**e** What does Fagin make Oliver do?

---

---

**f** Why does Bill Sikes kill Nancy?

---

**g** The book talks about social injustice in which century?

---

**h** What kind of ending does the book have?

---



Underline the correct words to complete the dialogue.



When **a were you writing / did you write** your first novel, Stephen?

Three years ago when I was 17. I **b dropped / had dropped** out of school and I was living with my sister in Auckland. I **c wasn't having / didn't have** any money and I **d used to stay / stayed** in bed all day. One morning I **e lay / was lying** in bed. I was still half asleep and I got this idea for a book. It was a crime story. People always say I **f have / am having** a rather horrible imagination!

So what **g did you do / did you** with this idea?

I **h got / was getting** out of bed very fast and I **i had written / wrote** down all my ideas. The ideas were coming to me very fast. I wasn't using a computer because I **j didn't have / hadn't had** one and my sister **k was taking / had taken** hers with her. It was difficult writing fast.

I **Were you starting / Did you start** writing the book that day?

No I **m didn't / wasn't**. I **n already decided / had already decided** on the title – *A Poisoned Smile*. But that day, I just **o was beginning / began** the plan for the book. I always **p am writing / write** a detailed plan before I start writing the book itself.

Who **q did you help / helped** you with your writing?

My sister, Grace, **r read / was reading** every chapter and gave me her opinion. Her advice was very good. I'm very grateful to her.

What things **s do you help / help you** in your work?

I have a study now with a view of the sea. That **t helps / is helping** me a lot. It keeps me calm.