

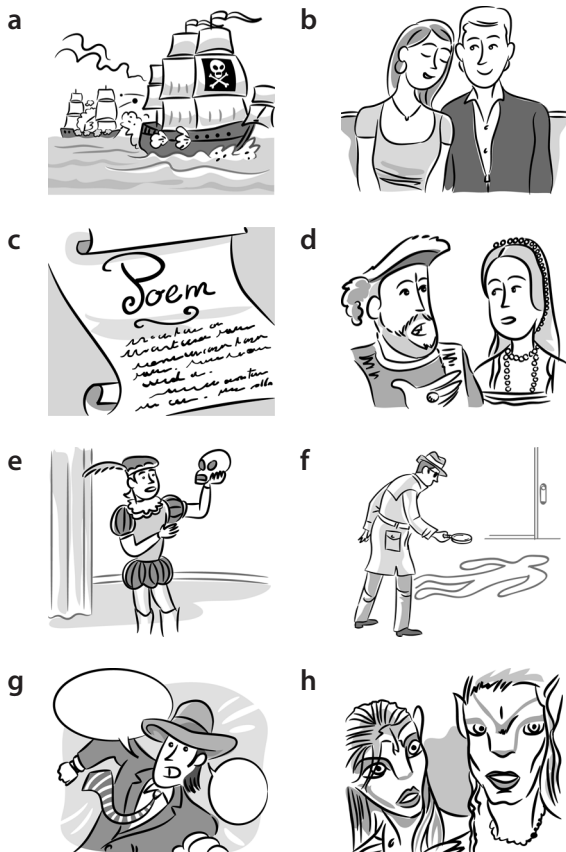
# 2 Basics

## Vocabulary

### Literary genres

adventure autobiography biography comic crime fantasy historical fiction  
non-fiction play poetry romantic novel science-fiction short stories thriller

#### 1 Match the pictures with the literary genres.



- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1 poetry             | <u>c</u> |
| 2 crime              | ___      |
| 3 fantasy            | ___      |
| 4 romantic novel     | ___      |
| 5 adventure          | ___      |
| 6 comic              | ___      |
| 7 historical fiction | ___      |
| 8 play               | ___      |

#### 2 Complete the literary genres with vowels.

- sc i e nc e -f i ct i o n
- 1 b \_\_\_ gr \_\_\_ phy
  - 2 thr \_\_\_ ll \_\_\_ r
  - 3 sh \_\_\_ rt st \_\_\_ r \_\_\_ s
  - 4 \_\_\_ t \_\_\_ b \_\_\_ gr \_\_\_ phy
  - 5 n \_\_\_ n-f \_\_\_ ct \_\_\_ n

#### 3 Match the descriptions with the words in the box.

biography comic **fantasy** non-fiction  
science-fiction thriller

- A book about imaginary creatures. fantasy
- 1 A book about facts and events. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 A book about a person's life. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 A book or magazine with cartoons. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 A book about life in the future, often on another planet. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 An exciting book with mystery and suspense. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Circle the correct words.

'And then they fall in love.'

**romantic novel** / thriller

- 1 A famous tennis player writes about his life.  
**poetry** / autobiography
- 2 The story of a horse which can fly.  
**fantasy** / autobiography
- 3 I prefer reading short pieces of fiction.  
**non-fiction** / **short stories**
- 4 The hero shouts his lines in this section.  
**play** / **poetry**
- 5 This book is really exciting – the police can't find the criminal anywhere.  
**crime** / **fantasy**

### EXTRA!

What are your favourite literary genres? What are your least favourite?

I like reading adventure and crime but I don't like comics.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 2 Basics

### Compound nouns

audiobook best-seller book deal bookshop computer program graphic novel love letter  
popular press postcard public library school holiday secondary school social life text message

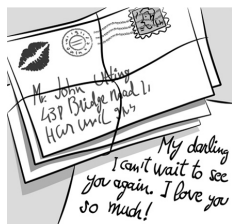
#### 1 Circle the correct words.

secondary / post school

- 1 love / audio letter
- 2 graphic / public library
- 3 text / post message
- 4 popular / book deal
- 5 love / computer program
- 6 school / best holiday

#### 2 Match the pictures with the compound nouns in the box.

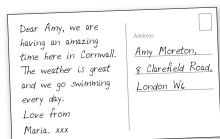
best-seller graphic novel love letter  
postcard social life



love letter



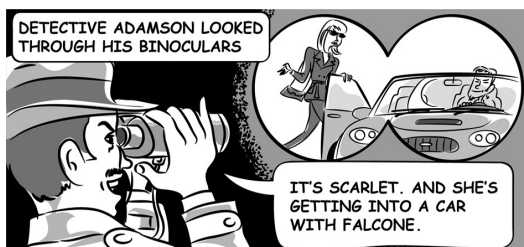
1



2



3



4

#### 3 Circle the correct words.

The time you spend with your friends

- a) social life b) best-seller

- 1 Newspapers which are about people's private lives  
a) popular press b) a book deal
- 2 A place where you can borrow books  
a) bookshop b) public library
- 3 A small card with a picture which you send when you're on holiday  
a) love letter b) postcard
- 4 A book which uses pictures to tell the story  
a) graphic novel b) popular press
- 5 Written communication you send or receive on a mobile phone  
a) computer program b) text message

#### 4 Read the sentences and circle the correct compound nouns.

Jack Jones' book is selling millions of copies.

best-seller / text message

- 1 Suzy's having a great time at the beach!  
postcard / graphic novel
- 2 Where can I buy that book? It's fantastic!  
bookshop / public library
- 3 I prefer listening to books to reading them. I love the sound effects.  
book deal / audiobook
- 4 I love going out and making new friends.  
social life / popular press
- 5 That publisher is going to give him \$100,000 for his new book.  
computer program / book deal
- 6 That magazine is full of articles about famous people. It's all rubbish!  
love letter / popular press
- 7 The students at my school are aged 12-18.  
school holiday / secondary school

## 2 Basics

### Grammar

#### Past simple and past continuous

#### Past continuous

Affirmative	Negative
I was reading	I wasn't reading
You were reading	You weren't reading
He was reading	He wasn't reading
She was reading	She wasn't reading
We were reading	We weren't reading
You were reading	You weren't reading
They were reading	They weren't reading

#### Look!

Was I / he / she reading?

Yes, I / he / she was. / No, I / he / she wasn't.

Were we / you / they reading?

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

- 1 Complete the sentences with *was/wasn't* and *were/weren't*.

I was doing my homework at 8 pm.

- My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ worrying about his chemistry exam.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ looking forward to David's birthday party.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (not) reading a comic.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not) waiting for me.
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ talking about a film.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not) eating my breakfast at 9 am.

- 2 Write complete sentences. Use the prompts and the past continuous.

He / watch TV / at 6 pm.

He was watching TV at 6 pm.

- They / not have dinner / in the kitchen.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.
- I / not argue / with my best friend.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ with my best friend.
- Tom / do his homework / after dinner.  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ after dinner.
- You / sleep / when I got home.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ when I got home.
- She / not have a good time / at the party.  
She \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.

- 3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

phoned saw ~~was climbing~~ was studying  
were cleaning

He was climbing a tree when he had an accident.

- I was going to the cinema when I \_\_\_\_\_ my best friend.
- While they \_\_\_\_\_ the house they found some money.
- We weren't at home when you \_\_\_\_\_.
- My brother dropped out of university while he \_\_\_\_\_ chemistry.

- 4 Circle the correct words.

I walked / ~~was walking~~ into the bathroom while my grandma was having a bath.

- While I ~~did~~ / **was doing** an exam, my phone rang.
- She was swimming when she **saw** / ~~was seeing~~ a shark.
- When the teacher came into the classroom, I **talked** / ~~was talking~~ to my best friend.
- I **fell** / ~~was falling~~ asleep while I was reading the book.

- 5 Complete the questions.

Did you have Did the phone ring ~~Were you doing~~  
Were you listening Were you living

Were you doing your homework when your mum came home?

- \_\_\_\_\_ an accident while you were walking home?
- \_\_\_\_\_ to music when your English class started?
- \_\_\_\_\_ while you were having breakfast?
- \_\_\_\_\_ here when you met your best friend?

#### EXTRA!

Write answers to the questions in exercise 5 so that they are true for you. Use your notebook.

No, I wasn't. I was watching TV.

## 2 Basics

### Past perfect

#### Affirmative

I'd / You'd / He'd / She'd / We'd / They'd written a best-seller.

#### Negative

I / You / He / She / We / They hadn't sent a postcard.

#### 1 Rewrite the sentences. Use contracted forms of the past perfect.

I had read the book.

I'd read the book.

She had not written a postcard.

She hadn't written a postcard.

1 They had sent a text message.

2 We had argued about the dinner.

3 You had not participated in the class.

4 He had taken a gap year.

5 I had not got into trouble.

#### 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

had drunk   ~~had eaten~~   had played  
hadn't finished   hadn't participated   hadn't read

She had eaten the cake.

1 They \_\_\_\_\_ the milk.

2 We \_\_\_\_\_ the exercise.

3 You \_\_\_\_\_ her autobiography.

4 I \_\_\_\_\_ cards with my friends.

5 He \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.

#### Look!

We use these time expressions with the past perfect.

**By the time** I got to class, the lesson had started.  
I got to class **after** the lesson had started.

The lesson had started **before** I got to class.

The lesson had **already** started when I got to class.  
I got to class at 9.10 am. **By then** the lesson had started.

#### 3 Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 They arrived at the train station | a my sister had cooked the dinner.                 |
| 2 By the time I got home            | b by then my little brother had broken two chairs. |
| 3 The film had already started      | c after the train had left.                        |
| 4 He had done his homework          | d when we got to the cinema.                       |
| 5 I got up at 10 am, but            | e before his mum came home.                        |

#### 4 Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

Before I started school, I had learnt (learn) to read.

1 By the time I was five, I \_\_\_\_\_ (break) my leg and my arm.

2 I went to bed at 1 am last night. By then I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) two plays and three poems.

3 I met my best friend after I \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) secondary school.

4 After I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) dinner, I ate a pizza.

5 When I started secondary school, I \_\_\_\_\_ (already change) school three times.

#### EXTRA!

Rewrite the sentences in exercise 4 so that they are true for you. Use your notebook.

Before I started school, I hadn't learnt to read.

## 2 Basics

### Language reference

#### Past simple

We use the past simple to talk about completed actions in the past.

- I sent you a text message last night.

We use the auxiliary verb **do** to make the negative and question forms.

- They didn't read the short story.
- Did you go to the cinema?

#### Past continuous

We use the past continuous to describe actions that were happening in the past.

- I was doing my homework at 7.30 pm.

We form the past continuous with subject + **was / were** + verb + **-ing**.

- He was talking to his friends.
- They were eating sandwiches.

We use **was not (wasn't)** or **were not (weren't)** to form the negative.

- He wasn't talking to his friends.
- They weren't eating sandwiches.

We form questions with **was / were** + subject + **-ing**. In short answers we use the subject + **was / wasn't** or **were / weren't**.

- Was he talking to his friends?  
Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
- Were they eating sandwiches?  
Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

#### Past simple and past continuous

We can use the past simple to interrupt a past continuous action.

- Rachel was watching TV when she heard a noise.

#### when and while

We generally use the past simple after **when**.

- I was waiting for the bus when I saw my mum.

We generally use the past continuous after **while**.

- I saw my mum while I was waiting for the bus.

#### Past perfect

We use the past perfect to talk about actions in the past which happened before another action in the past (past simple).

- When I arrived at the party, my friends had finished the food. (First my friends finished the food and then I arrived.)

We form the past perfect with subject + **had** + past participle.

- The class had started when I arrived.

We add **not** to form the negative.

- The class hadn't started when I arrived.

We use **had** + subject + past participle to form questions. We use subject + **had / hadn't** to form short answers.

- Had the class started?  
Yes, it had. / No, it hadn't.

#### Wordlist

Literary genres	Compound nouns
adventure	audiobook
autobiography	best-seller
biography	book deal
comic	bookshop
crime	computer program
fantasy	graphic novel
historical fiction	love letter
non-fiction	popular press
play	postcard
poetry	public library
romantic novel	school holiday
science-fiction	secondary school
short stories	social life
thriller	text message