

Objectives

Vocabulary	Literary genres; compound nouns
Grammar	Past simple and past continuous; past perfect; time expressions with past perfect
Speaking	Talking about literature; asking for and giving opinions
Writing	A book review; describing books

Vocabulary

Literary genres

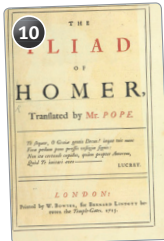
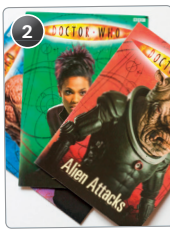
1



1.13

Listen and repeat the words. Match them with pictures 1–14.

3 adventure • 6 autobiography • 11 biography • 14 comic • 1 crime • 12 fantasy • 8 historical fiction • 9 non-fiction • 4 play • 10 poetry • 7 romantic novel • 2 science fiction • 13 short stories • 5 thriller



2

Read the information. Which literary genre should each person read?

Steve loves going to the theatre. *He should read a play.*

- Holly likes books about relationships, especially when people fall in love.
Holly should read a romantic novel.
- Anna enjoys books that are set in different periods, for example in the 18th century.
Anna should read historical fiction.
- James prefers to read illustrated stories – he loves looking at the pictures.
James should read a comic.
- Kate likes exciting stories, but not ones about crime.
Kate should read an adventure book or a thriller.
- Abi loves books about real people's lives.
Abi should read an autobiography or a biography.

3

Write the correct words in your notebook.

- My brother's really interested in space – he always reads **crime** / **science fiction** books.
- We're studying **adventure** / **poetry** by Mickiewicz at school.
- I just read a great **crime** / **fantasy** book – the main character was a dragon!
- My dad's a policeman, but he hates **adventure** / **crime** novels – they remind him of work!
- She wrote **an adventure** / **a fantasy** story about an expedition to China.
- I don't enjoy imagined stories at all – I prefer **historical fiction** / **non-fiction**.

4



1.14

Listen to Hamed, Joe and Annie. Match the speakers with the last book they read.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Hamed b | a) an adventure story |
| 2 Joe a | b) a science fiction novel |
| 3 Annie c | c) a play |

5



In pairs, ask and answer the question. *Students' own answers*

What was the last book you read?

It was a science fiction novel about life on Mars.

An adventure novel

1 Read the text quickly and find the information in 1–3.

1 The name of the wolf cub
White Fang

2 The name of the cub's mother
Kiche

3 The name of one of the men
Gray Beaver

Chapter 3

The **cub** ran down to the river to drink early one morning. He was still sleepy, so at first he did not notice anything. Then, suddenly, he saw and smelled something strange.

Five strange animals were sitting in front of him. The cub had never seen men before, and suddenly he felt very small.

One of them walked over to him. Then slowly, the man reached down to pick him up. The cub's hair stood up on his back, and he showed his little teeth.

'Look at his white **fangs**!' the man laughed. The man's hand came closer and closer. Then the cub suddenly bit him. The man hit him on the head, and the cub fell onto his side. Suddenly, the cub forgot about fighting. He sat up and cried.

The four men laughed loudly. And the cub cried even more. But in the middle of his crying, he suddenly heard something. He gave one last cry. Then he stopped his noise and waited for his mother. His mother was **fierce** and powerful. She knew his cry, and she was coming to save him. The men stepped back a little, and the female wolf growled fiercely.

'Kiche!' one of the men suddenly cried. 'Kiche!' And the wolf sank slowly to the ground.

The man came over to Kiche. He put his hand on her head. She did not bite or **growl**.

'She ran away a year ago, didn't she, Gray Beaver?' said one of the men.

'Yes,' Gray Beaver answered. 'There was nothing to eat.'

'She has lived with the wolves,' another man said.

'Her father was a wolf,' said Gray Beaver. 'And now she has a cub. His teeth are white, so I will call him White Fang.'

18

Word Check

cub – szczeniak

fangs – kły


fierce – groźny/a

growl – warczeć



i All Clear Facts

Jack London was an American author and journalist. He was born in 1876 and died in 1916. His best-known novels are *White Fang* and *The Call of the Wild*.

2  1.15 Read and listen. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 This was the cub's first contact with men. *true*
- 2 The cub bit the man after he had picked him up. *false*
- 3 The cub stopped crying because he was afraid. *false*
- 4 The men recognised the cub's mother. *true*
- 5 Kiche used to belong to the men. *true*

3 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What were the 'five strange animals' mentioned in the text?
Men
- 2 How did the men know Kiche's name?
Because Kiche used to belong to them
- 3 Why did Kiche run away?
Because there was nothing to eat
- 4 Why did Gray Beaver call the cub White Fang?
Because his teeth were white

Past simple and past continuous

Past continuous

Affirmative	You were reading
Negative	We / You / They weren't reading
Interrogative	Was he / she / it reading?

Past simple and past continuous

Suddenly, he **saw** and **smelled** something strange.

Five animals **were sitting** in front of him.

I **was reading** a novel when the phone **rang**.

Grammar Practice p111

i All Clear Rules

We use the past simple to describe a completed action or series of actions.

We use the past continuous to describe an action in progress in the past, often interrupted by another action.

We use the past continuous to talk about finished past states that lasted some time.

1 Write the correct words in your notebook.

- While I **wrote** / **was writing** a text message, my phone rang.
- He bought a ticket and then he **got** / **was getting** on the train.
- When we arrived home, Peter was listening to music. He **didn't watch** / **wasn't watching** TV.
- I was walking along the road when I **saw** / **was seeing** my friend.
- While they were writing the film script, the director **looked** / **was looking** for the actors.

2 In your notebook, complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

Arthur C. Clarke ⁽¹⁾ *was* (be) a writer and inventor. He was born in England, in 1917. In 1936 he ⁽²⁾ *moved* (move) to London. While he ⁽³⁾ *was living* (live) in London, he ⁽⁴⁾ *started* (start) writing science fiction. He ⁽⁵⁾ *fought* (fight) in the Second World War. He ⁽⁶⁾ *didn't write* (not write) any stories while he ⁽⁷⁾ *was fighting* (fight), but, after the war, he wrote about his experiences. A magazine ⁽⁸⁾ *published* (publish) his first story in 1946. Clarke also ⁽⁹⁾ *worked* (work) on film scripts. While he ⁽¹⁰⁾ *was working* (work) on the script for *2001: A Space Odyssey*, he ⁽¹¹⁾ *had* (have) an idea for a sequel, so he wrote that too. Clarke ⁽¹²⁾ *didn't write* (not write) only science fiction, he also ⁽¹³⁾ *wrote* (write) non-fiction books and scientific papers. He died in 2008.

3 Read the text again and in your notebook write questions for the answers. Then write two questions and answers of your own.

He was a writer and inventor. (Who ... ?)

Who was Arthur C. Clarke?

1 He moved to London in 1936. (When ... ?)

When did he move to London?

2 He was living in London when he started writing. (Where ... ?)

Where was he living when he started writing?

3 A magazine published his first story in 1946. (When ... ?)

When did a magazine publish his first story? / When was his first story published?

4 He was working on the script when he had the idea for a sequel. (What ... ?)

What was he doing when he had the idea for a sequel?

Students' own questions and answers

4 Write the correct words in your notebook.

- What did you do / **were you doing** at 6.30 this morning?
- What **did you do** / **were you doing** after you finished breakfast?
- What **did you do** / **were you doing** last Saturday night?
- What **was** / **was being** the last book you read?
- What did you do / **were you doing** before you started this exercise?

5 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in exercise 4. *Students' own answers*

6 In your notebook, complete the sentences with your own ideas. Use the past simple or the past continuous. *Students' own answers*

- She was helping me to pack the suitcases while I ...
- I was working on the decorations for the play when ...
- He saw the fire, ran out of the house, and ...
- When I found out about his accident, I ...
- While I was reading a funny comic, my sister ...
- While ..., he was ...

Past perfect

Past perfect		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I had gone	I hadn't gone	Had I gone ... ?
You had gone	You hadn't gone	Had you gone ... ?
He / She / It had gone	He / She / It hadn't gone	Had he / she / it gone ... ?
We / You / They had gone	We / You / They hadn't gone	Had we / you / they gone ... ?

Grammar Practice p111 >>>

i All Clear Rules

We use the past perfect to talk about an action that happened before another action in the past.

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

*She **hadn't finished** her sixth book when they did the interview.*

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

- 7** In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past perfect.

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

- Jo rang me after she *had finished* (finish) her tea.
- Had you read* (you / read) the book before you saw the film?
- We went to a new restaurant. We *hadn't eaten* (not eat) there before.
- What *had the reporters asked* (the reporters / ask) the author before I arrived?

- 8** In your notebook, order the words to make sentences.

about / boats / he / he had joined / six books / the public library / borrowed / After / .

After he had joined the public library, he borrowed six books about boats.

- joined / Had she / a lot of / poetry / writing class / written / she / before / that / ?
Had she written a lot of poetry before she joined that writing class?
- after / read / the book / the film / Did they / they had / seen / want to / ?
Did they want to read the book after they had seen the film?
- the train / When / we / , / already / had / left / the station / reached / .
When we reached the station, the train had already left.
- move / didn't / in / want / London / had / all her life / because / she / lived / to / Ann / .
Ann didn't want to move because she had lived in London all her life.

Time expressions with the past perfect

By the time we arrived, the film **had started**.
We arrived **after** the film **had started**.
The film **had started before** we arrived.
The film **had already started when** we arrived.
We arrived at 7 pm. **By then**, the film **had started**.

Grammar Practice p111 >>>

- 9** Look at the sentences in the table. Then write the correct words in your notebook.

Yesterday we went to a concert, but we arrived at 8.30 pm. ⁽¹⁾ **By then** / **After** the concert had started. We were hungry because we hadn't eaten ⁽²⁾ **before** / **already** the concert. After the concert, we ran to a restaurant, but ⁽³⁾ **by the time** / **after** we got there, it had already closed. We went to buy a take-away pizza, but they had sold the last one ⁽⁴⁾ **before** / **after** we arrived. When we got to the bus station, the last bus had ⁽⁵⁾ **already** / **by the time** left. I phoned my parents, but ⁽⁶⁾ **by then** / **already** they had gone to bed. What a disaster!

- 10** In your notebook, complete the dialogues with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past perfect or the past simple.

A Did you get wet yesterday in the storm?
B No, it *started* (start) raining after I *had arrived* (arrive) home.

A Did you see John at the party?
B No, he ⁽¹⁾ *had left* (left) when I ⁽²⁾ *arrived* (arrive).

A Did you watch the film last night?
B No, I ⁽³⁾ *hadn't finished* (not finish) my homework when it ⁽⁴⁾ *started* (start).


A Did you phone Lucy?
B No, my phone battery ⁽⁵⁾ *had stopped* (stopped) working before I ⁽⁶⁾ *could* (can) phone her.

- 11** In your notebook, write a short dialogue similar to the ones in exercise 10. Use the past perfect and the past simple.

Students' own answers

Vocabulary

Compound nouns

1  Listen and repeat the words. How do you say them in your language? *Students' own answers*

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

2 Copy and complete the table with the compound nouns from exercise 1.

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

3 In your notebook, complete the sentences with compound nouns from exercise 1.


Lucy is a member of a *public library*. She usually borrows some books every week.

- Can I borrow your mobile phone? I want to send a *text message* to a friend.
- I bought three books and a comic in the *bookshop*.
- The author was very happy when the publishers offered her a good *book deal*.
- I've got an *audio book* by Veronica Roth. I listen to it on the bus. It helps me to improve my English.
- After I leave *secondary school* I want to go to college.



4 Do you prefer to buy books or to borrow them from a public library? Which do you think is more comfortable to use: a paperback or an e-book? *Students' own answers*

Listening

5  Look at the pictures. What do you think the conversation will be about? Listen and check your answer. *Students' own ideas.*
(The conversation is about the film versions of books.)



6 Listen again. Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- Josh liked the *The Hunger Games* films. *true*
- Clare liked the *The Hunger Games* films better than the books. *false*
She thought the books were more interesting than the films.
- Josh preferred the book version of *The Maze Runner* to the film. *true*
- The main character of *The Maze Runner* has to solve a mystery. *true*
- Clare is interested in reading *The Maze Runner*. *true*

Speaking

Talking about literature / Asking for and giving opinions

1  1.18 Listen to the dialogue. Where are John and Elisa going?

John and Elisa are going to a bookshop.

Model Dialogue



John

Let's go into that bookshop. I got a book for my birthday, but I want to exchange it.

I'm totally into **science fiction**. What do you think of it?

What about **graphic novels**?

Don't you agree that **comics are fun**?

Biographies? In my opinion, they're the **most boring** books in the world!

Elisa



OK. What sort of books do you like?

To be honest, I think it's a bit **boring**. I prefer **adventure stories**.

I reckon they're **difficult to read**. I prefer **historical fiction** to **graphic novels**.

If you ask me, they're **for kids**. What do you think of **biographies**?

Well, I'm going to buy this **biography of Nelson Mandela**. It looks really **interesting**.

2 Listen again and repeat the dialogue. *Students' own answers*

Speaking Task

1 Talk about literature

Choose a dialogue below (1 or 2) and read the opinions of Students A and B.

1

Student A

You love crime fiction and thrillers.
You think adventure stories are exciting.
You think fantasy novels are stupid.

Student B

You think crime fiction is really boring and that adventure stories are all the same.
You prefer comics and graphic novels.
You also like fantasy novels.

2

Student A

You love poetry and plays.
You think short stories are easy to read.
You think romantic novels are boring.

Student B

You think poetry is impossible to read and that short stories are usually boring.
You prefer crime fiction and thrillers.
You also like romantic novels.

2 Prepare a dialogue

Look at the Model Dialogue and change the words in **blue**.

3 Speak

In pairs, practise your dialogue.

I'm totally into **crime fiction**.
What do you think of it?

To be honest, I think it's really boring.

Useful Language

Asking for and giving opinions

What do you think of **biographies**?

Don't you agree that **comics are fun**?

To be honest, I think it's a bit **boring**.

If you ask me, they're **for kids**.

In my opinion, they're really **boring**.

I reckon they're **difficult to read**.

I prefer **historical fiction** to **graphic novels**.

Writing

A book review

1



Read the Model Text and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- 1 What type of book is *The Giver*? *A science fiction novel*
- 2 What is the name of the author? *Lois Lowry* And the main character? *Jonas*
- 3 When was it published? *In 1993*
- 4 Did Martin like it? *Yes, he did.*



Model Text



The Giver

The Giver is an enjoyable science fiction novel. It was written by Lois Lowry and was published in 1993. By 1994, it had become an international best-seller. It is set in a future world where people's lives are controlled by society. Everyone is happy and there is no pain, suffering or emotion.

The main character is a boy called Jonas. Jonas discovers that people are only happy because they don't know about the real world. Then Jonas has to make a decision: stay and live without emotion or knowledge, or find a place where he can experience real life.

I liked it because it makes you think about our society. In conclusion, I would recommend this book. If you like interesting ideas, then you will enjoy reading it.

Martin

2

Look at the All Clear Tips and translate the descriptions into your language. Then find examples in the Model Text.

Students' own answers

i All Clear Tips

Describing books

It was written by ...
It was published in ...
It is set in ...
The book tells the story of ...
The main characters are ...
The story starts when ...
In conclusion ... I liked it because ...
If you like ... then you will love it.

3

Order the words to make sentences in your notebook.

- 1 recommend / would / conclusion / definitely / book / In / I / this / .
In conclusion, I would definitely recommend this book.
- 2 The / characters / are / called / main / Ryan and Seth / two teenagers / .
The main characters are two teenagers called Ryan and Seth.
- 3 liked it / because / I / it is about / problems / teenagers' / .
I liked it because it is about teenagers' problems.
- 4 The / about / is / story / Ryan's / love / first / .
The story is about Ryan's first love.
- 5 set / in London / The book / is / in the 1980s / .
The book is set in London in the 1980s.

Writing Task



1 Plan

Choose a book to write a review, make notes and include:

Introduction: *title, author, literary genre, publication date, setting and general story*

Main paragraph: *the main character(s), the main events of the story*

Conclusion: *a positive / negative recommendation, reasons you like / don't like the book*

2 Write

Use the Model Text, your notes and this structure:

Paragraph 1: Introduction

Paragraph 2: Main paragraph

Paragraph 3: Conclusion

3 Check

- past simple, past continuous, past perfect
- literary genres, compound nouns
- expressions for describing books

Home

World

Culture

Lifestyle

Fashion

Sport



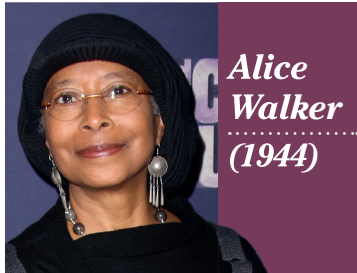
Famous Female Writers



Xiaolu Guo
(1973)

Xiaolu Guo is a novelist and a film-maker. Born in China, she emigrated to England as a young adult and is now considered to be her generation's voice of modern China. Her first novel, *A Concise Chinese-English Dictionary for Lovers*, was written in broken English and tells the story of how a foreigner is confused by different social rules and how she deals with loneliness and love.

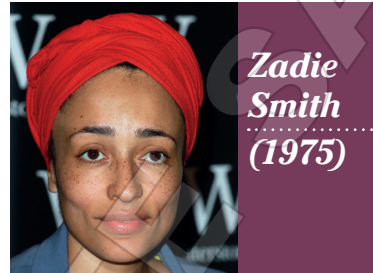
COMMENT (53) READ MORE ▶



Alice Walker
(1944)

Alice Walker is an African-American writer of novels, short stories and poetry. Many of her books are about problems such as racism or sexism. Her most famous novel is *The Color Purple*. It won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1983. There is a film version of *The Color Purple*, directed by Steven Spielberg.

COMMENT (21) READ MORE ▶



Zadie Smith
(1975)

Zadie Smith is one of the most talented British writers of the moment. Her mother is from Jamaica and her father is English. Her first novel, *White Teeth*, is set in London and is about multiculturalism in the modern world. She finished it in her last year at university and it immediately became a best-seller. She won several prizes for *White Teeth* and it was made into a TV series. She has written more books since then, including *The Autograph Man*, *On Beauty* and *NW*.

COMMENT (46) READ MORE ▶

My Culture

1



Read and listen. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

- Which country did Xiaolu Guo move from?
China
- What is Alice Walker's most famous book?
The Color Purple
- What are many of Alice's books about?
Problems such as racism or sexism
- What was Zadie Smith's first book?
White Teeth
What was it about?
Multi-culturalism in the modern world

2

Work in pairs and answer the questions. *Students' own answers*

- What kind of books do Polish teenagers like reading? (eg thrillers, romantic novels, fantasy)
- Have you read any books by contemporary Polish authors? What did you like/dislike about them?

3

In your notebook, match the names of Polish female writers with the titles of some of their books.

Wojna polsko-ruska pod flagą biało-czerwoną, Nad Niemnem, Medaliony, Moralność pani Dulskiej, Księgi Jakubowe

- Zofia Nałkowska (1884 – 1954) *Medaliony*
- Olga Tokarczuk (1962) *Księgi Jakubowe*
- Dorota Masłowska (1983) *Wojna polsko-ruska pod flagą biało-czerwoną*
- Gabriela Zapolska (1857–1921) *Moralność pani Dulskiej*
- Eliza Orzeszkowa (1841–1910) *Nad Niemnem*

4

In your notebook, write a short text about a Polish female writer. Choose an author from exercise 3 or use your own idea. *Students' own answers*

Unit 2 Grammar Reference

Past simple and past continuous

- Czasu *past continuous* używamy, aby opisać zdarzenia i czynności, które trwały w określonym momencie w przeszłości.

At this time last night I was waiting for your message.

Were you reading a book when I called? Yes, I was.

- Czasu *past simple* często używamy, aby opowiedzieć o następujących po sobie wydarzeniach, np. w historyjkach.

The princess opened the door and saw an ugly frog.

- Czasów *past simple* i *past continuous* często używamy w jednym zdaniu. Czasem *past simple* posługujemy się, aby opisać pojedyncze zdarzenie z przeszłości, które miało miejsce, podczas gdy trwała inna czynność, wyrażona w czasie *past continuous*.

I was walking past the shopping centre when I saw my girlfriend. She was in a café with a handsome boy.

- Czasu *past continuous* zazwyczaj używa się z określeniem czasu *while*.

- Czasu *past simple* używa się z określeniem czasu *when*.

While Amy was waiting for the bus, her mobile rang.

Amy was waiting for the bus when her mobile rang.

past continuous



Amy was watching a play when her phone rang.



John broke his leg and went to hospital.

Past perfect

- Czas *past perfect* stosujemy, aby opisać czynność, która rozpoczęła się wcześniej niż inna czynność, wyrażona w czasie *past simple*.

They had finished lunch when we arrived.

I couldn't buy the book because I had left my wallet at home.

Affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	had written a best-seller. ('d)
Negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	had not written a best-seller. (hadn't)
Interrogative	Short answers (+ / -)
Had she written a best-seller?	Yes, she had .
Had they read the novel?	No, they hadn't .

- Zwróć uwagę na typowe określenia czasu, których używamy w czasie *past perfect*.

Time expressions with the past perfect
<i>By the time we arrived, the film had started.</i> (Zanim przyszliśmy, film się już zaczął.)
<i>We arrived after the film had started.</i> (Przyszliśmy po tym, jak film się zaczął.)
<i>The film had started before we arrived.</i> (Film się zaczął, zanim przyszliśmy.)
<i>The film had already started when we arrived.</i> (Film się już zaczął, kiedy przyszliśmy.)
<i>We arrived at 7pm. By then, the film had started.</i> (Przyszliśmy o 7. Film zaczął się już wcześniej.)

Unit 2 Progress Check

Vocabulary Literary genres

- 1 In your notebook, write the name of a literary genre for each definition.
 - 1 A book someone writes about their life. *autobiography*
 - 2 A book someone writes about another person's life. *biography*
 - 3 A story that shows a lot of imagination and is very different from real life. *fantasy*
 - 4 A book about imaginary future events, often about life in space. *science fiction*
 - 5 A book that contains stories told in a series of pictures. *comic*

Compound nouns

- 2 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the compound nouns in the box.

popular press book deal postcards
best-seller love letters

- 1 What sort of newspapers do you prefer, the *popular press* or serious papers like *The Times*?
- 2 I always write *postcards* to send to my friends when I'm on holiday.
- 3 Romantic people sometimes write *love letters* to their boyfriends or girlfriends.
- 4 That book sold millions of copies. It was a *best-seller*.
- 5 Did the author manage to get a *book deal* with a publisher?

- 6 Write the correct words in your notebook.

Jo Where ⁽¹⁾ **did you get** / **had you got** the idea for your adventure story?

Ian I ⁽²⁾ **was being** / **was** on holiday in Canada with my parents.

One day I ⁽³⁾ **was walking** / **had walked** in the country near Toronto.

I ⁽⁴⁾ **hadn't been** / **didn't go** to that area before, and I got lost.

While I ⁽⁵⁾ **looked** / **was looking** for the path I ⁽⁶⁾ **met** / **was meeting**

an old man. He ⁽⁷⁾ **walked** / **was walking** across Canada.

Jo Why ⁽⁸⁾ **did he do** / **was he doing** that?

Ian He ⁽⁹⁾ **was raising** / **raised** money for charity. Anyway, he ⁽¹⁰⁾ **told** / **had told** me about his adventures. He ⁽¹¹⁾ **had had** / **was having** some amazing experiences.



Grammar

Past simple and past continuous

- 3 Write the correct answers in your notebook.

Yesterday, while I ⁽¹⁾ **bought** / **was buying** a book by my favourite author, I ⁽²⁾ **noticed** / **was noticing** a man in the shop. He ⁽³⁾ **sat** / **was sitting** at a desk and he ⁽⁴⁾ **signed** / **was signing** books. It was my favourite author! I ⁽⁵⁾ **asked** / **was asking** him to sign my copy!

- 4 In your notebook, write questions for the answers. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

- 1 I was watching TV at 7 o'clock last night. (What ... ?)
What were you doing at 7 o'clock last night?
- 2 I went to the cinema on Saturday. (Where ... ?)
Where did you go on Saturday?
- 3 I read an adventure story last week. (When ... ?)
When did you read an adventure story?
- 4 We were playing when Kate arrived. (What ... ?)
What were you doing when Kate arrived?
- 5 I was talking to my boyfriend when my mobile phone stopped working. (Who ... ?)
Who were you talking to when your mobile phone stopped working?


Past perfect

- 5 In your notebook, complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past perfect or the past simple.

- 1 After I *had read* (read) the book, I *told* (tell) all my friends about it.
- 2 By the time I *had finished* (finish) my homework, it *was* (be) after 11pm.
- 3 We *messed* (miss) the train because it *had already left* (already / leave) when we arrived.
- 4 I *hadn't read* (not read) any science fiction before I *read* (read) this story.
- 5 We *saw* (see) the film after we *had read* (read) the book.

All Clear Grammar

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

- 7  Listen and check your answers.