



InstaEnglish

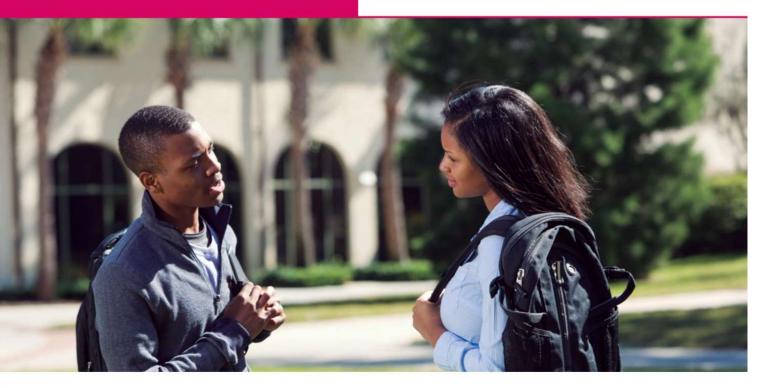
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Starter



The World of Work



1 Two friends, Leroy and Devon, are talking about finding work after they graduate. Complete their dialogue with the words in the box.

allowance application form apprenticeship benefits bonus working conditions contract job advertisement pay raise promotion wages work experience

Leroy So Devon, are you going to try to get a job after you graduate, or are you going to do your master's?

Devon I definitely want to get some

a _______as soon as possible, so I was thinking of applying for an b ______ with a publishing house – you know, the

c ______ are pretty low, but I would get training while also working under the supervision of experts.

Leroy Yeah, that makes a lot of sense, but I need

something that pays a bit better. I can't

	live off of the d my
	parents give me forever. Actually, I saw a e online the other
	day for a recent graduate in digital
	marketing, so I completed the
	f and submitted it.
	I'm waiting to hear back now.
Devon	That's great! What kind of package do
	they offer?
Leroy	Well, the initial g
	is only for six months to start as an
	intern, and there are no real
	h like health
	insurance. But if they like your work, the
	you can get a ito
	be a full member of the marketing team.
	If that happens, then you get a significan
	50% j and an
	end-of-year k
Devon	Sounds like pretty great I
	for a first job after
	graduation. Maybe I should apply too!
Leroy	Don't you dare - you'd definitely get hire
	over me!

2 (1) 02 Listen and check your answers.



Verb and Noun Collocations



- 3 Choose the correct verbs to make appropriate collocations.
 - a Can I say / tell / give you a piece of advice? Don't wait until the night before to start the project.
 - **b** If you always **say / tell / give** the truth, people will appreciate it, even if the truth is painful.
 - c We haven't given / spent / used much time with our grandparents lately – we should go and visit them.
 - d For many teenagers, their top priority is to have / make / spend fun with their friends.
 - e Did he receive / buy / have that present as a gift for graduation? Must be nice!



4 (1) 03 Listen and check your answers.

Relative Pronouns



- Decide if the sentences are grammatically correct (✓) or incorrect (✗). If they are incorrect, make the necessary changes. Pay attention to the relative pronouns.
 - Next week is where construction is expected to begin on the new library.
 - I think we can all agree that she's someone which we can really admire.
 - Thankfully the neighbors, who dog is always barking, recently decided to
 - How many times has she told them where to put their stuff?
 - What happened to the leftover pizza I left in the fridge last night?



6 Listen and check your answers.



First and Second Conditionals

7 Complete the first and second conditional sentences with a verb from the box. Change the verb form if necessary.



	try	have	lose	offer	buy	
а				ving up to his j		
b		nitely d less vic		_better g es.	rades if I	
С				_ the che lanes two	100	ıt,
d	Will s to he		ot the job	if they _		it
е	If she			ence, she e school d		



Gerunds and Infinitives

What are these four friends' opinions about taking online classes? Complete the sentences by choosing the correct form of the verbs.

Listen and check your answers.



- a To be honest, I didn't expect to enjoy / enjoying my online class for learning Portuguese. It turned out not to be boring at all, and I've kept up my motivation for six months so far.
- b To talk / Talking to a computer sounds horrible to me, so I can't see myself studying a language online. With that being said, I wouldn't mind to watch / watching a few lectures about history or some other school subject like that.
- c I actually started an online course about food safety. I have to admit – I never finished to go / going through all the modules. Without a teacher, I find it difficult to stay / staying on track.
- d I've always enjoyed to use / using computers, so I was keen on to take / taking an online course when I had the chance. Turns out, even computers don't help to make / making math interesting to me!

10 (1) 06 Listen and check your answers.











Which literary genres are illustrated on this page? Match pictures 1-4 with the words in the box. Use your dictionary to help you.

adventure autobiography	,
biography comic crim	ne 🗌
fantasy historical fiction	
non-fiction play poet	y 🖳
romantic novel science ficti	on 🔛
short story thriller	



Listen and repeat.

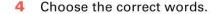


Look at the sentences. Which genre should each person read? There are two possible answers for one of the sentences.

I love going to the theatre. You should read a play.

- a I enjoy books that are set in different periods, for example in the 18th century.
- b I prefer to read illustrated stories I love looking at the pictures.
- c I like exciting stories, but not ones about crime or that make me afraid.

- d I love books about real people's lives.
- e I like reading stories but I can't concentrate for long.





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

5	■0) 08	Listen to the conversation. Match
	the spe	akers with the last thing they read.

a L	David	1 an adventure story

b James 2 a comic Rachel 3 a play









READING 1

Read the words below and check the meaning of any unknown words. What do you think the text is about?

earthquake Moon dog observatory space suit astronomer

Dog Star: a Short Story by Arthur C. Clarke

Laika was barking frantically. "Quiet!" I protested as I turned over in my sleep. A moment later I was awake and cold with fear. I didn't dare open my eyes. Reason told me that there were no dogs in this world and that a quarter of a million miles of space and five years of time separated us. "Open your eyes, you fool. You're dreaming," I told myself.

I looked around the tiny room and felt lonely and sad. I remembered the first time that I saw Laika back on Earth. I found her one summer evening while I was driving to Palomar and it was impossible to leave the tiny puppy by the side of the road. I picked her up and by the time I arrived home at the astronomers' residence, I knew I wanted to keep her.

After a few months of training, she became the only dog to be allowed into the Observatory. She was beautiful and intelligent: she even seemed to understand when I was talking about stellar evolution with my colleagues.

I hated leaving her for more than a few days at a time, so she accompanied me on short journeys. On one of these trips we were staying with friends but they weren't too happy at the idea of a large dog in their home. "She's very good, she won't make a noise," I said, but in the middle of the night she woke us all up. Laika was barking frantically and trying to get out. I raced to open the door and let her out into the foggy night. The Earth suddenly started to move and all I could think was "I never knew that earthquakes made such a noise."

The Red Cross helicopter didn't rescue me until quite late the next morning because I refused to leave Laika behind. Looking at the shattered house containing the bodies of my friends, I knew I owed her my life.

After that Laika and I were always together and we used to go on long walks in the mountains. Those walks came to an end with my transfer to the new Observatory on the Moon, because Laika couldn't go with me. Sadly, she died just a few weeks after I left. But five years later on the far side of the Moon, Laika was barking in my dream. Her warning gave me time to put on my emergency suit and press the alarm, as the tremor cracked the Observatory walls.



Read and listen to the text and put the events in chronological order.





The narrator took Laika on a trip to stay with friends.

The narrator went to the Observatory on the Moon.

c Laika woke up in the night and started barking.

d There was a tremor on the Moon.

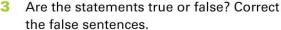
e 1 The narrator found Laika by the side of a road.

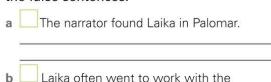
f Laika died.

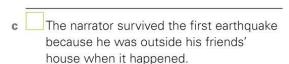
narrator.

g The narrator had a dream about Laika.

h The narrator followed Laika out of his friends' house and then it fell down in an earthquake.







d The Red Cross helicopter rescued the narrator immediately after the earthquake.

e Laika died a long time after the narrator went to work on the Moon.

The narrator was sleeping when the tremor started on the Moon.

g Laika saved the narrator twice.

h The narrator put on his emergency suit but didn't press the alarm during the second earthquake.







GRAMMAR 1

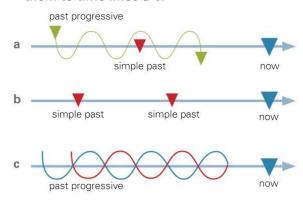
Review: Simple Past and Past Progressive

9

Look at the verbs in the sentences below. Circle the ones that refer to finished actions and underline the ones that refer to actions in progress.

simple past and past progressive
Laika was barking and trying to get out of the house.
I found her while I was driving to Palomar.
When I got home, I decided to keep her.

2 Look at the sentences in the chart. Match them to time lines a-c.





3 Look at the sentences again. Complete the rules with simple past or past progressive.

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

- **b** We use the ______ to describe an action in progress in the past, often interrupted by another action.
- c We use the ______ to talk about finished past states that lasted some time.

9	4	Choose	the	correct	answer
- 70					

- a While I wrote / was writing a text message, my phone rang / was ringing.
- **b** He **bought** / **was buying** a ticket and then he **got** / **was getting** on the train.
- c Sally arrived / was arriving and then we had / were having a pizza.

- d When we arrived home, Peter listened / was listening to music. He didn't watch / wasn't watching TV.
- e I walked / was walking along the road when I saw / was seeing my friend.
- f While they wrote / were writing the movie script, the director looked / was looking for the actors.
- g I cleaned / was cleaning the kitchen floor and then the dog ran / was running across it!
- h Paul made / was making a model when he realized he didn't have / wasn't having any glue.
- 5 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple past or the past progressive.

ALTERNITA A



MAKEN IN III
A-1 - 0.0 1 (1.)
Arthur C. Clarke a <u>was</u> (be)
a writer and inventor. He was born
in Minehead, in England, in 1917.
In 1936 he b (move)
to London. While he c
(live) in London, he d
(start) writing science fiction. He
e (fight) in the Second World War.
He f (not write) any stories while he
g (fight), but after he returned to London he
wrote about some of his experiences. A magazine
h (publish) his first story in 1946. He
i (go) on to write more than seventy books.
Clarke also j (work) on a TV series about space
and on movie scripts with the director Stanley Kubrick. While
he k (work) on the script for 2001: A Space
Odyssey, he [(have) an idea for a sequel, so
he wrote that, too. Clarke m (not write) only
science fiction, he also n (write)
non-fiction books and scientific papers. He o
(help) scientists and engineers in America to design
spaceships and a global satellite system. He p
(win) several scientific awards for his work. He died in 2008.

6	Read the text again. Which simple past
	verbs are regular? Which are irregular?

Regular:		-	
rregular:			



TIP

We usually use the simple past after when and the past progressive after while. When I arrived home, I did my homework. I listened to music while I was doing my homework.



- Choose the correct answers.
 - a What did you do / were you doing at 6:30 this morning when I called?
 - **b** What **did you do / were you doing** after you finished breakfast?
 - c What did you do / were you doing last Saturday night?
 - d What was / was being the last book you read?
 - e What did you do / were you doing while I was washing the dishes?
- INTERFACE Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in activity 7.
- GRAMMAR GUIDE page 22

PRONUNCIATION

/au/ /u:/ /u:/ /a/

- 1 1 Listen and repeat the words. /əu/ no, show, slow, won't, open /p/ novel, body, possible, wrong, on /ɔ:/ story, short, more, morning, boring /u:/ do, new, through, blue, you /A/ London, love, under, up, tough
- 2 (1) 11 Listen and repeat the sentences.
 - a This story is so boring: it's really awful.
 - b Don't go home yet.
 - c I loved the comic you showed me.
 - d The song is about London.
 - e What are you doing?



CULTURAL FACT

There isn't just one definition of Young Adult Literature (YAL), but it can be generally described as books aimed at 12-20 year-old readers whose main characters are also young. YAL can include several genres, such as fiction, non-fiction and poetry.



LISTENING

Book or Movie?

Look at the pictures below. What do you think the conversation will be about?



Listen and check your answer.

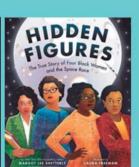


Listen again and check the correct sentences.



- Mark liked the Lord of the Rings movies.
- b Mark read the Lord of the Rings books before he saw the movies.
- Lydia liked the fact that the movies didn't include everything in the books.
- Mark preferred the book version of Hidden Figures to the movie.
- Mark often used to read books about people trying to change the world.
- The story of *Hidden Figures* is about African-American women working at NASA.
- Lydia is interested in reading Hidden Figures.
- Mark thought Hidden Figures was inspiring.







fifteen



SPEAKING

Talking About Literary Experiences



1 (3) 13 James and Rachel are in a bookstore. Listen to the first part of their conversation and complete the dialogue.

Hi, Rachel. Good to see you.

Hi!	Good to see you, too.
a _	you b
to l	ouy the book for the literature
pro	ject, too?

No, not really. I c	a book
for my birthday, but I d	
the summary on the back cove	er and
e it. It's not the ki	nd of
genre I like, so I f	_ of
exchanging it for another one	· v

What q	you	
h	in mind?	

Nothing in particular ... what do you recommend?

Well, I i	a look at the
new Jojo Moy	es book when you
j	l k
really I	forward to
reading it.	



Listen to the second part of the conversation. What book did James decide to get?

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Asking for and Giving Opinions

I simply love ...
To be honest, I think ...
I prefer ... to ...
What about ...?
If you ask me, ...

Work in p



Prepare a dialogue between you and a friend.

Step 1

Think about these genres. Do you like them? Why / why not?





Science fiction

Crime



Romance

Step 2

Think about which type of book you want to ask your friend about.

What do you think of comics? Don't you agree that crime stories are really interesting?

Think about how you would respond. Try to use different adjectives.

I reckon they're really boring. I prefer fantasy stories.

If you ask me, they're brilliant / fantastic / exciting / terrifying / amazing.

Step 3

Work in pairs. Practice your dialogue.



Famous Nigerian Writers

CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE

Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie is a Nigerian novelist, short story and non-fiction writer. Her books have been translated into over thirty languages. Her most famous works include her first novel *Purple Hibiscus*, *Half of a Yellow Sun, Americanah*, the short story collection *The Thing Around Your Neck*, and the essay *We Should All Be Feminists*.



OTOSIRIEZE OBI-YOUNG (1994-)

Otosirieze Obi-Young is a writer, literary journalist, and blogger. He is also the editor of the African literary culture website *Brittle Paper*, which has published the works of many Nigerian authors. He has written a collection of short stories called *You Sing of a Longing* and has been nominated for several literary prizes.



CHINUA ACHEBE (1930-2013)

Chinua Achebe was a Nigerian novelist, poet, professor, and critic. His first novel, *Things Fall Apart*, was published in 1958 and is still one of the most popular books in African literature. It was translated into more than 45 languages and sold over 10 million copies all over the world. Some of his other books include *No Longer at Ease*, *Arrow of God*, and *A Man of the People*.





- 1 (1) 15 Read and listen. Then answer the questions.
 - a Which author has been popular for over 50 years?
 - **b** Which author has written about feminism?
 - c Which author writes for online platforms?
- 2 Have you heard of any of these authors? Have you read any of their books?
- 3 Who are your favorite authors?





VOCABULARY 2



Compound Nouns



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



Complete the chart with the compound nouns from activity 1.

noun + noun	adjective + noun
book deal	social life



3 Complete the sentences with compound nouns from activity 1.

The author was very happy when the publishers

of	fered her a good <u>book deal</u> .
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
С	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.

_, I want to go

e After I leave _____



READING 2

- 1 Look at the picture and the title of the text. What kind of text do you think it is?
- 2 N 17 Read and listen. Check your answer.





A Successful Authoring Story

Alexandra Adornetto has

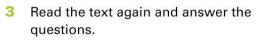
written many popular books. There's nothing unusual about that, you might think. However, Alexandra is an amazingly young author. Her first book was published when she was just 14. By the time she was 16, she had already published three best-sellers



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.'





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?

to college.





GRAMMAR 2

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.

The concert _____had started ____ (start) when

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

W	e arrived at the theater.
а	Kate watched TV after she (finish) her dinner.
b	(you / read) the book before you saw the movie?
С	We went to a new restaurant. We (not eat) there before.
d	We (not go) abroad

time expressions with the past perfect

ask) the author before I arrived?

e What _

before we went to Greece last summer.

_ (the reporters /

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.



Α	Did you get stuck in the traffic jam during the	
	storm vesterday?	

В	No, it _	started	(start) raining after
	had a	rrived (arr	ive) home.

Α	Did	you	see	John	at	the	party	?
---	-----	-----	-----	------	----	-----	-------	---

3	No, he a	(left) before
	b	(arrive).

A Did yo	u watch t	the movie	last night
----------	-----------	-----------	------------

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

A Did you call Lucy?

В	No, my phone battery e
	(stopped) working before I f
	(can) call her

GRAMMAR GUIDE page 22



LITERATURE

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 Nead 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.
- Read Sonnet 18 again and find words which rhyme with these words.

,	dav		

- b temperate _____
- c shines _____
- e fade
- f owest
- g see ____





VOCABULARY IN PICTURES

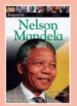
Literary Genres



adventure



autobiography



biography



comic



crime



fantasy



historical fiction



non-fiction



play



poetry



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



GRAMMAR GUIDE

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.

affirmative		
I was eating.		
You were eating.		
He / She / It was eating.		
We / You / They were eating.		

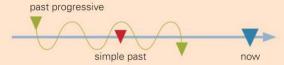
negative	contracted form
I was not eating.	wasn't eating
You were not eating.	weren't eating
He / She / It was not eating.	wasn't eating
We / You / They were not eating.	weren't eating

questions an	d 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 had eaten.	
He / She / It had eaten.	'd eaten
We / You / They had eaten.	

negative	contracted form	
I / You had not eaten.		
He / She / It had not eaten.	hadn't eaten	
We / You / They had not eaten.		

questions an	d 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 eate Yes, we / you / they had	n? . No, we / you / they hadn't.

Literary Genres



Write the name of a genre for each definit	tio	ini	def	h	eac	for	genre	a	of	name	the	Write	1
--	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-------	---	----	------	-----	-------	---

а	A book someone writes about their life.
b	A book someone writes about another person's life
С	A book about imaginary future events, often about life in space
d	A book that contains stories told in a series

u	A DOOK that	Contains	2101162	told in	a selles
	of pictures.				

е	A book where	а	detective	tries	to	solve	а
	mystery						

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 autho	r manage to get a
		with the publisher?

C	I always bu	ıy	wh	_ when I'm on		
	vacation be	ecause I lo	ve the beau	itiful pictures		

d	That	book	sold	millions	of	copies.	It was	Si
						STREET THE STREET		

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!

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,
	1	_ (tell) all my friends about it.
b	The state of the s	(finish) my (be) after
С		(miss) the train because (already / leave) when we ation.
d		_ (not read) any science fiction (read) this story.

Grammar Buildup 1

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	lan, you wrote your first		
	adventure story last year. Where		
	a (you / g	et) the idea?	
lan	l b (be) or	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	
	before, and we got lost. While we		
	e (look) fo	r the path we	
	f (meet) a	(meet) an old man.	
	He g (wal	(walk) across	
	Canada, from one coast to the other.		
Interviewer	Why h (h	e / do) that?	
lan	He i (raise) money for		
	charity. An amazing man! Anyway, he		
	j (show) u	(show) us the way	
	and he k ((tell) us about	
	some of his adventures. He		
	I (have) so	(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		



