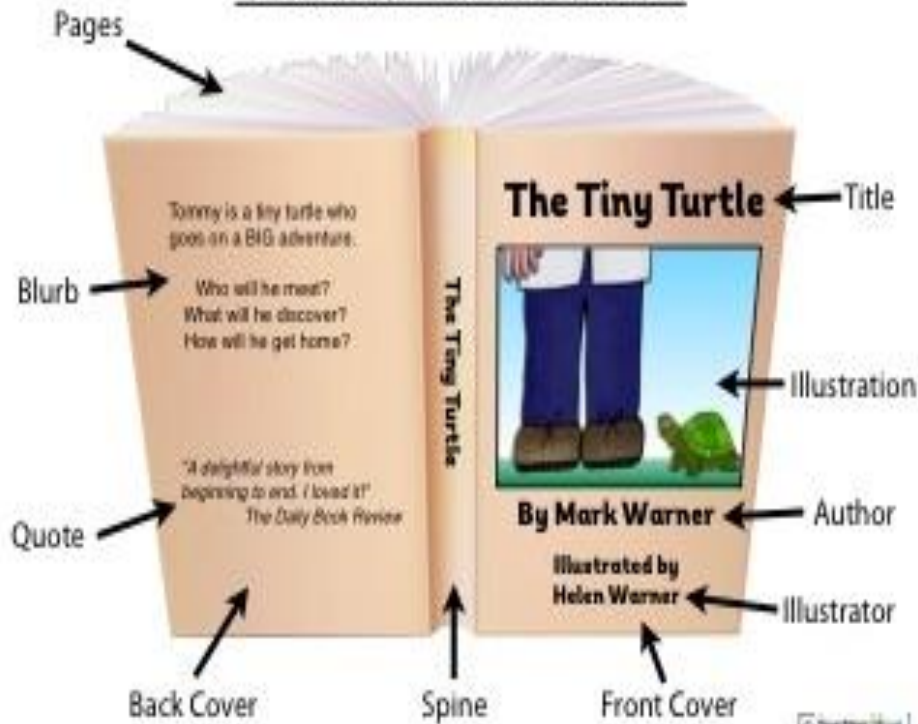


Books and reading (lesson 3)



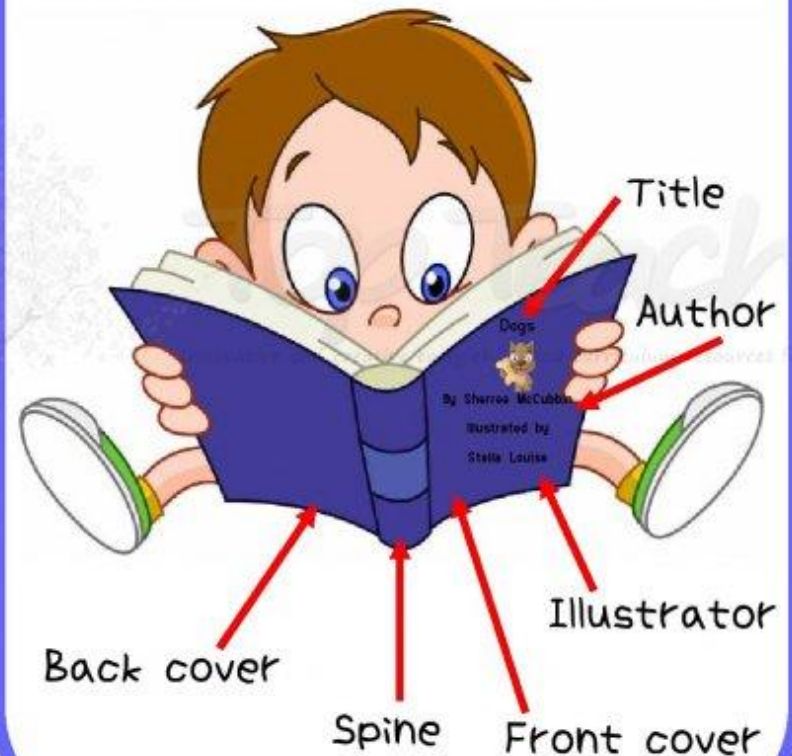
Parts of a book

The Parts of a Book



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Parts of a Book

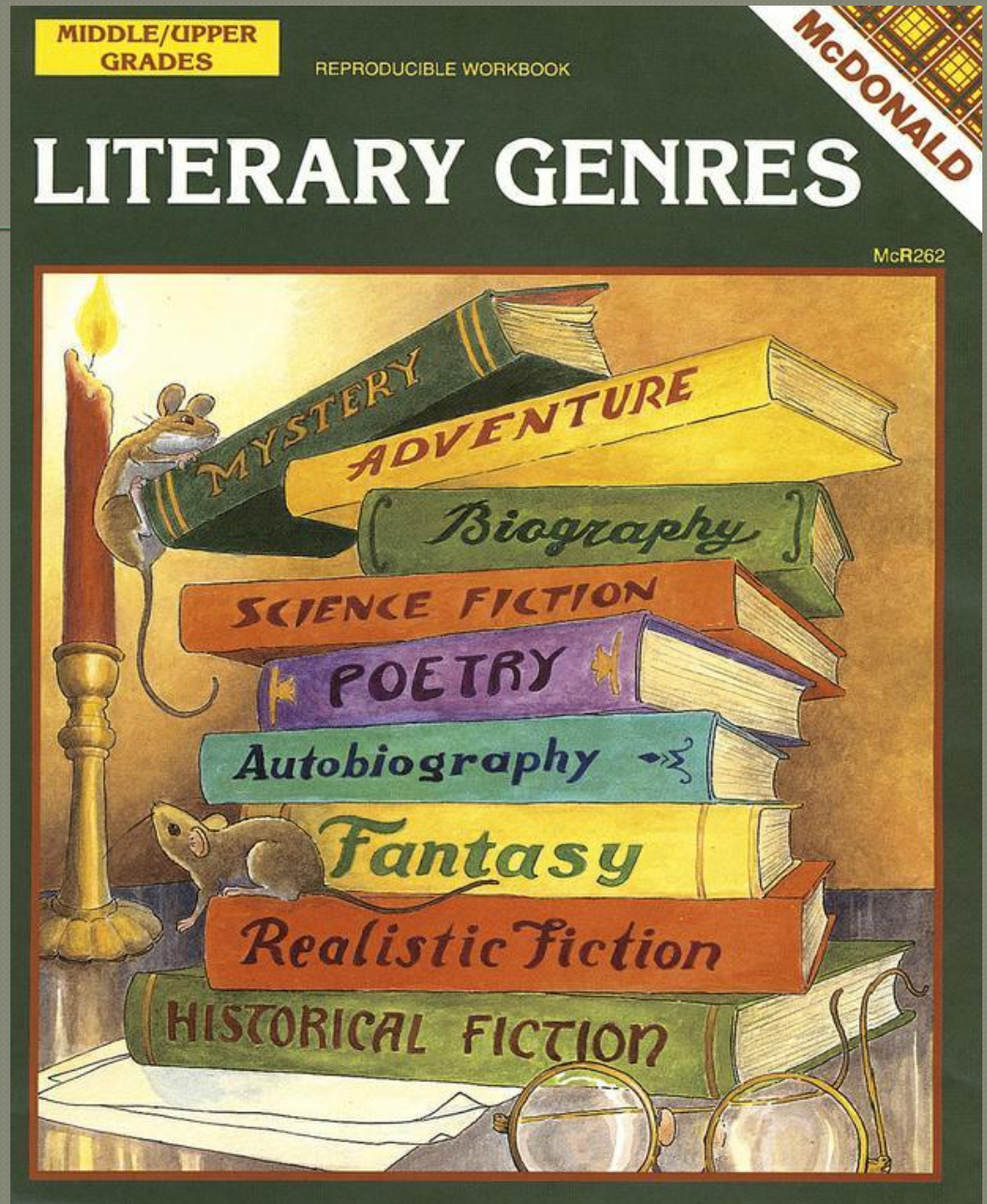


-
- Books are normally divided into several chapters. So, we have chapter 1, chapter 2 etc.
 - The list of all chapters in a book is called a table of contents or index.
 - The set of books with the same characters is called a book series.
 - Books can be hard back (more expensive) and paper back (less expensive). They can be in a kindle version (e-book) the least expensive of all.

- A writer – a person who writes books (it is his or her job). If I write books for a living, I am a writer.
- An author – It is a specific writer of a particular book.
- J.K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter series.
(active voice)
The Harry Potter series was written by J.K. Rowling
(passive voice).
- The company that produces books is called a publisher.
- A single print run of a book is called an edition. This is because there is a limited number of this book in print.
- If books are not popular any more, they are out of print (they go out of print).
- A booktuber (book + youtuber) – a person who does book reviews on a youtube channel on a regular basis.

Book genres

A genre is a classification used to sort books into different categories. It comes from the French word meaning “kind”.





All categories of books or stories can be called either fiction or non-fiction.

Fiction

- a made up story
- can tell about things that *could* happen
- is read for fun
- characters may be like real people or imaginary

Non-Fiction

- has facts that can be checked and proven
- the author is an expert on this information
- it IS TRUE!



Book genres

- Chick-lit (informal) – genre of book written with a female audience in mind.
- Young adult (YA) - genre of book written with a teenage audience in mind.
- A novel – a long, printed story about imaginary characters and events.
- An adventure – a story about a hero, who goes on an unusual journey and does new and dangerous things.
- Science-fiction (sci-fi) - a **type** of writing about **imagined developments** in science and **their effect** on **life** esp. in the **future**
- Humorous story – a funny story with a happy ending.
- Fantasy - t

- Fiction Sub-Genres
- Fantasy - a type of fiction that typically involves an imaginary world - often with some type of magic - and setting that is often - but not always - styled after the Medieval period. Example: J.R.R. Tolkien, or Harry Potter
- Historical Fiction - a type of fiction that integrates an imaginary story and imaginary characters into well-known historical events and settings (for instance, Les Miserables, which integrates a fictional character into the setting and events of 17th century revolutionary France)
- Drama - an emotionally charged set of events that transpire between a set of characters
- This can happen in “real life” as well, and gives rise to expression such as:
 - “I don’t want to hear any more of your drama”
 - “He/She is such a drama King/Queen”
- In literature, a Drama is a book / film that observes these events as they transpire between the characters involved

Detective stories

- A detective story is a story about a crime or a strange event that is difficult to explain.
- Agatha Christie was the “queen of crime”. She created such characters as Hercule Poirot (neat appearance, obsession with order) and Miss Marple (at first glance she was an ordinary lady).
- Sir Arthur Conan **Doyle** created Sherlock Homes and Doctor Watson. In that book series Doctor Watson was the narrator (a person, who tells a story). Sherlock Holmes was a brilliant detective, he wears a cape, smokes a pipe, he was a cocaine addict, and uses a magnifying glass.



Avelor
Machado
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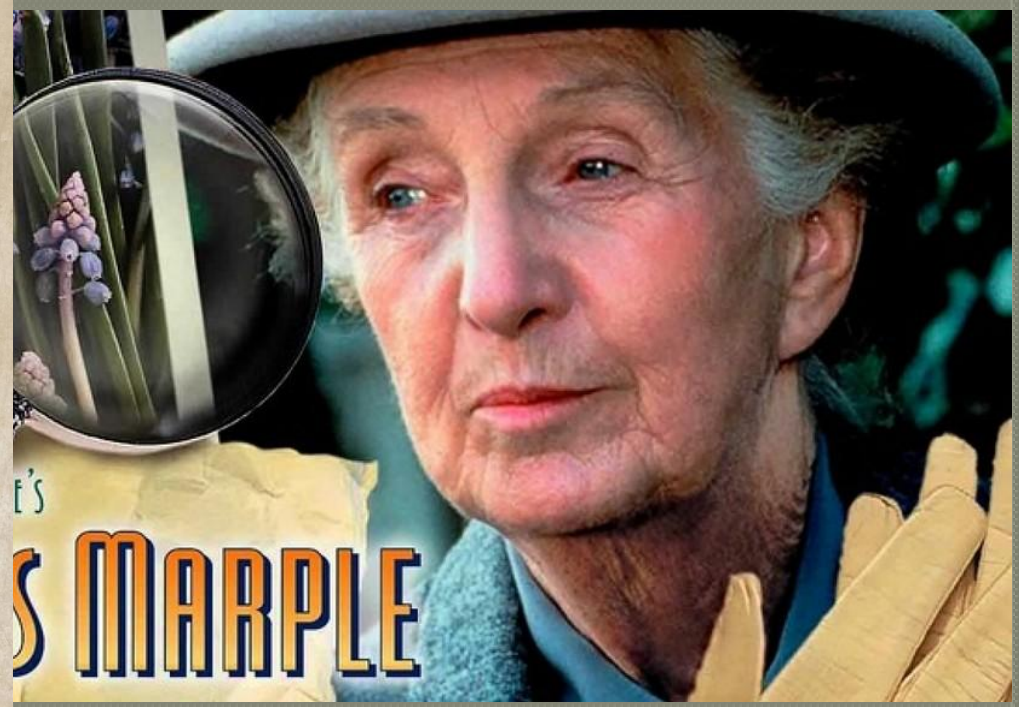
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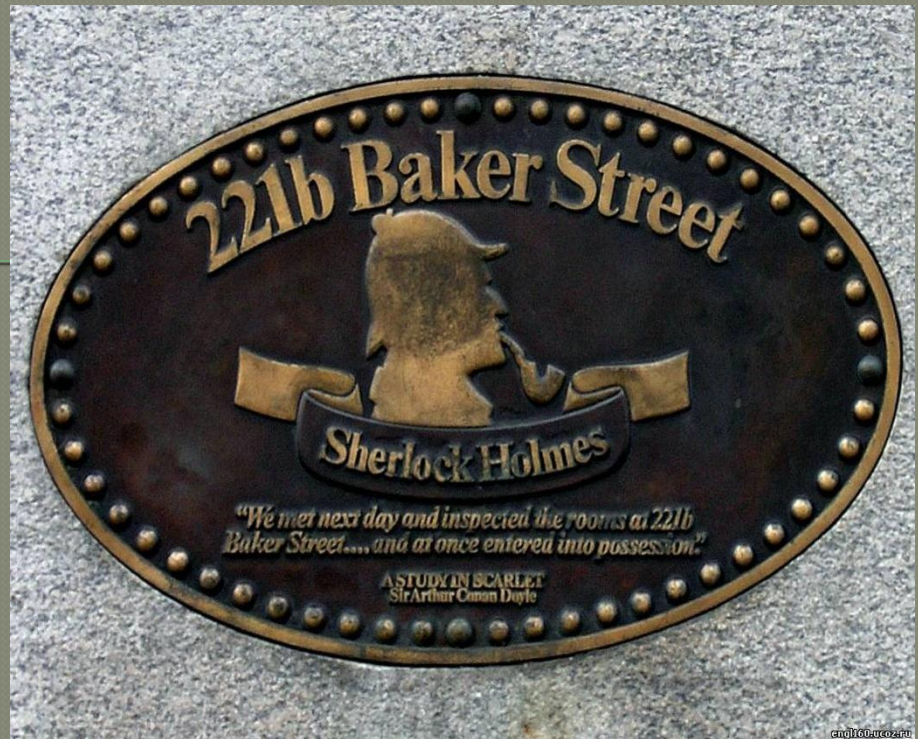
S
MARPLE

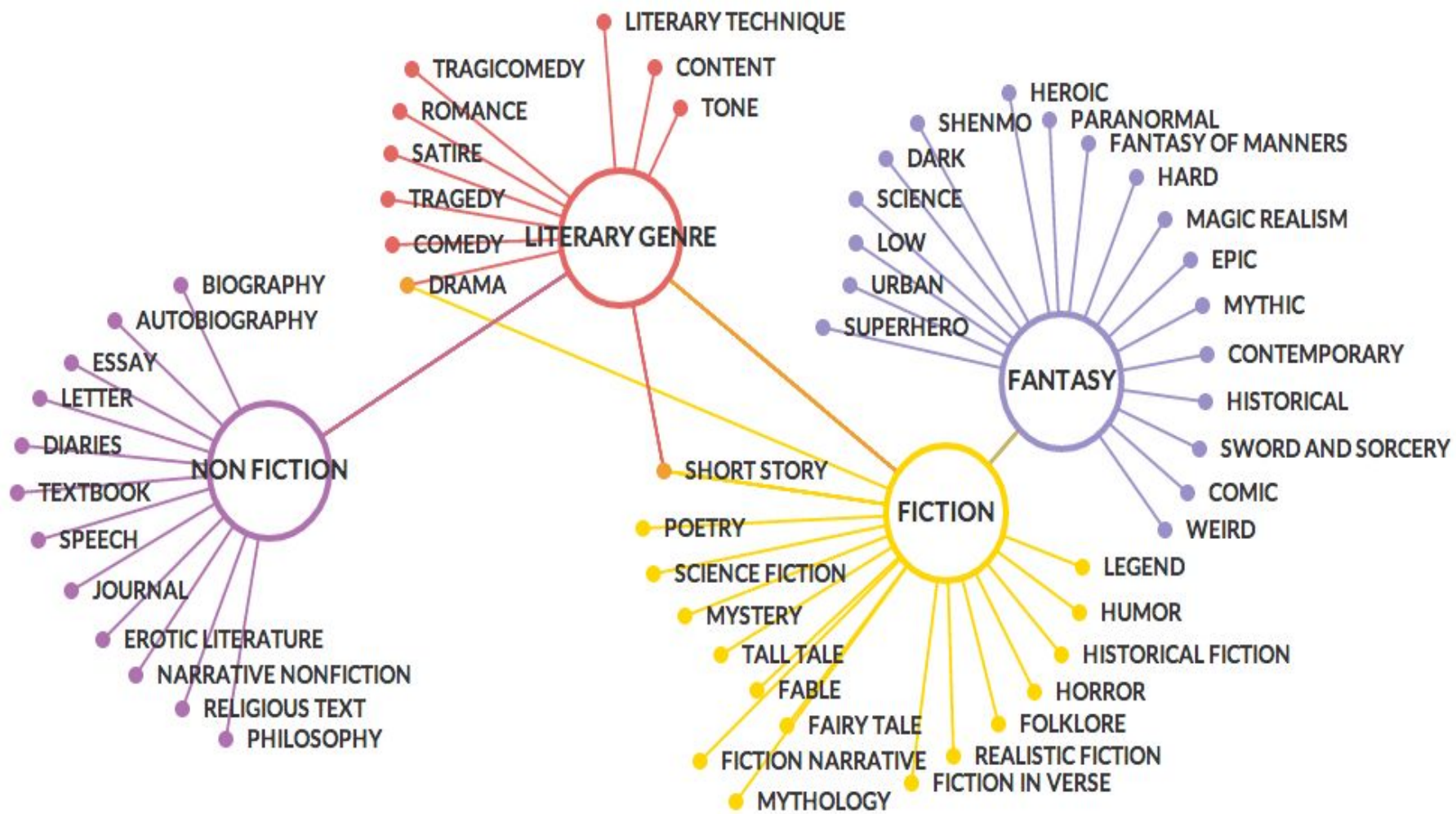


HERCULE
POIROT

Courtesy: Frost@gmail.com

2011





- A plot - The main events of a play or a novel presented in sequence.
- A fast paced or slow moving plot.
- A plot also can be engaging or boring.
- A plot can be simple and easy to follow or a deep.
- Settings are where the events of the book take place.
- The Miss Marple book was set in a small and sleepy village in England.

Hit the
books

By the
book

Don't judge
a book by its
cover

Book
expression
s

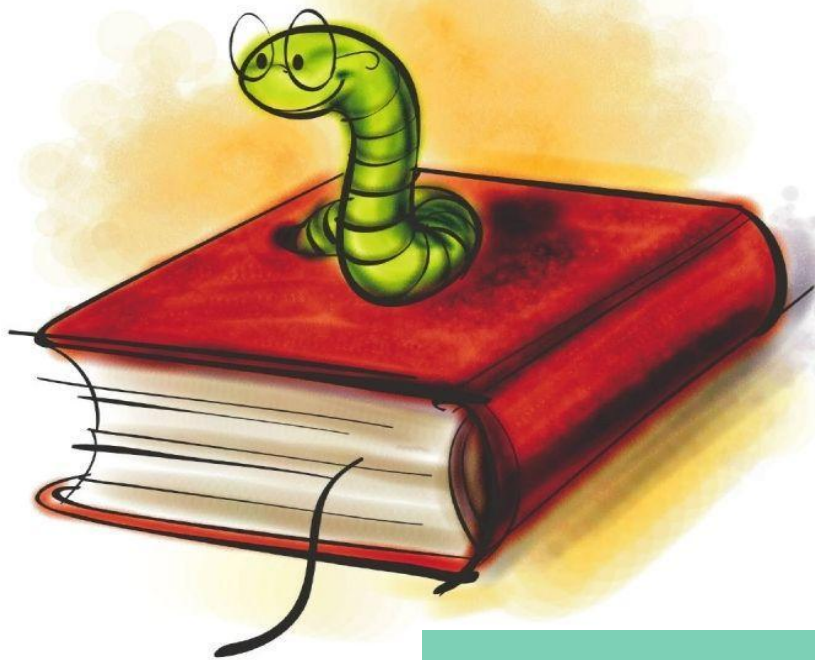
Bookworm

Open
book/
close
book

To book
(verb)

To be in
someone's
good book/
black book

In my
book



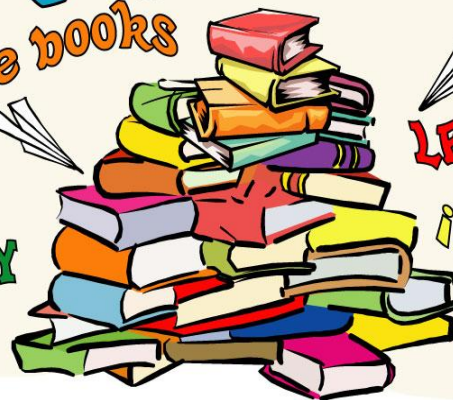
Hey you can!

hit the books

STUDY

LEARN

IT'S COOL



Don't judge a book by its cover.

не суди о книге по её обложке,
не все то золото, что блестит



Past simple (I did)

A

Study this example:

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart **was** an Austrian musician and composer. He **lived** from 1756 to 1791. He **started** composing at the age of five and **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music. He **was** only 35 years old when he **died**.

Lived/started/wrote/was/died are all *past simple*.



B

Very often the past simple ends in **-ed** (*regular verbs*):

- I work in a travel agency now. Before that I **worked** in a department store.
- We **invited** them to our party, but they **decided** not to come.
- The police **stopped** me on my way home last night.
- Laura **passed** her exam because she **studied** very hard.

For spelling (**stopped**, **studied** etc.), see Appendix 6.

But many verbs are *irregular*. The past simple does *not* end in **-ed**. For example:

write → **wrote**
see → **saw**
go → **went**
shut → **shut**

- Mozart **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.
- We **saw** Tanya in town a few days ago.
- I **went** to the cinema three times last week.
- It was cold, so I **shut** the window.

C

In questions and negatives we use **did/didn't** + *infinitive* (enjoy/see/go etc.):

I	enjoyed
she	saw
they	went

did	you	enjoy?
	she	see?
	they	go?

I		enjoy
she	didn't	see
they		go

- A: **Did** you **go** out last night?
- B: Yes, I **went** to the cinema, but I **didn't enjoy** the film much.
- 'When **did** Mr Thomas **die**?' 'About ten years ago.'
- They **didn't invite** us to the party, so we **didn't go**.
- '**Did** you **have** time to do the shopping?' 'No, I **didn't**.'

In the following examples, **do** is the main verb in the sentence (**did ... do / didn't do**):

- What **did** you **do** at the weekend? (*not* What did you at the weekend?)
- I **didn't do** anything. (*not* I didn't anything)

D

The past of **be** (am/is/are) is **was/were**:

I/he/she/it	was/wasn't
we/you/they	were/weren't

was	I/he/she/it?
were	we/you/they?

Note that we do not use **did** in negatives and questions with **was/were**:

- I **was** angry because they **were** late.
- Was** the weather good when you **were** on holiday?
- They **weren't** able to come because they **were** so busy.
- Did you go out last night or **were** you too tired?

Past Simple

“50 years ago I ...”



I played ice hockey.



I was young and very active.



I always helped my mother in the kitchen.



Past simple-to be

20 years ago I **was** a student

Yesterday We at the dentist

Last week You **were** very busy

Once They young

Some time ago She more

Last He **was** beautiful
in Paris

summer
Yesterday It cold outside

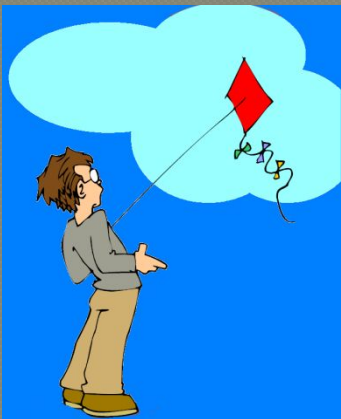
“When I was young ...”



I rode a
bike.



I drew
pictures.



I flew a
kite.



Yes / No questions (?) – to be

They were in the country yesterday.

- **Were they in the country yesterday?** -Yes, they were.
- No, they weren't.

She was in Moscow last weekend.

- **Was she in Moscow last weekend?** -Yes, she was.
- No, she wasn't.

It was very cold two days ago.

- **Was it cold two days ago?** -Yes, it was.
- No, it wasn't.