

## Tóm lược (Summary)

Sue tries to teach Anna how to turn trash into treasure. But Anna doesn't seem to know what treasure is. And she makes a big mess.

Sue cố gắng chỉ Anna cách biến rác trở thành một kho báu. Nhưng Anna có vẻ như không biết kho báu là gì. Và cô ấy đang tạo ra một mớ hỗn độn.

## Hội thoại (Conversation)

Sue: Oh, okay. Alright, it's a -- it's a **net** with a ... oh, it's got a **hole** in it. Tell me about that.

Anna: This net said to me, "Anna, I used to catch stuff. I don't anymore. So, use me, Anna." That's what it said. It said, "Use me, Anna."

Sue: Okay. So...it's a **plastic helmet**.

Anna: This plastic helmet said, "Anna. Hey, Anna, find me a head."

Sue: Okay, um...and a broken toy.

Anna: This broken toy ... this broken toy said to me – it said, "Anna, help me find fun." "Help me, Anna" is what it said.

Sue: Anna, this stuff is not saying anything to you or me or anyone. It's what we like to call in the business ... **garbage**.

Anna: But you said to bring in trash.

Sue: Sometimes trash is treasure. Sometimes it's just trash.

Sue: Anna, don't worry. Next week, I could teach you **decoupage**.

Anna: Decoupage. Decoupage. That's fun to say.

Sue: All you need to bring is a clean shoe box. A box that held shoes.

Anna: I got it. I got it! See you next week!

Prof. Bot: Ut oh. It looks like Anna doesn't know the difference between treasure and trash. She thinks those things are *telling* her something!

Prof. Bot: The words tell and say have similar meanings. But we use them in different ways.

Prof Bot: Tell means "to inform or instruct *someone* with words" and is almost always followed by an indirect object. For example, Sue says, "Tell me about that."

Prof. Bot: The word *me* is the indirect object and tells us *who* is being told.

Prof. Bot: Say means "to express something with words" and **focuses** more on the words used. For example, Anna says, "That's what it said. It said, 'Use me, Anna.'"

Prof. Bot: Listen for when Anna and Sue use *tell* and *say*.

Sue: Anna, welcome to Decoupage class. Decoupage is just **gluing** pretty **pictures** onto **stuff**.

*(Sue gets a phone call.)*

Sue: Anna, I've got to talk to this person. I'll be right back. Don't start without me.

Anna: Got it.

*(Sue leaves to take her phone call. Anna gets glue everywhere. She becomes covered with glue and **paper**.)*

Anna: Okay. I can fix this.

Sue: Anna, what happened? I told you to wait for me!

Anna: **Actually**, you told me not to start without you, which I didn't. Your glue is really **sticky**.

Sue: Next week, let's try lamp making. There's – there's no glue. Here's a **flier**.

Anna: Thanks. See you next week.

Sue: Anna, you did really well this week. I think lamp making might be your **thing**!

Anna: Thanks, Sue. I did everything you told me to do.

Sue: Remember: I said to read the instructions really carefully. Where are those instructions?

Anna: Let's just **plug** it in!

*(Anna plugs in the lamp and, suddenly, the city loses **electricity**.)*

Anna: So, what class will you be teaching next week?

Prof. Bot: Too bad Anna didn't follow instructions! Visit our website for more on *tell* and *say*!



Anna tells Sue why she brought in a net with a hole in it.

## Từ ngữ mới (New Words)

**actually** – *adv.* used to stress that a statement is true especially when it differs in some way from what might have been thought or expected

**command** – *n.* an order given to a person to do something

**decoupage** – *n.* the art of decorating an object by gluing pictures onto it

**electricity** – *n.* a form of energy that is carried through wires and is used to operate machines, lights, etc.

**flier** – *n.* a piece of paper that has something printed on it, such as an advertisement

**focus** – *v.* to direct your attention or effort at something specific

**garbage** – *n.* things that are no longer useful or wanted and that have been thrown out

**glue** – *n.* substance used to stick things tightly together

**helmet** – *n.* a hard hat that is worn to protect your head

**hole** - *n.* an opening in or through something

**net** – *n.* a device that is used for catching or holding things or

**paper** – *n.* the material that is used in the form of thin sheets for writing or printing on, wrapping things, etc.

**picture** – *n.* a painting, drawing, or photograph of someone or something

**plastic** – *n.* a light, strong substance that can be made into different shapes and that is used for making many common products

**plug** – *n.* a part at the end of an electric cord that has two or three metal pins that connect the cord to a source of electricity

**sticky** – *adj.* covered in a substance that things stick to

**stuff** – *n.* materials, supplies, or equipment

**thing** – *n.* an object whose name is not known or stated

## Thực hành (Practice)

Now, you try it!

First, read more about *tell* and *say* below. Then, practice using those words in the Comments section. Write about what happens in Lesson 22! You can find some examples below. Try making at least one sentence with tell and one with say.

## So sánh giữa Tell và Say (Tell | Say)

**TELL** means “to inform or instruct someone with words.” We use an indirect object (personal pronoun) with *tell* to say *who* is receiving the information.

*Tell* is only used without an indirect object in a few expressions, such as: tell the time, tell the difference and tell the truth.

When we report a **command** or instruction, we usually also use the verb *tell*. When we do this, we use an infinitive verb after the indirect object.

<b>Command</b> (in Direct Speech)	<b>Reported Speech</b>
"Read the instructions carefully."	She told Anna <u>to read</u> the instructions carefully.

Use *tell*:

- In reported speech
- Sometimes in direct speech\*
- With a personal pronoun

Examples:

- Sue told Anna that she liked her lamp.
- She told her to read the instructions carefully.
- Anna told her that the broken toys wanted help.
- ~~Sue told me, "So...it's a plastic helmet."~~ (wrong)

**SAY** means "to express something with words." When we use say, we do not focus on *who* is receiving the information. So, we do not use an indirect object (personal pronoun).

Use *say*:

- In direct speech
- In reported speech
- Without a personal pronoun

Examples:

- Anna said the glue was very sticky.
- Sue said that she had to take a call.
- She said, "Don't start without me."

- ~~Anna said me, “Got it.”~~ (wrong)

When to Use	Tell	Say
In reported speech	Yes	Yes
In direct speech	Less common	Yes
With an indirect object	Yes	No

\*The verb *Tell* is sometimes used with direct speech, but this is less common than *say*. However, it can be common in some types of writing, such as in news reports.

## Tự kiểm tra (Test Yourself)

How well do you know the grammar from Level 2? Test yourself!

In Lesson 22, you will see examples of reported speech and other grammar that you have learned in Level 2. Look for sentences in Lesson 22 with:

- Reported speech
- Past habitual
- Prepositions
- Passive voice

Then, write those sentences in the Comments section. For example: *But you said to bring in trash* (reported speech).