

ENGLISH Chapter 14





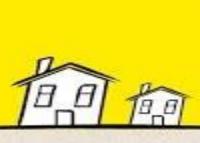
Communicate

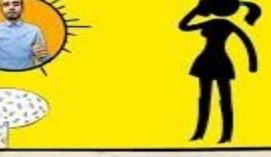




See you tomorrow







REPORTED SPEECH 4



Time & place Expressions (





2 Complete the table with the tense changes.

Direct speech	Reported speech
simple present	simple past
present progressive	past progressive
simple past	2 past perfect
past progressive	past perfect progressivepast perfect
present perfect	4 past perfect
past perfect	5 past perfect
will	6 would
be going to	was/were going to
would	8 would
can	9 could
must/have to	10 had to

3 How do 1–9 change in reported speech?

- 1 this/these that/those6 tomorrow the next day
- 2 here *there*
- 3 today that day
- 4 yesterday the day before that night

- 7 next (week/month/year)
- 8 last (week/month/year) the previous now at the

time

- Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first.
 - 'We finished our poster last night.'
 They said they had finished their poster the previous night.
 - 2 'I'm going to be late this evening, but I'd like pasta.'

 She said she would be late that evening , but that she would like pasta -
- 3 'It's raining here now.'
 She said it <u>Was raining there at the time</u>
- 4 'Laura will lend me her bike tomorrow because Leo's repairing mine today.'
 He said Laura ____ Would lend him herbike because Leo _Was repairing his that day
- 5 'I can help you next Friday.'
 He said he _could help me the following Friday_____

Reported speech: questions

5 Read the examples and circle the correct option to complete the rules.

'Why did people paint on the walls?' you may ask.

You may ask why people painted on the walls.

'Is it easy to learn Silbo Gomero?' she wondered.

She wondered if/whether it was easy to learn
Silbo Gomero.

- 1 The tenses, pronouns and other words change/ don't change in the same way as in reported statements.
- 2 We use/don't use the auxiliary verb do.
- 3 The order of the words is/isn't different from direct questions.
- 4 We use if/whether if there is/isn't a question word (What, How, When, etc.).
- 5 We use/don't use question marks.

- Read Freya's questions. What do you think is the matter with Jamie? Rewrite Freya's questions in reported speech.
 - 1 'What's the matter?' Freya asked Jamie. Freya asked Jamie what the matter was.

 - When are you playing?' Freya asked him.
 Freya asked Jamie when he was playing.
 Have you looked in this pile of dirty laundry?'
 asked Freya. Freya asked Jamie whether he had looked
 - in that pile of dirty laundry.

 4 'Did you also look in the washing machine?'

Freya then asked Jamie.
Freya asked Jamie if he had also looked in the washing machine.

Vas your football jersey there? asked Freya.
Freya asked Jamie if Jamie's football jersey had been there.

Grammar



Reported speech: orders and requests

Read the examples and answer the questions.

'Please laugh now!' said the interpreter. -> The interpreter told everyone to laugh.

'Can you help me?' I **asked** my brother. -> I asked my brother to help me.

'Don't worry about it', Dad said. -> Dad told me not to worry about it.

We use ask for a request and tell for an order.

1 When do we use ask and tell?
We use not before the infinitive, e.g. 'Don't worry' - I told him not to worry.
How do we form the negative infinitive?

- Rewrite the orders and requests in direct or reported speech.
 - 1 'Please don't shout!'
 - He/She told me not to shout.
 - 2 She asked me to rewrite the essay because it
 - was illegible.
 - "Can you rewrite this essay? It's illegible
 - 3 'Would you mind not eating in the car?'
 - He asked me not to eat in the car.
 - 4 My friends often tell me to stop whistling. "Please stop whistling"

REPORTING VERBS

suggest and recommend

He suggested ordering a pizza.

He recommended that we order a pizza.

Reporting verbs

- Read examples a—e and match them with verb patterns 1–5.
 - a | apologized for not making dinner.
 - b My sister convinced me that Adele was singing about chasing penguins.
 - c He'd agreed to help you.
 - d He denies agreeing.
 - e We invited you to send in funny stories.

- 1 reporting verb + infinitive c
- 2 reporting verb + object + infinitive e
- 3 reporting verb + verb -ing_d
- 4 reporting verb + preposition + verb -ing a
- 5 reporting verb + (object) + that + clause b

4 Match the reporting verbs in the box with the verb patterns from exercise 3. For some verbs, more than one pattern may be possible.

4 1,5 4 1,2 2,5 admit to agree apologize for ask convince 1,5 decide deny insist on invite offer promise 1,5 refuse suggest tell

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- Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use the word given in parentheses. Do not change the word given.
 - 1 'Would you like to spend the weekend at our farm?'
 She invited _____ him to spend ____ (him) the weekend at their farm.
 - 2 'Why don't you speak more loudly so we can hear?' he said.

He suggested **speaking more loudly**(loudly) so we could hear.

- 3 'Remember to send a message when you get there!' she said.
 - She told him <u>not to forget to</u> (not) send a message when he got there.
- 4 'We'll make the poster. It's our turn', they said. They insisted on making insisted) the poster, as it was their turn.
- 5 'I cried at the end of the movie.'
 Dad <u>admitted crying</u> (admitted) at the end of the movie.

Correct seven more mistakes in the text.

GRAMMAR ROUND-UP

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Advertising as communication



What's the most catchiest advertisement you've ever seen? Did you know that people have promoted their goods for the dawn of time? We know a Roman shopkeeper must has done so, because examples were found in the ruins of Pompeii dating from 79 CE. When ads first appear, they attracted attention by telling us a story. They promised improving our lives. In recent years, ads had focused on the environment, claiming that their product is greener than the rest. But with the advance of digital technologies, wilh anyone watching commercials in two years' time? Or will the advertising agencies developed a have developed a new approach?