**Ex. 1. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Two of them are extra.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| chapter | content | pseudonym | hard cover book | plot |
| main character | fantasy | e-book | genre | paper book |

1. I prefer reading a paper book because I love the smell of the pages and the feel of the hard cover book in my hands.

2. The main character in the novel was a strong and determined woman who fought for justice.

3. The -- of the book was informative and well-researched, providing valuable insights into the topic.

4. Each chapter of the book was more gripping than the last, making it difficult to put down.

5. The author used a pseudonym to protect their identity while writing controversial content.

6. The plot of the book was full of twists and turns that kept me guessing until the very end.

7. I bought a hard cover book as a gift for my friend who loves collecting first edition books.

8. I find it convenient to read an e-book on my tablet while travelling as it saves space and weight in my luggage.

**Ex. 2. Put the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1. new / for / to / her / a / use / Has / pseudonym / decided / book / she?

Has she decided to use new pseudonym for her book?

2. the / chapter / you / reading / first / When / the / novel / finish / of / did?

When did you finish reading the first chapter of the novel?

3. contents / book / the / of / various / topics / Did / related / the / cover / to / science?

Did the contents of the book cover of various topics related to science?

4. the / character / the / story / Is / in / main / Susan / named?

Is the main character in the story named Susan?

5. novels / reading / fantasy / do / you / love / Why?

Why do you love reading novels?

6. to / read / Was / favorite / books / science / of / his / genre / fiction?

Was science fiction his favorite genre of books to read?

7. the / tablet / on / Have / downloaded / you / read / interesting / your / plane / to / on / an / e-book?

Have you downloaded an interesting e-book on your tablet to read on the plane?

8. reading / of / real / books / paper / like / Do / turning / prefer / feel / you / you / because / the / pages?

Do you prefer reading paper books because you like the feel of turning real pages

9. of / plot / end / in / novel / the / until / What / very / the / you / kept / mystery / that / guessing?

What mystery in the plot of the novel kept you guessing until the very end?

10. beautiful / you / did / book / buy / Where / hardcover / this?

Where did you buy this beautiful hardcover book?

**Grammar**

**Reported Speech**

For reported **commands, requests, offers, advice** we use: ***verb + person + to + Infinitive***

with the verbs***: persuade, order, ask, advise, tell, encourage, invite, beg, remind***

***Example.*** *“Take that chewing gum out of your mouth right now,” the teacher said to Nick. The teacher* ***ordered*** *Nick to take the chewing gum out of his mouth at once.*

For **negative** commands we use **not** *before* **to**

***Example.*** “***Don't*** *forget to send Bob a birthday card,” said aunt Emily to her nephew. Aunt Emily reminded her nephew* ***not to*** *forget to send Bob a birthday card.*

**Note!** 1) We **tell somebody** and we **say something** or we can say **to** somebody.

***Example***. *“Don’t stay out in the cold for too long,” Jill said to Bill. Jill told Bill not to stay out in the cold for too long.*

2) We need to change pronouns or names in some cases.

***Example.*** *“Why don’t* ***you*** *come around to* ***my*** *house for a meal,” Lucy asked me. Lucy invited* ***me*** *to come to* ***her*** *house for a meal.*

**Ex. 3a. Put the following sentences into reported speech, summarizing what was said and using the verbs in the appropriate form.**

***Example***. *“Borrow “The Lord of the Rings” if you like reading fantasy fiction,” the librarian told the boy. The librarian* ***advised*** *the boy* ***to*** *borrow “The Lord of the Rings” from the library.*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| advise | ask | invite | order |
| refuse | beg | tell | remind |

1. “Put your hands in the air and walk away from the car,” the street warden told the driver.

The street warden ordered the driver to put his hands in the air and walk away from the car

1. “Don’t forget to telephone your grandad!” Mum told her son.

Mum reminded her son not to forget to telephone his grandad

1. “Can you buy some milk when you go out, please?” Ruth said to Alex.

Ruth asked Alex to buy some milk when he went out

1. “Dad, please, please, please let me invite her to our party on Sunday,” Tom said to his father.

Tom begged his father to let him invite her to their party on Sunday

1. “No, I won’t lend you any money,” Mr. Baker told Colin.

Mr. Baker refused to lend any money to Colin

1. “Can you come out with me tonight?” Leo said to Ann.

Leo invited Ann to come out with him that night

1. “Give me your passport and wait in this room,” the customs officer said to me.

The customs officer told me to give my passport and wait in that room

1. “If I were you, I’d publish these photos on the site,” Lily told Judy.

Lucy advised Judy to publish those photos on the site

   
**Ex. 3b. Put the following sentence into direct speech.**

1. Judy told her niece not to interrupt grown-ups.

“Do not interrupt grown-ups”, Judy told her niece

1. A coach offered everyone to take part in the competition.

“Take part in the competition”, the coach said to everyone

1. The teacher warned the students not to sit late before the exams. “Student, do not sit late before the exams.”

“Student, do not sit late before the exams.”, the teacher said

1. The bus driver asked the passengers not to smoke in the bus.

“Do not smoke in the bus, please”, the bus driver said to passengers

1. The librarian reminds each reader that it is not allowed to talk loudly in the reading hall.

“Don’t forget not to talk loudly in reading hall”, the librarian told each reader

1. The commander ordered the soldiers to get ready to form.

“Get ready to form”, the commander told soldiers

1. I persuaded my husband not to go there.

“Do not go there”, I said to my husband

1. The chairman begged the gathered people to calm down and keep silence.

“Please, calm down and keep silence”, the chairman told the gathered people

**Ex. 4a. Read some interesting facts about Lewis Carroll. React to this information using the following structures:**

*I’ve never known that Lewis Carrol wrote 11 books on mathematics*

*It’s unbelievable that he suffered from stammering in presence of adults, but had no problem speaking to children*

*It’s interesting to learn that Lewis Carroll invented a way to read in the dark*

*No wonder “Alice’s adventures in Wonderland” is so popular since Lewis Carroll used many word plays*

1. He invented a way to read in the dark. Because some ideas came to him in the middle of the night, he invented a device that could be useful for the blind.

2. He suffered from stammering only in the presence of adults, but had no problem speaking to children.

3. He wrote 11 books on mathematics. His works dealt with linear algebra and geometry.

4. The story of Alice may have been a satire on non-Euclidean mathematics.

5. He used many stylistic devices such as pun or play of words in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

a) One example is: "Why is a raven **like** a writing desk?" - This is a pun on the word "like" as it can mean both "**similar to**" and "**having affection for**."

b) One more example is: "I don't know what you mean by 'glory,'" Alice said. Humpty Dumpty smiled contemptuously. "Of course, you don't—till I tell you. I meant 'there's a nice **knock-down** argument for you!'" - This is a pun on the word "knock-down" which can mean both "**an argument that defeats an opponent**" and "**a physical blow that knocks someone down**."

c) "Off with her head!" the Queen shouted at the top of her voice. Nobody moved. "Who cares for you?" said Alice (she had grown to her full size by this time). "You're nothing but a pack of **cards**!" - This is a pun on the word "cards" which can mean both "**playing cards**" and "**worthless people**."

**Ex 4b. Read the text. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word that shouldn’t be there. If a line is correct, put a tick in the space provided. If a line has a word that shouldn’t be there, write it in the space provided.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1) **The World of Books** is a vast and diverse the area that has been evolving for  2) thousands of years. The oldest known novel book is the Epic of Gilgamesh,  3) which was written on clay tablets in ancient Mesopotamia over in 4,000 years  4) ago. Since then, when books have taken on many different forms and styles,  5) ranging from manuscripts to modern e-books.  6) Books can cover a wide range of topics, from history and to science to literature  7) and philosophy. Some the books are written for entertainment purposes, while  8) others are intended to educate or inform readers. Different styles genre of books  9) include novels, biographies, memoirs, textbooks, poetry different collections, and  10) many more.  11) One was of the most influential styles of books is the novel. The first novel is  12) widely considered to be a "Don Quixote" by Miguel de Cervantes, published in  13) 1605. It is a satirical story with a complex non-fiction plot about a man who sets  14) out on a series of trip adventures, accompanied by his loyal, Sancho Panza.  15) Novels can be written in a variety of genres as such as romance, mystery,  16) science fiction, and fantasy.  17) Non-fiction books provide readers on with information on a variety of subjects  18) from also history and politics to science and technology, and can be written for  19) both and academic and general audiences. | the  in        when  to  the  genre  As  On  also  and |

**Ex. 4c. Answer the questions to the text in ex 4b.**

1. What is the oldest known book, and when was it written?

The oldest known novel book is the Epic of Gilgamesh, which was written over 4,000 years ago.

1. How have books evolved over time, and what are some of the different forms they can take?

Books raged from manuscripts to modern e-books. Except that they can take forms like paper book, audiobook

1. What are some common topics that books cover, and what are some examples of different styles of books?

Books can cover a wide range of topics, from history and science to literature and philosophy. Different styles of books include novels, biographies, memoirs, textbooks, poetry different collections, and many more.

1. Which style of book is considered to be the first novel, and who wrote it?

The first novel is widely considered to be a "Don Quixote" by Miguel de Cervantes

1. What is "Don Quixote" about, and why is it significant in the history of literature?

It is a satirical story with a complex non-fiction plot about a man who sets out on a series of trip adventures, accompanied by his loyal, Sancho Panza.

1. What are some different genres of novels, and how do they differ from each other?

Novels can be written in a variety of genres as such as romance, mystery, science fiction, and fantasy.

1. What are non-fiction books, and what types of subjects do they cover?

Non-fiction books provide readers on with information on a variety of subjects from also history and politics to science and technology

1. Can non-fiction books be written for both academic and general audiences?

Non-fiction books can be written for both academic and general audiences

1. Why do you think books continue to be an important part of human culture?

Books are important part of human culture because often authors focus their attention on important social issues, attracting the attention of readers to them

He asked me to help him with homework.

Mother reminded her son to take some water on school trip.

They invited me to visit new restaurant in the middle of the city.

A bank employee offered her to open a foreign currency account.

The captain ordered the soldiers to take positions.

I advise you to talk with your teacher about that project.

I refuse to give comments about situation.

She orders him to clean his room.

She persuades him to go to the museum with them.

I beg you to forgive me