



Esercitazione di lingua inglese

Corso di Laurea in Economia e Finanza
a.a. 2019/2020

Enrica Moi
moi.enrica@gmail.com

Lesson overview

- Reported speech
- Word Formation
- Multiple choice

REPORTED SPEECH

- *When do we use reported speech?*

To tell people what somebody said or thought.

- We use a '*reporting verb*' like **say** or **tell**.
- If somebody says something that is still true when it is reported, tenses don't always change:

Direct speech: I like ice cream.

*Reported speech: She **said** (that) she **likes** ice cream.*

- Pronouns can change:

*'I'll see you soon'. → **He** said **he** would see **us** soon.*

- Time and place references can also change:

*'Call me later today or tomorrow.' → She told me to call her **later that day** or **the next day**.*

REPORTED SPEECH

PLACE & TIME

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

TENSE CHANGE

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
will	would
can	could
must / have to	must or had to
may / might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to

REPORTED SPEECH

Say or **tell** are often used in reported speech.

COMPARE:

- She said she saw Gordon on Friday.
- She told me she saw Gordon on Friday.

Tell **must** have a **direct object**. We *tell somebody something*.

In yes/no questions, we use the verb **ask** followed by **if/whether**:

- She *asked* me *if/whether* I knew the way.

REPORTED SPEECH

1 **CHOOSE** the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1** I often *tell / say* the children a joke to make them laugh.
- 2** Mary *said / told* that it was difficult to *say / tell* him the truth.
- 3** Jennifer *said / told*: 'Do as I *say / tell*, not as I do.'
- 4** Charles *said / told* Claire to pick him up at 8 o'clock the following day.
- 5** Did you *tell / say* her the concert was cancelled?
- 6** 'We have been training for hours,' Burke *told / said* to Christine.
- 7** The employee didn't *tell / say* he was bored.
- 8** 'It's going to snow,' the weather forecast *said / told*.

Grammar | reported speech

2 Complete the sentences with *say, tell or ask*.

You will need to change the tense.

- 1 Jesse _____ he would see us later.
- 2 The receptionist _____ us for our passports.
- 3 The bus driver _____ me where the station was.
- 4 I _____ her for her telephone number.
- 5 We _____ we wanted to stay for a week.
- 6 I _____ you that I would pay for the dinner.
- 7 He _____ me for the time.
- 8 I _____ him it was half past three.
- 9 I'll _____ my mother for some money. ✓
- 10 I didn't know what to _____ to her.
- 11 I _____ him your name.
- 12 He _____ that he had seen her before.
- 13 We got lost, so we had to _____ for directions.
- 14 Although he _____ me when the show starts, I've forgotten what he _____.

1. SAID
2. ASKED
3. TOLD
4. ASKED
5. SAID
6. TOLD
7. ASKED
8. TOLD
9. ASK
10. SAY
11. TOLD
12. SAID
13. ASK
14. TOLD , SAID

REPORTED SPEECH

- When you use the reported speech, make the tense of the verb one 'step' further back into the past.
 - *'I **think** it's a great idea.'*
 - *She said she **thought** it **was** a great idea.*

 - *'We **are waiting** for the bus.'*
 - *They said they **were waiting** for the bus.*

Reported Speech: Verb Changes

CHANGE

Present simple > Past simple
Present continuous > Past continuous
Present perfect > Past perfect
Past simple > Past perfect
can > could
will > would
must > had to
may > might

NO CHANGE

Past continuous
Past perfect
might
could
should
mustn't

REPORTED SPEECH

DIRECT SPEECH		REPORTED SPEECH
Present simple He said, "I want to watch a film"	→	Past Simple He said (that) he wanted to watch a film
Present Continuous He said, "Jane is sleeping."	→	Past Continuous He said (that) Jane was sleeping.
Present Perfect She said, "I have bought a new dress."	→	Past Perfect She said (that) she had bought a new dress.
Past Simple Alex said, "I finished my homework."	→	Past Perfect Alex said (that) he had finished his homework.
Will She said, "I will always love Tom."	→	Would She said (that) she would always love Tom.
Can Tom said, "I can carry 50 kg."	→	Could Tom said (that) he could carry 50 kg.
May Ben said "It may rain."	→	Might Ben said (that) it might rain.
Must He said, "Everybody must obey the rules."	→	Had to He said (that) everybody had to obey the rules.
Have to She said, "I have to go home."	→	Had to She said (that) she had to go home.

REPORTED SPEECH

Tense

present simple

present continuous

past simple

past continuous

present perfect

past perfect*

will

would*

can

could*

shall

should*

might*

must

Direct Speech

I like ice cream

I am living in London

I bought a car

I was walking along the street

I haven't seen Julie

I had taken English lessons before

I'll see you later

I would help, but.."

I can speak perfect English

I could swim when I was four

I shall come later

I should call my mother

I might be late

I must study at the weekend

Reported Speech

She said (that) she liked ice cream.

She said (that) she was living in London.

She said (that) she had bought a car OR She said (that) she bought a car.

She said (that) she had been walking along the street.

She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.

She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.

She said (that) she would see me later.

She said (that) she would help but...

She said (that) she could speak perfect English.

She said (that) she could swim when she was four.

She said (that) she would come later.

She said (that) she should call her mother

She said (that) she might be late

She said (that) she must study at the weekend
OR She said she had to study at the weekend

REPORTED SPEECH

- 1. “He works in a bank” She said
-

- 2. “We went out last night” She told me
-

- 3. “I’m coming!” She said
-

- 4. “You have to show your passports” They told us
-

- 5. “ I’d never been there before” She said
-

- 1. She said (that) he worked in a bank.
- 2. She told me (that) they had gone out the night before.
- 3. She said (that) she was coming.
- 4. They told us (that) we had to show our passports.
- 5. She said (that) she had never been there before.

REPORTED SPEECH

- 6. "I didn't go to the party" She told me
-

- 7. "Lucy will come later" She said
-

- 8. "He hasn't eaten breakfast" She told me
-

- 9. "I can help you tomorrow" She said
-

- 10. "You should go to bed early" She told me
-

- 6. She told me (that) she hadn't gone to the party.
- 7. She said (that) Lucy would come later.
- 8. She told me (that) he hadn't eaten breakfast.
- 9. She said (that) she could help me tomorrow.
- 10. She told me (that) I should go to bed early.

- 3** Read what Josie said last year and complete the reported sentences below. Remember to change the tenses.



My name is Josie and I come from Brazil. I'm living in London and working in a café. I've been here for three months and I really like it, but I miss my family and friends too. I want to go back home at Christmas, but I don't earn very much money so I can't afford the flight. I phoned my brother yesterday and he is going to visit me next month. Maybe I'll ask him to lend me some money. When I eventually go back to Brazil, I will never forget my experiences here in England. I have made a lot of great friends.

- 1 She said that her name _____ and she _____ Brazil.
- 2 She said that she _____ in London and _____ café.
- 3 She said that she _____ for three months and she _____ it, but she _____ family and friends too.
- 4 She said that she _____ to go back home at Christmas, but she _____ very much money, so she _____ the flight.
- 5 She said that she _____ her brother _____, and that he _____ to visit _____ the _____ month.
- 6 She said that maybe she _____ ask him _____ her some money.
- 7 She said that when she _____ to Brazil, she _____ never forget her experiences in England.
- 8 She said that she _____ a lot of great friends.

- *Rewrite the quotes using the reported speech.*

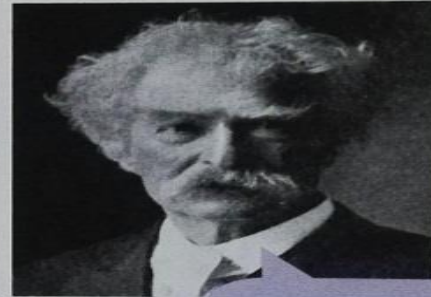
4 John D. Rockefeller

I always tried to turn every disaster into an opportunity.



5 John F. Kennedy

When written in Chinese, the word crisis is composed of two characters. One represents danger and the other represents opportunity.



6 Mark Twain

Get your facts first, then you can distort them as you please.



Word formation

What form is the new word? A verb? A noun? An adjective? An adverb?

- Nouns often end: -ment, -tion, -ness, -ity.
- People nouns often end: -er, -or, -ist, -ian.
- Adjectives often end: -able, -ible, -ive, -al, -ed, -ing.
- Some verbs end: -ise, -ate, -en.
- Adverbs often end: -ly.

Is the new word negative? If so, you may need a prefix, e.g. un- (*unhappy*), im- (*impolite*), in- (*inexperienced*), dis- (*dishonest*), etc.

Word formation

For each question, fill the space in the sentence using the base word given in bold at the end. The required word may be a noun, adverb, adjective or verb and it may be either positive (e.g. helpful) or negative (e.g. unhelpful).

Are you tired of doing things that you find (1) ____ ? Then why not go on a murder mystery weekend? On a murder mystery weekend, you're a (2)_____ .

(1) BORE

(2) DETECT

You assemble at a hotel with your fellow guests. (3)____ afterwards, one of the

(3) SHORT

guests is 'murdered'! (4) ____are not quite what they seem. Who are the real

(4) APPEAR

guests and who are, in (5) _____, actors? You have to solve the mystery and

(5) REAL

find out who the (6) _____ was.

(6) MURDER

1) BORING 2) DETECTIVE 3) SHORTLY 4) APPEARANCES 5) REALITY 6) MURDERER

Word formation

There will be a series of cleverly (7)_____ clues to help you do this, and you will

(7) HIDE

have to use all your mental powers to work out who committed the (8) _____

(8) SHOCK

crime. These weekends are very popular, so it's (9)___ to book early,

(9) ADVISE

because places on them fill up very (10)_____.

(10) QUICK

7) HIDDEN 8) SHOCKING 9) ADVISABLE 10) QUICKLY

Word formation

1 _____ advertisements share many common elements. They are clear, honest and 2 _____. They answer the questions: who, what, where, when, why and how? The ad's message 3 _____ answers these questions: why will this product 4 _____ where others fail? Why should 5 _____ keep returning to this product? People will respond to an 6 _____ only if they see some kind of reward in it for them. For example, ads often suggest that unless you buy this product, you will appear 7 _____. But if you buy it, you will be loved and 8 _____.

1 SUCCESS
2 INFORMATION

3 USUAL

4 SUCCESS
5 BUY
6 ADVERTISE

7 FASHION
8 ADMIRE

1. SUCCESSFUL 2. INFORMATIVE 3. USUALLY 4. SUCCEED 5. BUYERS 6. ADVERTISEMENT
7. UNFASHIONABLE 8. ADMIRER

WORD FORMATION

Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.

- 1 Everyone is always searching for
A happyness B happy C happiness
- 2 Our company has over five thousand
A employees B employments C employers
- 3 The Prime Minister was on TV last night – the asked her
some difficult questions!
A interviewee B interviewing C interviewer
- 4 Although Jana is Norwegian, she speaks fluent
A Finish B Finnish C Finlandian
- 5 What's the between iron and steel?
A differing B difference C different
- 6 What's the between Paris and Berlin?
A distant B distence C distance
- 7 Have you seen Sarah's little girl? She's very
A attractive B attraction C attracting

WORD FORMATION

- 8 I don't remember the make of the car but it was a colour.
A darkly B darkish C darkful
- 9 In this country it's to drive without a proper licence.
A unlegal B dislegal C illegal
- 10 Don't give the keys to Dennis, he's too
A irresponsible B inresponsible C unresponsible
- 11 Selma's a surgeon. She in heart operations.
A specialates B specialises C specialifies
- 12 To the alarm, press the red button.
A activate B activify C activise
- 13 Since Lucy the files, I haven't been able to find anything!
A outorganised B reorganised C overorganised
- 14 You're wrong. I completely with you.
A disagree B unagree C misagree

Multiple choice

- 1) Why are your hands so dirty Mike? _____ in the garden.
- I had worked I've been working I worked I work
- 2) When _____ your girlfriend for the first time?
- did you meet have you meet did you know have you known
- 3) You wouldn't like to go for a coffee, _____?
- wouldn't you do you would you don't you
- 4) What _____ when you hurt your back?
- was you doing do you do are you doing were you doing
- 5) I wish I _____ with you but I really need to study tonight.
- can come had come will come could come

- I had worked **I've been working** I worked I work
- **did you meet** have you meet did you know have you known
- wouldn't you do you **would you** don't you
- was you doing do you do are you doing **were you doing**
- can come had come will come **could come**

Multiple choice

- 6) Florence is one of the most beautiful cities _____ Italy.
- in of of the in the
- 7) If I had listened to my father, I _____ studied medicine instead of Political Science.
- studied had studied will have studied would have studied
- 8) Who _____ the television?
- did invent invented has invented invents
- 9) I'd be more careful if I _____ you.
- had being will be were must be
- 10) Coca cola _____ in the USA.
- has produced is produced was produced produces

- **in** of of the in the
- studied had studied will have studied **would have studied**
- did invent **invented** has invented invents
- had being will be **were** must be
- has produced **is produced** was produced produces