

Units 7 and 8 revision

--- VOCABULARY Student's book pages 61, 62, 71, 72

--- GRAMMAR : passive voice, personal pronouns and possessives, indirect/reported speech

Active and Passive voice

passives: introduction *English is spoken in Australia.*

When A does something to B, there are often two ways to talk about it: 'active' and 'passive'.

We use active verbs if we want A to be the subject.

We use passive verbs if we want B to be the subject.

We make passive verbs with *be* (*am, are, is* etc) + past participle (*cooked, seen* etc).



ACTIVE			PASSIVE		
A		B	B		(A)
<i>Mrs Harris</i>	<i>cooks</i>	<i>our meals.</i>	<i>Our meals</i>	<i>are cooked</i>	<i>by Mrs Harris.</i>
<i>Somebody</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>her in Belfast.</i>	<i>She</i>	<i>was seen</i>	<i>in Belfast.</i>
<i>The government will close</i>	<i>the hospital next year.</i>		<i>The hospital</i>	<i>will be closed</i>	<i>next year.</i>

Passive verbs have the same tenses (simple present, present progressive, present perfect etc) as active verbs. For a list of active and passive tenses, see page 276.

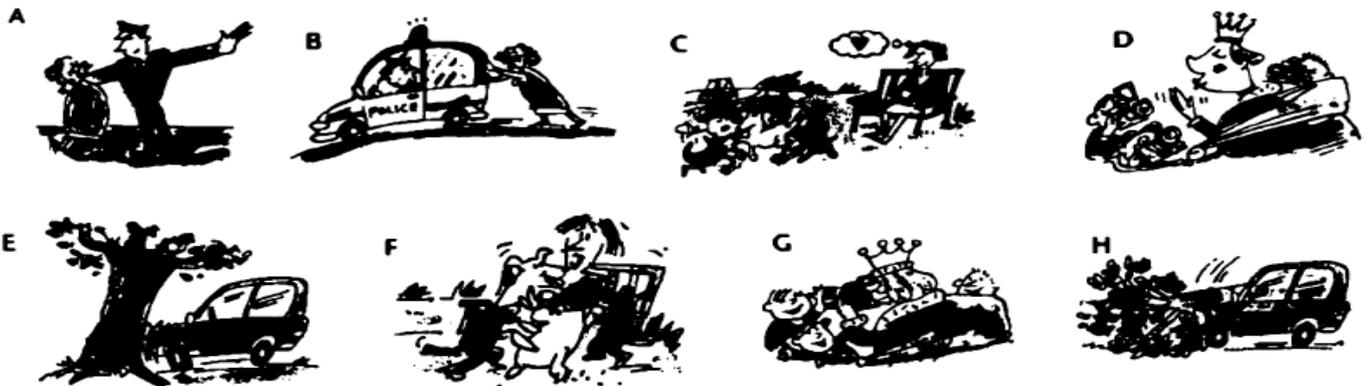
1 Which picture goes with which sentence?

▶ The policeman helped the old lady. ⚠

- 1 The policeman was helped by the old lady. ...
- 2 The car hit a tree. ...
- 3 The car was hit by a tree. ...

4 Annie loves all dogs. ...

- 5 Annie is loved by all dogs. ...
- 6 The Queen photographed the tourists. ...
- 7 The Queen was photographed by the tourists. ...



2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 English *speaks / spoken / is spoken* in Australia.
- 2 I *studied / was studied* French for three years at school.
- 3 We *spent / was spent* too much money on holiday.
- 4 This window *broke / was broken* by your little boy.
- 5 Her clothes *made / are made* in Paris.
- 6 This book *written / was written* by my brother.
- 7 The new university *will open / will opened / will be opened* by the Prime Minister.
- 8 Ann *was driving / was driven* much too fast, and she *stopped / was stopped* by the police.

Sometimes we make passives with *get* instead of *be*, especially in spoken English.

I get paid on Fridays. My window got broken by the wind.

simple present passive *We are woken by the birds.*

<i>I am woken</i>	<i>you are woken</i>	<i>he/she/it is woken etc</i>
<i>am I woken?</i>	<i>are you woken?</i>	<i>is he/she/it woken? etc</i>
<i>I am not woken</i>	<i>you are not woken</i>	<i>he/she/it is not woken etc</i>

For contractions (*I'm, isn't* etc), see pages 2, 277.

We use the simple present passive like the simple present active, for things that are always true, and things that happen all the time, repeatedly, often, sometimes, never etc (see page 15).

I am paid every two weeks. Is Jeremy liked by the other children? Stamps aren't sold here.

→ For spelling rules for adding -ed to verbs, see page 42; for irregular past participles, see page 275.

1 Complete the sentences with *am/are/is*.

- ▶ A lot of paper *is* made from wood.
- 1 What this called in English?
- 2 I paid on the first of every month.
- 3 Jane often sent to the Singapore office.
- 4 any classes taught on Wednesdays?
- 5 More chocolate eaten in the US than in any other country.
- 6 Not very much known about Shakespeare's childhood.
- 7 We woken by the birds every morning.
- 8 you seen by the same doctor every week?

2 Put simple present passive verbs into these sentences.

- ▶ A lot of olive oil *is used* in Greek cooking. (*use*)
- 1 Arabic from right to left. (*write*)
- 2 Those programmes by millions of people every week. (*watch*)
- 3 Stamps in most newsagents in Britain. (*sell*)
- 4 The police say that nothing about the child's family. (*know*)
- 5 In English, 'ough' in a lot of different ways. (*pronounce*)
- 6 Spanish in Peru. (*speak*)
- 7 Cricket by two teams of eleven players. (*play*)
- 8 Our windows once a month. (*clean*)

3 Make simple present negatives and questions.

- ▶ 'Jaguar cars *are not made* in America.' (*not make*)
'Where *are they made?* 'In the UK.'
- 1 'My name with a Y.' (*not spell*)
'How 'L, E, S, L, I, E.'
- 2 'That kind of bird around here.' (*not usually see*)
'Where 'In warmer countries.'
- 3 'Where like *were*.' (*not pronounce*)
'How 'Like *wear*.'
- 4 'Diamonds in Scotland.' (*not find*)
'Where 'In South Africa, for example.'
- 5 'My sister very well.' (*not pay*)
'How much 'I don't remember.'

future passive *Tomorrow your bicycle will be stolen.*

+	<i>I will be woken</i>	<i>you will be woken</i>	<i>he/she/it will be woken etc</i>
?	<i>will I be woken?</i>	<i>will you be woken?</i>	<i>will he/she/it be woken? etc</i>
-	<i>I will not be woken</i>	<i>you will not be woken</i>	<i>he/she/it will not be woken etc</i>
For contractions: (<i>I'll, won't etc</i>), see page 277.			

We use the **future passive** like the future active (see page 35), to say things that we **think, guess or know** about the future, or to ask questions about the future.

One day all the work will be done by machines. Where will the match be played?

1 Make future passive sentences with the verbs from the box.

clean close ✓ finish open send speak

- ▶ The motorway *will be closed*..... for three days.
- 1 The museum by the Queen.
- 2 One day English everywhere.
- 3 This job in a few days.
- 4 Your room while you're out.
- 5 Your tickets to you next week.

2 Make future passive negatives and questions.

- ▶ 'The football match *won't be played*..... on Saturday.' (*play*)
'When *will it be played?*.....' 'On Sunday.'
- 1 'The visitors to the hotel by bus.' (*take*)
'How?' 'By taxi.'
- 2 'The new library in the Central Square.' (*build*)
'Where?' 'Behind the Police Station.'
- 3 'English at the conference.' (*speak*)
'What language?' 'Chinese.'

3 Make five future passive sentences from the table.

Next year	your	clean / cook /	by	a small man in a raincoat /
Tomorrow	bed / bicycle /	do / eat / make /		a black cat / two old ladies /
Next week	breakfast / food /	send to Canada /		a beautiful woman /
Tonight	clothes / dinner /	steal / wash /		people from another world /
One day	glasses / house /	take away		the President / a big dog /
In 20 years	room / work			your old friend Peter / a machine

Tomorrow your bicycle will be stolen by your old friend Peter.



simple past passive *I was stopped by a policeman.*

+	<i>I was woken</i>	<i>you were woken</i>	<i>he/she/it was woken</i> etc
?	<i>was I woken?</i>	<i>were you woken?</i>	<i>was he/she/it woken?</i> etc
-	<i>I was not woken</i>	<i>you were not woken</i>	<i>he/she/it was not woken</i> etc
For contractions: (<i>wasn't</i> etc), see page 277.			

We use the simple past passive like the simple past active, for complete finished actions and events (see page 46).

This table was made by my grandfather. Was the letter signed? We weren't met at the door.

1 Complete the sentences with *was/were*.

- The fire seen in Renton, a kilometre away.
- Most of the matches won by Indian teams.
- These keys found in the changing room – are they yours?
- We couldn't find the station, but we helped by a very kind woman.
- I stopped by a policeman in Green Road this morning.
- Yesterday a man caught trying to burn down the Town Hall.

2 Put simple past passive verbs into these sentences.

- Our passports by a tall woman in a uniform. (*take*)
- These books in the classroom yesterday. (*leave*)
- I don't think this room yesterday. (*clean*)
- We at the airport by a driver from the university. (*meet*)
- Nobody what was happening. (*tell*)
- He away to school when he was twelve. (*send*)

3 Make simple past passive negatives and questions.

- ▶ 'We when we finished the work.' (*not pay*)
'When?' 'Two months later.'
- 'My father in England.' (*not educate*)
'Where?' 'In Germany.'
 - 'The letters on Tuesday.' (*not post*)
'When?' 'On Thursday.'
 - 'This in butter.' (*not cook*)
'How?' 'In margarine.'
 - 'My suit in England.' (*not make*)
'Where?' 'In Hong Kong.'
 - 'The restaurant bill in cash.' (*not pay*)
'How?' 'With a credit card.'

We use a passive structure – *to be born* – to give somebody's date or place of birth.

I was born in 1964. (NOT + born in 1964-) My sister was born in Egypt.

4 Write a sentence about your date and place of birth.

I

test yourself personal pronouns; possessives

1 Complete the table.

I	me	my	mine	myself
	you			
he		his		
			hers	
	it		—	
		our		
				yourselves
they				

2 Circle the correct answers.

- John and *his / her / their* wife have gone to Greece.
- Ann's lost *his / her / its* keys.
- That's not *me / my / mine* coat.
- This coat is *me / my / mine*.
- Their house is much bigger than *our / ours / my*.
- Who / Who's / Whose* is this bag?
- That dog has hurt *it's / its / their* ear.
- They've taken my car: *they / their / theirs* isn't running.
- 'Who did that?' 'It was *I / me*.'
- 'What about this music?' '*I like*.' / '*I like it*.'
- 'Which is your sister?' 'That's *she / her* in the red dress.'
- There are / It is* five miles to the nearest station.
- It is / We are* Tuesday.
- I *got up / got myself up* very late this morning.
- Ann and I write to *ourselves / each other* every week.
- Let's *meet / meet ourselves / meet each other* at 8.00 this evening.
- I really *enjoyed / enjoyed myself* at your party.
- Don't help me – I want to do it *I / me / myself*.
- Peter's here with *his / her / their* two sisters.
- Its / It's / They are* five o'clock.

3 Choose words from the boxes to complete the text.

each other her his its themselves they your

My brother and 1 girlfriend have known 2 for about five years, but 3 've only been going out together for six months.

he her him she their they we

Before that, he didn't like 4 and 5 didn't like him, but later 6 became good friends, and started going out together.

her hers his its it's our their they they're

7 both have small flats. His flat is in the centre, and 8 very comfortable. 9 is a long way out, and it's not so nice. So they spend most of 10 free time at 11 place.

he her hers herself him himself its it's she's

He works in a garage, and 12 a teacher, but she doesn't let 13 touch 14 car – she looks after it 15

each other I my they them their themselves they're

I like 16 both very much, and I think 17 good for 18, so 19 hope 20 will stay together.

SECTION 19 indirect speech

● grammar summary

When we tell people what somebody said or thought, we often use indirect speech.

Tenses, here-and-now words (like *this*, *here*, *today*) and pronouns (like *I*, *you*) may change in indirect speech. This is because the time, place and speaker may be different.

'I really like it here.' Bill said that he really liked it there.

We often leave out *that*, especially after common verbs like *say* and *think*.

Bill said he really liked it there.

Indirect questions have a different structure from direct questions.

'What is your phone number?' He asked me what my phone number was.

'Do you like cherries?' She asked me if I liked cherries.

We can use object + infinitive (with *to*) after *ask* and *tell*.

I asked him to make some coffee. She told the children not to make a noise.

tenses and pronouns Bill said he was really happy.



When we tell people what somebody said or thought, we often use indirect speech.

Tenses and pronouns (*I*, *you* etc) change in indirect speech if the time and speaker are different.

For example, present tenses become past; *I* may become *he* or *she*; *my* may become *his* or *her*.

SOMEBODY SAID/THOUGHT	INDIRECT SPEECH
'I'm happy.'	Bill said that he was happy. (NOT Bill said that I'm happy.)
'I have a problem.'	I thought that I had a problem. (NOT I thought to have a problem.)
'She likes me.'	He knew that she liked him.
'My feet are cold.'	She said her feet were cold.

We often leave out *that*, especially after common verbs like *say*, *think*.

Bill said he was really happy. I thought it was a great party.

1 Put in the correct pronouns (*I* etc) or possessives (*my* etc).

► 'She likes me.' He knew she liked him.....

1 'I speak French.' He said spoke French.

2 'I'm sorry.' She said was sorry.

3 'Ann phoned me.' She said Ann had phoned

4 'We want our money.' They said wanted money.

We can use both *say* and *tell* in indirect speech. *Tell* must have a personal object: we *tell somebody something*. *Say* doesn't need a personal object: we *say something (to somebody)*.

She told me I was late. (NOT ~~She told I was late.~~)

They told Ann the wrong time. (NOT ~~They told the wrong time to Ann.~~)

She said I was late. (NOT ~~She said me I was late.~~)

I said nothing to the police. (NOT ~~I said the police nothing.~~)

When we tell people what somebody said in the past, there is a time difference.
 (For example, somebody said something on Sunday, and I tell you about it on Monday.)
 Because of this, tenses usually change as follows:

DIRECT SPEECH ON SUNDAY	TENSE CHANGE	INDIRECT SPEECH ON MONDAY
<i>The children are in Ireland. My TV isn't working.</i>	AM/ARE/IS → WAS/WERE	<i>Karen said her children were in Ireland. He said his TV wasn't working.</i>
<i>I have a meeting at 4.00. Sue has passed her exam.</i>	HAVE/HAS → HAD	<i>She said she had a meeting at 4.00. Sally told me Sue had passed her exam.</i>
<i>I will probably be late.</i>	WILL → WOULD	<i>I thought I would probably be late.</i>
<i>You can have three tickets.</i>	CAN → COULD	<i>The man said I could have three tickets.</i>
<i>It doesn't matter, Martin.</i>	DO/DOES → DID	<i>I told Martin it didn't matter.</i>
<i>The train leaves at 6.00. We all speak English.</i>	SIMPLE PRESENT → SIMPLE PAST	<i>The timetable said the train left at 6.00. She said they all spoke English.</i>
<i>I forgot my keys.</i>	SIMPLE PAST → PAST PERFECT	<i>He said he had forgotten his keys.</i>

4 Rewrite the sentences in indirect speech, changing the tenses. Begin *He/She/They said ...*

- ▶ SALLY: 'I'm tired.' *She said (that) she was tired*
- 1 ANN: 'My sister needs a car.'
- 2 BILL: 'I have to phone Andrew.'
- 3 MARY: 'Nobody wants to help me.'
- 4 HELEN: 'The radio doesn't work.'
- 5 JOHN: 'I will be in Paris in July.'
- 6 MIKE: 'I like the red sweater.'
- 7 DAVID: 'I can't swim.'
- 8 ALICE: 'My parents are travelling.'
- 9 MARIA: 'The lessons are very good.'
- 10 ERIC AND SUE: 'We haven't heard from Joe.'

5 Look at the picture to see what John thought when he was small. Write his thoughts in indirect speech.

He thought animals could talk.

.....

.....

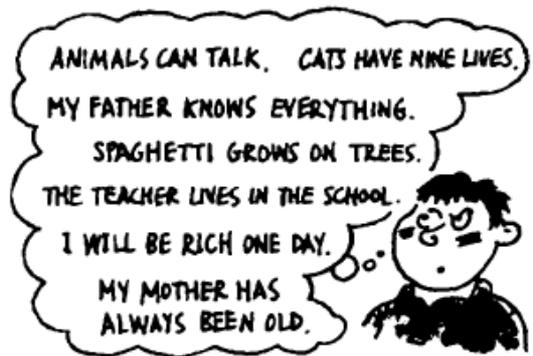
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indirect questions *She asked him what his name was.*

Indirect questions have a **different word order** from direct questions, and no question marks: ~~XXX~~

DIRECT QUESTION: *Monica said, 'Where is John?'* *I said, 'When can you come?'*
INDIRECT QUESTION: *Monica asked where John was.* *I asked when she could come.*
(NOT ~~Monica asked where was John?~~)

We don't use *do* in indirect questions.

DIRECT QUESTION: *'What do you want?'* *'Where does Andrew live?'*
INDIRECT QUESTION: *She asked me what I wanted.* *I asked him where Andrew lived.*
(NOT ~~She asked me what did I want.~~)

1 A policewoman stopped a driver in London and asked him some questions. Write the questions in indirect speech.

- ▶ 'What is your name?' *...She asked him what his name was.*
- 1 'Where do you live?'
- 2 'Where do you work?'
- 3 'Where are you going?'
- 4 'Where have you been?'
- 5 'What is the number of your car?'
- 6 'Why are you driving on the right?'

With indirect *yes/no* questions we use *if* or *whether*. They mean the same.

DIRECT QUESTION: *Do you know Tim?* *Are you French?*
INDIRECT QUESTION: *He asked me if/whether I knew Tim.* *She asked if/whether I was French.*

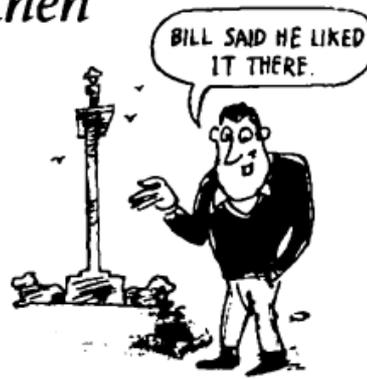
2 The policewoman asked some more questions. Write them in indirect speech with *if* or *whether*.

- ▶ 'Are you British?' *She asked him if he was British.*
- 1 'Is it your car?' *She asked him whether*
- 2 'Do you have a driving licence?'
- 3 'Do you have it with you?'
- 4 'Do you always drive with the door open?'
- 5 'Are you listening to me?'

3 These are some of the questions from a woman's job interview. Write them in indirect speech.

- ▶ 'How old are you?' *They asked her how old she was.*
- 1 'Are you married?'
- 2 'Do you have children?'
- 3 'Where have you worked before?'
- 4 'Why do you want to change your job?'
- 5 'Can you speak any foreign languages?'
- 6 'What exams have you passed?'

here and now → there and then



When we tell people what somebody said, we may have to **change words like here, this, today and now**. This is because the **place and time have changed** since the words were spoken.

BILL IN IRELAND IN DECEMBER

*I like it here.
I'm going fishing this week.
I'm not working today.
What do you want to do now?*

JOE IN LONDON IN MARCH

*Bill said he liked it there / in Ireland.
He said he was going fishing that week.
He said he wasn't working that day.
He asked what I wanted to do then/next.*

1 Match the direct and indirect speech expressions.

DIRECT SPEECH: 'here and now' words		INDIRECT SPEECH: 'there and then' words	
1 here	6 today	A that day ...	F the next day ...
2 now	7 tonight	B that night ...	G there <u>1</u>
3 this	8 last week	C that ...	H the week before ...
4 tomorrow	9 next week	D the day before ...	I then ...
5 yesterday		E the next week ...	

2 A friend of yours said these sentences a month ago in another country.

Now you are telling somebody what she said.

Complete the sentences with the correct 'there and then' words.

- ▶ 'I'm not happy here.' She said she wasn't happy there.....
- 1 'I hate this place.' She said she hated
- 2 'I left home last week.' She said she had left home
- 3 'I wrote to my father yesterday.' She said she had written to her father
- 4 'Are you leaving today?' She asked me if I was leaving
- 5 'Where will you be tonight?' She asked where I would be
- 6 'I'll phone you tomorrow.' She said she would phone me

3 Another friend of yours said these sentences two weeks ago in another town.

Now you are telling somebody what he said. Write the sentences with the correct tenses and 'here and now' words.

- ▶ 'I'm really happy here.' He said he was really happy there.....
- 1 'I love this place.'
- 2 'I saw a great film yesterday.'
- 3 'I'm going to another party tonight.'
- 4 'Do you want to play tennis tomorrow?'
- 5 'My girlfriend will be here next week.'

infinitives *She told me to get out.*

We use *ask* or *tell* + object + infinitive (with *to*), to say what people want(ed) us to do.

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
'Please close the door.'	She asked me to close the door.
'Could you phone Angela?'	I asked John to phone Angela.
'Get out!'	She told me to get out.
'Don't worry.'	The doctor always tells her not to worry.

1 Write past indirect speech sentences.

- ▶ JOHN: Peter, could you close the window? (*ask*)
John asked Peter to close the window.
- ▶ THE TEACHER: Andrew, don't talk so loud. (*tell*)
The teacher told Andrew not to talk so loud.
- 1 ERIC: Sue, please give me your phone number. (*ask*)
.....
- 2 THE BOSS: Joe, I'd like you to work late. (*tell*)
.....
- 3 MARY: Sue, don't tell Karen about Bill. (*ask*)
.....
- 4 MR SANDERS: Fred, please don't smoke in my car. (*ask*)
.....
- 5 THE GENERAL: Colonel Walker, take 100 men and cross the river. (*tell*)
.....
- 6 ANN: Mary, you mustn't study so hard. (*tell*)
.....

2 Joe left home for university. His family gave him lots of advice. Look at the picture and complete the sentences.

- ▶ His mother *told him to write* every week.
- ▶ His grandmother *told him not to forget* to brush his teeth.
- 1 His girlfriend told every day.
- 2 His mother clean.
- 3 His father hard.
- 4 His sister parties.
- 5 His brother exercise.
- 6 His mother every day.
- 7 His father late.
- 8 His brother with money.
- 9 His sister for money.
- 10 His grandmother properly.



We don't use object + infinitive after *say* or *suggest*.

I told her to phone me. (BUT NOT + said her to phone me.)
I suggested that he should take the train. OR I suggested taking the train.
 (BUT NOT + suggested him to take the train.)

→ For other verbs with object + infinitive, see page 122.

test yourself indirect speech

1 Correct (✓) or not (✗)?

- 1 Shakespeare told his wife that you don't understand my work. ...
- 2 I don't know what does this word mean. ...
- 3 Please tell me what you want. ...
- 4 I asked what the time was. ...
- 5 Mary asked me where Bill lived? ...

2 Read the letter and then complete the text.

Dear all,

Sorry I haven't written for a few weeks. I've been too busy. I'm having a great time; I'm going to parties every night. I'm doing a bit of work too. We had an exam last week. I hope I'll get good marks.

I only have one shirt - I've lost the others. Mum, can you buy me six more? And I can't find my raincoat. Is it at home?

My room here isn't very nice - I'll have to look for a better one. And the food here in college isn't much good, so I'm living on hamburgers. I've spent nearly all my money. Dad, can you send some more?

Can you give me Aunt Ellen's address? And I haven't heard from Sarah. Where is she living? And does John want to come and spend two or three days down here with me?

That's all for now. Love to everybody.

Joe

In his letter Joe ► *said* he was sorry that he ► *hadn't written* for a few weeks. It was because he 1 too busy. He 2 his family that he 3 a great time, but he 4 some work too. He said he 5 an exam 6 week and he hoped he 7 get good marks.

Joe 8 that he only 9 one shirt, because he 10 the others. He asked his mother 11 him six more. And he asked 12 his raincoat 13 at home.

His room 14 not very nice, he said, so he 15 have to look for a better one. And because of the bad college food he 16 on hamburgers.

He said he 17 nearly all his money, and asked his father 18 him some more.

Joe also asked his family 19 him his Aunt Ellen's address. And he 20 them that he 21 from Sarah, and asked 22 she 23

At the end of the letter, Joe asked 24 John 25 to go and spend a few days with him.

Passive voice

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- 1 1 B 2 E 3 H 4 C 5 F 6 G 7 D
2 1 is spoken 2 studied 3 spent 4 was broken 5 are made 6 was written 7 will be opened 8 was driving; was stopped

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- 1 1 is 2 am 3 is 4 Are 5 is 6 is 7 are 8 Are
2 1 is written 2 are watched 3 are sold 4 is known 5 is pronounced 6 is spoken 7 is played 8 are cleaned
3 1 is not spelt; is it spelt? 2 is not usually seen; is it seen? 3 is not pronounced; is it pronounced? 4 are not found; are they found? 5 is not paid; is she paid?

page 96

- 1 1 will be opened 2 will be spoken 3 will be finished 4 will be cleaned 5 will be sent
2 1 won't be taken; will they be taken? 2 won't be built; will it be built? 3 won't be spoken; will be spoken?

page 97

- 1 1 was 2 were 3 were 4 were 5 was 6 was
2 1 were taken 2 were left 3 was cleaned 4 were met 5 was told 6 was sent
3 1 was not educated; was he educated? 2 were not posted; were they posted? 3 was not cooked; was it cooked? 4 was not made; was it made? 5 was not paid; was it paid?

pronouns

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I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	-	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

- 2 1 his 2 her 3 my 4 mine 5 ours 6 Whose 7 its 8 theirs 9 me 10 I like it 11 her 12 It is 13 It is 14 got up 15 each other 16 meet 17 enjoyed myself 18 myself 19 his 20 It's
3 1 his 2 each other 3 they 4 her 5 she 6 they 7 They 8 it's 9 Hers 10 their 11 his 12 she's 13 him 14 her 15 herself. 16 them 17 they're 18 each other 19 I 20 they

pages 246–247

- 1 1 he 2 she 3 her. 4 they; their
4 1 She said (that) her sister needed a car. 2 He said (that) he had to phone Andrew. 3 She said (that) nobody wanted to help her. 4 She said (that) the radio didn't work, 5 He said (that) he would be in Paris in July. 6 He said (that) he liked the red sweater. 7 He said (that) he couldn't swim. 8 She said (that) her parents were travelling. 9 She said (that) the lessons were very good. 10 The said (that) they hadn't heard from Joe.
5 He thought (that) cats had nine lives. He thought (that) his father knew everything. He thought (that) spaghetti grew on trees. He thought (that) the teacher lived in the school. He thought (that) he would be rich one day. He thought (that) his mother had always been old.

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- 1 1 She asked him where he lived. 2 She asked him where he worked. 3 She asked him where he was going. 4 She asked him where he had been. 5 She asked him what the number of his car was. 6 She asked him why he was driving on the right.
2 1 She asked him whether it was his car. 2 She asked him if/whether he had a driving licence. 3 She asked him if/whether he had it with him. 4 She asked him if/whether he always drove with the door open. 5 She asked him if/whether he was listening to her.
3 1 They asked her if/whether she was married. 2 They asked her if/whether she had children. 3 They asked her where she had worked before. 4 They asked her why she wanted to change her job. 5 They asked her if/whether she could speak any foreign languages. 6 They asked her what exams she had passed.

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- 1 1 They say (that) they live in Greece.
2 She says (that) she went to Belfast yesterday. 3 He says (that) he's been ill.
4 She thinks (that) it's going to rain.
5 She says (that) she'll ask her sister.
6 They believe (that) they're going to be rich. 7 He wants to know if/whether lunch is ready. 8 I don't remember where I put my keys.
- 2 1 Can you tell me where I can buy tickets?
2 Do you know how much it costs? 3 Can you tell me if/whether John has phoned?
4 Can you tell me if/whether I must pay now? 5 Can you tell me if/whether Maria likes steak? 6 Do you know where I parked the car?
- 3 (Possible answers:) 1 I don't know what languages Irish people speak. 2 I know what elephants eat. 3 I don't care if/whether the British Museum opens on Christmas Day. 4 I don't want to know if/whether King William II was a tall man. 5 I'd like to know if/whether birds dream.
(Other answers are possible.)

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- 1 2 I 3 C 4 F 5 D 6 A 7 B 8 H 9 E
- 2 1 that place. 2 the week before.
3 the day before. 4 that day.
5 that night. 6 the next day.
- 3 1 He said (that) he loved that place.
2 He said (that) he had seen a great film the day before. 3 He said (that) he was going to another party that night. 4 He asked (me) if/whether I wanted to play tennis the next day. 5 He said (that) his girlfriend would be there the next week.

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- 1 1 Eric asked Sue to give him her phone number. 2 The boss told Joe to work late.
3 Mary asked Sue not to tell Karen about Bill. 4 Mr Sanders asked Fred not to smoke in his car. 5 The general told Colonel Walker to take 100 men and cross the river.
6 Ann told Mary not to study so hard.

- 2 1 His girlfriend told him to write to her every day. 2 His mother told him to keep his room clean. 3 His father told him to work hard.
4 His sister told him not to go to too many parties. 5 His brother told him to get a lot of exercise. 6 His mother told him to change his shirt every day. 7 His father told him not to go to bed late. 8 His brother told him to be careful with money. 9 His sister told him not to play cards for money. 10 His grandmother told him to eat properly.

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- 1 1 X 2 X 3 ✓ 4 ✓ 5 X
- 2 1 had been 2 told 3 was having 4 was doing 5 had had 6 the ... before 7 would 8 said 9 had 10 had lost 11 to buy 12 if/whether 13 was 14 was 15 would 16 was living 17 had spent 18 to send 19 to give 20 told 21 hadn't heard 22 where 23 was living. 24 if/whether 25 wanted