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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVE</th>
<th>PASSIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Harris cooks our meals.</td>
<td>Our meals are cooked by Mrs Harris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somebody saw her in Belfast.</td>
<td>She was seen in Belfast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government will close the hospital next year.</td>
<td>The hospital will be closed next year.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.  A
- The policeman was helped by the old lady. ...
- The car hit a tree. ...
- The car was hit by a tree. ...

1 4 Annie loves all dogs. ...
2 5 Annie is loved by all dogs. ...
3 6 The Queen photographed the tourists. ...
4 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 am woken  you are woken  he/she/it is woken etc |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| am I woken?      are you woken?  is he/she/it woken? etc |
| I am not woken  you are not woken  he/she/it is not woken etc |

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 ... 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 ................. 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 is Spalding.' ................. with a Y. (not spell)

'How is your name?' ......................... 'L, E, S, L, 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.'

PASSIVES 95

2
future passive  

Tomorrow your bicycle will be stolen.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contraction</th>
<th>Possibility</th>
<th>Contraction</th>
<th>Possibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I'll / won't</td>
<td>he/she/it will be woken</td>
<td>I won't be woken</td>
<td>he/she/it will not be woken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will I be woken?</td>
<td>will he/she/it be woken?</td>
<td>Will you be woken?</td>
<td>will he/she/it be woken?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For contractions: (I'll, won't etc), 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.
   - The museum will be opened by the Queen.
   - One day English will be spoken everywhere.
   - This job will be finished in a few days.
   - Your room will be sent while you're out.
   - Your tickets will be given 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.'
   - 'The visitors will not be taken to the hotel by bus.' (take)
     'How will they be taken?' 'By taxi.'
   - 'The new library will not be built in the Central Square.' (build)
     'Where will it be built?' 'Behind the Police Station.'
   - 'English will not be spoken at the conference.' (speak)
     'What language will be spoken?' 'Chinese.'

3. Make five future passive sentences from the table.

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

---

Tomorrow your bicycle will be stolen by your old friend Peter.
simple past passive  I was stopped by a policeman.

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**.

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

2 Put simple past passive verbs into these sentences.

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

3 Make simple past passive negatives and questions.

> 'We ... weren't paid ...................... when we finished the work.' *(not pay)*
> 'When ... were you paid? ......................' 'Two months later.'
1 'My father ............................ in England.' *(not educate)*
   'Where ............................' 'In Germany.'
2 'The letters ............................ on Tuesday.' *(not post)*
   'When ............................' 'On Thursday.'
3 'This ............................ in butter.' *(not cook)*
   'How ............................' 'In margarine.'
4 'My suit ............................ in England.' *(not make)*
   'Where ............................' 'In Hong Kong.'
5 '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 ............................
1 Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>me</th>
<th>my</th>
<th>mine</th>
<th>myself</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>you</td>
<td>his</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td>our</td>
<td></td>
<td>yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Circle the correct answers.

1. John and his / her / their wife have gone to Greece.
2. Ann’s lost his / her / its keys.
3. That’s not me / my / mine coat.
4. This coat is me / my / mine.
5. Their house is much bigger than our / ours / my.
6. Who / Who’s / Whose is this bag?
7. That dog has hurt it’s / its / their ear.
8. They’ve taken my car: they / their / theirs isn’t running.
9. ‘Who did that?’ ‘It was I / me.’
10. ‘What about this music?’ ‘I like it.’ / ‘I like it.’
11. ‘Which is your sister?’ ‘That’s she / her in the red dress.’
12. There are / It is five miles to the nearest station.
13. It is / We are Tuesday.
14. I got up / got myself up very late this morning.
15. Ann and I write to ourselves / each other every week.
16. Let’s meet / meet ourselves / meet each other at 8.00 tonight.
17. I really enjoyed / enjoyed myself at your party.
18. Don’t help me – I want to do it / me / myself.
19. Peter’s here with his / her / their two sisters.
20. It’s / It’s / They are five o’clock.

3 Choose words from the boxes to complete the text.

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

he his her her's them they their theirs 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 its’s our their they their’s

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 hers her hers himself herself its mine’s my they their theirs they’re

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 their them their’s theirs they’re

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

186 PERSONAL PRONOUNS; POSSESSIVES
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.

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

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).

1. 'She likes me.' He knew she liked him.
2. 'I speak French.' He said ... spoke French.
3. 'I'm sorry.' She said ... was sorry.
4. 'Ann phoned me.' She said Ann had phoned ...
5. '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:

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

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.
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/whether 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                      JOE IN LONDON IN MARCH

I like it here.                                     Bill said he liked it there / in Ireland.
I'm going fishing this week.                       He said he was going fishing that week.
I'm not working today.                             He said he wasn't working that day.
What do you want to do now?                        He asked what I wanted to do then/next.

1 Match the direct and indirect speech expressions.

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

2 A friend of yours said these sentences a month ago in another country. Now you are telling somebody what he 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DIRECT SPEECH</th>
<th>INDIRECT SPEECH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'Please close the door.'</td>
<td>She asked me to close the door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Could you phone Angela?'</td>
<td>I asked John to phone Angela.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Get out!'</td>
<td>She told me to get out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'Don't worry.'</td>
<td>The doctor always tells her not to worry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Write past indirect speech sentences.

1. **JOHN**: Peter, could you close the window? (ask)
   - John asked Peter to close the window.

2. **TEACHER**: Andrew, don't talk so loud. (tell)
   - The teacher told Andrew not to talk so loud.

3. **ERIC**: Sue, please give me your phone number. (ask)

4. **THE BOSS**: Joe, I'd like you to work late. (tell)

5. **MARY**: Sue, don't tell Karen about Bill. (ask)

6. **MR SANDERS**: Fred, please don't smoke in my car. (ask)

7. **THE GENERAL**: Colonel Walker, take 100 men and cross the river. (tell)

8. **ANN**: Mary, you mustn't study so hard. (tell)

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.
- His girlfriend told him to be clean.
- His father told him to work hard.
- His sister told him to eat properly.
- His brother told him to exercise.
- His mother told him to be on time.
- His father told him to be honest.
- His brother told him to be honest.
- His sister told him to be honest.
- His grandmother told him to be honest.

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

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

For other verbs with object + infinitive, see page 122.
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 was too busy. He had been with his family and they had a great time, but he had some work too. He failed an exam last week, and he hoped he'd get good marks.

Joe said that he only had one shirt, because he lost the others. He asked his mother to give him six more. And he asked for his raincoat at home. His room isn't very nice, he said, so he had to look for a better one. And because of the bad college food he had to spend nearly all his money, and asked his father for some more.

Joe also asked his family for his Aunt Ellen's address. And he asked them that he had heard from Sarah, and asked her to go and spend a few days with him.
Passive voice

ANSWERS
indirect/reported speech

page 94

page 95

page 96

page 97

pronouns

page 186

pages 246–247

page 248
page 249

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.)

page 250

1 123 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.

page 251

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.

page 252

1 1 X 2 X 3 ✓ 4 ✓ 5 X

2 1 I 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