# REPORTED SPEECH

1) If the sentence (the introductory verb) s tarts in the present, there is no backshift of tenses in Reported speech. Example: Susan: "I in an office." Susan that she in an office.

2) If the sentence (the introductory verb)strarts in the past, there is often backshift of tenses in Reported speech. Example: Susan: "I in an office." Susan that she in an office.

Example: Susan: "I in an	office." Sus an that she in an office.
	TENSES
Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present simple	Past simple
Present continuous	Past cont
Present perfect	Past perfect
Past simple	Past perfect
Past perfect	Past perfect
Future (will)	Woul d
Imperative	Infinitive
Must	Had to
Can	Could
Shall	Shou ld
may	mighat
	Time Adverbial
Now	Then / That moment
Today/ this day	That day
Yesterday	A day before / the previous day
Tomorrow	The Frext day / the coming / following day
A (week) ago	A (w:eek) before
	Pronouns
1	He / She
you	I / web
We	They
Me	Him / Her
us	them
	Dennonstratives
This	That
These	Those
	Place Adverbial
Here	there
	Princtuation
Statement	That
Auxiliary question	If
Wh/question	Wh
T C	fgr.

Negative imperative form	Not to
Rewrite sentence (b) so that it mea	
(a) She said: "I went to the cinema	yesterd ay."
(b) She said	
(a) He told me that he would do that	for me the next day.
(b) He told me	
(a) They said: "We have never been	here before."
(b) They said	
(a) The mother asked her daughter v	where s he had been.
(b) The mother asked her daughter.	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
(a) She wanted to know what she w	as doirag.
(b) She asked	
(a) She told Ben to be careful.	•
(b) She told Ben	

To

Imperative form

# CONDITIONALS TYPES

1) Conditional type 0: "Real condition"

Rule: If + present simple = present simple.

Eg: If you heat water at 100°, it boils.

2 Conditional type 1: "Unreal, but likely":

Rule: If + present simple = future simple.

3) Conditional type 2: "Unreal and unlikel v"

Rule: If + past simple = would + stem.

4) Conditional type 3: "Unreal condition"

Rule: If + past perfect = would have + past participle.

Eg.: If you cheat in the exam, you will be punished...

Eg: If stuck your fingers into the fire, you would burn them.

Eg.: If you had broken the window, you would have

paid for it.

Activity: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. If people eat too much, they will put on weight.

2. If they ate organic food, they would be healthier.

3. If people had eaten GMF's, they would have been sick.

# CONDIT IONALS With "provided that / as long as

Rule: + present simple – future simple.

# Activity: Combine these pairs of sent ences using providing/provided that and as long:

- a) Banks will lend you money to start a business. You promise in writing to pay them back. (Provided that)
- Banks will lend you money to start a business

you promise in writing to pay them back.

- Providing you promise in writing to pay them back, banks will lend you money to start a business.
- b) Your business will continue to prosper. You keep your probity and integrity. (As long as)
- Your business will continue to prosper -

you keep your probity and integrity.

OR

you keep your probity and integrity, your business will continue to prosper.

#### C ONDITIONALS With "Unless"

# Activity: Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as (b):

- (a) If you eat well, you will be healthier.
- (b) Unless you eat well, you won't be healthier.
- (a) If you eat well, you won't be sick.
- (b) Unless you eat well, you will be sick.
- (a) If you don't eat fats, you will be he althier.
- (b) Unless you eat fats, you will be healthier.
- (a) If you don't brush your teeth, you won't sleep.
- (b) Unless you brush your teeth, you won't sleep.

#### THE RULES FOR WORD STRESS

#### 1. Stress on first syllable

Most two-syllabic words have stress on the first syllable.

Eg.: 'Ethics - 'Window.

## 2. Stress on last syllable

Most two-syllable verbs have stress on the last syllable.

Eg.: con'nect - pro'tect - re'move - erase - es'cape .

#### 3.Stress on penultimate syllable (the las# but one):

Words ending in 'ic', 'ation', 'ion', ive, 'ian', 'ience', iance, iar, ious, eous, ium.

Eg.: economic, information, generation, productive, li 'brarian, lu'xuriance, fa'miliar, fas'tidious, cou'rageous, gyn i'nasium.

# 4. Stress on ante-penultimate syllable (third from the end):

Words ending in 'cy', 'ty', 'phy'; 'gy', 'cal', 'ism'.

Eg.: Psy'chology- De'mocracy - Phi'l osophy - Respon'sibility - Techno'logical - Catholicism.

#### 5. Polysyllabic words (words with many syllables) main stress on the penultimate /---20/

These usually have more than one stress, i.e., **primary** and **secondary** stress. Often such words contain a prefix (as with 'inter' and 'ant i'). This is common with any long technical words.

Eg.: inter'national - antibi'otic.

## 6. Compound words (words with two pairts)

- > If the compound is a noun, the stress goes on the first part: Eg.: greenhouse, blackbird
- > If the compound is an adjective, the stress goes on the second part; e.g., bad-tempered, old-fashioned
- If the compound is a verb, the stress goes on the second part, e.g., overlook.

#### 7. Stress on the last syllable: / - --2/

Words ending in:-EE, -ESE,-EER, -OO, -OON, -ETTE,- ESQUE.

Eg.: absen'tee, Japo'nese, engi'neer, kanga''roo, ba'lloon, ciga'rette, humo'resque.

#### Exercise 1: Read out the following pairs words, paying attention to the stress-shift.

Drama, dramatic, Sympathy, sympathetic, political, arithmetic, arithmetical, education, instruction, transform, Captive - captivity, curious - curiosity, final, finality, inferior, inferiority, homework, antivirus, overtalk.

## Pronunciation of final "s"

The final "s" is pronounced:

/s/ after:

k, p, t, f,  $\theta$ . Example: works – helps – puts – baths.

/iz/ after

s, z, x, sh, ch, dg. Example: buses – squeezes – faxes – brushes- matches – bridges.

1-1

in other cases.

#### Activity: Classify these words according to the pronunciation of their fined "s"

Marks - troops - starts - roofs - paragraphs - glasses - freezes - looses - finishes - catches - adds - meals - countries.

/s/	/z/	/iz/
Marks - troops - starts - roofs -	Adds – meals – countries.	glasses - freezes - looses - finishes -
paragraphs		catches

Note: The final "s" in words ending in "iess" is pronounced /z/ because it didn't create a syllable. The sound /i/ is part of the original word: country.

#### Pronunciation of final "ed"

The final "ed" is pronounced:

/t/ after:

k, p, f, s, sh, ch. E xample: worked – helped – stuffed- laughed – brushed – watched.

/id/ after t, d. Example: star ted- added.

/d/

in other cases.

# Activity: Classify these words according to the pronunciation of their fined "s"

Packed – pumped – photographed – discussed – matched - arrested – recorded – moved – increased.

	/t/	/d/	/id/
	Packed - pumped - photographed	Moved – increased.	Arrested - recorded:
1	- discussed - matched	State of the Share and the Control of	

# CERTFAINTY - PROBABILITY & POSSIBILITY

Certainty	He will certainly/ surely succeed.	100%
Probability	He wil I likely / Probably succeed.	80%
Possibility	He may / can succeed.	50%
Remote Possibility	He might/ could succeed.	25%

Kelliote Fos	sionity   He mi gnu	Could Succeed. 2570
Dawrita santanea (h	) so that it means the	same as (a).
		be banned in public places.
(a) He has more chan	ices to succeed this year	ar.
(b) He		
	mers will buy GMF's.	
` /	ad that they will a beau	
· ·	ed that they will c hoos	se organic rood.
		impose an eco-tax on polluting industries next year.
	ernment	-
		rings will cause irritability and skin irritation.
(b) Flavourings and c	colourings will	
		boycott products which are not environmentally safe.
(b) It is		
	,	PASSIVE VOICE
	9	lar est safrate a TPP e e e E
Present simple:	is / are + PP	(a) Forgery causes unemployment.
i i totoli ompio.		(b) Unemployment is caused by forgery.
Present perfect:	has/have been + P P	(a) The government has adopted some measures to fight
i.		corruption. (b) Some measures have been adopted by the government to
		fight corruption.
		ngm vonapnom
Present continuous:	is / are being + PP	(a) Manufacturers are imitating famous brands.
<b>5</b>		(b) Famous brands are being imitated by manufacturers.
Past simple:	was / were + PP	(a) He downloaded many songs.
decreases and a second and a second and a second	0	(b) Many songs were downloaded by him.
<b>D</b> . C .	Laller DD	(-) Community have been been the many falso meady ato
Past perfect:	had been + PP	<ul><li>(a) Consumers have bought many fake products.</li><li>(b) Many fake products have been bought by consumers.</li></ul>
Ş		(o) many ratio products have soon sought of consumers.
Past continuous:	was/were being + PP	(a) They were stealing a bank.
		(b) A bank was being stolen (by them)
Future simple:	Will be + PP	(a) Many Companies will reduce the prices of some products.
I didic simple.	Will 00 / 11	(b) The prices of some products will be reduced by many
9	·	companies.
	e	•
Modals:	modal + be + PP'	(a) The authorities must punish all counterfeiters.
		(b) All counterfeiters must be punished by the authorities.

#### COMPARISON



Irregular adjectives					
	Comparatives	Superlative			
Good	better than	The best			
Bad	Worse than	The worst			
Far	Farther than	The farthest			
Little	Less than	The least			
Many/much	More than	The most			

F	lewri	te	sente	nce (	b	) so t	hat:	it	means	thac	same as	(a	):

	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100				<u> </u>	
(a)	Jupiter	is a	big n	lanet.	Earth	is not.

- (b) Earth is ......Jupiter.
- (a) Mercury is very close to the Sun.
- (b) Mercury is ......planet to the Sun
- (a) The planets are nice, but earth is beau tiful.
- (b) Earth is .....plamet.
- (a) Today, astronomers have more information about the outer space.
- (b) In the past, astronomers had.....

# SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES

To express similarities: To express differences: like, as, ssimilar to, alike, resembles, both .. and, the same, neither ..nor.

unlike, differ from, but, yet, different from, while, whereas, contrary to.

#### **Examples:**

#### Similarities:

- a. Both earth and Venus belong to the solar system.
- b. Like earth, Venus belongs to the inner space.
- c. All the planets follow the same path.
- d. Neither Mercury nor Mars has am atmosphere.

#### Differences:

- a. Unlike / contrary to the other pl anets, earth has O2.
- b. The inner planets are different from the outer planets.
- c. The Sun is a star while the Moon is a satellite.

#### Activity 1: Combine these pairs of sent ences using the words in brackets:

- a. Jupiter has moons. Saturn has moons, too (both)
- b. The terrestrial planets do not have rings. The gas giant planets have rings. (Unlike)
- c. Astronomers study stars for scienatific purposes. Astrologers study them to make predictions. (Contrary to)

# Activity 2: Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as(a):

- (a) Earth belongs to the solar system. Venus belongs to the solar system.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_belong to the solar system.
- (a) Mercury has an atmosphere. Mars has an atmosphere.
- (b) ..... has an atmosphere.
- (a) The inner planets are closer to the sun. The outer planets are not.
- (b) ....., the outer planets are farther from the sun.

#### EX PRESSING WISH AND REGRET

- 1 We use wish + past simple to express a regret about a present situation by imagining its opposite. E.g.: I wish you were here. (but you are not here)
- 2 We use wish + would to express a desire for change in the near future, especially when someone or something is annoying us. E.g. I wish you wouldn't wear that ugly shirt
- 3 Wish about ourselves must be expressed with could. Eg: I wish I could lose weight
- 4 We use wish + the past perfect to express a regret about something in the past.

E.g.: I wish I had listened to your advice yesterday.

	. (1)	.1		1-1.
Activity: Rewrite 9	entence (b) !	SO THAT LE	means the same as	(a)

- (a) I regret having stolen his ideas.
- (b) I wish .....
- (a) Someone wishing himself out cof troubles.
- (b) I wish.....
- (a) Someone expressing the wish to be given a second chance.
- (b) I wish.....
- We can use if only instead of wish to express a stronger feeling of regret or a stronger wish. E.g. If only I had finished my post greatuate studies.

#### It's time...

• When you want to say It's time to do something or this is the right time to do it. E.g. It's (high/about) time for us to go to the station.

# To express strong advice / recommendation

- You'd/ had better buy genuine products.

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- We had better not neglect to take the necessary measures.

#### **MODALS**

Must – have to	Str-ong obligation	
Should	Au <sup>t</sup> vice	•
Ought to - Had better	Str ong advice	
Need to have to	Neicessity	
can	Pcossibility – request - permission	
Мау	request - permission	
Can able to	Ability	

# Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as (a):.

Rewrite sentence (b) so that it means the same as (a).
(a) I strongly advise you to buy authent ic articles.
(b) You
(a) I advise you to know your rights and datties.
(b) You
(a) I think this is the right time to revise your lessons.
(b) It's
(a) People are obliged to respect the road signs.
(b) You the road signs.
(a) It is necessary to use dictionaries.
(b) Studentsdictionaries.
(a) You are able to succeed.
(b) Vou