



# 12 Telling it how it is

Reported speech • Reporting verbs • Ways of speaking • You know what they say



## STARTER

- 1 Look at the reported speech. What were the girl's words?

*She said she was a student.*

*She asked me what I was doing in London.*

*She told me she'd arrived on Monday.*

- 2 Here are some reported thoughts. What were my thoughts?

*I thought she worked in an office.*

*I knew I'd seen her somewhere before.*

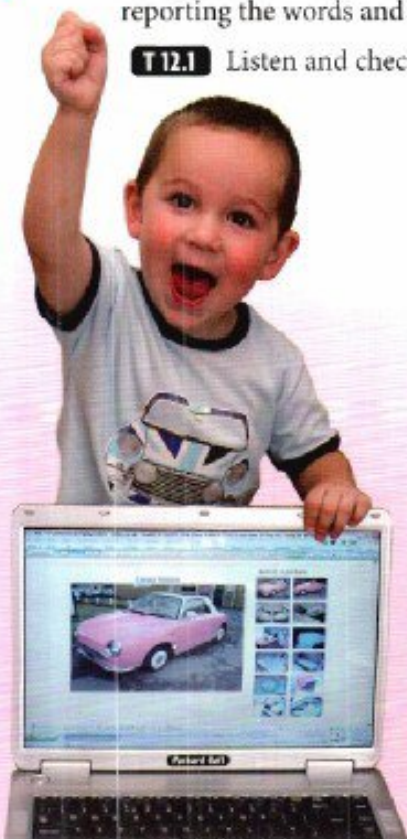
*I wondered if she'd phone me.*

## I READ IT IN THE PAPERS ...

### Reported speech

- 1 Read the newspaper article. Who is Jack Neal? What did he do? What happened in the end?
- 2 Work with a partner. Complete the article by reporting the words and thoughts 1-10.

**T12.1** Listen and check.



3 I was on the Net yesterday.

5 I'm so happy!

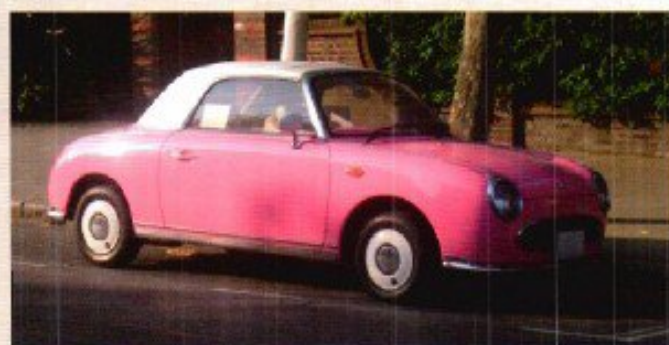
7 He's joking.

9 There has been a mistake.

10 I'll advertise the car again.

## Look, Mum! I've bought a car on eBay for £9,000

By a Daily Telegraph Correspondent



A three-year-old boy used his mother's computer to buy a £9,000 car on the Internet auction site *eBay*.

Jack Neal's parents only discovered their son's successful bid when they received a message from the website.

The message said they (1) had bought a pink Nissan Figaro.

Mrs Neal, 36, said that they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ it. She explained that she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ on the Net the day before, but she (4) \_\_\_\_\_ anything.

'Jack kept telling us that he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ so happy, and that we (6) \_\_\_\_\_ soon get a big surprise.'

Mrs Neal, from Sleaford, Lincs, thought Jack (7) \_\_\_\_\_. He often used the computer, and she was pretty sure that he (8) \_\_\_\_\_ her password.

Her husband, John, 37, phoned the seller of the car, and explained that there (9) \_\_\_\_\_ a mistake.

'Fortunately he saw the funny side and said he (10) \_\_\_\_\_ the car again.'

Mr Neal has told Jack to be more careful, and he has asked his wife to change her password.

1 You have bought a pink Nissan Figaro.

2 We can't understand it.

4 I didn't buy anything.

6 You'll soon get a big surprise!

8 I'm pretty sure he knows my password.

3 Here are Mr Neal's words to Jack and his wife.  
*You've got to be more careful, son.*  
*Do you think you could change your password, dear?*  
 How are these words reported in the article?

- 4 Report these sentences.
- 'My Jack is very clever,' his mother said.  
**Mrs Neal said her son was very clever.**
  - 'He usually plays computer games,' she told me.
  - 'I bought the computer for my work,' his father explained.
  - 'I won't use eBay anymore,' Mrs Neal decided.
  - 'I don't know how it happened,' said Jack.
  - 'I've always liked computers,' he told reporters.
  - 'Please tidy your room,' his mother asked Jack.
  - 'Go and play football,' his father told him.

**T 12.2** Listen and check.

### Reported questions

5 Read the newspaper article below. Match the direct questions and thoughts to numbers 1-7 in the article, then report them.

Has there been a road accident?  
 Are you going to arrest me?  
 Where did the money come from?  
 Do you know the man?

Why did you do it?  
 What's happening?  
 Why are you giving away all your money?

**T 12.3** Listen and check. Repeat the reported questions.

### GRAMMAR SPOT

1 When we report words or thoughts, we usually move the tense back.

'I'm tired.' She said she **was** tired.

Complete the reported speech.

'I've read the book before.' She told me \_\_\_\_\_.

'You'll like it.' She was sure I \_\_\_\_\_.

2 What does *tell* mean in these two sentences?

She **told me that** she liked me.

She **told me to** go away.

3 When we report questions, there is no inversion, and no *do/does/did*.

'Where do you live?' He **asked me where** I lived.

Report these questions.

'How long are you staying?' She **asked me** ...

'Do you know Mike?' She **wanted to know if** ...

▶▶ Grammar Reference 12.1-12.3 p150

6 Imagine you were stopped by the police and asked these questions. Report them.

'Where are you going?' (*ask*)

**They asked me where** I was going.

'Where have you been?' (*ask*)

'Do you live in the area?' (*want to know*)

'How old are you?' (*wonder*)

'Were you with friends?' (*want to know*)

'Have you been using your phone whilst driving?' (*demand to know*)

'What time did you leave home?' (*ask if I could remember*)

**T 12.4** Listen and compare. Look at T12.4 on p133 and practise the conversation with a partner.

## Man throws away £20,000 in town centre

Daily Mail Reporter

A mystery man started a riot in a busy town centre yesterday by hurling £20,000 in banknotes into the air.

Traffic was stopped at 11.00 a.m. in Alexandra Road, Aberystwyth, mid-Wales, as money rained down from the sky.

Local shopkeeper Anthony Jones, 55, said 'I couldn't understand it, so I asked my neighbour (1) **what was happening**.' They saw people on their hands and knees grabbing money. 'No one knew (2) \_\_\_\_\_,' he said. 'They were just stuffing it in their pockets.'

Passer-by Eleanor Morris said, 'I wondered (3) \_\_\_\_\_, because the traffic was at a complete standstill.'

Flower seller Cadwyn Thomas saw the man, who was wearing a red Welsh rugby shirt. 'I asked him (4) \_\_\_\_\_ all his money, but he didn't answer. He just laughed.'

Police asked Cadwyn if she (5) \_\_\_\_\_ . 'I told them I'd never seen him before. He certainly wasn't from around here.'

Dyfed-Powys police later confirmed that a forty-year-old man from Aberystwyth had been questioned. 'He refused to tell us (6) \_\_\_\_\_,' a spokesman said, 'so it's a complete mystery. He wanted to know if we (7) \_\_\_\_\_ arrest him, but giving away money isn't against the law.'



## PRACTICE

### But you said ...!

1 Complete the conversations with an idea of your own.

- A Bill's coming round for dinner tonight.  
B Really? I thought you said **he wasn't feeling well**.
- A Oh, no! I've spilt tomato ketchup on my white shirt!  
B I told you to be careful. I knew \_\_\_\_\_.
- A Did you get me a drink?  
B Sorry. I didn't realize \_\_\_\_\_. What would you like?
- A I'm getting married next June!  
B Are you? I didn't know \_\_\_\_\_. Congratulations!
- A Oh, no! It's raining!  
B Really? But the weather forecast said \_\_\_\_\_.
- A You left the doors and windows of the flat open this morning.  
B I'm sorry. I was pretty sure I \_\_\_\_\_ everything.
- A Where did Tom go last night?  
B I've no idea \_\_\_\_\_.

**T 12.5** Listen and compare. Practise the conversations.

### The interview

2 Work with a partner. Think of questions you are asked when you have a job interview.

*How old are you?*

*Where have you worked before?*

*Do you like working in a team?*

Full-time RECEPTIONIST  
required in \*\*\*\* London Hotel  
Experience and  
foreign language preferred  
Annual salary £19k  
Please send CVs to:  
info@hotelescharlesIII.com

3 Julia has just been for a job interview as a receptionist.

She's telling her friend about it.

*They asked me why I wanted the job.*

*They asked me if I had any experience.*

*They wanted to know if I could do word processing.*

What other questions do you think they asked?

Use ideas from exercise 2.

**T 12.6** Listen and compare.

### Reporting verbs

4 Match the reporting verbs in the box with the direct speech.

a invite	b persuade	c explain	d promise
e ask	f remind	g offer	h encourage

- e** 'Can you help me?' she said to me.
  - \_\_\_ 'Don't forget to post the letter,' he said to her.
  - \_\_\_ 'I really will work hard for my exams,' she said.
  - \_\_\_ 'Come to my wedding,' she said to me.
  - \_\_\_ 'You really must go travelling. You'd love it,' she said to me.
  - \_\_\_ 'I'll give you a lift to the airport,' he said to me.
  - \_\_\_ 'I'm not sure about this job.' 'Go on! Apply for it! You'd be good at it,' he said. 'OK, I will,' I replied.
  - \_\_\_ 'I've been very busy,' she said.
- 5 Report the sentences using the reporting verbs.  
*She asked me to help her.*

**T 12.7** Listen and check.

### She didn't say that!

6 **T 12.8** Listen to the conversations. What mistakes do the people make when they report the conversations?

1 *Merinda rang from work. She said she'd phone you again later.*

*She didn't say she'd phone later. She asked Jenny to phone her.*

2 *I've got a job as manager! I'm going to earn £30,000 a year!*

3 *My mum said you couldn't have a turn.*

4 *James - Ross rang. Meet him inside the football stadium at 6.30.*

5 *Tom offered to mend my computer. He said he was sure he could do it. He wanted £75!*

# VOCABULARY AND SPEAKING

## Ways of speaking

1 There are many verbs that describe ways of speaking.

to discuss to promise to agree

Add two more verbs from the box to each category in red on the diagram.

advise	chat	scream	row	accuse
recommend	whisper	criticize	gossip	
order	quarrel	demand	protest	deny

2 Write in a verb from the diagram. Sometimes there is more than one possibility.

- \_\_\_\_\_ to a mate about football
- \_\_\_\_\_ with your parents about staying out late
- \_\_\_\_\_ at the kids because they're annoying you
- \_\_\_\_\_ that you made a mistake
- \_\_\_\_\_ to the waiter about the cold soup
- \_\_\_\_\_ if you see blood/your favourite sports star
- \_\_\_\_\_ against the war/about pay and conditions
- \_\_\_\_\_ that your friend should see a doctor

3 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition (or no preposition).

- I talk \_\_\_\_\_ my kids \_\_\_\_\_ everything.
- My boss criticizes \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ my work.
- I agree \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ most things, but not politics.
- I discuss \_\_\_\_\_ everything \_\_\_\_\_ my wife.
- People love gossiping \_\_\_\_\_ celebrities.
- The teacher accused me \_\_\_\_\_ cheating in the exam.

4 Work with a partner. Think of a sentence to complete these ways of speaking.

**My mother told me to tidy my room.**

1 My mother / The teacher / My doctor  
 advised / told / persuaded  
 me / the students / ...  
 to ...

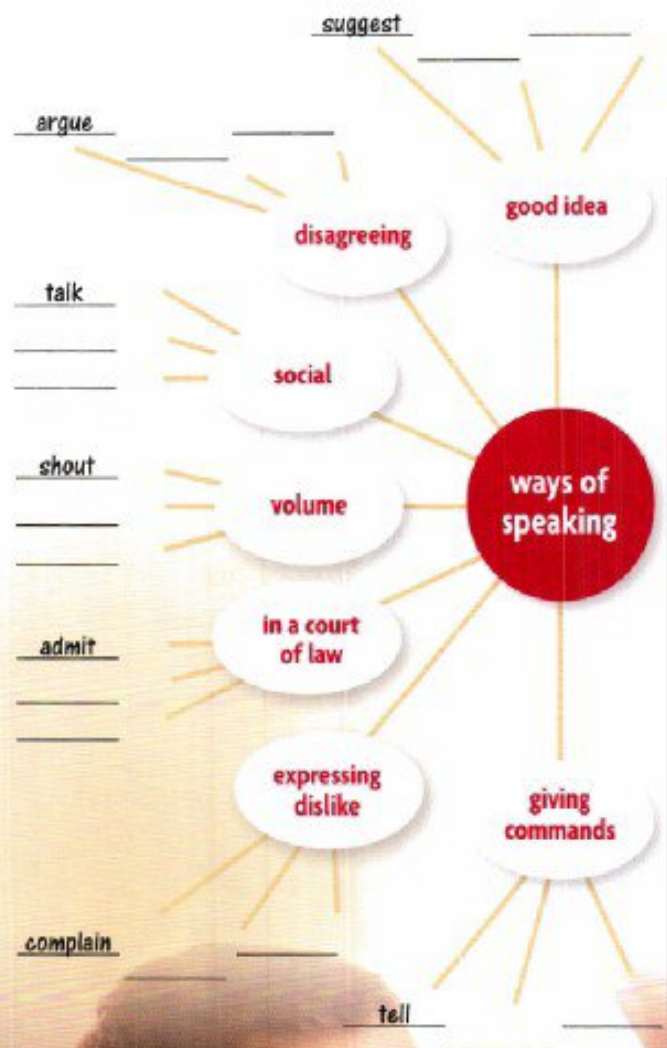
2 My friends / My brother  
 suggested / admitted / complained  
 that  
 we ... / the teacher ...  
 ...

5 With your partner, write a conversation that illustrates some of the verbs on this page. Act it out to the class.

- A Have you been out spending money again?  
 We just can't afford it!
- B Don't be so mean! It's only a few pounds!

The others must say who the people are and what they're talking about.

It's a husband and wife. They're arguing. He's complaining that she spends too much money. She accuses him of being mean.



## READING AND SPEAKING

### Tales of dangerous journeys

- 1 Close your eyes. Imagine you are one of 90,000 people. You are travelling together, on foot, over mountains, rivers and plains. It's winter. What problems would you face?
- 2 You are going to read about two famous leaders, Hannibal Barca and Mao Zedong. They both undertook remarkable journeys with thousands of people. Look at the maps. What difficulties can you anticipate?

- 3 Divide into two groups.

**Group A** Read about **HANNIBAL**

**Group B** Read about **Mao Zedong**

First read about your leader's Early Years. Answer the questions with your group.

- 1 How did his father influence his life?
- 2 Who were the enemy?
- 3 Where did he move to?
- 4 Why did they set off on such a long journey?



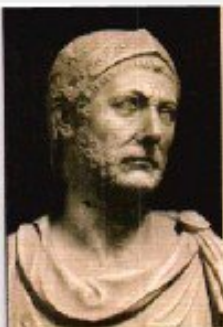
- 4 Read about the journey and answer the questions.
  - 1 When did the journey start?
  - 2 How many began it? Who were they?
  - 3 What kind of leader was he?
  - 4 What problems did they face on the way?
  - 5 How long did the journey last?
  - 6 How did it end? How many survived?
- 5 Read the final part. What happened to the leader after the journey?
- 6 Find someone from the other group. Go through the questions again and compare the leaders and their journeys. Use the maps to help. What similarities can you find? How many years separate the two journeys?

### What do you think?

- Which journey was more dangerous? Why?
- Can you imagine such a journey on foot taking place today? Where and why might it happen?

**WRITING:** Correcting mistakes (2)

▶▶ Go to p119



# HANNIBAL CROSSES THE ALPS

247-182 BC

## EARLY YEARS

**Hannibal Barca** was born in Carthage, North Africa, (now a suburb of Tunis, Tunisia) in 247 BC. At that time this once prosperous seaport was losing a long and exhausting war with the Romans over who should rule the western Mediterranean. His father, Hamilcar, was a general in the army, and it is said that he ordered his son to hate the Romans forever.

The 23-year-long war was finally lost in 241 BC. Hannibal and his family moved to Spain, where the Carthaginians were trying to build a new empire. Hannibal grew up to be a bold and fearless fighter like his father, and eventually became commander of the army. In 218 BC the Romans again threatened to attack. In a daring and dangerous plan Hannibal decided to march from Spain to Italy before the Romans had even declared war. This march was to be a journey of 2,415 kilometres across both the Pyrenees and the Alps.



# Mao Zedong and the Long March

1893-1976

## Early years

Mao Zedong (Mao Tse Tung) was born in Hunan province in Southern China in 1893. His father was an ambitious but illiterate farmer, who advised his son to get the education he didn't have.

At university Mao became active in revolutionary student groups and, in 1921, helped found the Chinese Communist Party. He established a base in the remote Jiangxi province, where they formed the Red Army to fight against the Nationalist Government under Chiang Kai-shek. However, in 1934, they were forced to escape from the area. They set off on a remarkable journey, which became known as the Long March.



## THE JOURNEY

In May, 218 BC, Hannibal left Spain with an army of about 90,000 men and 37 elephants, which he believed were needed to get them over the mountains. Under his inspiring leadership, they marched through Spain to the Pyrenees. When his troops saw the mountains, many of them refused to go any further. Hannibal knew that unwilling soldiers make bad soldiers, and he invited them to leave. Thousands of them did. The rest marched on to the South of France, moving about 16 kilometres a day. They reached the river Rhone and accomplished the unbelievable task of building huge rafts to ferry the elephants across. Some fell off but managed to swim using their trunks as snorkels. It was now autumn, and snow started to fall as they approached the Alps. The army, helped by the elephants, struggled on, slipping and sliding over ice and snow, over the main pass. Finally, they were in sight of Italy. Their five-month journey at an end, Hannibal's army of 90,000 was reduced to 36,000. Winter storms now killed all but one of his elephants.



## FINAL YEARS

In some ways Hannibal's march was hugely successful because he took the Romans by surprise and initially defeated them in numerous battles. However, after many years and many more battles his army failed to overcome Rome's superior resources and manpower. Hannibal, who had been 29 at the start of his journey, sailed back to North Africa aged 45. He finally committed suicide in 182 BC, aged 65. Despite his final defeat, he is still recognized as one of the greatest military leaders in history.

## The Long March

The march began on October 16th. No one was sure where they were going but 86,000 men and 30 women, including Mao's wife, set out to walk from the south to the north of China. The journey took one year, ending in the Shaanxi province.

They started the march quite well, armed with 33,243 guns, but five weeks later suffered their first disastrous defeat at the Xiang River crossing. They lost 56,000 men and much of their equipment was thrown into the river.

Although some party officials complained that Mao's march was killing too many soldiers, he became leader of both the Red Army and the Communist party at this time. He was a tough but popular leader.

One of the worst experiences was crossing the Great Snowy Mountains, 5,000 metres high. Many men died from lack of oxygen. Exhausted, they knew that to stop to rest meant certain death. If they managed to reach the top, it was best to sit down and slide to the bottom on the ice. Many men were catapulted over cliffs.

It was now September 1935 and the army had to cross the Marshland, between the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers. It looked innocent, covered with flowers, but beneath the flowers were bogs that could swallow a man in a minute. Mao lost more men during this seven day trek than in the Snowy Mountains.

Eventually, on October 19th, after marching for 370 days and 12,500 kilometres they reached Shaanxi province. Of the 86,000 who began, only 4,000 remained.



## Later years

The Long March began the ascent to power of Mao Zedong. On October 1, 1949, he proclaimed the People's Republic of China and the Great Cultural Revolution followed. This radically changed every aspect of Chinese society. In October 1966, Mao's Little Red Book was published, and his ideas were taught throughout the country. Mao's image was displayed everywhere: in homes, offices, shops and streets. He finally died on September 9th, 1976, aged 82.

## LISTENING AND SPEAKING

### Tell me your fears

- 1 What are typical phobias that people have? Make a list. Are you afraid of anything?
- 2 Work with a partner. Match the phobias in the chart with their definitions. Compare answers as a class.

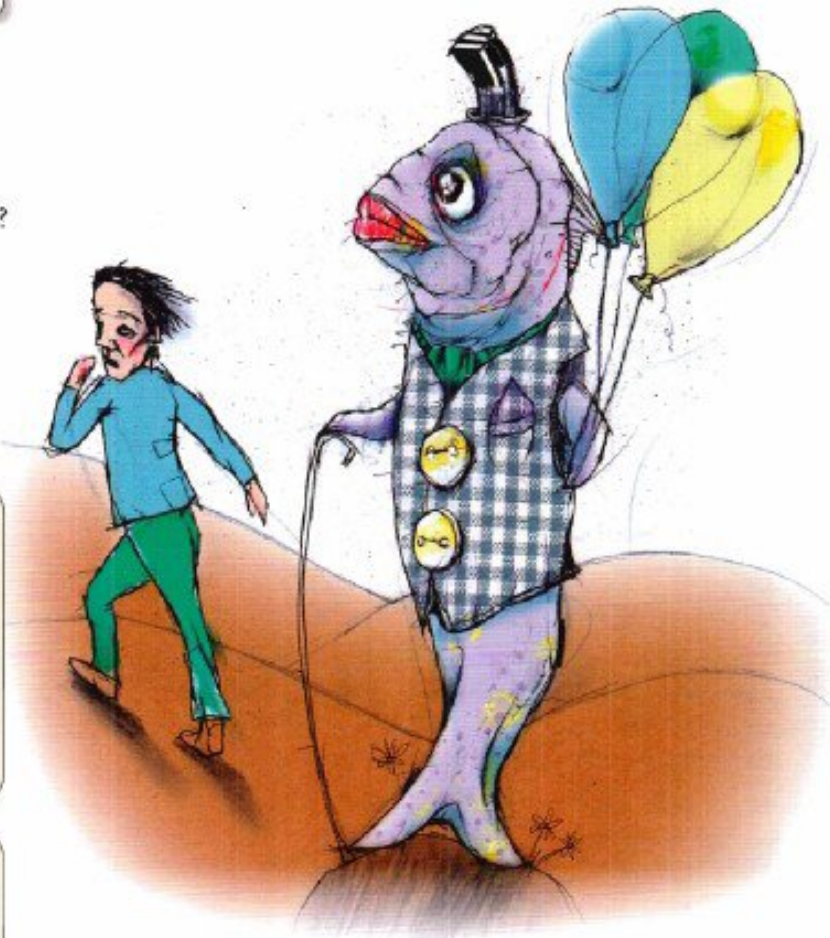
We think autophobia is fear of ...

We've no idea what ... is.

It might be ...

- 3 **T 12.9** Some people have strange phobias. Listen to Jodie, Gavin, and Melissa talking about theirs. After each one discuss these questions.
  - 1 Which part of the cartoon would make them panic?
  - 2 How did their phobia start?
  - 3 How does it affect their lives?
  - 4 What caused their panic attack?
  - 5 Have they tried to cure their phobia?
- 4 Work in small groups to retell the stories. Use the prompts to help.

Autophobia	is a fear of	washing.	the colour blue.
Ablutophobia		flying.	birds.
Aviophobia		fridges.	being alone.
Frigophobia			cars.



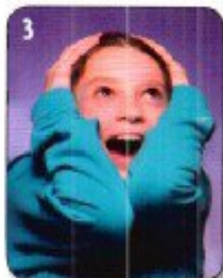
### Jodie

When she was a little girl ... grandmother asked her ... opened the cupboard ... dark green cardigan ... started screaming ... her grandmother managed to ... now it's difficult to ... tries to find ... a year ago ... a colleague's jacket ... has decided to ... hard to admit that ... silly ...



### Gavin

His dad used to ... he didn't like watching him ... when he was seven ... started feeling ... his dad had to stop ... problem got worse ... supermarkets ... asked his wife if ... daren't go to restaurants ... oyster ... only hamburger bars ... started to see ... hasn't succeeded in ...



### Melissa

Since she was five ... trying to blow up ... popped in her face ... can remember ... her friends enjoy ... think it's fun to ... last time ... a panic attack ... begged them ... difficulty in ... worst thing ... events ... can't imagine ever ... even on TV ... starts to shake ... teacher ... advised ...

### What do you think?

- 5 Discuss these questions in your groups.
  - 1 Which of the three people do you think has the most difficult phobia to live with? Why?
  - 2 Why do people get phobias?
  - 3 Why do some people and not others get them?
  - 4 How do you think they can be cured? Suggest ideas.

### The psychologist's view

- 6 **T 12.10** Listen to psychologist Dr Lucy Atcheson talking about phobias. How does she answer questions 2–4 in exercise 5?

## EVERYDAY ENGLISH

You know what they say . . .

- 1 Some people like to bring a conversation to an end with a cliché. Nothing else needs to be said, the cliché says it all! Underline the clichés in these conversations.

*'I didn't get that job I applied for. They said I need more experience.'*

*'Oh, well! You win some, you lose some.'*

*'Did you know 25% of the world speaks English?'*

*'Well I never! You learn something new every day!'*

- 2 Match the lines in A with the clichés in B.

	A	B
1	I'm so fed up! I lost my mobile yesterday. I got the time wrong, and I missed my plane.	Never mind. We all make mistakes. Cheer up! It's not the end of the world.
2	Here's my essay. I'm sorry I didn't hand it in on time. So you like Russian novels, do you? So do I!	Oh well, better late than never. Great minds think alike.
3	Tim's strange. He's not like me at all. I worked so hard for that exam, and I still failed.	You did your best. You can't do any more. It takes all sorts to make a world.
4	I've got ten exams in the next two weeks. I've got three months' holiday!	Rather you than me. It's all right for some.
5	I'm going to pack some anti-malaria tablets. I haven't heard from my kids for weeks!	No news is good news. Good idea. Better safe than sorry.
6	That presentation was awful. I hated it. I reversed into a wall and broke a tail light.	It could be worse. You could have hurt someone. You can say that again. I couldn't stand it.
7	She's been so sad since her husband died. I wonder if he'll be happy in his new job?	I'm sure it's tough, but time's a great healer. Only time will tell.
8	I just don't understand Tom's attitude to life. I trusted Peter, and he stole all my money!	Oh, well. You live and learn. Live and let live. That's what I say.

- 3 **T 12.11** Listen and check.

And finally . . .

In the words of William Shakespeare . . .

*All's well that ends well.*

