

Unit 6A

1 Grammar

1c

1 E, H 2 I, D 3 J 4 A, C 5 G, K 6 E, B

1d

He told her (that) he was falling in love with her.
He asked her if she would marry him.

- Ask SS what differences they can see between 'direct' and 'reported' speech:

sentence: the verb *tell* is used + *that* + person, *is* changes to *was*, *you* changes to *her*

question: the verb *ask* is used, *will* changes to *would*, *if* has been added

Grammar notes

Reported speech: statements and questions

- This is a structure which may be new for some students and not for others (it was introduced in *New English File Pre-intermediate* in File 9). The basic principle of reported speech is quite straightforward – when you report what someone else said you move the tenses 'backwards', i.e. present to past, *will* to *would*, etc. Making the link between a 'reporter' who reports (i.e. tells other people what someone has said) and 'reported speech' may help SS understand both the grammatical term and concept.
- Point out that the use of *that* after *say* and *tell* is optional.
- You should point out that when direct speech is reported at a later time or in a different place from when it was originally said, some time / place words may change as well, e.g. *tomorrow* may change to *the next day*, *this* to *that*, etc.

⚠ In conversation people often do not change the past to the past perfect.

- Typical mistakes are:
 - SS sometimes confuse *tell* and *say*, e.g. *He said me that he was ill.*
 - they forget to change the tenses, e.g. *The waiter said he will call the manager.*
 - they forget to change the word order in reported questions, e.g. *She asked him what was his name.*

2 Vocabulary

a

A **supermarket** is a large shop which sells food, drink, and cleaning materials for the house, etc.

They are often owned by big companies.

A **market** is a place, often outside, where people can buy and sell things. There are usually a lot of individually owned 'stalls'.

A **chemist** (or **chemist's**) and a **pharmacy** are the same thing: a shop which sells medicine, etc.

A **shopping centre** is a place where there are many shops together (sometimes outside a town).

A **department store** is a large shop divided into departments, which sell a lot of different things.

A **shopping centre** is the same as a **shopping mall** but **mall** is American English.

A **library** is a place where you can borrow (but not buy) books to read.

A **bookshop** is a shop where you can buy books.

3 Pronunciation

Pronunciation notes

The problems your SS have with these sounds will depend on whether similar sounds exist in their own language. You could go through these rules when SS go to the **Sound Bank** in c.

Remind SS that:

/g/ - The letter *g* is usually pronounced /g/, e.g. *goal*, with the exceptions below in /dʒ/.

/dʒ/ - The letters *j* and *dge* are always pronounced /dʒ/, e.g. *jacket*, *bridge* and *g* before *i* or *e* is often /dʒ/ too, e.g. *manager*, *German*.

/k/ - The letters *ck* and *k* are always /k/ and the letter *c* is often /k/, e.g. *come*, *across*.

/ʃ/ - This sound occurs in *sh*, e.g. *wash* and in words with *ti-*, and *ci-*, e.g. *patient*, *information*, *delicious*, *special*.

/tʃ/ - This sound occurs in words with *ch*, *tch*, and in the ending *-ture*, e.g. *future*.

1 newsagent's – the *g* sound is /dʒ/.

2 gift shop – the *g* sound is /g/.

3 receipt – the *c* sound is /s/.

4 cereals – the *c* sound is /s/.

5 chemist's – the *ch* sound is /k/.

5 Reading

b

2 A 3 G 4 B 5 D 6 F 7 C

c

1 What did he complain about?	Mr Thomas His laptop computer.	Mr Oakley A (recordable) DVD player.
2 What was the problem?	It was getting slower.	They didn't have one in stock.
3 How did he try to solve it?	He took it to a local repairer and then to a computer shop.	He went back to the shop and phoned many times to reserve one.
4 Why wasn't he successful?	It was too expensive to repair.	Because they just told him to come back but it never arrived.
5 Who did he write to?	Toshiba.	The Managing Director of Argos.
6 What happened as a result?	Toshiba collected the laptop, repaired it and returned it free of charge.	He got his DVD player + ten discs.

d

1 branch	5 services
2 staff	6 compensation
3 goods	7 guarantee
4 in stock	

6 Grammar

a

Possible answers

- 1 '(If you want my advice,) buy a new one.' / 'If I were you, I'd buy a new one.' / 'I think you should buy a new one.'
- 2 'Come back in a week, sir.' / 'Could you come back next week?'

b

- 1 She asked the shop assistant to give her a refund.
- 2 He told the people at the next table not to make so much noise.
- 3 She asked the receptionist to change her room.
- 4 He told the taxi driver not to go / drive so fast.

Grammar notes

Reported speech: commands

- This structure is not difficult but can be a problem for SS who use, for example, a subjunctive in their L1.
- Some typical mistakes are:
 - not using an infinitive, e.g. *He told me I not worry / that I don't worry.*
 - forgetting to use the infinitive with *to*, e.g. *He told me not worry.*

7 Listening and speaking

a

The taxi

- 1 Because the taxi driver said that all English people were football hooligans.
- 2 He asked him to stop the taxi.
- 3 He got out and he didn't pay anything.

The hotel

- 4 It wasn't clean / It was in a mess. The bed hadn't been made, there were dirty towels on the floor and the bathroom was filthy.
- 5 He said that she had to wait half an hour while they cleaned her room.
- 6 She told him to give her another room. He did this.

The restaurant

- 7 Because there was a black hair in it.
- 8 Because they had charged him for the ravioli. He thought they shouldn't charge for it.
- 9 He complained and they didn't have to pay for the ravioli.