



In the Name of God,
the Compassionate, the Merciful

The ILI English Series

Intermediate 2

Student's Book



Iran Language Institute

Affiliated with the Institute for the Intellectual Development of Children and Young Adults

UNIT

1

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Conversation

Let's Get Started

Do you agree or disagree with the following? Check (✓) your answers and then discuss with a partner.

	agree	disagree
1. Everybody has the ability to make friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I always try to respect my friends' interests.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. A friend in need is a friend indeed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. A good friend should have the following characteristics:		
a. should be loyal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. should be patient.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. should be generous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. should have a good sense of humor.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. should be helpful.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. should be rich.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. should be wise.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





Hospitality and Friendly Behavior

*James Willis has been **transferred** from New York to a small town. Phil is talking with him in a local restaurant.*

Phil: James, I know you're new in town. What's your impression of us?

James: As a matter of fact, people here **go out of their way** to be friendly.

Phil: I'm glad to hear it. Do you have any problems adjusting to life here?

James: No, there are no real problems and it seems a nice place.

Phil: Well, I thought you might feel **funny** in a small town.

James: Not really. In New York I was used to living by myself.

Phil: Anyway, we don't want you to feel **left out**.

James: Don't worry, Phil. I've already made quite a few friends.

Speak Out

Bring the trips that you have taken to mind. In which cities/towns were the local people very hospitable to strangers? What did they do to please you?

Reading

Let's Get Started



Discuss the following questions.

1. What influences us when we decide to buy one brand instead of another?
2. What kind of information do we get from advertisements?
3. What methods do advertisers use to sell products?

Passage



The Advertising of a Product

A **consumer** walks into a store. He stands in front of hundreds of boxes of laundry **detergent**. He chooses one **brand**, pays for it, and leaves. Why does he **pick** that specific kind of soap? Is it truly better than the others? Probably not. These days, many **products** are nearly **identical** to one another in **quality** and price. If products are almost the same, what makes consumers buy one brand instead of another? Although we might not like to admit it, **commercials** on television and advertisements in magazines probably **influence** us much more than we think they do.

Advertising informs consumers about new products available **on the market**. It gives us information about everything from shampoo and toothpaste to computers and cars. But there is one serious problem with this. The “information” is actually very often **misinformation**. It tells us the products’ **benefits** but hides their disadvantages. Advertising not only **leads** us to buy things that we don’t need and can’t afford, but it also confuses our **sense of reality**. “Zoom toothpaste prevents **cavities** and gives you white teeth!” the advertisement tells us. But it doesn’t tell us the complete **truth**: that a healthy diet and a good toothbrush will have the same effect.



Advertisers use many **methods** to get us to buy their products. One of their most successful methods is to make us feel **dissatisfied** with ourselves and our **imperfect** lives. Advertisements show us who we aren't and what we don't have. Our teeth aren't white enough. Our hair isn't shiny enough. Our clothes aren't clean enough. Advertisements make us afraid that people won't like us if we don't use the advertised products.

If fear is the negative **motive** for buying a product, then wanting a good **self-image** is the positive reason for choosing it. Each of us has a mental picture of the kind of person we would like to be. For example, a modern young woman might like to think that she looks like a beautiful **movie star**. A **middle-aged** man might want to see himself as a strong, attractive athlete. Advertisers know this. They write specific ads to make certain groups of people choose their product. Two people may choose different brands of toothpaste with the identical price, amount, and quality; each person believes that he or she is expressing his or her personality by choosing that brand.

Advertisers get psychologists to study the way consumers think and their reasons for choosing one brand instead of another. These experts tell advertisers about the motives of fear and self-image. They also inform them about recent studies with colors and words. Psychologists have found that certain colors on the package of an attractive product will cause people to **reach out** and take that package instead of buying an identical product with different colors. Also certain words attract our **attention**. For example, the words "new", "improved", "natural", and "giant size" are very popular and seem to draw our eyes and hands toward the package.

Many people believe that advertising does not affect them. They feel that they have freedom of choice, and they like to think they make wise choices. Unfortunately, they probably don't realize the powerful effect of advertising. They may not clearly understand that advertisers spend billions of dollars each year in aggressive **competition** for our money, and they are extremely successful. Do you believe that ads don't influence your choice of products? Just look at the brands in your kitchen and bathroom.

Comprehension Check

A. Choose the best answer.

1. Which word in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to “how good or bad something is”?
 - a. brand
 - b. quality
 - c. consumer
2. “It tells us the products’ benefits.” The word “benefit” could be replaced by “_____”.
 - a. advantage
 - b. disadvantage
 - c. motive
3. In paragraph 2, “Advertising not only leads us to buy things ...”, “lead” means “_____”.
 - a. show the way
 - b. control
 - c. persuade
4. In paragraph 4, “... wanting a good self-image is the positive reason for choosing it”, “self-image” means “_____”.
 - a. the opinion you have of your appearance
 - b. a feeling of being happy with yourself
 - c. the ability to make yourself do something
5. Which word in paragraph 5 has the same meaning as “exactly the same”?
 - a. identical
 - b. recent
 - c. improved

B. Choose the best answer.

1. Advertising _____.
 - a. always informs us correctly
 - b. doesn’t influence us very much
 - c. is always stupid
 - d. doesn’t always tell us everything about a product

2. A person often buys certain products because he/she _____.

- a. is satisfied with himself/herself
- b. doesn't want to be like his/her friends
- c. wants to have a good self-image
- d. has been to a psychologist

3. Advertisers make us buy their products by _____.

- a. getting information from psychologists
- b. offering low prices
- c. using better detergent and shampoo
- d. giving us a negative motive

4. Psychologists tell advertisers _____.

- a. which brands of toothpaste to produce
- b. to stop influencing shoppers
- c. about people's motives for buying one brand
- d. how much money to spend on television commercials

5. According to the passage, one of the things written on a product that seems to attract our attention is "_____".

- a. really cheap
- b. good enough
- c. Zoom
- d. giant size

C. Check (✓) the following statements as true or false.

1. Advertising helps us know the reality.

2. People don't like to admit that commercials influence them.

3. Advertising influences us to buy one kind of product instead of another.

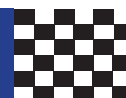
4. Colors on different packages influence the consumers.

5. Choosing a product has nothing to do with a consumer's personality.

T	F
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Listening

Vocabulary Stop



Match the words in column A with the definitions in column B. There is one extra definition.

Column A

1. calculate
2. record
3. leather
4. stylish
5. zip up
6. exchange rate

Column B

- a. the relation in value between kinds of money used in different countries
- b. the skin of animals which has been specially treated
- c. find sth out by using mathematics
- d. fasten sth with a zipper
- e. put music, movie, etc onto a cassette so that it can be listened to or watched again later
- f. give all your attention or effort to sth
- g. fashionable and attractive

Get Set

Work in pairs. Look at the photos. Then discuss the questions below.

boutique



outdoor market



department store



thrift store



1. What can you buy in these places?
2. Where do you usually shop?

Example:

In a boutique you can buy designer clothes and ...

Listen to It



You will hear four conversations. What do you think the people are buying? Check (✓) the item.

What are they buying?

▶ 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> a soda	<input type="checkbox"/> perfume	<input type="checkbox"/> a calculator
▶ 2.	<input type="checkbox"/> a MiniDisc recorder	<input type="checkbox"/> a CD	<input type="checkbox"/> a cell phone
▶ 3.	<input type="checkbox"/> a hat	<input type="checkbox"/> a coat	<input type="checkbox"/> gloves
▶ 4.	<input type="checkbox"/> a wallet	<input type="checkbox"/> boots	<input type="checkbox"/> a jacket

Think & talk

What was the last thing you bought? Why did you buy it?

What thing do you want to buy next?

What do you enjoy about shopping? What don't you enjoy?

Example:

The last thing I bought was a hat. It was really cold outside...

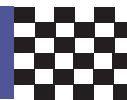
mall store



duty-free shop



Grammar through Drills



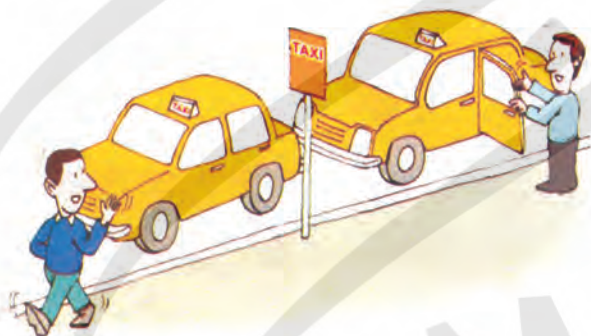
1.1 Answer the questions using “would rather” and the words given.

T. I think you'd better take a cab.
(walk home)

S. But, I'd rather walk home than take a cab.

T. I think you'd better wait. (leave now)

S. But, I'd rather leave now than wait.



T. I think you'd better go to a restaurant.
(eat at home)

T. I think you'd better drive. (travel by train)

T. I think you'd better take an aspirin. (rest)

T. I think you'd better socialize more.
(be alone)

T. I think you'd better bury the letter.
(burn the letter)

Frame

A: Why didn't he become a movie star?

B: Well, he would've become a movie star if he'd had the chance.

1.2 Substitute.

He **would've** become a movie star if he'd had the **chance**.

motive

interest

might

opportunity

choice

could

ability

desire

would

chance

1.3 Answer the questions using the *future progressive* and the *future perfect*.

T. Is it all right if I come at 8:00?
(clean the house)

S1. No, I'll be cleaning the house then.

T. What about 9:00?

S2. That's OK. I will have cleaned it by then.



T. Is it all right if she calls you at 4:00?
(do homework)

T. Is it all right if they stop by at 7:00?
(have dinner)

T. Is it all right if he phones you at 3:00?
(repair the car)

T. Is it all right if I come at 6:00?

(prepare the report)

T. Is it all right if she calls you at 1:00?

(have lunch)

Frame

All my friends are at the stadium now.

I wish I were there, too.

1.4 Substitute making the necessary changes.

I wish I **were at the stadium now.**

feel better

know the answer

before

tell him

see her

last week

go there

have more money

now

be at the stadium

Grammar Note 1

Linking Verbs

The name “**linking verbs**” is given to verbs such as “**be**” and “**seem**” which link the subject of a sentence with an adjective or a noun/pronoun. So you don’t use adverbs with linking verbs. Compare the following two sentences:

Anna always dresses smartly.

Anna always looks smart.

There are two main types of linking verbs.

1. Showing a state

be, seem, appear, look, feel, smell, taste, and sound

2. Showing a change

become, come, get, go, grow, and turn

Note:

Some linking verbs also function as ordinary “action” verbs.

The boss looked at me angrily.

She tasted the food carefully.

Frame

A: Why don’t you ever take me seriously?

B: Because you never look serious.

1.5 Substitute.

You never **look serious.**

seem

sound

happy

feel

lonely

get

depressed

become

look

serious

1.6 Make statements using “-ful” adjectives.

T. The lion caused a lot of fear.

S. It was **fearful**.

T. Mr. Green preferred peace to fighting.

S. He was **peaceful**.

T. I don't like the taste of this cheese. (**salty**)

T. I like the smell of this rice. (**delicious**)

T. I don't like the taste of this food. (**sour**)

1.8 Ask questions using the words in parentheses.

T. Fish are slimy. (**feel**)

S. Do you think that they really **feel** slimy?

T. This food is delicious. (**taste**)

S. Do you think that it really **tastes** delicious?



T. Mina had many doubts.

T. John had lots of success.

T. The police officer had a lot of power.

T. Peter was full of hope.

T. She had great beauty.

1.7 Make statements using the adjectives in parentheses.

T. I don't like the smell of garlic. (**bad**)

S. Garlic smells **bad**.

T. I like the taste of this orange. (**sweet**)

S. This orange tastes **sweet**.

T. I don't like the taste of onions. (**awful**)

T. I like the smell of peaches. (**pleasant**)



T. The child is overweight. (**look**)

T. The questions are tricky. (**seem**)

T. The carpet is damp. (**feel**)

T. The party is noisy. (**sound**)

T. The children are cheerful. (**appear**)

Grammar Note 2

With some adjectives, we use “go” to mean “become”. This is normal with color words.

*Leaves **go** brown in autumn.*

*She **went** white with anger.*

*Suddenly everything **went** black.*

“Turn” is also used in these expressions, and is more common than “go” in a formal style of English.

*The weather has **turned** cold and windy.*

“Go” is also used with adjectives in many cases where people or things change for the worse (especially when the change is permanent or difficult to make).

*People **go** mad/crazy/bald/deaf/blind
(but “go” is not used with old/tired/ill)*

“Come” is used in some expressions to say that things finish up all right.

*My dream has **come** true.*

*It'll all **come** right in the end.*

1.9 Make statements using “got” or “went” and the adjectives given.

T. He lost all his hair. (**bald**)

S. He went **bald**.

T. She lost all her energy. (**tired**)

S. She got **tired**.



T. He lost his mind. (**crazy**)

T. I lost a lot of weight. (**thin**)

T. She lost her temper. (**angry**)

T. He lost his sight. (**blind**)

T. They lost their hope. (**hopeless**)

1.10 Make statements using “-ly” adverbs.

T. They felt happy. (**live**)

S. They **lived** happily.

T. Mr. Lee got angry. (**shout**)

S. He **shouted** angrily.

T. Jane seemed desperate. (**try**)

T. I became drowsy. (**watch TV**)

T. The teacher appeared disappointed.
(**listened**)

T. The medicine looked effective. (**work**)

T. The designer was creative. (**think**)

Check It Out



advertise (v.)
attention (v.)
bald (adj.)
benefit (n.)
brand (n.)
calculate (v.)
calculator (n.)
cavity (n.)
characteristic (n.)
commercial (n.)
competition (n.)
consumer (n.)
designer (adj.)
detergent (n.)
dissatisfied (adj.)
funny (adj.)
hospitable (adj.)
hospitality (n.)
identical (adj.)
imperfect (adj.)
indeed (adv.)
influence (v.)
lead (v.)
leave out (v.)
mall (n.)
method (n.)
middle-aged (adj.)
misinformation (n.)

motive (n.)
movie star (n.)
opportunity (n.)
perfume (n.)
pick (v.)
please (v.)
product (n.)
quality (n.)
reach out (v.)
reality (n.)
record (v.)
self-image (n.)
sense (n.)
stylish (adj.)
thrift store (n.)
transfer (v.)
truth (n.)
zip up (v.)

Idioms and Expressions

go out of one's way to do sth
on the market

UNIT

1

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Conversation

Let's Get Started

Answer the following questions:



1. At what age are boys called up for military service?
2. In normal conditions, how long does the military service last in your country?
How long do you think it should be?
3. What are some of the common activities that young people need to be trained for during this period? Mention at least four of them.

1.

2.

3.

4.





Military Service

Tom and Alex are having a snack at a coffee shop. A soldier passes by, and they start talking about doing military service.

Tom: You know, I don't think men should be forced to do **military service**.

Alex: No, I think you are wrong if you don't mind my saying so.

Tom: Why do you say that?

Alex: My father says military service teaches a boy how to look after himself.

Tom: That may be so, but that's what schools are for.

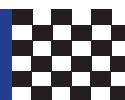
Alex: Well, I think it also teaches him how to work with other people.

Tom: Personally, I don't see any point in wasting two years of a boy's life on it.

Alex: Well, we **obviously** have different **opinions**.

Speak Out

Do you believe that this training period in the armed forces is a necessary career throughout a person's life? Give reasons.



Discuss the following questions.

1. What superstitions are common among the people in your country?
2. What do you think about the following?
 - a. I believe number 13 is _____.
 - b. When I see a black cat, I _____.
 - c. I touch wood when _____.

Passage



Good Luck, Bad Luck

A. Breaking a Mirror

The **superstition** that if you break a mirror, you will have seven years' bad luck, comes from the **belief** in **ancient** times that a person's **reflection** was part of their **soul**. As a result, people used to think that if you broke anything with this reflection on it, such as a mirror, you would harm the soul.

B. Thirteen

In most hotels all over the world, you will not find a room with the number thirteen, and if the hotel is a **skyscraper**, it will go from floor twelve to floor fourteen. The superstition that thirteen is unlucky can be **traced back to** a Scandinavian **myth**. There were originally only twelve gods and then **along came** the god Loki to make thirteen. Loki was a **mischievous** god who brought suffering to people. Nowadays, people avoid planning important events on Friday 13th (or Tuesday 13th in some cultures), and if things **go wrong** on that day, like the loss of a wallet or a key, they blame it on the date.

C. Cats

Cats have always been surrounded by superstitions. In ancient Egypt cats were

considered **sacred** but in **medieval** Europe many people believed cats were **witches** in **disguise**. A popular superstition about cats is that a black cat, crossing your **path** from left to right, will bring you bad luck. However, in some cultures a black cat is thought to be a good **omen** rather than a bad one.

D. Rice

In certain primitive **tribes**, the act of eating rice together was the way people got married. This was probably because eating together symbolized living together, and rice happened to be the local food. In some cultures rice is thrown at weddings to protect the **couple** from **evil spirits**. It was believed that evil spirits appeared at weddings and had to be fed to keep them from doing harm to the **newlyweds**. Rice is also thrown at weddings because it represents **fertility** and is a **symbolic** way of wishing the couple many children.

E. The Evil Eye

In some Mediterranean countries, the “**evil eye**” refers to the fact that if you say something good about someone, you might bring them bad luck. This probably began when people believed that if you **praise** someone a lot and give them **pleasure**, the **Devil** becomes **envious** and finds ways of **spoiling** that pleasure. Saying a baby is beautiful may bring bad luck, so **superstitious** people often pretend to be **spitting** and say to the child, “Let me not give you the evil eye.” People also think they can protect themselves from the evil eye by not **boasting** about their success.

F. Touching Wood

In many Christian countries, “Touch wood.” is a superstitious expression that is supposed to prevent bad luck. Often people actually touch wood as they say it, and if there is nothing made of wood **within reach**, they touch their head or someone else’s head instead. If someone asks “Have you ever had a car accident?”, you might reply “No, touch wood.” meaning “I hope it never happens.” The origin of this custom **dates** almost certainly **from** the time when people wore a **crucifix** made of wood and touched it as if to say “May **Christ** protect me.”



Comprehension Check

A. Choose the best answer.

1. In paragraph 1, the word “_____” means “very old”.
 - a. mischievous
 - b. original
 - c. ancient
2. “People used to think that if you broke anything with this reflection on it, you would harm the soul”. “People used to think” in this sentence means that people “_____”.
 - a. still think so
 - b. do not think so anymore
 - c. imagined
3. In paragraph 3, find a word or phrase that has the same meaning as “dressed as someone else”.
 - a. Sacred
 - b. Medieval
 - c. In disguise
4. In the last paragraph, “... when people wore a crucifix made of wood ...”, “crucifix” probably refers to a “_____”.
 - a. pendant
 - b. hat
 - c. ring
5. “If there is nothing made of wood within reach, they touch their head.” “Reach” here means “_____”.
 - a. what people wear
 - b. the distance you can stretch your arm to touch something
 - c. the limit to which sth/sb has influence

B. Choose the best answer.

1. Superstitious people believe that breaking a mirror _____.
 - a. brings seven years' bad luck
 - b. brought ancient people bad luck
 - c. was caused by gods
 - d. was a Scandinavian myth

2. If a superstitious person loses something valuable, he may blame it on _____.

- a. number 13
- b. god Loki
- c. thirteen gods
- d. the hotel

3. In ancient Egypt, cats were _____.

- a. mischievous
- b. sacred
- c. good omens
- d. witches

4. According to the text, “touch wood” probably _____.

- a. started in some Mediterranean countries
- b. has an Egyptian origin
- c. originated from the time when Christ was crucified
- d. was a belief of primitive tribes

5. Superstitious people believe that throwing rice at weddings brings _____.

- a. pleasure
- b. evil spirits
- c. bad luck
- d. fertility and togetherness

C. Check (✓) the following statements as true or false.

1. The explanation behind the “evil eye” is that the Devil becomes envious of one’s pleasure.
2. If you want to protect yourself against the “evil eye”, you should boast about your success.
3. “Touch wood” originates from the time when Christ was crucified.
4. In some cultures people believe that a black cat brings bad luck.
5. In a skyscraper, there are only fourteen floors.

T	F
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Listening

Vocabulary Stop



Match the words in column A with the definitions in column B. There is one extra definition.

Column A

1. ax(e)
2. drag
3. convince
4. pot
5. magical
6. double

Column B

- a. succeed in making sb believe sth
- b. become or make sth twice as much or as many
- c. that seems to use magic
- d. a round container that is used for cooking food
- e. pull sb/sth along with difficulty
- f. not active for some time
- g. a tool with a wooden handle and a metal blade used for cutting wood

Get Set

Work in pairs. Take turns interviewing each other, and complete the questionnaire. Then calculate your scores. Each "yes" will receive one point.

	Yes	No
1. Do you have a piece of clothing that brings you good luck?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Are there any particular days that you consider unlucky?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Do you have any lucky numbers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Do you think some colors bring good luck?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Do you avoid walking under a ladder because it might bring you bad luck?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Are there any animals you consider unlucky?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Do you believe that certain actions before a wedding bring good or bad luck?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Do you carry any good luck charms?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Do you keep any good luck charms in your house?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Do you avoid having specific items in your house because they might bring bad luck?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Score

8-10 Wow! You're really superstitious!

2-4 You're not very superstitious, but ...

5-7 You're fairly superstitious, aren't you?

0-1 Life is not a matter of luck to you!

Listen to It



Listen to the story and decide whether the following statements are true or false.
Check (✓) your answers.

	True	False
1. The story took place in China.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The man found the pot while walking with his family.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The man was frightened at the beginning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The man had one ax before finding the pot.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The man was very surprised when he found the pot.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The man fell into the pot accidentally.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

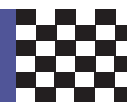


Think & talk

Work in pairs. Complete the chart. Then discuss your answers with a partner.

Beliefs	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
1. Fortune-tellers have been able to locate crime victims.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. UFOs are real and many people have seen them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. People's lives are affected by their astrological signs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Some people can use telepathy to "read other people's minds".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Grammar through Drills



Grammar Note 1

Reported Speech: Statements Present Introductory Verbs

When reporting direct speech with a reporting verb in the **present**, **present perfect**, or **future**, no tense changes are required in the noun clause. However, one often must make the appropriate changes in pronouns and possessive adjectives.

Steve says, "I'm going to take **my** nephew there."

Steve **has** often said that **he** is going to take **his** nephew there.

If you ask Steve, he'll say, "I plan to take **my** nephew there."

Steve **will** say that **he** plans to take **his** nephew there.

Note: "That" can often be omitted.

Frame

A: Is she from France?

B: No, she says that she's from Japan.

2.1 Substitute making the necessary changes.

She says that **she's** from **Japan**.

he
they
Boston
Spain
you

India
Greece
Paris
she
Japan



2.2 Make statements using reported speech.

T. "I'm from Iran." (Ali says)

S. Ali says **he's** from Iran.

T. "I'm a student." (Reza says)

S. Reza says **he's** a student.

T. "I'm taking my car." (Sara says)

T. "I'm majoring in French." (Betty says)

T. "I'm quitting my job." (Bob says)

T. "I'm very disappointed." (David says)

T. "I'm not afraid." (Saeed says)

Frame

A: When will they find out?

B: They already have. They say they've known it for some time.

2.3 Substitute making the necessary changes.

They say **they've known** it for some time.

he	discussed
she	Jane
thought about	considered
dreamed about	they
talked about	known

2.4 Make statements using *reported speech* and *adjectives*.

T. They don't have any home.
S. They say they're homeless.



T. They don't have any power.
S. They say they're powerless.

T. They don't have any worth.
T. They don't have any value.
T. They don't have any hope.
T. They don't have any fear.
T. They don't have any use.

2.5 Answer the questions using *reported speech* and "know how to".

T. Isn't she going to type the letters?
S. No, she says she doesn't know how to type.
T. Isn't he going to drive a bus?
S. No, he says he doesn't know how to drive a bus.

T. Aren't they going to ski?
T. Isn't she going to iron the clothes?
T. Isn't he going to find a physician?
T. Isn't he going to cure her indigestion?
T. Aren't they going to write Chinese?

2.6 Make statements using *reported speech*.

T. "The man in the drugstore will fill my prescription." (Steve says)
S. Steve says that the man in the drugstore will fill his prescription.
T. "I haven't misinformed anyone." (George says)
S. George says that he hasn't misinformed anyone.

- T. "I'm studying Arabic." (**Mina says**)
 T. "I haven't told anyone yet." (**Charles says**)
 T. "I go skiing every winter." (**Betty says**)
 T. "I don't speak Farsi well." (**Karl says**)
 T. "I'm going to use some detergent."
 (**Peter says**)

- T. I ought to see that commercial.
 T. I shouldn't escape the reality.
 T. I might get a raise.
 T. I should overcome my difficulties.
 T. I ought to change my clothes.

Grammar Note 2

Reported Speech with Modals (I)

When the reporting verb is in present tense, all modals remain the same.

*He says, "I **may** leave later."*
*He says that he **may** leave later.*

The modals **should**, **might**, and **ought to** do not change even when reporting direct speech with a past tense introductory verb.

*He says, "I **might** go there."*
*He said that he **might** go there.*



Grammar Note 3

Reported Speech with Modals (II)

Other modals change when reporting direct speech with a past tense introductory verb.

will	➤	would
can	➤	could
may	➤	might
must	➤	had to

*She said, "I **must** go."*
*She said that she **had to** go.*

2.7 Make two statements using *reported speech*.

- T. The twins **might** be identical.
 S1. He says the twins **might** be identical.
 S2. He **said** the twins **might** be identical.
 T. I **shouldn't** misinform them.
 S1. He says he **shouldn't** misinform them.
 S2. He **said** he **shouldn't** misinform them.

Frame

A: When is he going to do his military service?

B: He said he would do it after he graduated.



NOW

2.8 Substitute making the necessary changes.

He said he **would do it after he graduated.**

at the age of 18
may
later
soon
must

whenever necessary
can
anytime
will
after he graduated

2.9 Change from *direct* to *indirect* form.

T. Steve said, "I must govern my feelings."

S. Steve said **that** he **had to** govern his feelings.

T. Linda said, "I may be late."

S. Linda said **that** she **might** be late.

T. The doctor said, "John's wound will heal soon."

T. Peter said, "I can organize the meeting."

T. The Thompsons said, "We may go to a pizzeria."

T. Julia said, "I must slow down."

T. John said, "I can't satisfy them."

2.10 Answer the questions using *reported speech*.

T. Is the dentist going to fill the cavity? (**will**)

S. Yes, **he says** he **will** fill it as soon as possible.

T. Was Jason going to visit his grandfather? (**may**)

S. Yes, **he said** he **might** visit him as soon as possible.

T. Is Lucy going to do the housework? (**must**)

T. Was Ted going to fix his car? (**will**)

T. Is the detective going to arrest the thief? (**can**)

T. Was Jane going to answer the questions? (**must**)

T. Were the Browns going to sell their house? (**may**)

Check It Out



ancient (adj.)
armed forces, the (n.)
astrological (adj.)
ax(e) (n.)
belief (n.)
boast (v.)
charm (n.)
Christ (n.)
come along (v.)
couple (n.)
crucifix (n.)
date from/back to (v.)
Devil, the (n.)
disguise (n.)
drag (v.)
envious (adj.)
evil (n.)
evil eye, the (n.)
fertility (n.)
ladder (n.)
magical (adj.)
medieval (adj.)
military service (n.)
mischievous (adj.)
myth (n.)
newlyweds (n.)
obviously (adv.)
omen (n.)
opinion (n.)

path (n.)
pleasure (n.)
praise (v.)
questionnaire (n.)
reflection (n.)
sacred (adj.)
skyscraper (n.)
soul (n.)
spirit (n.)
spit (v.)
spoil (v.)
superstition (n.)
superstitious (adj.)
symbolic (adj.)
tribe (n.)
UFO (n.)
victim (n.)
witch (n.)

Idioms and Expressions

(be) a matter of sth
go wrong
trace sth (back) (to sth)
within (one's) reach