

Communicative Resources FCE B2S:

UNIT 8: At, in and on; The Reported Speech

AT, IN, ON TO EXPRESS LOCATION

Communicative Resource	AT
Communicative Use	To talk about the exact place or a point, not an area (including at home, at school, at work, at university)
Example	There was a large crowd at the station.
Own Example	
Communicative Use	To talk about an event with the number of people
Example	- We'll be at the reception this afternoon. - The students wrote in the seminar about virtual reality.
Own Example	

Communicative Resource	IN
Communicative Use	When we think of a place as an area or space:
Example	○ He had workshops in the basement at his house in Silicon Valley. ○ Many British scientists try to escape the low tax by living in villas in the south of Spain.
Own Example	
Communicative Use	With normally with a class, in hospital, in prison, in court
Example	○ Her partner is still in hospital after the accident in the warehouse at work. ○ He decided to check in court.
Own Example	
Communicative Use	With people or things with floor lines
Example	○ She was prepared to walk in queue for hours for a bargain. ○ What's she worth? ○ There's a lot of competition between Dubai and Saudi Arabia to construct the tallest building in the world.
Own Example	

Communicative Resource	ON
Communicative Use	To talk about a position in contact with a surface:
Example	○ They posted announcements on the walls of the building. ○ The figures were on the calendar. ○ She was painting on a screen.
Own Example	
Communicative Use	With border, coast, road, front, the outskirts of, the edge of, the way, the line, the river
Example	○ Darien lived on the border between France and Germany, where he baked bread and pastries.
Own Example	
Communicative Use	With means of transport apart from cars and taxis:
Example	○ The wind demolished the sail on our yacht.
Own Example	
Communicative Use	For technology
Example	○ He denies he spends hours on the phone. ○ I watched your friend's school team on Facebook.
Own Example	

Observe the following uses of AT / ON / IN, and write a sentence for each and everyone of them:

AT

- at the festival: _____.
- at the theatre: _____.
- at the party: _____.
- at the airport: _____.
- at the gym: _____.
- at the hotel: _____.
- at the youth hostel: _____.
- at the bus stop: _____.
- at the station: _____.
- at the top: _____.
- at the camp: _____.
- at your/our house: _____.

IN

- in the city/town: _____.
- in the theatre: _____.
- in the street: _____.
- in the country: _____.
- in the area: _____.
- in the car: _____.
- in this room: _____.
- in this area: _____.

ON

- on the bus: _____.
- on the plane: _____.
- on the outskirts: _____.
- on the floor: _____.
- on the stage: _____.
- on the road: _____.
- on the path: _____.
- on the bridge: _____.
- on the train: _____.

REPORTED SPEECH

The Reported Speech is used to transmit messages other people have said or issued in the past.

MAIN REPORTING STRUCTURES	
S + said (to SB that) + Reported Speech	
Direct Speech	'I am not coming.'
Rep. Speech	'She said (to me that) she was not coming.'
S + told SB (that) + Reported Speech	
Direct Speech	'I am not coming.'
Rep. Speech	'She told me (that) she was not coming.'

FROM DIRECT SPEECH TO REPORTED SPEECH

Original Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple	Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Simple	Past Perfect Simple
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple
Past Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
MODAL VERBS	
Will	Would
Can	Could
Must	Had to
May	Might
Would, might, could, should, ought to	=
PRONOUN CHANGES	
Pronouns may change. Pay attention when reporting direct speech so as to maintain pronominal coherence.	
ADVERBIALS AND VERB MEANING	
Now	Then
Today	That day
This morning	That morning
Tomorrow	The next/following day
Next week	The next/following week
Yesterday	The day before, the previous day
Two days ago	Two days before, two days earlier

Last week	The week before, the previous week
Here	There
Come	Go

FROM DIRECT SPEECH TO REPORTED SPEECH QUESTIONS

There are two kinds of questions. This is a special distinction to bear in mind when reporting questions, as the structure of the reported question will vary slightly.

- A) To go from a Direct Yes/No Question to a Reported Yes/No Question, we will take the following steps:
- 1) Reporting sequence: Subject + asked
 - 2) If
 - 3) Interrogative Order to Positive Order
 - 4) Pronoun Adjustment
 - 5) Step back in question tense: from Present Simple to Past Simple, etc.

Order of steps 3-5 may vary.

EXAMPLE & OWN EXAMPLE	
Direct Yes/No Questions	
1	'Do you live in Spain?'
2	'Are you studying French?'
3	'Have you finished the report?'
4	'Have you seen what happened last week?'
5	'Was the washing machine on when the fuses blew?'
6	
7	
8	
Reported Yes/No Questions	
1	He asked if I lived/live in Spain.
2	She asked if I was studying French.
3	She asked if I had finished the report.
4	She asked if I had seen what had happened.
5	He asked if the washing machine had been on when the fuses had blown.
6	
7	
8	

B) To go from a Direct WH- Question to a Reported WH- Question, we will take the following steps:

- 1) Reporting sequence: Subject + asked
- 2) WH- word
- 3) Interrogative Order to Positive Order
- 4) Pronoun Adjustment
- 5) Step back in question tense: from Present Simple to Past Simple, etc.

Order of steps 3-5 may vary.

EXAMPLE & OWN EXAMPLE	
Direct WH- Questions	
1	'Where do you live?'
2	'What are you studying?'
3	'When have you finished the report?'
4	'Where have you been all this time?'
5	'Why have you been acting so weird?'
6	
7	
8	
Reported WH- Questions	
1	He asked where I lived.
2	She asked what I was studying.
3	She asked when I had finished the report.
4	She asked where I had been all that time.
5	He asked why I had been acting so weird.
6	
7	
8	

COMMUNICATIVE PRACTICE

Exercise 1.

Student 1 thinks of a POSITIVE STATEMENT in the following tenses, tells it to Student 2 and Student 2 reports it to Student 3. The drill continues until all class members have conveyed and reported on a statement.

Students also write the reported form of their statement once the oral drill is over.

D Present Simple	
R Present Simple	
D Present Cont.	
R Present Cont.	
D Past Simple	
R Past Simple	
D Past Cont.	
R Past Cont.	
D Pr. P Simple	
R Pr. P Simple	
D Pr. P Cont.	
R Pr. P Cont.	

Exercise 2.

Student 1 thinks of a NEGATIVE STATEMENT in the following tenses, tells it to Student 2 and Student 2 reports it to Student 3. The drill continues until all class members have conveyed and reported on a statement.

Students also write the reported form of their statement once the oral drill is over.

D Present Simple	
R Present Simple	
D Present Cont.	
R Present Cont.	
D Past Simple	
R Past Simple	
D Past Cont.	
R Past Cont.	
D Pr. P Simple	
R Pr. P Simple	
D Pr. P Cont.	
R Pr. P Cont.	

Exercise 3.

Student 1 thinks of a YES/NO QUESTION in the following tenses, tells it to Student 2 and Student 2 reports it to Student 3. The drill continues until all class members have conveyed and reported on a statement.

Students also write the reported form of their statement once the oral drill is over.

D Present Simple	
R Present Simple	
D Present Cont.	
R Present Cont.	
D Past Simple	
R Past Simple	
D Past Cont.	
R Past Cont.	
D Pr. P Simple	
R Pr. P Simple	
D Pr. P Cont.	
R Pr. P Cont.	

Exercise 4.

Student 1 thinks of a WH- QUESTION in the following tenses, tells it to Student 2 and Student 2 reports it to Student 3. The drill continues until all class members have conveyed and reported on a statement.

Students also write the reported form of their statement once the oral drill is over.

D Present Simple	
R Present Simple	
D Present Cont.	
R Present Cont.	
D Past Simple	
R Past Simple	
D Past Cont.	
R Past Cont.	
D Pr. P Simple	
R Pr. P Simple	
D Pr. P Cont.	
R Pr. P Cont.	

Other Reporting Verbs: Structural Patterns

STH	
Object Pronoun	Me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them.
Noun	The robbery, the delay, my behaviour, etc.
Gerund	Being late, helping us, etc.
Perfect Gerund	Having lost it, having been treated unfairly, etc.

Reporting Verb + Preposition + STH Mind passive forms are also possible and very frequent.	
To accuse sb of STH	
To advise (sb) against STH	
To apologise (to sb) for STH	
To blame sb for STH	
To complain (to sb) about STH	
To congratulate sb on STH	
To congratulate sb on STH	
To criticize sb for STH	
To tell sb off for STH	
To insist on STH	
To thank sb for STH	
To warn (sb) against STH	

Reporting Verb + Full Infinitive Mind passive forms are also possible and very frequent.	
To ask	
To demand	
To offer	
To promise	
To refuse	
To threaten	

Reporting Verb + Object noun/pronoun + Full Infinitive Mind passive forms are also possible and very frequent.	
To advise	
To ask	
To beg	
To encourage	
To invite	
To order	

To persuade	
To recommend	
To remind	
To tell	
To urge	
To warn	

Reporting Verb + Gerund

Mind passive forms are also possible and very frequent.

To admit (to)	
To deny	
To recommend	
To suggest	