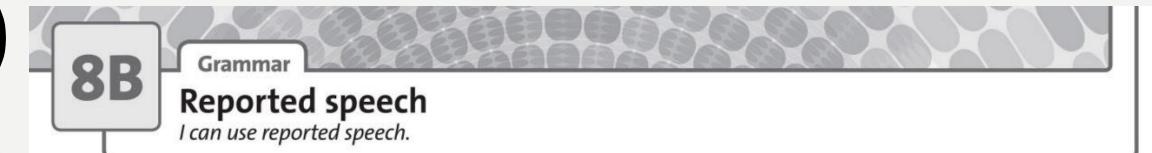
# SOLUTIONS INTERMEDIATE 4 UNIT 8: MESSIGES **8C**

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI



1 Complete 1–5 with the tenses below. Then complete 6–9 with the correct verb forms.

past continuous past perfect past perfect past simple

### Direct speech

#### Reported speech

- 1 present simple
- 2 present continuous
- 3 past simple
- 4 present perfect
- 5 past perfect
- 6 can / can't
- 7 will / won't
- 8 might
- 9 should

2 Circle the correct words.

Last weekend

- 1 John said he \_\_\_ ill.
  - a is b was
- 2 Maisie said that she \_\_\_\_ buy a new phone.
  - a would b will
- 3 Nathan said he \_\_\_ looking forward to summer.
  - a is b was
- 4 Harry said that Kay \_\_\_\_ gone to Italy.
  - a has b had
- 5 Emma told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ find her phone.
  - a couldn't b can't
- 6 Pete told me he \_\_\_\_ go to the party.
  - a had to b might have

- 3 How do these references to time and place change in reported speech?
  - Direct speech
  - 1 today
  - 2 a week ago
  - 3 yesterday
  - 4 last year
  - 5 tomorrow
  - 6 next month
  - 7 here

**Reported speech** 

### 4 Complete the text with said or told.

Dan <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ Bev that he had bought her a new phone. She looked at it and <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ him that it was too big. He <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ her that they were all that big nowadays. She <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ she wanted him to change it. He

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_ that he couldn't change it and 6 \_\_\_\_\_\_ her that it had cost a lot of money. She 7 \_\_\_\_\_\_ she didn't care and 8 \_\_\_\_\_\_ him she

wouldn't use it.



- 5 Rewrite the sentences as reported speech. If necessary, change the pronouns, possessive adjectives and references to time and place.
  - 1 John to Sue: 'I left a message for you yesterday.' John told

2 Mark: 'I'll top up my phone this evening.'

3 Jenny to Dave: 'I can't hear you.'

4 Ann: 'I've checked my balance three times this week.'

5 Jo to Si: 'You should turn off data roaming.'

6 Kate: 'I had already texted Harry at the weekend.'

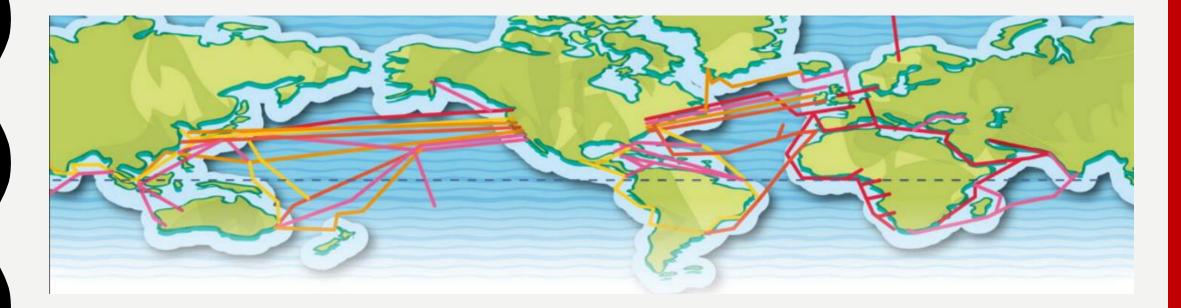
7 Fran to Fred: 'I called Tom two days ago.'

6 Read the reported conversation between two identical twins. Write the direct speech below.

Imo was walking down the road when she slipped and fell. Her twin sister Zoe phoned just afterwards. Zoe told Imo that she had fallen over a few moments before. Imo told her that was an amazing coincidence because she had just done the same! Zoe said her leg was hurting so much that she couldn't walk. Imo told Zoe that her own leg was OK and that she could easily walk home. But Imo told Zoe that if she couldn't walk, she should call an ambulance. Zoe said that wouldn't be necessary and that she could phone their parents.

1	Zoe:
2	Imo:
	because
3	Zoe:
4	Imo:
5	Imo: But
6	Zoe:
	,

### THE WORLD IS SMALLER THAN IT WAS FIFTY YEARS AGO OW HAVE CHANGES IN TRAVEL, TRADE AND MUNICATIONS **F**() M E IT SMALLERP



**1 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. What do you think the map shows? Choose from the ideas below.

undersea cables shipping routes ocean currents popular cruises weather patterns

# 2 3.13 Listen to part 1 of a radio programme. Check your ideas from exercise 1.

# 3 3.13 Listen again. What is the significance of these numbers?

95% 8 cm 21,000 km 60%



## GLOBALISATION



## GLOBALISATION

• Globalization, or globalisation, is the process of interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. Globalization has accelerated since the 18th century due to advances in transportation and communication technology.



## Listening Strategy 1

- Sometimes you need to listen for the main idea (gist) rather
- than a specific piece of information. If this is the case, do
- not worry about a few unknown words. You can often
- understand the gist without understanding every word.

- 4 (3.14) Read Listening Strategy 1. Then listen to four voicemail messages. Ignore the parts you cannot hear well. Circle the correct words to sum up the main ideas.
  - 1 Speaker 1 will / won't be able to meet Sam outside the theatre.
  - 2 Speaker 2 can / can't come to Ava's birthday meal.
  - 3 Speaker 3 is / isn't going to recommend a hotel in Paris.
  - 4 Speaker 4 has / hasn't sent Emma's top back to her.



• Technology is the sum of any techniques, skills, methods, and processes used in the production of goods or services or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation.



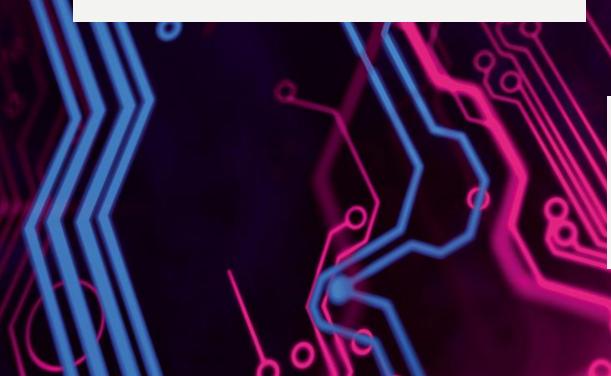
 Technology is the sum of any techniques, skills, methods, and processes used in the production of goods or services or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation.





- 1. Technology consists of techniques, skills, methods, and processes.
- 2. Technology is the sum of the production of goods or services.

 Technology is the sum of any techniques, skills, methods, and processes used in the production of goods or services or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation.





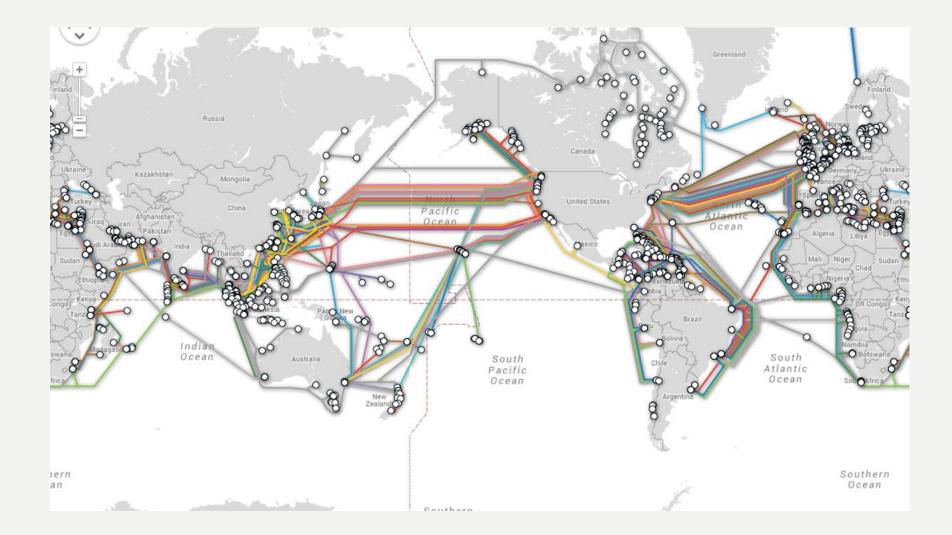
- 1. Technology consists of techniques, skills, methods, and processes.
- 2. Technology is the sum of the production of goods or services.

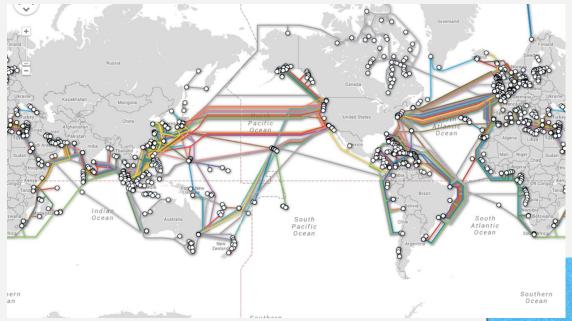
### Listening Strategy 2

- When you do a multiple-choice task, do not choose
- the correct answer based only on one or two words.
- Remember that the incorrect options also have some
- connection with what you hear.

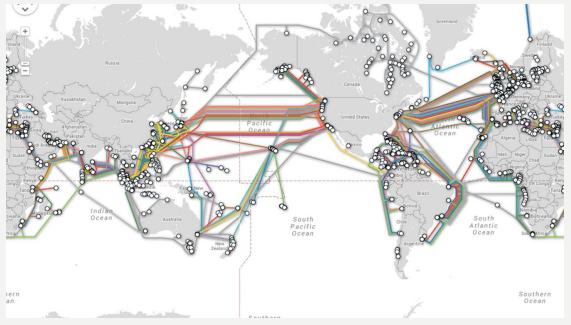
# 5 (3.15) Read Listening Strategy 2. Then listen to part 2 of the radio programme from exercise 2. What is it mainly about: a, b or c?

- a Improvements in communications cables from 1840 to the present day.
- b Different ways of laying communications cables under the sea.
- c One man's efforts to have a communications cable laid under the Atlantic Ocean.



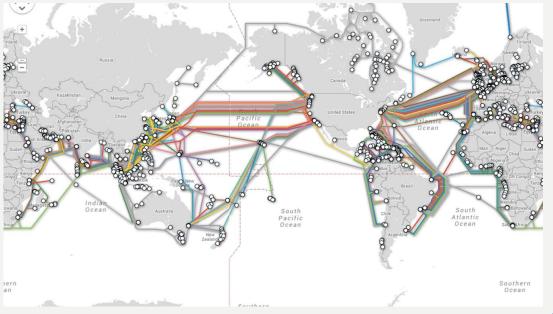












 Ninety-nine percent of international data is transmitted by wires at the bottom of the ocean called submarine communications cables.
 ... Cables located at shallow depths are buried beneath the ocean floor using high pressure water jets.





## 6 3.15 Listen again. For questions 1–5, circle the correct answers (a–d).

- 1 What advance in technology was made between 1840 and 1850?
  - a A cable was laid under the Atlantic Ocean.
  - **b** The electric telegraph was invented.
  - c A cable was laid under the English Channel.
  - **d** A telegraph message was sent from France to the USA.
- **2** For Field's first attempt to lay a cable under the Atlantic Ocean, where did the two ships begin?
  - a in the middle of the Atlantic
  - **b** on the east coast of America
  - c one in America and one in Ireland
  - d both on the west coast of Ireland
- 3 On the second attempt, how many times did the cable break?
  - a once b twice c three times d six times
- 4 For the third attempt, the ships' starting position
  - a was the same as the first attempt.
  - **b** was the same as the second attempt.
  - c was different from both previous attempts.
  - d is not mentioned in the programme.
- 5 What period of history does the programme mainly talk about?
  - a from 1840 to the present day
  - **b** the decade 1840 to 1850
  - c from 1858 to the present day
  - d the two years 1857 and 1858

## 7 VOCABULARY Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct particles.

- Somebody had to work \_\_\_\_\_ how to lay a cable under the Atlantic.
- **2** Two ships set \_\_\_\_\_ from the west coast of Ireland.
- **3** They repaired the cable and carried \_\_\_\_\_ their work.
- **4** They decided to call \_\_\_\_\_ the attempt.
- 5 They abandoned the attempt and the ships went \_\_\_\_\_ to port.
- 6 But Cyrus Field was not prepared to give \_\_\_\_\_.

### 8 3.15 Listen again and check your answers to exercise 7.

- 1. Work out
- 2. Set off
- 3. Carry on
- 4. Call off
- 5. Go back
- 6. Give up

- a) plan or devise something in detail./solve a sum or determine an amount by calculation.
- b) cease making an effort; admit defeat.
- c) begin a journey./leave
- d) return
- e) continue an activity or task.
- f) cancel an event or
  agreement./order a person
  or dog to stop attacking
  someone.

- 1. Work out
- 2. Set off
- 3. Carry on
- 4. Call off
- 5. Go back
- 6. Give up

- plan or devise something in detail./solve a sum or determine an amount by calculation.
- b) cease making an effort; admit defeat.
- c) begin a journey./leave
- d) return

a)

- e) continue an activity or task.
- f) cancel an event or
  agreement./order a person
  or dog to stop attacking
  someone.

- 1. Work out
- 2. Set off
- 3. Carry on
- 4. Call off
- 5. Go back
- 6. Give up

- plan or devise something in detail./solve a sum or determine an amount by calculation.
- b) cease making an effort; admit defeat.
  - begin a journey./leave
- d) return

a)

- e) continue an activity or task.
- f) cancel an event or agreement./order a person or dog to stop attacking someone.

- 1. Work out
- 2. Set off
- 3. Carry on
- 4. Call off
- 5. Go back
- 6. Give up

plan or devise something in detail./solve a sum or determine an amount by calculation.

- b) cease making an effort; admit defeat.
  - begin a journey./leave
- d) return

a)

e)

- continue an activity or task.
- f) cancel an event or agreement./order a person or dog to stop attacking someone.

- 1. Work out
- 2. Set off
- 3. Carry on
- 4. Call off
- 5. Go back
- 6. Give up

- plan or devise something in detail./solve a sum or determine an amount by calculation.
- b) cease making an effort; admit defeat.
  - begin a journey./leave
- d) return

a)

e)

continue an activity or task.

cancel an event or agreement./order a person or dog to stop attacking someone.

- 1. Work out
- 2. Set off
- 3. Carry on
- 4. Call off
- 5. Go back-
- 6. Give up

plan or devise something in detail./solve a sum or determine an amount by calculation.

- b) cease making an effort; admit defeat.
  - begin a journey./leave

return

a)

e)

continue an activity or task.

cancel an event or agreement./order a person or dog to stop attacking someone.

- 1. Work out
- 2. Set off
- 3. Carry on
- 4. Call off
- 5. Go back-
- 6. Give up 🖊

plan or devise something in detail./solve a sum or determine an amount by calculation.

- cease making an effort; admit defeat.
  - begin a journey./leave
  - return

a)

b)

e)

continue an activity or task.

cancel an event or agreement./order a person or dog to stop attacking someone.

# **9 SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Tell your partner about <u>one</u> of the following.

- 1 something you spent a long time trying to work out
- 2 an occasion when you wanted to give up, but carried on instead
- 3 an occasion when you set off on a journey, but had to go back for some reason

**8**B

### **Reported speech**

#### **1** Correct the underlined mistakes.

- 'I haven't used my phone since yesterday.' He told me that he <u>hasn't used</u> his phone since the day before.
- 2 'She couldn't remember her password.' He said she <u>can't remember</u> her password.
- 3 'I had already given him my number.'She said that she <u>already gave</u> him her number.
- 4 'She spent four hours on the phone last night.' He said that she <u>has spent</u> four hours on the phone the night before.

- 5 'I might send him a text message.'She said she <u>might have sent</u> him a text message.
- **6** 'I'm listening to my voicemail.' He said that he <u>is listening</u> to his voicemail.
- 7 'I don't have your number.'She said that she hadn't had my number.
- 8 'We will call you back later.' They said they <u>will call</u> me back later.

#### **2** Read the text and then rewrite it as reported speech.

'I'm not talking to Jon at the moment. I'm really annoyed with him and I can't understand why he's being so strange. I tried to call him yesterday, but he had switched his phone off. I left a message on his voicemail this morning and he didn't call me back. He hasn't answered any of my texts. I'll send him an email, and I'll explain why I'm so angry. I hope he'll reply!'

She said that she 1	at that moment. She said she <sup>2</sup>		
and she <sup>3</sup>	why he was being so strange. She told me that she		
4	, but he <sup>5</sup>	phone off. She said she	
6	and he <sup>7</sup>	back. She said that he	
8	texts. She told me that she	texts. She told me that she <sup>9</sup>	
an email and she <sup>10</sup>	why she was so angry. She said that she hoped		
11	reply.		

### **Student A**

- **3 a SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Imagine that you are the celebrity below. Student B is a journalist. Answer Student B's questions about:
  - your daily routine.
  - your likes and dislikes.
  - what you did last weekend.
  - what you hope you will do in the future.

#### Florence / Frederick Beauchamp

You are a world-famous fashion designer. Everyone wants to wear your clothes. You live in Paris, but you often travel to London, Rome or New York.

- 3 b Swap roles. You are a journalist. Ask questions to find out about Student B's celebrity's life.
- 3 c Work with Student B. Present a 'Celebrity News' programme. Talk about the celebrity you interviewed. Report what he/she said.

### Student B

- **a SPEAKING** Work in pairs. Imagine that you are a journalist. Student A is a celebrity. Interview Student A and find out about his/her:
  - daily routine.
  - likes and dislikes.
  - last weekend.
  - hopes for the future.
- **b** Swap roles. Imagine you are the celebrity below. Answer Student A's questions.

#### Daisy / Dan Jenkins

You are a singer. You write sad and emotional songs. You always dress in black and don't smile very often. You spend most of your time listening to music or writing music.

3 C Work with Student A. Present a 'Celebrity News' programme. Talk about the celebrity you interviewed. Report what he/she said.

# ASSIGNMENT: WORKBOOK 8C LISTENING PART(PAMPHLET)

**DEADLINE: SATURDAY**