

**How much TV do
you watch?**

Compare.

- Watch – watched – was watching – am going to watch.
- What tenses do you use?
- P. 64 ex. 1

Read and understand.

- P. 65 – grammar.

Правило согласования времен

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
Present Indefinite He said, "I go to school."	Past Indefinite He said (that) he went to school.
Present Continuous He said, "I am going to school."	Past Continuous He said (that) he was going to school.
Past Indefinite He said, "I went to school."	Past Perfect He said (that) he had gone to school.
Present Perfect He said, "I have gone to school."	Past Perfect He said (that) he had gone to school.
Past Continuous He said, "I was going to school."	Perfect Continuous He said (that) he had been going to school.
Present Perfect Continuous He said, "I have been going to school."	Past Perfect Continuous He said (that) he had been going to school.

Reported speech. - Косвенная речь.

- She said: « **I like** watching TV»
- She said that **she liked** watching TV.

- **Present Simple → Past Simple.**
- **I → she.**

Continuous=Progressive

Таблица согласования времен в косвенной речи

Прямая речь	Present Simple $V_{(s)}$	Present Progressive am is are V_{ing}	Present Perfect has have V_3^{ed}	Past Progressive was were V_{ing}	Past Simple V_2^{ed}	Future Simple shall will V
Косвенная речь	Past Simple V_2/ed	Past Progressive was were V_{ing}	Past Perfect had V_3^{ed}		Past Perfect had V_3^{ed}	Future-in-the Past should would V
				Past Perfect Progressive had been V_{ing}		

2 Write the missing form on condition that the verb introducing direct speech is in the Past Simple. Напишите недостающую глагольную форму при условии, что глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, стоит в Past Simple.

Model:

Direct speech	Reported speech
didn't see	hadn't seen

Direct speech	Reported speech
<i>will become</i>	would become

will buy	<i>would buy</i>
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<i>broke/has broken</i>	had broken
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am thinking	<i>was thinking</i>
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<i>forget</i>	forgot
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cannot	<i>couldn't</i>
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<i>fell/has fallen</i>	had fallen
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has been working	<i>had been working</i>
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<i>was walking/has been walking</i>	had been walking
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is raining	<i>was raining</i>
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<i>'has been</i>	had been
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cooks	<i>cooked</i>
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Direct speech	Reported speech
	had been doing
	had made
grows	
doesn't read	
hasn't brought	
	thought
won't drive	
	could
didn't give	
	had to
were running	

Make in reported speech.

- Liza: “I like playing football”.
- Mark: “She spends a lot of money”.
- Father: “They begin crying”.
- Larry: “My best friend is Bob”
- Tom: “Mike has a bad mark on English”



Messages
Hommes et Cais

Понедельник	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Вторник	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Среда	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Четверг	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Пятница	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Суббота				

АВ р. 47

Reported speech

Косвенная речь

Present Simple



Past Simple

Present Continuous



Past Continuous

Past Simple



Past Perfect

Present Perfect



Past Perfect

Present Perfect Continuous



Past Perfect Continuous

Future Simple



Future-in-the-past

Past Perfect



Past Perfect

go/goes



went

am/is/are going



was/were going

went



had gone

have / has gone



had gone

shall/will go



should/would go

have/has been going



had been going

had gone



had gone

John said: "I live in New York."

John said that *he lived* in New York.

Bob said: "I am learning French."

Bob said that *he was learning* French.

Ann said: "Jack went home."

Ann said that Jack *had gone* home.

Kevin said: "I have been coughing for a week."

Kevin said that *he had been coughing* for a week.

Fred said: "I have done this work."

Fred said that *he had done that* work."

We said: "We shall win the game tomorrow."

We said that we *should win* the game **the next day.**

Алгоритм действий.

- Определить время!
- Вспомнить на какое время меняется в косвенной речи!
- Не забыть написать THAT!
- Поменять наречия, если они есть!

He said: "I will return your book tomorrow"

1. Это будущее время – Future Simple
2. Future Simple -> Future in the Past. – ТО ЕСТЬ WILL МЕНЯЕТСЯ НА WOULD.
3. He said **that** he would return my book **next day**.

Make up reported speech.

- Linda said, “I am singing now.”
- Mark said, “I hate my classmates”
- Nick said, “I learn English”
- Angelina said, “I have seen him this morning.”
- Kate said, “I will find the solution of this problem.”

Check yourself.

- Linda said **that he was singing at that moment.**
- Mark said **that he hated his classmates.**
- Nick said **that he learnt English.**
- Angelina said **that she had seen him that morning.**
- Kate said **that she would find the solution of this problem.**



Понедельник	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Вторник	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Среда	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Четверг	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Пятница	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			

Суббота				

AB p.45

Control lesson.

Translate – Переведи.

- Mass –
- On average –
- A service –
- A network –
- An audience –
- Worldwide –
- An advertisement –
- To go online –
- Wide –
- Original –
- To broadcast –
- High-grade –
- Debate –
- Reality show –
- Daily –
- News –

Supplement information – Дополни информацию.



What's the news?

Grammar “Relative clauses”

Relative clause

Определительное придаточное предложение — это часть сложного предложения, которая зависит от главного. Оно обычно соединяет два маленьких предложения в одно или просто добавляет новую интересную информацию.

I have a mother *who works as a doctor.* — У меня есть мама, которая работает **врачом**

Когда и как используются **who,** **that, which?**

- Самые распространенные слова, которые используются в **relative clause** — это **who, which, that**.
- **Who** используется только с живыми существами: людьми, животными (именно своими, которых вы знаете!) и т. д.

The girl **who was my age** had already won this competition. — Девочка, которая была со мной одного возраста, уже

- **Which** используется только с неодушевленными предметами.

The catalog *which you ordered yesterday* will arrive tomorrow. — Каталог, который ты заказал вчера, придет завтра.

- **That** используется как с одушевленными, так и с неодушевленными существительными.

The book *that is on the table* is a present for Joe's birthday. — Книга, которая лежит на столе, это подарок на день рождения Джо.

Who, which, that

1. That is the shop _____ was awarded as the best shop in the city.
2. The girl _____ brother go with me to the gym is a good singer.
3. The man _____ broke into our house was caught in two days.
4. She visits her grandmother _____ lives in countryside every summer.
5. She was wearing a dress _____ looked like princess'.

6. The bookshelf _____ we bought last week has broken down.
7. The man _____ was sitting on the bench turned around and saw his granddaughter.
8. A woman _____ son was crying paid no attention to him.
9. The woman _____ car had broken down on her way home spend 3 hours waiting for help.
10. My best friend _____ I have known for years will never let me down

11. He didn't follow the instructions _____ he was given, so he failed to pass the test.
12. The girl _____ lived next door was very shy and couldn't say a word to protect herself at school.
13. I need to buy a laptop _____ can work up to 5 hours without a charger.
14. My father _____ is a doctor has no idea how to repair a car.
15. The photo _____ is placed on the mantel was taken at the picnic two years ago.

ОТВЕТЫ:

1. which
2. whose
3. who
4. who
5. that
6. that
7. who
8. whose
9. whose
10. whom
11. that
12. who
13. that
14. who
15. that

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• **Read the text and decide which of the following titles fits best.**

1. The UK popular newspapers
2. The UK national press
3. The UK newspapers

1 Change the sentences into reported speech.

1. Jim says, "I like fashionable things."

2. Tina says, "Fashion is not important to me."

3. "Students should wear a proper outfit in school!" the teacher exclaims.

4. Mother asks, "Are you going shopping?"

5. "Please use our fitting room to try the dress on," the shop assistant says.

6. "Have you got this dress in a bigger size?" the girl asks.

7. "Don't buy shoes in that shop. It'll be a waste of money," the mother says to her daughter.

8. Tom says, "I don't want to stand out."

9. Jane says, "I go to discount shops for designer clothes."

Переведите из прямой речи в косвенную:

1. “Come to me at 7p.m.,” she said to Ann.
2. “Read the text once more,” the teacher advised.
3. He offered, “Take my pen. It is OK.”
4. “Help me, please,” the girl asked.
5. Mother asked Kate, “Don`t see this film.”
6. Jane asked brother, “Bring me a book.”