


WORKSHOP	NEWS AROUND THE WORLD / TECHNOLOGY AND PRIVACY	
SUBJECT	ENGLISH	
GRADE	11TH GRADE	
TERM	THIRD TERM	
TEACHERS	Lic. Ingrid Dimaté Lic. Marybell Parra M.	Jornada Mañana Jornada Tarde
OBJECTIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fortalecer las habilidades de READING and WRITING a través de textos y actividades relacionadas con ciencia, tecnología y redes sociales. Describir productos que puedan servir en un futuro a la sociedad haciendo uso de las voces activa y pasiva. Fortalecer las diferentes habilidades del inglés a través de ejercicios prácticos. 	
INDICACIONES GENERALES:	Con el fin de poner en práctica los diferentes conceptos gramaticales y las habilidades de lectura y escritura en inglés, el estudiante debe trabajar en forma individual y utilizar únicamente el diccionario si lo requiere, NO utilice traductor.	

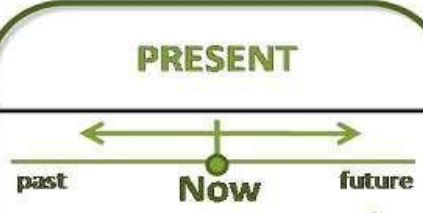

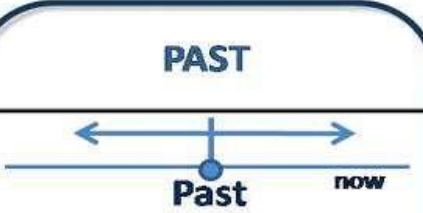

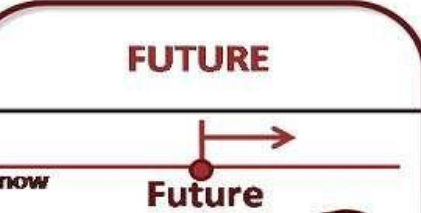



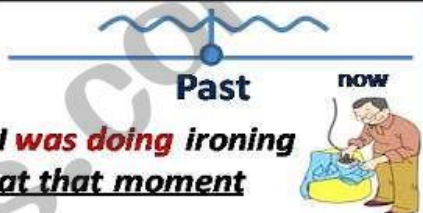















DESARROLLO DE CONTENIDOS

Before start working on the workshop, it is necessary that you review some grammatical topics. Let's start.

TENSES IN ACTIVE VOICE



Verb tenses

	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
Simple	 <p><i>I do my homework every day</i></p> 	 <p><i>I did exercises every morning</i></p> 	 <p><i>I will do this test next Friday</i></p> 
Continuous (Progressive)	 <p><i>I am doing cooking at the moment</i></p> 	 <p><i>I was doing ironing at that moment</i></p> 	 <p><i>I will be doing my work in 2 hours</i></p> 
Perfect	 <p><i>I have done shopping a moment ago</i></p> 	 <p><i>I had done cleaning before you came</i></p> 	 <p><i>I will have done painting by midday</i></p> 
Perfect-Continuous (Perfect-Progressive)	 <p><i>I have been doing washing for 2 hours</i></p> 	 <p><i>I had been doing my hair for 30 minutes</i></p> 	 <p><i>I will have been doing gardening for a day</i></p> 



12 Tenses Formula With Examples

Tense	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Present Simple	I have a car.	I don't have a car.	Do I have a car?
Present Continuous	You are playing football now.	You are not playing football now.	Are you playing football now?
Present Perfect	They have been there.	They haven't been there.	Have they been there?
Present Perfect Continuous	I have been living here.	I haven't been living here.	Have they been living here?
Past Simple	I lived in London.	I didn't live in London.	Did I live in London?
Past Continuous	I was playing.	I wasn't playing.	Was I playing ?
Past perfect	He had worked.	He had not worked.	Had he worked ?
Past Perfect Continuous	I had been watching.	I had not been watching.	Had I been watching?
Future Simple	I will come.	I will not come.	Will I come in?
Future Continuous	I will be playing basketball.	I won't be playing basketball.	Will I be playing basketball?
Future Perfect	He will have finished.	He will not have finished.	Will he have finished?
Future Perfect Continuous	We will have been starting.	We will not have been starting.	Will we have been starting?

If you want, you can visit the following links for receiving extra explanation about the topic <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RQx1BCGID6c>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PQG_gYFePD4

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oC5uRhEt5AU>

If you want to practice, please visit the following link and solve the exercise

https://www.english-4u.de/tenses_exercises.html

<https://lingbase.com/en/english/grammar/all-tenses/exercises>

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/zeitformen.htm

PASSIVE VOICE :

Active voice

Tells us what a **person or thing does**.
The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.

Subject + verb + object

Example:

- Anna painted the house.
- The teacher always answers the students' questions.
- Ali posted the video online.

Passive voice

Tells us what is **done to someone or something**.

The subject is being acted upon.

Object + verb + subject

Example:

- The house was painted by Anna.
- The students' questions are answered by the teacher.
- The video was posted online by Ali.

Formula of Active Voice Passive Voice

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present Tense	Sub + <u>V¹</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>am/is/are</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Simple Past Tense	Sub + <u>V²</u> + Obj	Obj + <u>was/were</u> + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Simple Future Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + V ¹ + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + be + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Present Continuous Tense	Sub + <u>am/is/are</u> + V ¹ + ing + Obj	Obj + <u>am/is/are</u> + being + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Past Continuous Tense	Sub + <u>was/were</u> + V ¹ + ing + Obj	Obj + <u>was/were</u> + being + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Future Continuous Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + be + V ¹ + ing + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + being + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Present Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>have/has</u> + V ³ + Obj	Obj + <u>have/has</u> + been + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Past Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>had</u> + V ³ + Obj	Obj + <u>had</u> + been + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun
Future Perfect Tense	Sub + <u>shall/will</u> + have + V ³ + Obj	Obj + <u>shall/will</u> + have + been + V ³ + by + Obj.Pronoun

PASSIVE VOICE – ALL TENSES

test-english.com

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
They take the photos	The photos are taken
They are taking the photos	The photos are being taken
They have taken the photos	The photos have been taken
They took the photos	The photos were taken
They were taking the photos	The photos were being taken
They had taken the photos	The photos had been taken
They will take the photos	The photos will be taken
They are going to take the photos	The photos are going to be taken
They will have taken the photos	The photos will have been taken
to take	to be taken
to have taken	to have been taken
taking	being taken

If you want, you can visit the following links for receiving extra explanation about the topic

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HTvD2VGcsEo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=080leytixWE&t=208s>

If you want to practice, please visit the following link and solve the exercise

https://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/passiv.htm

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/english-grammar-reference/active-and-passive-voice>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/english-grammar-reference/active-and-passive-voice>

REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech		Indirect (Reported) Speech
Present Simple • Sophie said: "I want to go home."	→	Past Simple • Sophie said (that) she wanted to go home.
Present Continuous • The man said: "I am doing my job."	→	Past Continuous • The man said (that) he was doing his job.
Present Perfect • Eva said: "I have bought a bag."	→	Past Perfect • Eva said (that) she had bought a bag.
Past Simple • Dad said: "I mowed the garden."	→	Past Perfect • Dad said (that) he had mowed the garden.
Will • She said: "I will never leave you ."	→	Would • She said (that) she would never leave him .
Can • Billy said: "I can swim 500 metres."	→	Could • Billy said (that) he could swim 500 metres.
May • She said: "It may be too expensive."	→	Might • She said (that) it might be too expensive.
Must • He said: "Everyone must arrive on time."	→	Had to • He said (that) everyone had to arrive on time.
Have to • Amy said: "I have to lock the door."	→	Had to • Amy said (that) she had to lock the door.
Orders, requests, advice, suggestions • She said: " Be careful!" • She said: " Don't drive too fast!"	→	The infinitive is used in reporting • She told him to be careful. • She told him not to drive too fast.

If you want, you can visit the following links for receiving extra explanation about the topic

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HfCfffg>

[https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/direct-and-indirect-speech/#:~:text=Reported%20or%20indirect%20speech%20is,%22%20saw%20him.%22%20\(](https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/direct-and-indirect-speech/#:~:text=Reported%20or%20indirect%20speech%20is,%22%20saw%20him.%22%20()

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rcxytsa8Cbl>

If you want to practice, please visit the following link and solve the exercise

https://www.english-grammar.at/online_exercises/reported-speech/reported-speech-index.htm

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/reported-speech-exercise-1.html>

LINKING WORDS

LINKING WORDS IN ENGLISH

Emphasis	Addition	Contrast	Order
Undoubtedly Indeed Obviously Particularly / in particular Especially Clearly Importantly Absolutely Definitely Without a doubt Never It should be noted	Additionally / an additional Furthermore Also Too As well as that Along with Besides In addition Moreover Not only...but also In addition to this Apart from this	Unlike Nevertheless On the other hand Nonetheless Despite / in spite of In contrast (to) While Whereas Alternatively Conversely Even so Differing from	First/ firstly Second/ secondly Third/ thirdly Finally At this time Following Previously Before Subsequently Above all Last but not least First and foremost
Result	Illustration	Comparison	Summary
As a result As a consequence (of) Therefore Thus Consequently Hence For this reason Due to	For example/ For instance Such as Including Namely In this case Proof of this like To demonstrate/ To clarify	Similarly Equally Likewise Just as Just like Similar to Same as like By the same token In the same way	In conclusion To summarise Altogether In short To sum up In summary Briefly To conclude
Reason	Condition	Concession	Generalisation
Because of With this in mind In fact In order to Due to	If In that case In case Unless	Admittedly All the same Up to a point Even so In spite of Although/Even though Even if However	As a rule For the most part In general/ Generally On the whole Overall In most cases

If you want, you can visit the following links for receiving extra explanation about the topic

<https://www.wallstreetenglish.cl/blog/linking-words>

<https://english-at-home.com/grammar/linking-words/>

If you want to practice, please visit the following link and solve the exercise

<https://agendaweb.org/grammar/conjunctions.html>

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/linking-words-contrast-exercise-1.html>

ACTIVITIES

Read the following text

Old Inventions

A. Music Cassette



Music cassettes which inside have a ribbon of magnetic tape were mostly used in cars up until the mid-1990s, and before that in the 1980's with Walkmans and at home. You could buy them with music on them, or buy ones and record your own music onto them. These have been replaced by MP3s and CDs.

B. Black and white TV



Early TVs could not show color, and it was not until 1954 that the first color TVs were introduced. They were very expensive, so most people really did not have color TVs until the 1970s. We now have large LCD TVs which are much larger and have a clearer picture.

C. Floppy Disk



The floppy disk was a way of storing and moving computer data. They were very unreliable and could not hold much data. These days they have been replaced with USB sticks and DVDs.

D. Telegraph and Morse code



This technology was developed in about 1837 and was used from the 1850s for at least one hundred years. This technology has been replaced by email and the internet, and before that by the FAX machine.

E. Film camera



The film camera was also developed in the 1830s, from ideas that had been around for hundreds of years before. These days we use digital cameras and smart phones to take pictures, but some people still think film looks better and use film cameras today.

F. Sony Walkman



In the 1980s many people had a Walkman. You could listen to a store bought cassette on it or make your own cassette 'mix' from the radio or from another cassette. These days we use MP3 players or smart phones. 30 years ago people were very excited when they could first walk along and listen to their favorite music.

G. VHS cassette



Similar to Music cassettes in how they worked, but much bigger, VHS cassettes were used for watching movies on your TV with a VHS player called a VCR. There were many rental shops to rent movies, or you could record your favorite TV shows from the TV. These days DVD players have replaced them.

H. Typewriter



Typewriters were invented in the 1830s and were used up until the 1980s, when they were replaced by computers. Many journalists and writers used them, but they are not as convenient as computers.

I. Vinyl record



Dating from around 1890 Vinyl records have tiny grooves and a needle on the record player reads the music. Vinyl records are still used today. Many DJs and music lovers still prefer their sound to a CD or a MP3. Vinyl records come in three common sizes and have three possible speeds.

1. Answer the following questions in a complete form:

1. Which four items were invented in the 1800s?
2. Which two items use a Magnetic ribbon tape?
3. Which two items are still popular today?
4. Which item was very unreliable?
5. Which two items are used together?
6. Which item was mostly used in cars?
7. On which item could you write a book?
8. Which item has the longest history?
9. Which item helped people to walk and listen to their favorite music at the same time?
10. What item comes in three possible sizes?

2. From the text, classify each sentence into Active or Passive Voice. Then indicates the tense of each one. The first sentence is given as an example.

SENTENCES IN ACTIVE VOICE	TENSE	SENTENCES IN PASSIVE VOICE	TENSE
		<i>Music cassettes which inside have a ribbon of magnetic tape were mostly used in cars up until the mid-1990s, and before that in the 1980's with Walkmans and at home</i>	PAST SIMPLE

INVENTIONS

1. Which of these inventions do you think are the most important? Rank them from 1 (the most important to you) to 10. The whole class will decide later which ones you will be able to survive without.

Television	Internet	Car	Clock	Computer	Map
Photography	Nuclear energy	Solar energy	Electricity	Washing machine	Microwave
Printing	Paper	Videogames	Cinema	Airplane	Space shuttle
Mirror	Fuel	Sewing machine	Telephone	WC	Twitter
Penicillin	WhatsApp	Google	Remote control	Credit card	Barcode
Radio	Wheel	Hairdryer	X-ray	MP3 player	Light bulb
Scissors	Batteries	Glasses	Diaper	Post mail	Post-it notes
Magnifying glass	Tablet	Mobile phone	Calculator	Ink	Wikipedia

+ 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 -
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------

- Choose 05 from the above inventions and write a complete describing paragraph for each one of them using Passive and Active Voice.
- Now imagine you are an inventor. Try to describe your new fabulous extraordinary gadget. Include the function, colours, size and price. Do not forget to use Active and Passive voice. You have to draw a picture of it.
- You are invited as a judge to a tv program in which you have to evaluate some strange inventions. Choose 02 inventions and make a coherent and complete description and evaluation for each one of them, using Active, Passive Voice and Linking Words. Underline the linking words you used in your compositions.

An umbrella for dogs



A microphone-shape sponge



Windshield wipers for glasses



Hug-me pillow



Toilet landing lights



Diaper wetness sensor



A baby stroller and scooter



Piano doorbell



Let's talk about ... Social Media



Exercise 1: Match the vocabulary to the definitions below to help with your conversation.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. tweet n/v | A. in a foreign country/not in your country. |
| 2. regret v/n | B. want to change something you did in the past. |
| 3. blog n | C. negative factors/bad things. |
| 4. waste v/n | D. post something on twitter. |
| 5. disadvantages n | E. discussion/informational website (often with diary-style content). |
| 6. abroad adv | F. image or piece of text (often funny and spread by internet users). |
| 7. meme n | G. a picture representing a facial expression (example: a smile). |
| 8. emoticon/emoji n | H. use your time in a way that is useless/not productive. |
| 9. feature n | I. component/something added as a special attraction. |

Can you name these emoticons?



1.

2.

3.

4.

Answer the following questions in a complete form:

- How long do you spend on the internet every day?
- Which social media sites/apps do you use? What do you do on them? Why do you like them?
- Which Facebook **features** do you use? Instant messaging? **News feed**? Photo posting?
- Do you mind if people **tag** you in photographs?
- Do you know what has been **trending on twitter** recently?
- What are the **advantages** of social media?



- Do you use social media to **keep in touch** with friends or family who are **abroad**?
- What are the **disadvantages** of social media? Do you think it would be better to have more **face-to-face communication**?
- Do you use **emoticons/emojis** when you post, comment on posts or use chat? Which ones are your favourites? Do you think they are useful?
- Have you ever **regretted** posting something on Twitter or Facebook?
- Do you remember anything that **went viral** on the internet this year?



Read the text carefully:



The impact of
technology
on today's youth

Technology is shaping tomorrow's society by conquering today's teenagers.

Nowadays, teens seem incapable of having a quality face-to-face conversation that lasts more than 2 minutes. Experts attribute this to the lack of meaningful interaction and social habits, which are a direct consequence of modern technology. Basically, people have the need to be connected to each other 24 hours a day, 7 days a week but never in person.

This means that technology can be viewed as a social obstacle. I myself have been caught up in the technological web. When I feel the urge to see someone, I just video chat them on Skype. It is easier to see them that way than going to all the effort to be with them in person. In a sense, we are using it to take a few short cuts and simplify life for ourselves. Think about it: when you don't understand the homework, do you actually phone someone and have a long conversation about that or do you just text them hoping for a quick and concise reply?

But every cloud has a silver lining and this is true of technology too. Technology can give you access to a whole new world of people and information. There are millions of credible sources and databases on the Internet just waiting for you. Without the Internet, I wouldn't be able to find facts about things as varied as computers, cars and cameras quite as quickly and easily. Sites such as *YouTube* allow you to watch anything from a funny video to a videocast about quantum physics given by the very best professors at *Harvard*.

Just imagine life without technology like the Internet or computers. Would you still be able to survive? The Internet has become an intricate part of our modern lifestyles. **It** allows you to express yourself as an individual and connect with others on a global scale. If you are into photography, you can upload your photos on the webpage and share **them** with the world. If you have a story or a song to share, just create a link to it and in a few instants the world is tweeting you with feedback.

Thus, technology is a rather controversial subject. Some regard it as an obstacle. Others believe that it is a helper. Regardless of this, it is changing the way teens communicate with each other and the world. Today's teens are trying out tomorrow's technology. There really is just one question left to ask; how do you feel about technology? Obstacle? Asset(resource)? Hot topic? Or all of the above?

A. Answer the question:

Why is technology seen as “a social obstacle”?



B. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. If you need to learn more about things...
2. YouTube enables you...
3. You can easily share your hobbies, feelings and plans if...

C. What do these words refer to back to in the text? (they are underlined)

1. this –
2. them –
3. it –

D. Find words/expressions in the text that mean the following:

1. meaningful spoken interaction-
2. become victim of –
3. to simplify the way we do things –
4. reliable –

E. Read the text again and say in which paragraph of it does the author refer to the following? Write only the letters and the paragraph numbers.

1. looking for and getting information-
2. pros and cons of technology –
3. teens and social skills –
4. online communication –
5. global communication and sharing –

F. Explain the meaning of the expression (it's underlined) “.. a rather controversial subject”. in context:



G. Form nouns by adding a suffix to the words below:

- e.g. perform → performance
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. popular → | 2. innovate → |
| 3. modify → | 4. improve → |

H. Complete the sentences by adding ‘ or ‘s to the noun or nouns in brackets.

1. Don't forget to bring the _____ (children/videogames)
2. Technology is shaping _____ (tomorrow/society)
3. Texting has become _____ (teens/favourite hobby)
4. This is _____ (James/new computer)
5. I've borrowed my _____ (mother/iPad)

I. Complete the text with the words in the box:

watch study school week laptops technology games television

The average kid sponges (attaches to) in 2.5 hours of music each day, almost five hours of _____ and movies, three hours of Internet and video _____, and just 38 minutes of old-fashioned reading, according to a new _____ by the Kaiser Family Foundation. That adds up to 75 hours of media every _____.

“You don't have to sit down in front of a TV anymore and _____ television at the time a show is broadcasted,” said Vicky Rideout. “Kids can watch it on their _____ in their bedroom. They can watch it in their mobiles on the bus to _____.” But what about homework? Kids at Taylor Day school say all the _____ can be a distraction.

J. Turn into the passive voice. Start as suggested:

1. Teenagers are providing technical support to their families.
 - a) Technical support...
2. Technology can give you access to a whole new world.
 - a) Access...
3. Researchers have showed us a new reality.
 - a) We...

K. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the word in brackets:

1. They can't get in touch with you regularly if you are not reachable. (Unless)
2. Unless you are careful about technology, you may become addicted to it. (If)
3. She could go out if she wasn't too tired. (Unless)

L. Write a text of 120-150 words about the following topic. Use linking words and underline them.

"How do you feel if you haven't your gadgets with you?"

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

NEWSPAPER HEADLINES

VOCABULARY CHANGES

Here is a list of the most common words used in newspaper headlines with their meaning:

- AID – HELP
- ALLEGE – MAKE AN ACCUSATION
- AXE – CUT
- BACK – SUPPORT
- BAN – PROHIBIT
- BID – ATTEMPT
- BLAST – EXPLOSION
- BLAZE – FIRE
- BLOW – UNFORTUNATE HAPPENING
- BOOST – ENCOURAGE
- CLASH – CONFLICT, DISAGREEMENT



CON – TRICK, CHEAT OUT OF
CRASH – FAILURE
DEAL – AGREEMENT
DROP – FALL
EDGE – MOVE GRADUALLY
HAVOC – DISTURBANCE, CHAOS
HEAD FOR – MOVE TOWARDS
KEY – IMPORTANT
LOOM – THREATEN TO HAPPEN
MOB – ANGRY CROWD
PEAK – HIGH POINT
PLEA – CALL FOR HELP
PROBE – INVESTIGATION
QUIT – ABANDON
RAID – ENTER AND SEARCH
ROW – ARGUMENT, QUARREL
SPARK – CAUSE TO START
TOLL – NUMBER KILLED
VOW – PROMISE



GRAMMAR CHANGES

Many students find problems when they have to read newspaper headlines. That's because, in order to save space and to give a short, clear idea of what the news is about, reporters use incomplete sentences, often without verbs or articles. To complicate things further, some of the words are not commonly used in everyday English. These are some examples to help you try and understand them better.

Headlines often use a **NOUN PHRASE**, that is, a phrase without a verb:

Poor Service at Supermarkets
Best Strategies for New Tax Year / Thai Protesters Parade

There are also some **VERB CHANGES**. The simple tenses are preferred to continuous or perfect forms and auxiliary verbs are dropped in the passive:

Teachers Protest Pay Cuts (they are protesting)
Underground Strike Started Today (the strike has started today)

AUXILIARY VERBS are dropped in the passive:

Robbers Judged at Big Trial Tomorrow (the robbers will be judged at a big trial tomorrow)
Missed Child Found Safe (A child who was missing has been found safe)

The **INFINITIVE TENSE** is used to talk about the future:

President to Open New Art Gallery
New Player to be hired by NBA

EXERCISE 1:

WRITE THESE HEADLINES IN EVERYDAY ENGLISH, AS IN THE EXAMPLE:

TWO MEN CON OLD MAN OUT OF LIFE SAVINGS:
Two men have cheated an old man out of all the money he had saved in his life

STRIKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

GOVERNMENT BACKED BY OPPOSITION PARTY

BP BOOSTS GAS EXPORTS

INJURED PLAYER NEW BLOW TO THE TEAM

DEAL ON PAY RISE EXPECTED BY MONDAY

POLITICIAN CLEARED ON DRUGS CHARGES

COUNTRY EDGES TOWARDS ECONOMIC RECESSION

KEY EVIDENCE FOUND ON THE CASE



Remember: Newspapers, radio and television are called: the (mass) media (plural noun)

MOB ABOUT TO LYNCH A MAN IN LINDBRORG

EARTHQUAKE AREAS PLEA FOR FOOD HELP

MINISTER QUILTS AFTER SEX SCANDAL

REFEREE DECISION SPARKS RIOT

FLOODS TOLL EXPECTED TO RISE

FURTHER ROWS OVER WAGE CUTS

ARMED MAN CAUSES HAVOC AT SUPERMARKET

WRITING A NEWS REPORT

BEFORE YOU WRITE THINK OF AN INTERESTING EVENT, FOR EXAMPLE, A SCHOOL COMPETITION, A PARTY, A TRIP, A CELEBRATION.

FILL IN THE INFORMATION



Reason for the event
 When and where it took place
 Who was there
 What they did
 The result was
 What happened in the end

now write

Use the information in the above box to write the report.
 Organize your ideas into paragraphs according to the plan below. Do not forget to use LINKING WORDS.:



<p>Paragraph 1 The background to the event.</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Paragraph 2 Where, where the event took place. Who was <u>involved</u></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Paragraph 3 The result of the event Was it successful?</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Reported Speech

Why are you looking at me?



Mr Smith asked Alan

One day I'll be an astronaut.



Peter announced

I have never played the guitar.



Mary admitted

What is your problem?



My neighbour wanted to know

What time does your mum come back home?

Uncle Jim asked a baby



I won't sing anything.



Mark promised

Don't go to a park tonight, please.



Jim told his wife

Did you find my mobile yesterday?



Kelly asked Bill

This granny looks really young.



Rob's grandpa told his grandson

I love repairing cars.



Mr Black said

I'm flying to Madrid next week.



Tim told his friend

When I grow up, I'll be famous.



My cousin declared.....

Do you like shopping?



Paul's grandma asked Eric

Don't take any photos!



A rock star warned a reporter

He is an excellent dancer.



Sue admitted

I've just fallen in love.



Vicky confessed

Where is my wallet?



My music teacher asked me

I got this car last year.

I don't like water but it's good for me so I drink it.



A young boy explained

Kevin said



I've passed all my exams!

I can't play the drums well.



Denis exclaimed

Steven explained



Look out!

Where is the audience?



David warned Paul

Derek wanted to know



You aren't as fast as I thought.

I'll be 50 next month but I still feel like a child.



Alicia told her friend

Ted's father admitted



Give me my diploma!

Did you live with your mum for 35 years?



Jack told his teacher

Richie Rich declared



What was I doing yesterday?

I can't wait for my date.



Mike wondered

Cathy said



Look at the following comic strips. Report each sentence in indirect form.



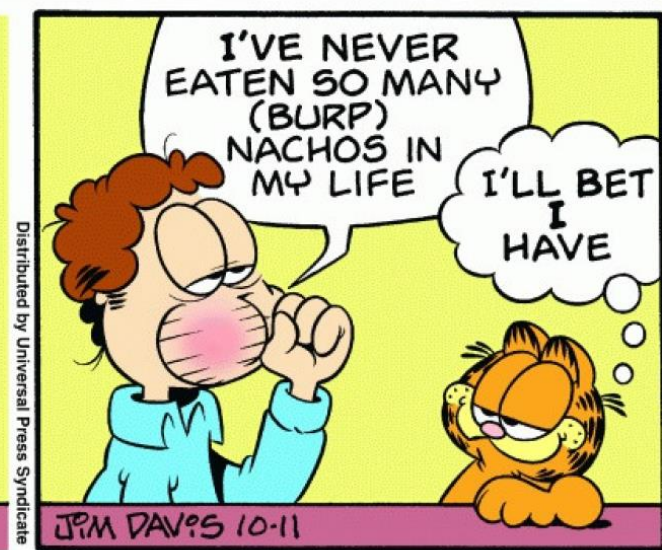
Reported Speech Worksheet #2



Garfield thought that _____.

Jon said _____.

Garfield then _____ Jon _____.



Jon told Garfield _____.

Jon then added _____.

Jon burped and further said _____.

Garfield said _____.

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Jon told Garfield and Odie _____.

Jon then asked them _____.

Garfield _____ that _____.

