

Session 1

When do we talk about the future?

- Making predictions
- Making future plans

Predictions or Plans

- ดูจากคะแนนแล้ว ผมต้องตกวิชานี้แห่ง ๆ เลย
- ผมตั้งใจว่าจะไปเที่ยงเชียงใหม่ปลายปีนี้
- อากาศในภาคอีสานจะเย็นลงราว 1-2 องศา
- ถ้าผมได้รับข่าวแล้วจะแจ้งให้ทราบนะครับ
- ทางเขตจะตัดไฟช่วงสามทุ่มถึงสี่ทุ่มคืนนี้เพื่อ
ซ่อมหม้อแปลงไฟฟ้า

Predictions

- To make predictions about the future, we use ***will*** or ***be going to***.
- It **will** rain more often in the next couple of days.
- It **is going to** rain.
- Both ***will*** or ***be going to*** are followed by infinitives.
- It **will rain** more often in the next couple of days.
- It **is going to rain**.

Predictions

Will

- Based on one's own beliefs or expectations
 - It **will** rain more often in the next couple of days.
 - In the future, we **will** live underwater.
 - I'm sure you **will** enjoy the book.

Going to

- Based on some evidence and linked to the present
 - Look at those clouds. I think it's **going to** rain.
 - Look out. She's **going to** faint.
 - He **is going to** cry.

Predictions

- Careful! The meat's **going to burn**.
- Don't ask Pete to cook the steak – he'll **burn** it.



Predictions

A. I think it **is going to** be hot.

B. I think it **will** be hot.

1. Weather in January

2. Weather today

Exercise 1: Predictions

1. A: Where is Rick? The meeting starts in ten minutes!

B: He's stuck in traffic, so he is going to be (be) late.

2. A: Where is Rick? The meeting starts in ten minutes!

B: I know him well. I'm sure he will be (be) late.

Exercise 1: Predictions

3. A: I've gained tons of weight.

B: Don't worry. You will lose (lose) it in no time.

4. Look over there. The tree is going to fall and hit (fall and hit) the car.

5. I think Thai people in general will become (become) better at English in the next ten years.

Plans and decisions

- Similarly, to talk about future plans or decisions about the future, we use ***will*** or ***be going to***.
- I **will** give you a call.
- I **am going to** call her.
- Both ***will*** or ***be going to*** are followed by infinitives.
- I **will give** you a call.
- I **am going to call** her.

Plans and decisions

Will

- Decisions made at the moment of speaking
 - I **will** give her a call.
 - Sit back and relax. I'**ll** get you some coffee.
 - We're out of milk? I'**ll** go get some from a supermarket.

Going to

- Intention to do something in the future (decided)
 - I'**m going to** call her.
 - My mom **is going to** get a haircut today.
 - We **are going to** get a new car.
- When the main verb with *going to* is *go* or *come*, *going to* is commonly omitted:
 - Amy **is coming** to a movie with me tonight.
- *Going to* is often reduced to *gonna* in speech.
 - I'**m gonna** call her.

Plans and decisions

- Are you going to Jane's party?
 - I'm going.
 - I'll go if you go.

Exercise 2: Plans and decisions

1. Oh, you're bleeding! Don't worry. I will take
(take) you to hospital now.

2. Mike is going to wake up (wake up) early tomorrow. He wants to leave before eight.

3. A: What are your plans tonight?

B: I am going to watch (watch) the latest episode of my favorite show.

Exercise 2: Plans and decisions

4. Someone's at the door. I will get (get) it.

5. A: There's some bread in the kitchen? Did you buy it?

B: Oh, yes. I am going to make (make) some sandwiches tonight.

Summary

Will: not based on evidence.

*Humans **will** live underwater in the future.*

Going to: based on evidence.

*Watch out! You're **going to** fall.*

Predictions

Will: decisions made at the time of speaking

I'll have what she's having.

Going to: intention (decided)

*We're **going to** buy a new car.*

Plans and decisions

Exercise 3

1. Get off the chair now! It is going to break.
2. No one knows what life on earth will be like in a century from now.
3. I'm taking this suit to the dry cleaner's because I am going to wear it to the wedding reception next week.
4. You can't reach the cereal box on the top shelf? I will get it down for you.
5. Look at those black clouds. We are going to need umbrellas.

Exercise 3

6. Look at these piles of homework. It is going to be a long night.
7. I predict that you will meet your soul mate soon, and you two will fall in love.
8. Someone's calling. I will get it.
9. I've bought coconut milk because I am going to make red curry tomorrow.
10. I think I forgot to turn off the stove. I will go and check.

Exercise 3

11. India will have a larger population than China in two decades.
12. We are going to stay in Greece for a couple of weeks. The hotel that we have booked is right by the ocean.
13. Oil prices will drop in the second half of 2016.
14. Look at that guy. He's down on one knee. He is going to propose to his girlfriend.
15. You both look hungry. I will get you something to eat.

Summary

Will: not based on evidence.

*Humans **will** live underwater in the future.*

Going to: based on evidence.

*Watch out! You're **going to** fall.*

Predictions

Will: decisions made at the time of speaking

I'll have what she's having.

Going to: intention (decided)

*We're **going to** buy a new car.*

Plans and decisions

End of Session 1

Session 2

Direct and indirect speech

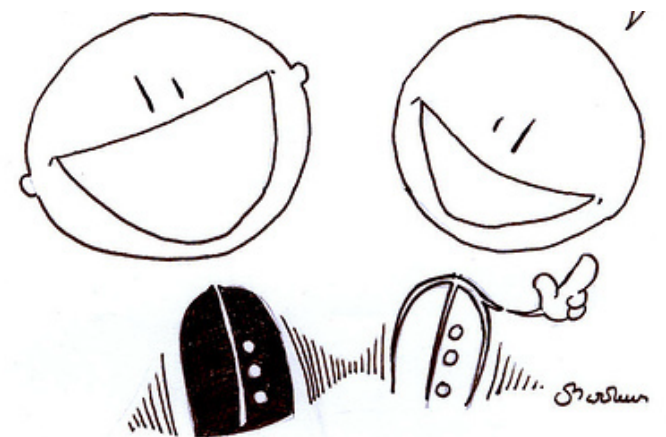
I am going to Bangkok.

Obama said, 'I am going to Bangkok.'

Indirect speech

Obama said that he was going to Bangkok.

Direct speech



Direct and indirect speech

- Direct speech = when you repeat the exact words the person used
 - Obama said, “I am going to Bangkok today.”
- Indirect speech = when you report a person’s speech but not by repeating the exact words. (also called ‘reported speech’)
 - Obama said that he was going to Bangkok that day.

Direct and indirect speech

- Differences

Obama said, “I am going to Bangkok today.”

Obama said that he was going to Bangkok that day.

- Pronouns (1st person → 2nd person/3rd person)
- Tenses (one tense backwards)
- Time/place expressions (more distant)

Direct and indirect speech - Tenses

- Usually, the verb forms move into the past.
 - Present simple → Past simple
 - “The concert starts at eight.” → He said that the concert started at eight.
 - Present continuous → Past continuous
 - “I am cleaning the garage.” → He said that he was cleaning the garage.
 - Present perfect → Past perfect
 - “We have worked here for years.” → He said that they had worked there for years.

Direct and indirect speech - Tenses

- Usually, the verb forms move into the past.
 - Past simple → Past perfect
 - “It rained last night.” → He told me that it had rained last night.
 - Past continuous → Past perfect continuous
 - “We were playing board games.” → They said that they had been playing board games.
 - Past perfect → Past perfect
 - “He had completed the task.” → She said that he had completed the task.

Exercise 1: Tenses

1. My grandmother said, "I wake up at 6 am every day."
My grandmother said that **she woke** up at 6 am every day.
2. My brother said, "I am making sandwiches."
My brother said that **he was making** sandwiches.
3. My uncle said, "I have got myself a new puppy."
My uncle said that **he had got himself** a new puppy.
4. Her mother-in-law said, "She is sleeping."
Her mother-in-law said that she **was** sleeping.

Exercise 1: Tenses

5. My aunt said, "He hasn't watered the plants."
My aunt said that he **hadn't watered** the plants.
6. My grandfather said, "I eat only two meals a day."
My grandfather said that **he ate** only two meals a day.
7. My sister said, "I didn't watch the show."
My sister said that **she hadn't watched** the show.
8. My brother-in-law said that "I broke my arm."
My brother-in-law said that **he had broken his** arm.

Exercise 1: Tenses

9. My father said, "It's going to rain."

My father said that it **was going** to rain.

10. My nephew said, "I was taking a shower."

My nephew said that **he had been taking** a shower.

Direct and indirect speech - Modals

- Most modals also move into the past.
 - Will → Would
 - “I will be back at six.” → She said that she would be back at six.
 - Can → Could
 - “I can’t help you.” → He said he couldn’t help me.
 - May → Might
 - “The airing may be delayed.” → He said the airing might be delayed.
 - Must → Had to
 - “You must work harder.” → His boss told him that he had to work harder.

Direct and indirect speech - Modals

- However, some modals remain the same.
 - Would → Would
 - “I would love to join you.” → Jessica said she would love to join me.
 - Should → Should
 - “You should stay.” → He told me that I should stay.
 - Could → Could
 - “I couldn't afford the apartment.” → He said he couldn't afford the apartment.
 - Might → Might
 - “I might go to Japan.” → He said he might go to Japan.

Exercise 2 - Modals

1. My boss said, "Dylan will be late again."

My boss said that Dylan **would** be late again.

2. The staff said, "You won't be charged for the beverage."

The staff said that **I wouldn't** be charged for the beverage.

3. My neighbor said, "I can write with both hands."

My neighbor said that **he/she could** write with both hands.

Exercise 2 - Modals

4. The mechanic told me, “You may need a new car.”

The mechanic told me that **I might** need a new car.

5. The mother told her children, “You should never accept anything from a stranger.”

The mother told her children that **they should** never accept anything from a stranger.

Direct and indirect speech - Tense

- However, the tense is usually not changed when...
 - a situation that is still true
 - “Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.” → He said that Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.
 - the reporting verb is in the present tense
 - “These fish do not survive in saltwater.” → He says these fish do not survive in saltwater.
 - the situation referred to has not taken place yet.
 - “I am going to Rome tomorrow.” → Susan said today that she is going to Rome tomorrow.
 - Compare: Susan said on Tuesday that she was going to Rome the following day.

Quick test

- She told me that her computer will be repaired.
 - a) The computer hasn't been repaired yet.
 - b) The computer was already repaired
- He is still hungry.
 - a) He said he's hungry.
 - b) He said he was hungry.

Exercise 3 – No tense change

1. The science teacher told his class, “The sun rises in the east.”

The science teachers told his class that the sun **rises** in the east.

2. Melanie told me, “I will go to the concert.”

Melanie told me that **she will** go the concert.

Melanie told me that **she would** go the concert.

3. The chef told us, “Ginger is a vital ingredient in Asian cuisine.”

The chef told us that ginger **is** a vital ingredient in Asian cuisine.

Exercise 3 – No tense change

4. The Finance Minister says, “I believe our economy will recover soon.”

The Finance Minister says that **he/she believes** that our economy will recover soon.

5. The Prime Minister says, “I will not attend the summit.”

The Prime Minister says that **he/she will** not attend the summit.

Summary

- Direct speech vs. Indirect speech
 - Obama said, “I am going to Bangkok today.”
 - Obama said that he was going to Bangkok that day.
- Direct speech → Indirect speech
 - Pronouns (1st person → 2nd person/3rd person)
 - Tenses (one tense backwards, with exceptions)
 - Time/place expressions (more distant)

Session 3

Review

- Direct speech vs. Indirect speech
 - Obama said, “I am going to Bangkok today.”
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Direct and indirect speech – Time/place expressions

- Time/place expressions are made more distant.

“He left yesterday.” → She said he had left the day before.

“I was here a week ago.” → He told me she had been there a week before.

- Now → Then
- Today → That day
- Tomorrow → The next day/the following day
- Yesterday → The day before/the previous day
- Ago → Before/earlier
- This week → That week
- Last week → The week before, the previous week
- Here → There
- This → That; These → Those

Exercise 4 – Time/place expressions

1. He said, “I need to get this assignment done today.”

He said that **he needed** to get **that** assignment done **that day**.

2. She said, “I can come back tomorrow.”

She said **she could** come back **the next/following day**.

3. Tyler told me, “Vince broke his ankle yesterday.”

Tyler told me that Vince **had broken** his ankle **the day before/ the previous day**

Exercise 4 – Time/place expressions

4. Patrick said, “I visited my aunt last week.”

Patrick said that **he had visited his** aunt **the week before/ the previous week.**

5. The instructor said, “The course will end next month.”

The instructor said that the course **would** end **the following month.**

The instructor said that the course **will** end **next month.**

Direct and indirect speech

- However, always look at the meaning of the sentence.
 - “I am here.”
 - He said he was there.
 - He said he was here.
- Use your common sense!

Summary

- Direct speech vs. Indirect speech
 - Obama said, “I am going to Bangkok today.”
 - Obama said that he was going to Bangkok that day.
- Direct speech → Indirect speech
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 - Tenses (one tense backwards, with exceptions)
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End of Session 3

Session 4

Review

- Direct speech vs. Indirect speech
 - Obama said, “I am going to Bangkok today.”
 - Obama said that he was going to Bangkok that day.
- Direct speech → Indirect speech
 - Pronouns (1st person → 2nd person/3rd person)
 - Tenses (one tense backwards, with exceptions)
 - Time/place expressions (more distant)

Direct and indirect speech

- Notice the difference between ‘say’ and ‘tell.’
 - Direct speech
 - He **said**, “I am hungry.”
 - He **told** me, “I am hungry.”
 - Indirect speech
 - He **said** that he was hungry.
 - He **told** me that he was hungry.
- What is ‘say’ followed by?
- What is ‘tell’ followed by?

Exercise 5: 'Say' vs. 'Tell'

Determine whether each statement is correct. If not, provide a correction.

1. "It's getting dark," he told.

"It's getting dark," he ~~told~~ **said**

"It's getting dark," he **told me/him/her/them.**

2. "I like your dog," he said me.

"I like your dog," he ~~said~~ **told** me.

"I like your dog," he **said me.**

3. She said, "I just sold my camera."

✓ She said, "I just sold my camera."

Exercise 5: 'Say' vs. 'Tell'

Determine whether each statement is correct. If not, provide a correction.

4. She said me she was moving to India.

She ~~said~~ **told** me she was moving to India.

She **said** ~~me~~ she was moving to India.

5. I told that I was leaving early that day.

I ~~told~~ **said** that I was leaving early that day.

I **told** ~~her/him/them~~ that I was leaving early that day.

Direct and indirect speech

- So far, we have only discussed affirmative and negative sentences.
 - “I will be back at six.” → She said that she would be back at six.
 - “I can't help you.” → He said he couldn't help me.
- What about questions?

Direct and indirect speech

Wh-questions

- Wh-questions
 - The order of the subject and the verb is not inverted.
 - “Where are you going?” → He asked me where I was going.
 - “How did you solve the puzzle?” → I asked him how he had solved the puzzle.
 - We no longer use a question mark.
 - “Who are you?” → She asked me who I was.

Exercise 6 – Wh-questions

1. I asked my sister, “What are you doing here?”
I asked my sister what **she was** doing there.
2. I asked my friend, “How is your wife?”
I asked my friend how **his wife was**.
3. I asked Leo, “Why wasn't Derrick at the meeting?”
I asked Leo why **Derrick hadn't been** at the meeting.
4. I asked my girlfriend, “Where have you been?”
I asked my girlfriend where **she had been**.

Exercise 6 – Wh-questions

5. I asked my brother, “When are you going to graduate?”

I asked my brother when **he was going to** graduate.

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Direct and indirect speech – Yes-no questions

- Yes-no questions (whether/if)
 - We do not invert the order of the subject and the verb, and we add ‘whether’ or ‘if’ in front of the question.
 - **Is he** a ghost? → She wondered if/whether **he was** a ghost.
 - **Did you send** him an email? → **He asked me** if/whether I had sent him an email.
 - We no longer use a question mark.
 - Is he a ghost? → She wondered if/whether he was a ghost.

Exercise 7 – Yes-no questions

1. “Are you single?” he asked me.

He asked me **whether/if I was** single.

2. “Do you like the cake?” the baker asked the bride.

The baker asked the bride **whether/if she liked** the cake.

3. My friend asked me, “Have you ever been to Japan?”

My friend asked me **whether/if I had been** to Japan.

Exercise 7 – Yes-no questions

4. The teacher asked her students, “Did you enjoy the book?”

The teacher asked her students **whether/if they had enjoyed** the book.

5. “Was the exam difficult?” her friend asked her.

Her friend asked her **whether/if the exam had been** difficult.

Direct and indirect speech

- In addition to affirmative sentences, negative sentences, and questions, is there any other type of sentence?
- What do you call these sentences?
 - Stand up.
 - Turn left.
 - Don't smoke.
- These sentences are called 'imperatives.'

Direct and indirect speech

Imperatives

- Affirmative imperatives (to-infinitive)
 - “Answer the question.” → The judge told the thief to answer the question.
 - “Stop complaining.” → He told her to stop complaining.
 - She said, “Be patient.” → She told him to be patient.
 - ✗ She ~~said to him~~ to be patient.
- Negative imperatives (not + to-infinitive)
 - “Don't turn off the lights.” → He asked her not to turn off the lights.
 - “Do not move.” → She told everyone not to move.
 - ✗ She told everyone ~~to not move~~.

Exercise 8 - Imperatives

1. The policeman told the thief, "Stop moving."
The policeman told the thief **to stop** moving.
2. The officer told me, "Tell me your name."
The officer told me **to tell him/her my** name.
3. The angry lady told us, "Leave."
The angry lady told us **to leave**.
4. The librarian told Noah, "Lower your voice."
The librarian told Noah **to lower his** voice.

Exercise 8 - Imperatives

5. “Come back in two weeks’ time,” my doctor told me.
My doctor told me **to come back** in two weeks’ time.

Summary

- ‘Say’ vs. ‘Tell’
 - ‘Say’ is followed by what is said.
 - He **said** that he was hungry.
 - ‘Tell’ is followed by the listener.
 - He **told** me that he was hungry.
- Questions
 - Wh-questions: No inversion and no question mark.
 - “Where **are you** going?” → He asked me where **I was** going.
 - Yes-no questions: Whether/if + no inversion and no question mark.
 - **Did you send** him an email? → **He asked me if/whether** I had sent him an email.

Summary

- Imperatives
 - Affirmative imperatives: to-infinitive
 - “Stop complaining.” → He told her to stop complaining.
 - Negative imperatives: not + to-infinitive)
 - “Don’t turn off the lights.” → He asked her not to turn off the lights.

End of Session 4

Session 5

Review

- Direct speech vs. Indirect speech
 - Obama said, “I am going to Bangkok today.”
 - Obama said that he was going to Bangkok that day.
- Direct speech → Indirect speech
 - Pronouns (1st person → 2nd person/3rd person)
 - Tenses (one tense backwards, with exceptions)
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Review

- ‘Say’ vs. ‘Tell’
 - ‘Say’ is followed by what is said.
 - He **said** that he was hungry.
 - ‘Tell’ is followed by the listener.
 - He **told** me that he was hungry.
- Questions
 - Wh-questions: No inversion and no question mark.
 - “Where **are you** going?” → He asked me where **I was** going.
 - Yes-no questions: Whether/if + no inversion and no question mark.
 - **Did you send** him an email? → **He asked me if/whether** I had sent him an email.

Review

- Imperatives

- Affirmative imperatives: to-infinitive

- “Stop complaining.” → He told her to stop complaining.

- Negative imperatives: not + to-infinitive)

- “Don't turn off the lights.” → He asked her not to turn off the lights.

Direct and indirect speech

- So far, we have used only ‘say,’ ‘tell,’ and ‘ask’ in indirect speech.
- Can we use some other verbs?
 - “Answer the question.”
 - → The judge **told** the thief to answer the question.
 - → The judge **ordered** the thief to answer the question.
 - “You should stop smoking.”
 - → He **told** her that she should stop smoking.
 - → He **advised** her to stop smoking.
- We can use other **reporting verbs** to report the speech more accurately.
- However, each verb is used differently.
 - ‘Say’ vs. ‘Tell’

Direct and indirect speech

Reporting verbs

- Group 1: **reporting verb** + *that*-clause

accept, admit, announce, promise, complain

– “Your painting is better than mine.”

- He said that my painting was better than his.
- He **admitted** *that my painting was better than his.*

– “My soup is too salty.”

- She said that her soup was too salty.
- She **complained** *that her soup was too salty.*

Exercise 9 – Reporting verbs

1. Mandy told Rico, “I broke your phone.” (admit)

Mandy **admitted** that she had broken Rico’s phone.

2. The chef said, “I make the best hamburger in town.” (boast)

The chef **boasted** that he/she made the best hamburger in town.

3. “I’m going to propose to her tonight,” my best friend said.
(announce)

My best friend **announced** that he was going to propose to her that night.

My best friend **announced** that he is going to propose to her tonight.

Exercise 9 – Reporting verbs

4. The spokesperson said, “The company will resolve the issue quickly.” (promise)

The spokesperson **promised** that the company would resolve the issue quickly.

5. The fortune teller told Brad, “You will meet your future wife soon.” (predict)

The fortune teller **predicted** that he would meet his future wife soon.

Direct and indirect speech

Reporting verbs

- Group 2: **reporting verb** + **object** + *that*-clause

assure, inform, promise, remind, tell

– “I will arrive on time.”

- I told him that I would arrive on time.
- I **assured him** *that I would arrive on time.*

– “Your package has been delivered.”

- The company told me that my package had been delivered.
- The company **informed me** *that my package had been delivered.*

Exercise 10 – Reporting verbs

1. “The museum is closed on Mondays,” the staff told me. (inform)
The staff **informed me** that the museum was closed on Mondays.
2. “You should not go to bed late,” the doctor told the actress. (warn)
The doctor **told the actress** that she should not go to bed late.
3. “We will look into the matter,” the police told the man. (assure)
The police **assured the man** that they would look into the matter.

Exercise 10 – Reporting verbs

4. “Your homework is due tomorrow,” Kelly told Pauline. (remind)
Kelly **reminded** **Pauline** that her homework was due the next day.
Kelly **reminded** **Pauline** that her homework is due tomorrow.
5. The spokesperson told the client, “The company will resolve the issue quickly.” (promise)
The spokesperson **promised** **the client** that the company would resolve the issue quickly.

Direct and indirect speech

Reporting verbs

- Group 3: **reporting verb** + **to-infinitive**

agree, demand, offer, promise, refuse

– “I’ll lend you my car.”

- She said she would lend me her car.
- She **agreed to lend** me her car.

– “I will not eat broccoli.”

- The boy said he would not eat broccoli.
- The boy **refused to eat** broccoli.

Exercise 11 – Reporting verbs

1. “Can I help you with your bags?” I asked the old lady. (offer)
I **offered** to help the old lady with her bags.
2. “I will not lie again,” said the boy. (promise)
The boy **promised** not to lie again.
3. The angry customer said, “I want to see the manager!” (demand)
The angry customer **demanded** to see the manager.

Exercise 11 – Reporting verbs

4. Rick said, “I’ll give Serena more time to finish the project.” (agree)

Rick **agreed** to give Serena more time to finish the project.

5. Fran said, “I’ll call the police.” (threaten)

Fran **threatened** to call the police.

Direct and indirect speech

Reporting verbs

- Group 4: **reporting verb** + **object** + **to-infinitive**

advise, encourage, invite, order, promise

– “You should read more.”

- I told her that she should read more.
- I **advised her to read** more.

– “I will not shop online anymore.”

- He told his mother that he would not shop online anymore.
- He **promised his mother not to shop** online anymore.

Exercise 12 – Reporting verbs

1. “Clean your room immediately,” Ed’s mother told him. (order)
Ed’s mother **ordered him to clean his** room immediately.
2. Pat told Eric, “Please come to the party.” (invite)
Pat **invited Eric to come** to the party.
3. “Don’t eat too much candy,” the dentist told the girl. (warn)
The dentist **warned the girl not to eat** too much candy.

Exercise 12 – Reporting verbs

4. “Do not say anything,” the lawyer told Laura. (advise)

The lawyer **advised** **Laura** **not to say** anything.

5. Connor told his mother, “Please buy me a game console for my birthday.” (beg)

Connor **begged** **his mother** **to buy** **him** a game console for **his** birthday.

Direct and indirect speech

Reporting verbs

- Group 5: **reporting verb** + **gerund**

admit, apologize for, deny, regret, suggest

- “I’m so sorry that I ripped your shirt.”
 - She told him that she was sorry that she had ripped his shirt.
 - She **apologized for** *ripping* his shirt.
- “Let’s go out!”
 - He said that we should go out.
 - He **suggested** *going out*.

Exercise 13 – Reporting verbs

1. Preston said, “We should eat out.” (suggest)

Preston **suggested** **eating** out.

2. “I didn’t steal your CDs,” Ryan told Joey. (deny)

Ryan **denied** **stealing** Joey’s CDs.

3. “I told Matt your secret,” Jimmy told Michelle. (admit)

Jimmy **admitted** **telling** Matt Michelle’s secret.

Exercise 13 – Reporting verbs

4. She said, “I shouldn’t have eaten the entire pizza.” (regret)

She **regretted** **eating** the entire pizza.

5. The feng shui consultant said, “You should install windows here.” (recommend)

The feng shui consultant **recommended** **installing** windows **here/there**.

Summary

- We can use other **reporting verbs** to report the speech more accurately.
 - Group 1: **reporting verb** + *that*-clause
 - “Your painting is better than mine.”
 - → He **admitted** *that my painting was better than his.*
 - Group 2: **reporting verb** + **object** + *that*-clause
 - “I will arrive on time.”
 - → I **assured** **him** *that my painting was better than his.*

Summary

- We can use other **reporting verbs** to report the speech more accurately.
 - Group 3: **reporting verb** + **to-infinitive**
 - “I’ll lend you my car.”
 - → She **agreed** *to lend* me her car.
 - Group 4: **reporting verb** + **object** + **to-infinitive**
 - “You should read more.”
 - → I **advised** *her* *to read* more.
 - Group 5: **reporting verb** + **gerund**
 - “Let’s go out!”
 - → He **suggested** *going out*.

End of Session 5