

## She told me that ...

En esta unidad usted aprenderá a:

– Referir de manera indirecta algo ya expresado



### Let's Listen!

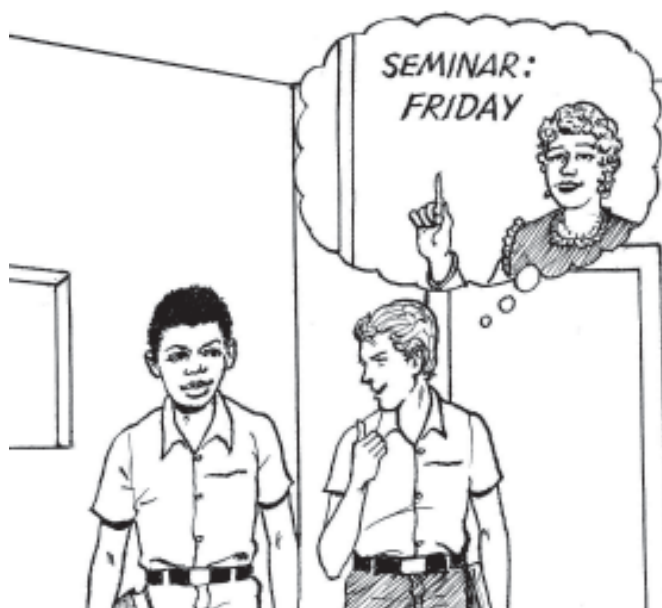
#### Activity 1

- Look at the picture accompanying Mini dialog 1. What are they talking about?
- Listen to Mini dialog 1. How good was your prediction?
- Listen to Mini dialog 1 again. Pay attention to the forms used to refer to something that has previously been said.



#### Mini dialog 1

- Lucy, what did the writer at the book presentation say about his novel?
  - He said that it was a love story.
  - What else did he say?
  - He said that it reflected the social problems of our time.



### Mini dialog 2

- Ken, are you sure there will be a seminar this week?
- Absolutely. Professor Clark told us that the seminar would be on Friday this week.
- And...what about evaluation?
- She said she would evaluate participation during the discussions in the seminars.

### Chart 1. REFERRING TO SOMETHING THAT HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN SAID

<b>The writer said his novel reflected the social problems of our time.</b>	<i>El escritor dijo que su novela reflejaba los problemas sociales de nuestro tiempo.</i>
<b>Professor Clark told us that the seminar would be on Friday this week.</b>	<i>La profesora Clark nos dijo que el seminario sería el viernes de esta semana.</i>
<b>He asked what time we would be back.</b>	<i>Él preguntó a qué hora (nosotros) regresaríamos.</i>
<b>She said that it was raining heavily.</b>	<i>(Ella) Dijo que estaba lloviendo mucho.</i>

### Activity 2

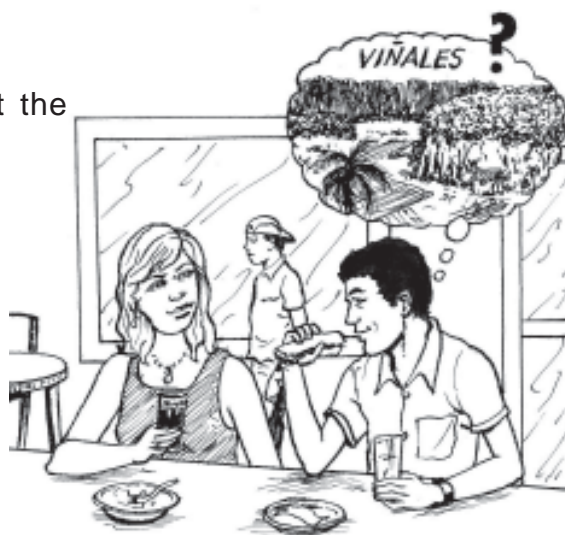
- a) Read Chart 1 while listening to the tape. Pay attention to the forms used.
- b) Listen to Chart 1 and to the Mini dialogs again. Repeat.

### Activity 3

- a) Look at the picture and identify the place these two young people are referring to. Have you ever visited this place? What do you know about it?
- b) Listen to Dialog 1 and confirm your predictions about the place.

### Dialog 1

Betsy and Johnny meet at the coffee shop.



### Activity 4

Listen to Dialog 1 again and say whether the statement is True (T), False (F) or does not say (X).

1. Betsy went with a group of friends to Pinar del Rio province.
2. She enjoyed listening to a tourist guide in Soroa.
3. There are more than 700 species of Cuban orchids in Soroa.
4. Betsy met a famous painter at the art gallery in Las Terrazas.
5. Nature became the main subject of Duporté's paintings more than 20 years ago.

### Activity 5

Read the questions. Then, listen to Dialog 1 again in order to answer the questions.

1. Where is Soroa located?
2. When was the garden created?
3. Is the Orchid Garden just a botanical garden?
4. What places did Betsy visit in Las Terrazas community?



## Let's Focus on Grammar!

**Reported speech: Referring to something that has previously been said**

- Hay dos formas de expresar lo que otra persona ha dicho. Lo dicho puede ser un enunciado, una pregunta, o una orden o instrucción. Se puede citar lo dicho literalmente (discurso directo) o se puede reportar lo que se ha dicho con algunos cambios de forma (discurso indirecto).
- En inglés, para citar el enunciado literalmente se utilizan las comillas al principio y al final del enunciado:

Ejemplos:

**The writer said: “My latest novel reflects the social problems of our time.”**

*El escritor dijo: “Mi novela más reciente refleja los problemas sociales de nuestro tiempo”.*

**Lorna said: “I want to begin right away”.**

*Lorna dijo: “Quiero comenzar enseguida”.*

- Para referir indirectamente lo dicho, se utilizan generalmente los verbos **say** y **tell** seguidos de **that** y se realizan ciertos cambios: en el tiempo verbal, en los pronombres personales, los adjetivos posesivos y las expresiones de tiempo y de lugar. Consulte el Anexo 3 en el Cuaderno de Trabajo.

Ejemplos:

**The writer said that his latest novel reflected the social problems of our time.**

*El escritor dijo que su novela más reciente reflejaba los problemas sociales de nuestro tiempo.*

Observe los cambios realizados:

my latest novel  $\Rightarrow$  his latest novel

reflects the social problems  $\Rightarrow$  reflected the social problems

**Lorna said that she wanted to begin right away.**

*Lorna dijo que (ella) quería comenzar enseguida.*

Observe los cambios realizados:

I want  $\Rightarrow$  she wanted

En ambos ejemplos, la utilización del pasado en el discurso indirecto enfatiza que nos estamos refiriendo a algo ya expresado con anterioridad.

- Cuando lo que se reporta es una pregunta, la estructura de la oración cambia: no hay inversión de sujeto y verbo, no se utilizan los verbos auxiliares ni se utiliza el signo de interrogación. Compare:

**Discurso directo:**

**Sheila asked Joe: “Why do you always get up so late?”**

*Sheila le preguntó a Joe: “¿Por qué siempre te levantas tan tarde?”*

**Discurso indirecto:**

**Sheila asked Joe why he always got up so late.**

*Sheila le preguntó a Joe por qué siempre se levantaba tan tarde.*

- Cuando la pregunta es del tipo *Sí/No* al reportar indirectamente la pregunta en inglés utilizamos **if** o **whether**.

Compare:

**Discurso directo:**

**Leslie asked me: "Do you want to learn English?"**

*Leslie me preguntó: "¿Quieres aprender inglés?"*

**Discurso indirecto:**

**Leslie asked me if I wanted to learn English. / Leslie asked me whether I wanted to learn English.**

*Leslie me preguntó si (yo) quería aprender inglés.*

- Si lo que se reporta es una orden, instrucción, o solicitud (imperativo) se utilizan los verbos **tell** y **ask**...+ infinitivo. En español, esta construcción utiliza el subjuntivo.

Compare:

**Discurso directo:**

**The porter told the tourist: "Walk along up to Refugio Street and turn right".**

*El portero le dijo al turista: "Camine hasta la Calle Refugio y doble a la derecha".*

**Discurso indirecto:**

**The porter told the tourist to walk along up to Refugio St. and to turn right.**

*El portero le dijo al turista que caminara hasta la Calle Refugio y que doblara a la derecha.*

**Discurso directo:**

**"Bring me the newspaper, please", my mother asked me.**

*"Tráeme el periódico, por favor", mi madre me pidió.*

**Discurso indirecto:**

**My mother asked me to bring her the newspaper.**

*Mi madre me pidió que le trajera el periódico.*

- Observe el cambio que se realiza en lo que se reporta cuando el discurso directo refiere una orden, sugerencia o petición utilizando forma negativa: Se le agrega la partícula **not** delante del infinitivo.

Compare:

**Discurso directo:**

**The teacher told the students: “Don’t use the dictionary during the test.”**

*La maestra dijo: “No utilicen el diccionario durante la prueba”.*

**Discurso indirecto:**

**The teacher told the students not to use the dictionary during the test.**

*La maestra le dijo a los estudiantes que no utilizaran el diccionario durante la prueba.*

- Consulte el uso de **say** y **tell** en el Anexo 3 de su Cuaderno de Trabajo.

1. A: Hey kids! What did you learn in the Orchid Garden in Soroa?

B: We cannot believe how much we learned! The guide told us

. An old gardener asked us

In a very persuasive voice he

said:

- if we wanted to be home gardeners when we grew up.
- “Though orchids require very little attention, they cannot be neglected”.
- whether to grow orchids or not.
- that there were more than 700 species of orchids.

2. A: Nora, have you visited The Stone Zoo in Guantánamo?

B: No, I haven’t, but my brother, who visited it last year, told

me . He also advised me

- If he had enjoyed this visit
- not to miss the chance to visit this zoo
- that he had seen an incredible variety of animals carved in stone
- when to enjoy the visit

3. A: I’ve been having terrible headaches lately!

B: That’s too bad. I used to suffer from migraine, so I went to the doctor and followed his advice. He told me

and

- why I took some pills
- to relax for a while after meals
- if I was doing aerobics
- not to listen to loud music

**Activity 6**

Select the appropriate form of direct or reported speech from the ones given.

**Activity 6**  
(contd)

4. A: Tell me, Sue. What did the manager ask you in the interview?  
B: He asked me \_\_\_\_\_. I told him everything I had read about it. He then interrupted me and said:
- that I had some problems
  - If I had any knowledge of the company
  - "Why are you so interested in working for us?"
  - what my educational background was

**Activity 7**

Read the incomplete dialogs and try to infer the missing information. Select sentences from the box and make all necessary changes to fill in the blanks.

"Do you live with your parents or alone?"  
"Is this the first time you apply?"  
"He studies with me at the university".  
"Do you have a university degree?"  
"I will call you in a week or so".  
"Is he a serious guy?"  
"Why hasn't he talked to me?"  
"Do you speak any foreign languages?"  
"Is this your application form?"

Example:

**A: I had a job interview with the manager last week.**

**B: What did she want to know?**

**A: She wanted to know if that was my application form.**

(La oración escogida es "Is this your application form?")

1. B: What else did she want to know?

A: She asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

2. A: Yesterday, I finally went to see the director of the library.

B: What did he want to know?

A: He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ a university degree,  
\_\_\_\_\_ any foreign languages, \_\_\_\_\_ with my  
\_\_\_\_\_ parents or alone.

A: Did you tell him you were very interested in that post?

B: Sure. He told me he \_\_\_\_\_ in a week or so.

3. A: Susan, Did you tell your parents about me?

B: Sure. I told my Mom \_\_\_\_\_ with me at the university.

A: Did your Dad ask anything?

B: Of course. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ a serious guy, and  
also \_\_\_\_\_ to him.



1. The painter told me to wait until the paint dried.
2. The doctor asked me if I had been a heavy smoker in my youth.
3. Richard said that he met two Swedish students during his flight to Stockholm.
4. Professor Holmes told us that there was a closing date for registration in the Literature Contest.

### Activity 8

Translate the sentences.

## Let's Speak!

Student A: interviewer,

Student B: person being interviewed.

Student C: reporter (Reports on what Student B has said)

Example:

**A: What are you reading these days?**

**B: An excellent science fiction novel.**

**C: Sam asked John what he was reading those days and John told him he was reading an excellent sci-fi novel.**

Questions:

- Do you play any sports? What sports?
- Where will you go on vacation?
- What TV program do you like best?
- What exciting experience have you recently had?



### Activity 9

Work in groups of three. Change roles and topics. Use the questions following the example.

Example:

**Message:** Mr. Perez calls and says: "Miss Lage, the board meeting is tomorrow at 9 am. Please don't wear a mini skirt!!"

**Note:** Miss Lage: Mr. Pérez called and said that the board meeting is tomorrow at 9 am. He asked you not to wear a mini skirt.

**Message 1:** The school principal, Mrs. Rodríguez, calls and says: "Mr. Sánchez, your son Pedro did very well in his chemistry test. Please come to see me".

**Message 2:** Mrs. Díaz from *Cubana Airlines* calls and says: "...Miss Tudor, there have been some changes. Your flight leaves at 4 o'clock tomorrow. Please be at the airport two hours earlier".

### Activity 10

You get home and you hear these messages in the answering machine.

Write down a note for each message using reported speech. Then read your notes aloud to a partner.



**Activity 10**  
(contd)

**Message 3:** Miguel calls and says: "Lisa, I have two tickets for the rock concert this evening. Don't let me down".

**Message 4:** Sandra calls and says: "Paul, I went to the library to borrow a dictionary, but it was already closed. I am not sure if Sylvia has one at home. Can you check that for me?".



**Activity 11**

Before you read the text do these activities.

- Name the objects in the pictures and say what they are used for.
- How do they relate to human communication?

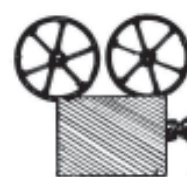
## Let's Read!



1



2



3



4



5



6

**Activity 12**

- Skim through the text and provide a suitable title of your own.
- Scan through the text in order to find reported statements and direct quotes in each paragraph. Translate them into Spanish.

- Communication is bound to the history of civilization. Experts in communication have said that getting more insight into how our ancestors communicated will help us to understand the way we communicate at present.
- An exploration of the world of human communication should take into consideration technological tools. These tools have evolved from such things as drums and body adornments to innovations such as telegraph, telephone, radio, motion pictures, television, computers, and satellites. These sophisticated media, however, can have limitations. An expert in the field once said: "The more we elaborate our means of communication, the less we communicate". The underlying idea in this quote is that

devices hinder the genesis of communication, i.e. human interaction.

3. It has been said that communication, like art, is a skill acquired by experience, study and observation. Much has been written about the relationship between speaking and listening. A certain teacher tells her student, "If you can make yourself understood and you are able to listen to others carefully, you can become a good communicator". This same teacher has hung two signs on her classroom wall. One sign declares, "A good listener is a good communicator". The other one reads: "Good communication is stimulating as black coffee and just as hard to sleep after".

**Note:**

**bound(past form of bind)** = *atado, fuertemente relacionado con algo*  
**underlying (adj)**= *subyacente*  
**i.e. = (del latín *id est*) = *that is* = *es decir***  
**skill** = *habilidad*

**Activity 12**  
(contd)

A	B
1. insight (n)	to change in response to a stimulus
2. drum (n)	to delay, impede, or prevent action
3. device (n)	to be curious or in doubt about
4. hinder (v)	a percussion instrument that is beaten with the hands or with some implement
5. wonder (v)	the power or act of seeing into a situation
6. react (v)	a piece of equipment or a mechanism designed to serve a special purpose or perform a special function

**Activity 13**  
Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B

## In Black and White

This text is about.....

The author states that...

Three interesting quotes are included in the text. The first one states that...



**Activity 14**  
Write a report in 80-100 words about the content of the reading in Activity 12. Use the hints to begin three different ideas.

**Joke**

"What is the plural of man, Tommy?" asked the teacher.  
 "Men", he answered.  
 "And, what's the plural of child?"  
 "Twins", replied Tommy.