PET Chapter 25

Chapter 25 presents two main (grammar) topics: reported questions and verbs with 2 objects. This document will focus on reported questions. But first, let's review the vocabulary for this chapter, which is related to shopping.

counter	in stock	match	catalogue	fit	online
price	bargain	self-service	refund	product	check-out
shopping mall	size	deliver	market stall	bring back	serve
browse	receipt	try on	queue	wallet	fitting room

bargain (n)	something that is sold for less than its usual price
bring back (v)	to return something to the shop where you bought it
browse (v)	to walk around a shop and look at things without buying anything
catalogue (n)	a book with a list of all the things that you can buy from a company
check-out (n)	the place where you pay in a self-service shop
counter (n)	the place in a shop, bank, etc., where people are served
deliver (v)	to take letters or things to a person or place
fit (v)	to be the right shape or size for someone or something
fitting room (n)	a room in a shop where you can try on clothes
in stock (adv)	available in a shop
shopping mall (n)	a large, covered shopping area with different shops and cafés, etc.
match (v)	to be of the same colour or type
online (adj)	connected to the Internet
price (n)	the amount of money that you pay to buy something
product (n)	something that someone makes or grows so that they can sell it
queue (n)	a line of people waiting for something, one behind the other
receipt (n)	a piece of paper that proves that you have paid for something in a shop, restaurant, etc.
refund (n)	an amount of money that is given back to you, especially because you are not happy
self-service (adj)	This describes a shop where you get things yourself.
serve (a customer) (v)	to help customers and sell things to them in a shop
size (n)	how big or small something is
(market) stall (n)	a table or small open shop in a market, from which things are sold
try something on (v)	to put on a piece of clothing to see if it fits you
wallet (n)	a small, flat container, usually made of leather, for paper money and credit cards

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Reported Questions. You know how to make reported speech from positive and negative sentences: you use a reporting verb like *said/told* and change the verb tense to one step back in time.

I **like** cheese. → She *said* that she **liked** cheese.

But what about reported questions? They're not so different from reported statements: we still use a reporting verb—asked—and the tense changes are the same. *The most important thing to remember is that, once we tell the question to someone else, it isn't a question anymore—so we need to change the grammar to a normal positive sentence.* Look at this example:

- Direct speech: Where do you live?
- Reported speech: She asked me where I lived.

Do you see how I made it? We start with the reporting verb—she *asked*—and include the question word—*where*. The auxiliary verb is omitted because auxiliary verbs are used in questions, but a reported question is no longer a question. The direct question is in the present simple tense, so I need to change the verb to the past simple.

Another example:

- Direct speech: Where is Julie?
- Reported speech: She asked me where Julie was.

The direct question is the present simple of 'be'. We make the question form of the present simple of be by inverting (changing the position of) the subject and verb. So, we need to change them back before putting the verb into the past simple. Here are some more examples:

Direct Question	Reported Question
Where is the Post Office, please?	She asked me where the Post Office was.
What are you doing?	She asked me what I was doing.
Who was that fantastic man?	She asked me who that fantastic man had been.

So much for 'wh' questions. But, what if you need to report a 'yes / no' question? We don't have any question words to help us. Instead, we use **'if'**:

- Direct speech: Do you like chocolate?
- Reported speech: She asked me **if** I liked chocolate.

Here are a few more examples:

Direct Question	Reported Question
Do you love me?	He asked me if I loved him.
Have you ever been to Mexico?	She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico.
Are you living here?	She asked me if I was living here.

Let's practice. On the following page are a couple of exercises on reported question formation. In the first exercise, you are given the reported question and must determine the direct question. In the second exercise, you must complete an email by creating reported questions.

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Write down the exact questions the people asked. Think about the changes you make. Underline the words which are different in each pair of sentences. What do you notice about the word order?

a She asked me <u>if I was</u> leaving the shop.
'<u>Are you</u> leaving the shop?'

b She asked me if I'd paid for everything in my bag.
'.....'

c She asked me if I would come to the manager's office with her.
'.....'

d The manager asked me how long I'd been in the shop and how many things I had bought.
'.....'

e I asked what was going on.
'.....'

f He asked me whether I had a receipt for the pullover.
'.....'

g They asked which assistant had served me.
'.....'

h Then the store detective asked the manager if he wanted her to call the police.
'.....'

i I asked her if she remembered me.
'.....'

6 Complete this email with the reported forms of the questions below.

a Where did you find it?
b What time did you find it?
c Were you alone?
d Where do you live?
e How long have you lived there?
f Will you be at that address for the next month?
g Do you have an email address?

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Dear Christopher
Would you like to come for a day out with me? I want to celebrate some good luck. Here's what happened.
Last month on my way to school I found a wallet lying on the pavement. It had a lot of money in it, but no cards. I took it to the police station.
The police officer asked me a lot of questions. He wanted to know **(a)** *where I had found it*. Then he asked **(b)** ..... , and **(c)** ..... . Then he got out a book and asked **(d)** ..... and wrote it down. He also wanted to know **(e)** ..... and **(f)** ..... . I didn't understand why he was asking so many questions.
Then he asked **(g)** ..... .
When I asked him why, he said that if no one claimed the wallet, it would be mine. So then I didn't mind all the questions!
And guess what – no one has claimed the wallet. Where shall we go to celebrate?
Robin

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Finally, let's do a listening exercise. Listen to the recording in which Andy is calling his older brother Darren. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

a Andy wants Darren to collect him from the city centre. *true*
b Darren complains that Andy spends too much money on clothes.
c Andy saw some shirts he liked in the market.
d A woman spoke to Andy when he was leaving a store called Tempo.
e The manager thought that Andy had stolen a pullover.
f Andy was questioned by a police officer.
g The shop assistant agreed with Andy's story.
h Andy apologised to the manager for the trouble he had caused.

a	true	false
b	true	false
c	true	false
d	true	false
e	true	false
f	true	false
g	true	false
h	true	false

The next offline lesson will cover the remaining elements in chapter 25: verbs with 2 objects, pronunciation and the exam folder.

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