

**REPORTED SPEECH, PASSIVE VOICE, (have something done), WISH,
MODALS OF DEDUCTIONS IN THE PAST**

Grammatical patterns after reporting verbs		
1 + to + infinitive	agree offer refuse promise threaten	(not) to do sth
2 + person + to + infinitive	advise persuade ask remind convince tell encourage warn invite	sb (not) to do sth
3 + -ing form	apologize (to sb) for insist on accuse sb of recommend admit regret blame sb for suggest deny	(not) doing sth

Complete the sentence with the gerund or infinitive (with to) of the verb in brackets.

- The garage advised me to buy a new car.
(buy)
- Jamie insisted on _____ for the meal. (pay)
 - Lauren has agreed _____ late next week. (work)
 - I warned Jane _____ those shoes to the park. (not wear)
 - The man admitted _____ the woman's handbag. (steal)
 - The doctor advised Lily _____ drinking coffee. (give up)
 - The boss persuaded Megan _____ the company. (not leave)
 - Freya accused me of _____ to steal her phone. (try)
 - I apologized to Evie for _____ her birthday. (not remember)
 - Did you manage to convince your parents _____ tonight instead of tomorrow? (come)
 - My neighbour denies _____ my car, but I'm sure it was him. (damage)

have something done (causative have)

- 1 I've just **had** my bank account **hacked**.
We **had** our passports **stolen** from our hotel room.
Have you ever **had** your car **vandalized**?
- 2 We've just **had** a burglar alarm **installed**.
You ought to **have** your locks **changed**.
We **need** to **have** the broken window **repaired**.

Rewrite the sentences with *have something done*.

- 1 Someone is going to change the lock on my front door.
I'm going to have the lock on my front door changed.
- 2 Someone tests our burglar alarm twice a year.
We _____ twice a year.
- 3 A mechanic has repaired my car.
I _____.
- 4 Someone broke our windows when we were on holiday.
We _____ when we were on holiday.
- 5 Someone will clean my carpets in the spring.
I _____ in the spring.
- 6 Someone has hacked my boyfriend's computer.
My boyfriend _____.

is said that..., he is thought to..., etc.

active

- 1 They say that the fire was started deliberately.
People think that the mayor will resign.
- 2 People say the man is in his 40s.
The police believe he has left the country.

passive



8.10

- It is said that** the fire was started deliberately.
It is thought that the mayor will resign.
- The man is said to be** in his 40s.
He is believed to have left the country.

- This formal structure is used especially in news reports with the verbs *know*, *tell*, *understand*, *report*, *expect*, *say*, *believe*, and *think*. It makes the information sound more impersonal.
- 1 We use *It is said, believed, etc. + that + clause*.

Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence.

- 1 It is known that the rapist is a local man.
The rapist is known to be a local man.
- 2 The blackmailer is understood to be a colleague of the victim.
It is understood that the blackmailer is a colleague of the victim.
- 3 It is expected that the man will be acquitted.
The man _____.
- 4 It is reported that kidnappers have taken the president's wife.
Kidnappers _____.
- 5 The terrorists are thought to be in hiding somewhere in France.
It is _____.
- 6 The suspect is known to be dangerous.
It is _____.

wish for present / future

wish + past simple

I wish I **was** ten years younger!
I wish I **could** understand what they're saying.
I wish we **didn't** live so far from my parents.

wish for past regrets

wish + past perfect

I wish I'd **worked** harder at school.
I wish I **hadn't** spoken to him like that!
I wish she'd **told** me the truth about her feelings.

wish + would / wouldn't

I wish the bus **would come**. I'm freezing.
I wish you'd **spend** a bit more time with the children.
I wish you **wouldn't** leave your shoes there. I always fall over them.
I wish cyclists **wouldn't** cycle on the pavement!

🔊 5.18

- We use **wish + person / thing + would / wouldn't** to talk about things we want to happen, or stop happening, because they annoy us.

Complete the sentences with *wish + past simple* or *wish + would*.

- 1 My ex-boyfriend is driving me mad! He calls me every day.

I wish my ex-boyfriend wouldn't call me every day.

- 2 It's a difficult decision, and I don't know what to do.

I wish I knew what to do.

- 3 My boss really annoys me. She shouts all the time.

I wish _____.

- 4 I didn't get the job, because I can't drive.

I wish _____.

- 5 I'm fed up with my brother using my computer.

I wish _____.

- 6 I can't stand it when my son stays in bed all morning.

I wish _____.

- 7 I want to speak to Dan, but I don't have his phone number.

I wish _____.

- 8 I hate it when you leave the bathroom in a mess.

I wish _____.

Read the situation and write sentences beginning with *I wish + past perfect*.

- 1 I took the train to work, but it broke down and I was late.

I wish I hadn't taken the train to work.

- 2 I left my mobile on my desk, and now it isn't there.

_____.

- 3 I didn't give my boss the report on time, and now he's annoyed with me.

_____.

- 4 My boyfriend didn't call me last night, and now I'm worried.

_____.

- 5 My friend didn't invite me to her wedding, and now I'm upset.

WOULD HAVE, COULD HAVE, SHOULD HAVE

- We use **could have + past participle** to say something was possible in the past, but didn't happen: *They could have decided to leave all their money to their children, but they haven't.*
- We use **should have + past participle** to criticise people's behaviour in the past: *Some people felt she should have left at least some of that to her children.*
- We use **would have + past participle** to imagine something in the past that didn't happen: *Many people would have reacted differently.*

Rewrite the **bold** sentences using *must / might (not) / can't + have + verb*.

I'm certain I left my umbrella at home.

I must have left my umbrella at home.

- 1 Holly's crying. **Perhaps she's had an argument with her boyfriend.** She... _____
- 2 I'm sure Ben has read my email. I sent it first thing this morning. Ben... _____
- 3 I'm sure Sam and Ginny haven't got lost. They have satnav in their car. They... _____
- 4 You saw Ellie yesterday? **That's impossible.** She was in bed with flu. You... _____
- 5 **Perhaps John didn't see you.** That's why he didn't say hello. John... _____
- 6 I'm sure Lucy has bought a new car. I saw her driving a blue VW Golf! Lucy... _____
- 7 I'm sure Alex wasn't very ill. He was only off work for one day. Alex... _____
- 8 They didn't go to Tom's wedding. **Maybe they weren't invited.** They... _____
- 9 This tastes very sweet. I'm sure you used too much sugar. You... _____
- 0 **It definitely wasn't my phone** that rang in the cinema. Mine was on silent. It... _____

NEEDN'T HAVE, DIDN'T NEED TO

- We use **needn't have + past participle** to talk about things people did in the past that weren't necessary: *She needn't have given it all away.* (= she did give it all away, but this wasn't necessary).
- We usually use **didn't need + infinitive with to** to talk about things people didn't do in the past because they weren't necessary: *She decided that her daughters would be alright and she didn't need to leave them her money* (= she didn't leave them her money because she thought it wasn't necessary).

should	would	didn't need
needn't	could	was able

- 1 A Mum, have you washed my football kit?
B No, I haven't. If you needed it you
 should have told (tell) me yesterday.
- 2 A What's the matter? You've gone white.
B That was a lucky escape. We
 (crash).
- 3 A It was Bill's 21st birthday yesterday.
B Why didn't you tell me? I
 (send) him a card if I'd known.
- 4 A How on earth did you survive after the boat
 sank?
B Luckily, I (swim) to the
 shore – it wasn't far.
- 5 A That was a great meal.
B Thanks, but I
 (prepare) so much. No one ate a lot.
- 6 A Did you explain the situation to Fred?
B I (say) anything. He
 already knew.