

REPORTED SPEECH

Recuerda esto (aunque intenta no mirarlo para hacer los ejercicios)

EXPRESSIONS			
'I will do it now .'	NOW	THEN / AT THAT MOMENT	He said (that) he would do it then .
'I have to do it today .'	TODAY	THAT DAY	She told me (that) she had to do it that day .
'You should call tonight .'	TONIGHT	THAT NIGHT	He told me (that) I should call that night .
'I saw her last night .'	LAST NIGHT	THE PREVIOUS NIGHT/ THE NIGHT BEFORE	She said (that) she'd seen her the night before .
'Call me tomorrow .'	TOMORROW	THE NEXT/ FOLLOWING DAY	He told me to call him the next day .
'I arrived yesterday .'	YESTERDAY	THE PREVIOUS DAY/ THE DAY BEFORE	She told me (that) she'd arrived the day before .
'We can do it this week .'	THIS WEEK	THAT WEEK	She said (that) we could do it that week .
'We can do it next week .'	NEXT WEEK	THE NEXT/ FOLLOWING WEEK	He told me (that) we could do it the next week .
'Tom is here .'	HERE	THERE	She said (that) Tom was there .

REPORTED SPEECH QUESTIONS AND IMPERATIVES

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QUESTIONS			
'When did they arrive?'	WH- WORD + AUXILIARY VERB	WH- WORD + SUBJECT + VERB	He asked me when they had arrived.
'Did they call?'	YES/NO QUESTION	'IF/WHETHER' + SUBJECT + VERB	He asked me if/whether they had called.

IMPERATIVES			
'Give me the money.'	POSITIVE IMPERATIVE	ASKED/TOLD ME + TO- INFINITIVE	He told me to give him the money.
'Don't answer the door.'	NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE	ASKED/TOLD ME + NOT TO + INFINITIVE	He asked me not to answer the door.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

REPORTED SPEECH - VERB FORMS

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VERB FORMS		
'I am exhausted.'	PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE He said (that) he was exhausted.
'I am studying.'	PRESENT CONTINU.	PAST CONTINU. She told me (that) she was studying.
'I loved the concert.'	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PERFECT He told me (that) he had loved the concert.
'I have never been to Rome.'	PRESENT PERFECT	PAST PERFECT She said (that) she had never been to Rome.
'I will help you.'	WILL	WOULD He said (that) he would help me.
'You must pay attention.'	MUST	HAD TO She told me (that) I had to pay attention.
'You can stay with me.'	CAN	COULD She said (that) I could stay with her.
'I may arrive late.'	MAY	MIGHT He told me (that) he might arrive late.
'We should help Tom.'	COULD MIGHT SHOULD	COULD MIGHT SHOULD She said (that) we should help Tom.

1. "I will help you tomorrow". He said
2. "When did they arrive?" He asked me
3. "Have you eaten today?" She asked me
4. "Don't answer the door" He asked me
5. "Put the money here" She told me
6. "I called my mum yesterday" He said
7. "I have cried three times this month" He said that

8. "Are you going to the beach today?" She asked me
9. "Let me go!" He told them
10. "Where were you last night?" He asked me
11. "You must tell Ted that I will be here" She said
12. "I need to see Sarah this weekend" He said
13. "I haven't seen Barbara since last year" She told me
14. "Have you signed the contract?" He asked me
15. "I was in the hospital last week" She said
16. "I'm listening to your song now" He said
17. "Where did you eat?" She asked me

QUANTIFIERS

DIFERENCIA DE "LITTLE / FEW" Y "A LITTLE / A FEW"

Añadimos el "a" para darle un matiz o **connotación positiva**.

- "A little" y "a few" → Expresan algo positivo (*todavía hay algo*).

No ponemos el "a" para darle un matiz o **connotación negativa**.

- "Little" y "few" → Expresan algo negativo (*casi no hay*).

Ejemplos:

- **LITTLE Y A LITTLE (incontable)**
 - *I have a little sugar left.* → Todavía hay algo de azúcar.
 - *I have little sugar left.* → Casi no queda azúcar.
- **FEW Y A FEW (con-ta-ble)**
 - *I have a few friends in London.* → Tengo algunos amigos en Londres.
 - *I have few friends in London.* → Casi no tengo amigos en Londres.

DIFERENCIA DE SOME/ANY

No sé si en la tabla de quantifiers te entraba SOME y ANY.... Aunque no te ponga ejercicios de esos, te explico:

- **Some** ("algo de" y "algunos"). Se usa en frases afirmativas.
 - INCONTABLE: *There is some milk in the fridge*
 - CONTABLE: *I've got some pencils in the table*
- **Any** ("nada" y "ningún"). Se usa en frases negativas e interrogativas (donde significa lo mismo que some, pero para hacer una pregunta). También se usa tanto en contable como en incontable.
 - NEGATIVO: *There isn't any milk in the fridge*
 - INTERROGATIVO: *Is there any milk in the fridge?*

DIFERENCIA DE MUCH / MANY / A LOT OF

Much y **many** se usa en frases interrogativas y negativas.

A lot / A lot of se usa en frases afirmativas.

Esto es por norma general, es posible ver much y many en afirmativo y a lot en negativo.... Pero si te dan elegir, sigue esa norma.

MUCH ("mucho"): incontable.

- *How much milk have you drunk?*
- *I don't have much time*

TOO MUCH ("demasiado"). Esta sí que puede ser en afirmativa.

- *I've eaten too much chocolate.*

MANY ("muchos"): contable. *Acuérdate: se cuenta con la "mani".*

- *How many glasses of milk have you drunk?*
- *I don't have many friends*

TOO MANY ("demasiados"). Esta sí que puede ser en afirmativa.

- *I've eaten too many cookies*

A LOT / A LOT OF ("mucho" o "muchos"): se usa tanto en contable como incontable. Si va seguido de una palabra, se usa a *lot of*. Si no, solo a *lot*.

- **CONTABLE:** *I have got a lot of friends*
- **INCONTABLE:** *How much do you love me? A lot.*

Ejercicios:

1. If I want to pass the exam, I need to study _____
2. How _____ sugar do you take in your tea?
3. There was _____ tension at the meeting
4. Dad, I need _____
5. We are a group of five people and there are only three chairs. There
aren't _____ chairs.
6. He isn't very people. He's got _____ friends. Almost none.
7. How _____ friends have you got? Just _____ three or four, but they
are enough for me.
8. I only need _____ milk for this recipe
9. There aren't _____ T-shirts in this shop. Only three.
10. How _____ meat do you need?
11. I've got _____ computer games. Like 100.
12. The box has _____ cookies left. Like two or three.

PASSIVE VOICE

Preguntas que te tienes que hacer:

“¿qué tiempo verbal es?”, “¿el complemento está en singular o plural?”

“¿el sujeto de la frase es relevante?”, “¿hay algún complemento adicional en la frase que tenga que ir al final?”

Lo que tienes que recordar:

Presente simple: COMPLEMENTO + AM/IS/ARE + VBO EN PARTICIPIO

- *Someone eats apples → Apples are eaten*

Pasado simple: COMPLEMENTO + WAS/WERE + VBO PARTICIPIO

- *Someone ate apples → Apples were eaten*

Presente continuo: COMPLEMENTO + AM/IS/ARE + BEING + VBO PARTICIPIO

- *Someone is eating apples → Apples are being eaten*

Pasado continuo: COMPLEMENTO + WAS/WERE + BEING + VBO PARTICIPIO

- *Someone was eating apples → Apples were being eaten*

Presente perfecto: COMPLEMENTO + HAVE/HAS BEEN + VBO PARTICIPIO

- *Someone has eaten apples → Apples have been eaten*

Pasado perfecto: COMPLEMENTO + HAD BEEN + VBO PARTICIPIO

- *Someone had eaten apples → Apples had been eaten*

Futuro will: COMPLEMENTO + WILL BE + VBO PARTICIPIO

- *Someone will eat apples → Apples will be eaten*

Futuro going to: COMPLEMENTO + AM/IS/ARE + GOING TO BE + VBO PARTICIPIO

- *Someone is going to eat apples → Apples are going to be eaten*

Con algún **modal** (must / can): COMPLEMENTO + MODAL + BE + VBO PARTICIPIO

- *Someone must eat apples → Apples must be eaten*
- *Someone can eat apples → Apples can be eaten*

Ejemplo:

- *María broke Sam's glasses → Sam's glasses were broken by María*
- *The gardener will plant a tree tomorrow → A tree will be planted tomorrow*

1. **My sister is drawing that painting**
2. **Someone cleaned the classroom yesterday**
3. **The boss will send my sister to Lisboa next week**
4. **The director of the film is going to finish Avatar 3 soon**
5. **We must finish this project today**
6. **The chef burnt my burger**
7. **They are going to clean the room today**
8. **Someone has to open the window**
9. **We can do nothing**
10. **People were taking photos at the museum**
11. **They had eaten the cake**
12. **Someone killed my brother**
13. **Elon Musk has destroyed 5 Teslas**