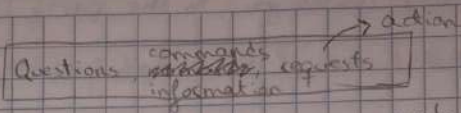


### Reported speech

#### Grammar

- Albert said "Where was Tom yesterday?"

Albert said where Tom had been the day before



yesterday → the day before  
 tonight → that night  
 tomorrow → the day after

Information → what are you doing?

Request → Can you open the window? → Albert told me to open the window

Ex → What's your name? → information = S + V + Comp

→ Albert told me what my name was

Ex → Can you tell me the time → request (action) = inf + S + Comp

→ Albert told me to tell him the time

Command = ordres

Ex → Don't touch it!

Command

→ Albert told me not to touch

Ex → Could you please fill in the form?

Request

→ The clerk asked me to fill in the form

Ex → When does the train arrives?

Information

→ The old lady asked me when the train arrived.

Ex → Don't shout in class!

Command

→ The teachers asked the students not to shout in class

Ex → Will you stay up late tonight?

→ Tom asked me if I would stay up late that night.

Ex → Will you help me study english?

→ Tom asked me to help him study english.

help  
 make  
 let } ~~To~~ + inf

Ex → Could you unlock the blocked door yesterday

→ Tom asked me if I had been able to unlock the blocked door the day before.

### Negative Prefixes

Un-	Dis-	Ir-	Im-	In-	Il-
unusual	dislike	irregular	impossible	insane	illegible
uncomfortable	dishonesty	irresponsible	immature	incompatible	illegal
	disapprove	irrational	impolite		
	disloyalty				

### Extream Adjectives

Clever → brilliant

Surprised → amazed

Upset → devastated

Attractive → gorgeous

Ugly → hideous

Pleased → delighted

Interested → fascinated <sup>by</sup> <sub>cat</sub>

Funny → hilarious

scared → terrified

sad → miserable

After May split up with Liam, she felt miserable

If May hadn't split up with Liam, she wouldn't have felt miserable

Extreme adjectives → NO adv

Neutral adjs → Si adv

## Vocabulary

### Languages

- Idiom → a ready-made sentence with a metaphorical meaning
- Translation → change what has been said into another language
- Saying → ready-made sentence with moral value
- Bilingual → when you are able to speak two languages
- Slang → informal language spoken in the street far from grammar rules
- Accent → local way of speaking
- Accuracy → level / degree of correctness
- Fluency → how smoothly a person <sup>can</sup> speak a language.
- Proficiency → capacity to speak a language skillfully
- Synonym → when a word means the same as another one
- Antonym → when a word means the opposite to another one
- False friends → a word that looks similar to a word in other language with a different meaning
- Cognate → a set of words sharing the same <sup>ancestral</sup> root
- Mother tongue → your own language
- Second language → language you can speak different from your own