

1. Complete the sentences in reported speech

1. (1) "I'm going to France next week."

He said that to France week.

(2) "They haven't spoken to their parents for six years."

She said that they to their parents for six years.

(3) "Sue doesn't want to go out with me."

He said that Sue to go out with .

(4) "You'll have to be here at 3 o'clock this afternoon."

She told me that I at 3 o'clock .

(5) "I moved into my flat three years ago."

I said that I into my flat three years .

(6) "If I hear anything I'll phone you."

He told me that if he anything he .

(7) "You can move into the flat as soon as you want."

She told that they into the flat as soon as .

(8) "You must bring me the money tomorrow."

He told us that the money .

(9) "I often go to the cinema."

She told us that she often to the cinema.

(10) "I'm going to do it now if you'll let me."

She told him that she if he .

2. Complete the sentences in reported speech. Note whether the sentence is a request, a statement or a question.

1. He said, "I like this song."
→ He said
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.
→ She asked me
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.
→ She said
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.
→ They asked me
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.
→ He said
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
→ She told the boys
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.
→ She asked him
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.
→ He said
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.
→ He wanted to know
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.
→ The stuntman advised the audience

Respostas

(1) "I'm going to France next week."

He said that I to France week.

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She told us that she often to the cinema.

(10) "I'm going to do it now if you'll let me."

She told him that she if he .

2

1. He said, "I like this song."
→ He said that he liked that song.
2. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.
→ She asked me where my sister was.
3. "I don't speak Italian," she said.
→ She said that she didn't speak Italian.
4. "Say hello to Jim," they said.
→ They asked me to say hello to Jim.
5. "The film began at seven o'clock," he said.
→ He said that the film had begun at seven o'clock.
6. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
→ She told the boys not to play on the grass.
7. "Where have you spent your money?" she asked him.
→ She asked him where he had spent his money.
8. "I never make mistakes," he said.
→ He said that he never made mistakes.
9. "Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.
→ He wanted to know if she knew Robert.
10. "Don't try this at home," the stuntman told the audience.
→ The stuntman advised the audience not to try that at home.

Lee o texto intentando entender as ideas principais aínda que haxa termos que non entendas. Despois dunha primeira lectura rápida dinos que opción resume mellor a idea principal.

1. What is this text about?

- a) It is the summary of a film
- b) It is a inaugural speech given by an elected president
- c) It is a speech against Nazism and dictators.

General Schulz: Speak - it is our only hope.

The Jewish Barber (Charlie Chaplin): I'm sorry but I don't want to be an emperor. That's not my business. I don't want to rule or conquer anyone. I should like to help everyone if possible; Jew, Gentile, black men, white. We all want to help one another. Human beings are like that. We want to live by each others' happiness, not by each other's misery. We don't want to hate and despise one another. In this world there is room for everyone. And the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone. The way of life can be free and beautiful, but we have lost the way.

Greed has poisoned men's souls; has barricaded the world with hate; has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed. We have developed speed, but we have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. Our knowledge has made us cynical; our cleverness, hard and unkind. We think too much and feel too little. More than machinery we need humanity. More than cleverness, we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities, life will be violent and all will be lost. The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in man; cries out for universal brotherhood; for the unity of us all.

Even now my voice is reaching millions throughout the world, millions of despairing men, women, and little children, victims of a system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people. To those who can hear me, I say "Do not despair." The misery that is now upon us is but the passing of greed, the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass, and dictators die, and the power they took from the people will return to the people. And so long as men die, liberty will never perish.

Soldiers! Don't give yourselves to brutes, men who despise you and enslave you; who regiment your lives, tell you what to do, what to think and what to feel! Who drill you, diet you, treat you like cattle, use you as cannon fodder! Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men---machine men with machine minds and machine hearts! You are not machines! You are not cattle! You are men! You have a love of humanity in your hearts! You don't hate! Only the unloved hate; the unloved and the unnatural.

Soldiers! Don't fight for slavery! Fight for liberty! In the seventeenth chapter of St. Luke, it's written "the kingdom of God is within man", not one man nor a group of men, but in all men! In you! You, the people, have the power, the power to create machines, the power to create happiness! You, the people, have the power to make this life free and beautiful, to make this life a wonderful adventure. Then in the name of democracy, let us use that power.

Let us all unite. Let us fight for a new world, a decent world that will give men a chance to work, that will give youth a future and old age a security. By the promise of these things, brutes have risen to power. But they lie! They do not fulfill their promise. They never will! Dictators free themselves but they enslave the people! Now let us fight to fulfill that promise! Let us fight to free the world! To do away with national barriers! To do away with greed, with hate and intolerance! Let us fight for a world of reason, a world where science and progress will lead to all men's happiness.

Soldiers, in the name of democracy, let us all unite!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGfLAtiUi1A>

2. Listen to the text as you read and decide which sentences report Charles Chaplin's words from the film the Great Dictator. Are these ten sentences true or false according to the text?

1. General Schulz encouraged Chaplin to speak as it was their only hope.
2. He started his speech apologising for not wanting to be an emperor.
3. He said that he wanted to conquer the world
4. He believed that there was room for everyone in that world.
5. He denounced that greed had poisoned men's souls
6. He told innocent people not to despair.
7. He insisted that the hate of men would pass, and dictators die, and the power they had taken from the people would return to the people. And so long as men die, liberty would never perish.
8. He encouraged soldiers to fight against men who enslave them.
9. He advised soldiers to fight against science and progress
10. Finally he suggested that in the name of democracy they should all unite.

3. In your opinion, what's the difference between the first part and the second part of his speech?

Respostas

1. c. t is a speech against Nazism and dictators.

2. Only sentence 3 and 9 are false.

3. Free answer. Possible answer: He starts denouncing unfair situations and how innocent people can suffer the consequences of dictators with no principles. In the second part he encourages soldiers and everybody to fight against intolerance, greed and hate.

VOCABULARY.

1. Imos repasar os prefixos e sufixos máis comúns. Fixate nestes exemplos:

Suffix	Example		Suffix	Example
ed	walk + ed = walked		ness	happy + ness = happiness
ing	say + ing = saying		al	accident + al = accidental
er	tall + er = taller		ary	imagine + ary = imaginary
tion	educate + tion = education		able	accept + able = acceptable
sion	divide + sion = division		ly	love + ly = lovely
cian	music + cian = musician		ment	excite + ment = excitement
fully	hope + fully = hopefully		ful	help + ful + helpful
est	large + est = largest		y	ease + y = easy

2. Que sufixos che soan que podemos engadir a estas palabras? Cubre a segunda columna como no exemplo.

<p>Miserable Know Human Brother Bitter Clever Kind Gentle Good Young Secure King</p>	<p>Misery</p>

3. Revisa o discurso de Charlie Chaplin na película o Gran Dictador e comproba as túas respostas.

Respostas

Miserable Know Human Brother Bitter Clever Kind Gentle Good Young Secure King	Misery (misericordia) Knowledge (coñecemento) Humanity (humanidade) Brotherhood (irmandade) Bitterness (amargura) Cleverness (ingelixencia) Kindness (amabilidade) Gentleness (cortesía) Goodness (bondade) Youth (xuventude) Security (seguridade) Kingdom (reinado)