

General considerations

How can we help in the English language classroom?

- be aware of each individual's precise issues
- minimise the processing load, focus on key language
- give more time - 25% (?) more for tests
- give short, concise, linear instructions, one task at a time
- if appropriate, allocate a peer-helper
- do not put on the spot/ask to read out aloud without preparation
- give handout of whiteboard work
- encourage joined-up handwriting
- be understanding, patient, encouraging and build confidence

Material should:

- be well-structured / clear / linear with logical, predictable progression
- involve a minimum of jumping about (eg backwards and forwards, from box A to box B etc)
- have sentences on single lines where possible
- have shorter less complex sentences where possible
- keep new language to a minimum
- provide plenty of review and consolidation
- avoid too much contrastive word input (eg *their / there / they're*)
- avoid tasks designed to 'catch out' or 'test'
- be multi-sensory and multi-media where possible
- have larger, dyslexic-friendly font / larger spacing / darker background (eg off-white/cream) / no italics

Adapting explanations, exercises and tests:

77 Discorso indiretto B1

A Say e tell
 Say e tell sono i verbi dichiarativi che corrispondono a *dire* e si usano per riferire ciò che qualcuno dice (o scrive).

- Quando non si vuole specificare a chi è stato detto ciò che si riferisce si usa *say*. Se invece lo si vuole specificare si usa *tell*.
 Mr Smith said we could leave. *Mr Smith ha detto che potevamo andare via.* (NON *Mr Smith told we could leave.*)
 Mr Smith told us we could leave. *Mr Smith ci ha detto che potevamo andare via.* (NON *Mr Smith said us we could leave.*)
- Per introdurre ciò che è stato detto si può usare *that* oppure nessuna congiunzione. Non c'è una regola su quando usare *that* ed è spesso una scelta personale.
 She said she was going home. / She said that she was going home. *Ha detto che stava andando a casa.*

B Cambiamento dei tempi

- Nel discorso indiretto di solito il verbo dichiarativo si usa al passato (She said ... , He told me ... ecc.). Il verbo della frase riferita va a un tempo 'più passato' del tempo della frase originale:

present simple → past simple	present continuous → past continuous
past simple/present perfect → past perfect	will/can/must → would/could/had to ecc.

C L'imperativo
 Per riferire un imperativo si usa l'infinito. Si usa in genere *tell me/us* ecc, non *say*.

19 Discorso indiretto

Quando si riferisce il discorso diretto, si cambia il tempo.

Discorso diretto	Discorso indiretto
present simple	past simple
'I'm tired.'	She said she was tired.
past simple	past perfect
'I rang the bell.'	He said he'd rung the bell.
present perfect	past perfect
'I've burnt the dinner.'	She said she'd burnt the dinner.
will/can/must	would/could/had to
'I'll email you later.'	She said she'd email me later.

Il discorso indiretto si introduce spesso con **say e tell**.
Say → She said she was tired
Tell → She told me she was tired.

Altri verbi che si usano per introdurre il discorso indiretto sono:
apologize for ...ing **offer to** **refuse to**
invite someone to **promise to** **suggest ...-ing**

→ 'I'll help you.' → She offered to help me.
 → 'Shall we go for a burger?' → Sam suggested going for a burger.

Si riferiscono delle domande usando **ask**.
 → 'Where are you going?' → He asked me where I was going.
 → 'Do you live near here?' → He wanted to know if I lived near here.

Si usa l'infinito per riferire un **imperativo**.
 → 'Stop!' → She told me to stop.

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4 Riferisci quanto è stato detto usando i verbi del riquadro.

apologize invite refuse offer promise
deny suggest

- 0 'I won't tell anyone. I promise.'
He promised not to tell anyone.
- 1 'Shall we go for a pizza?'
Jane _____.
- 2 'I'm sorry for being late.'
Martin _____.
- 3 'Do you want to come to my party?'
Sara _____.
- 4 'I'll help you if you like.'
She _____.
- 5 'I'm not going to tell you.'
My brother _____.
- 6 'I didn't break the window.'
Sam _____.

4 Riferisci quanto è stato detto.

→ 'I won't tell anyone. I promise.'
He **promised not to tell anyone**.

- 1 'Shall we go for a pizza?'
Jane **suggested** _____.
- 2 'I'm sorry for being late.'
Martin **apologized** _____.
- 3 'Do you want to come to my party?'
Sara **invited** _____.
- 4 'I'll help you if you like.'
She **offered** _____.
- 5 'I'm not going to tell you.'
My brother **refused** _____.

Test 6 - Strutture verbali (Unità 58-76) Fila A Nome _____ Classe _____

Scegli l'alternativa corretta per ogni spazio.

1 Stefano has decided _____ biology at university.
a to study b to study c studying

2 I'm really looking forward _____ you.
a to meet b meeting c to meeting

3 I don't feel like _____ tonight. I'm too tired.
a to cook b cooking c cook

4 Are you ready _____? The taxi will be here in a minute.
a for leaving b for leave c to leave

5 I've been in the UK for about a month now, but I'm still not used _____ on the left.
a to driving b to drive c driving

6 A: Where are you going? B: To the shop _____ some milk.
a getting b to get c for get

7 A: Did you remember _____ the letter? B: Sorry, I forgot. I'll do it now.
a post b to post c posting

8 A: Is the internet working? B: No. I've tried _____ the modem off and on, but it makes no difference.
a to turn b turn c turning

9 I spent about three hours _____ my computer this morning.
a to try to fix b trying to fix c trying fixing

10 We're thinking _____ to Mexico on holiday this year.
a to go b of going c to going

11 A: I haven't seen Marco for ages. B: I saw him _____ for the bus this morning, actually.
a to wait b wait c waiting

12 A: Did you drive all the way here without _____? B: Well, we had to stop _____ some petrol.
a stopping / for getting b to stop / to get c stopping / to get

13 A: I'd rather _____ by bus. B: Oh, I'd prefer _____ a taxi, if that's OK.
a going / getting b to go / get c go / to get

14 I suggest _____ at 3.30.
a we meet b to meet c to meeting

15 A: How do you _____ to school? B: I walk.
a go b get c take

16 A: Are you ready to order? B: I'll _____ the risotto, please.
a get b have c take

17 Silvia is _____ her homework at the moment. It's _____ her a long time.
a doing / taking b making / taking c taking / going

18 A: How was your exam? B: It _____ OK, thanks. I _____ my best.
a made / did b went / made c went / did

19 Sorry, I _____ a mistake. The meeting is in room 24, not room 34.
a had b made c did

20 The journey _____ about two hours by car.
a takes b goes c has

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Test 6 - Strutture verbali (Unità 58-76) Fila C Nome _____ Classe _____

Scegli l'alternativa corretta per ogni spazio.

1 I decided _____ biology.
a studying b to study

2 I don't feel like _____.
a to watch TV b watching TV

3 Sorry, I forgot _____.
a to email you b emailing you

4 There's a problem with my computer. I've spent hours _____.
a to try fixing it b trying to fix it

5 I look forward _____.
a to meet you b meeting you c to meeting you

6 The taxi is here. Are you ready _____?
a for leave b to leave c for leaving

7 A: Where are you going? B: _____ some milk.
a For get b For getting c To get

8 It's late. I'm thinking _____.
a to go home b of going home c to go home

9 Would you rather _____ by bus or taxi?
a go b to go c going

10 A: How do you _____ to school? B: By bus.
a take b go c get

11 The journey _____ about two hours by car.
a has b goes c takes

12 I suggest _____.
a to meet at 7.30 b to meeting at 7.30 c we meet at 7.30

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