REPORTED SPEECH

READ ON

VOCABULARY

1) **Work with a partner. Match some words with the books covers.**

COMIC – CRIME NOVEL – FAIRY TALE – FANTASY – GRAPHIC NOVEL – HISTORICAL FICTION – HORROR – PLAY – ROMANCE – SCIENCE FICTION – THRILLER

2) Match these words with the book titles in a-i

ATLAS – AUTOBIOGRAPHY – BIOGRAPHY – COOKBOOK – DISCTIONARY – ENCYCLOPEDIA – GUIDEBOOK – MANUAL – NEWSPAPER – TEXTBOOK

a) Discover Latin America _____
b) How to Get the Most from your Digital Camera _____
c) My Life by Bill Clinton _____
d) Shakespeare by Bill Bryson _____
e) My Grandmother's Chinese Kitchen: 100 Family Recipes _____
f) Europe (World in Maps) _____
g) The Times _____
h) English Project: level 1 _____
i) _____ Britannica.

SPEAKING

1) Answer the following questions

a) Do you like reading fiction?
b) How often do you read fiction?
c) Which type of fiction do you enjoy reading the most?
d) Which types of fiction do you dislike? Why?

READING

1) Read the following text

TOP TEEN AUTHORS: Anthony Horowitz

1_____. But, like J.K Rowling and her "Harry Potter" novels, his books are so good that people of all ages read them. Telling stories has always been Horowitz's passion. He once told an interviewer that he had wanted to be an author since the age of eight. **2** _____

3_____ he hated living and studying there. Once the headmaster told him to stand up in front of all the other students. The headmaster said: "this boy is so stupid he will not be coming to the Christmas games tomorrow." "I have never totally recovered, "says Horowitz. To escape from these experiences, Horowitz started making up his own stories.

4 _____. Since then, he has written more than 30 novels, including horror stories, fantasies, detective stories and thrillers. His most famous books are almost certainly the Alex Rider series with titles such as *Snakehead and Scorpia*. Alex Rider is a teenage super-spy, like a young James Bond. Rider was the star of the popular film, *Stormbreaker*, based on the first novel on the series. The Alex Rider books have made English teachers very happy because they have helped to get a whole generation of teenage boys reading, instead of playing computer games.

5 _____. he has walked over parts of the Andes, been scuba diving and climbed a 150-metre tower in London. All just to be able to write his novels in sufficient detail.

6 _____. And another place where he gets inspiration for his stories is the cinema. He goes to see films three or four times a week. His favourite films are thrillers. Perhaps that explains why his own thrillers are so good!

2) Read the text again and put these sentences into gaps 1-6 in the text

a) Anthony's first novel was published in 1979
b) He's also worked as a cowboy in Australia, but that was just for fun!
c) Anthony Horowitz is the best-selling author of books for teenagers.
d) Horowitz is very serious about investigating for his novels.
e) For birthdays, he always asked for just notebooks and pens.
f) Perhaps Horowitz wanted to start writing at the age of eight because that was when his parents sent him to a boarding school.

3) Match the highlighted words in the text with their definitions

a) Inventing _____
b) In the place of _____
c) Enough _____

d) Very popular _____
e) Complete _____
f) New ideas that help you to create something _____

USE OF ENGLISH

1) <u>Look at what Anthony Horwitz said to a journalist</u>

a) **My** favourite films **are** thrillers.
b) **I go** to see films three or four times a week
c) **I hated** living and studying there.
d) **I've written** more than 30 novels.

<u>Now look at what the journalist wrote.</u>

1) Horwitz said **his** favourite films **were** thrillers.
2) He told an interviewer **he went** to see films three or four times a week.
3) He said that **he had hated** living and studying there.
4) He told them that **he had written** more than 30 novels.

2) <u>Answer the questions</u>

a) What happens to the verbs when they go into reported speech?
b) What happens to most pronouns and possessive adjectives when they go into reported speech?
c) What is the difference between *say* and *tell*?
d) After *say* and *tell* do we always need to use *that*?

3) <u>Match these sentences in direct and reported speech. One of the reported speech sentences can go with more than one of the sentences in direct speech.</u>

a) I write novels _____
b) I'm writing a novel _____
c) I wrote a novel ____
d) I've written a novel _____
e) I'll write a novel ____
f) I can write novels _____
g) I may write a novel _____
h) I have to write a novel ____

1) He said he'd written a novel
2) He said he might write a novel
3) He said he was writing a novel
4) He said he wrote novels
5) He said he had written a novel
6) He said he could write novels
7) He said he had to write a novel

4) Look at the examples in 2 and put these tenses and verbs in the correct places in the table.

COULD – HAD TO – MIGHT – PAST CONTINUOUS – PAST PERFECT – PAST SIMPLE – WOULD

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
1 present simple	
2 present continuous	
3 past simple	
4 present perfect	
5 will	
6 can	
7 may	
8 must / have to	

5) There are other words which we often change when we put statements into reported speech. Look at these examples.

"I read this book last week."
She said she had read that book the previous week.

Use the words to complete the table.

A (week / month / year) ago - here – last (week / month / year) – next (week / month / year) – this – today – tomorrow – tonight – yesterday

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
1	that
2	there
3	that day
4	the day before
5	The next / following month
6	That night
7	The following (week / month / year)
8	The previous (week / month / year)
9	A (week / month / year) before

6) Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*

a) He _____ me he wasn't very ill.
b) He _____ he had a friend called Sam.
c) He _____ us that he had a ring.
d) He _____ that they had travelled a long way.
e) They _____ they needed to destroy the ring.
f) He _____ that Gollum wasn't his friend.
g) He _____ that he was from London.
h) He _____ me that he was a pilot.

7) Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

a) "I am going to play basketball", said Janie.
b) "I want to go swimming", said Becky.
c) "My friend has got a new computer game", said Jack.
d) "We finish school on Friday"', said Emily and Evie.
e) "I think this is the answer", said Charlotte.
f) "We don't need help", said the students.
g) "My dad works in an office", said Steven
h) "I am not going to the meeting", said George.

EXERCISES:

A- Change the following sentences from DIRECT to INDIRECT SPEECH:

1. He said, **"I will be here at noon."**
   He said that he would be here at noon.
2. Mary said, "The train will probably arrive on time."
   ……..
3. He said, "I have to finish this report by five o'clock."
   ……..
4. The doctor said, "Mr. Smith will improve quickly."
   ……..
5. William said to me, "I am leaving in the morning."
   ……..
6. The teacher said, "Everyone has to write a composition."
   ……..
7. John said, "I saw that movie on Wednesday."
   ……..
8. Helen said, "I have read that book."
   ……..

9. Mary said to John, “I cannot go to the movie with you.”
   ……..
10. John said, “I have finished studying my lesson.”
   ……..
11. Mary remarked, “John speaks English well.”
   ……..
12. William said to me, “I will not see Mr. Jones until Tuesday.”
   ……..
13. Mr. Smith said, “I will refuse their offer.”
   ……
14. John said, “I certainly hope it won’t rain tomorrow.”
   ……
15. Henry said, “I can meet them later.”
   ……

B- <u>REPORT what the guests said at a wedding last Saturday:</u>

1. Miss Moore: “They’ll make a lovely couple.”
   Miss Moore said (that) they would make a lovely couple.

2. Mr. Smith: “They’re going to live in Brighton.”
   ……
3. Mrs. Jones: “The bride and the groom are very nice young people.”
   ……

4. Mr. Roberts: “The bride is wearing a beautiful wedding dress.”
   ……
5. Mr. Clarke: “The couple’s parents look happy.”
   ……
6. Miss Mayall: “The bride’s father has bought them a big flat.”
   ……

C- <u>Write sentences about Jane’s trip to Paris:</u>

1. *We’re taking the nine o’clock plane.*
   *Jane told me **they were taking the nine o’clock plane.***
2. *I’ll have to get up early.*
   She said ……
3. *I don’t really like traveling by air.*
   She told me ……..
4. *But it’s the easiest way to travel.*
   But she decided ……
5. *We’re going to spend a week in Paris.*
   She told me ……..
6. *I want to go up the Eiffel Tower.*
   She said ……
7. *We’ve been to Paris before.*

She told me …….

8. *But we didn't see everything.*
   But she said …….
9. *I'll send you a postcard.*
   She said ……
10. *But I won't write you a letter.*
    But she told me ……

D- <u>REPORT the police-officer's questions to the shop owner:</u>

1. What's your name?
   The police-officer asked him what his name was.
2. Did you see the robbers?

   ……
3. What were they wearing?

   ……
4. How do you think they got in?

   ……
5. What did they take?

   ……

E- <u>Write what the family said at the dinner table:</u>

1. Mother: "Does anyone want some more potatoes?"
   Mother asked if anyone wanted some more potatoes.
2. Father: "Pass me the wine, Beth."
   ……
3. Beth: "The chicken is very nice."
   ……
4. Grandfather: "I'm going to start my diet tomorrow."
   ……
5. Grandmother: "Don't eat with your mouth open, Sam!"
   ……
6. Tim: "This is the best dinner I've had!"
   ……
7. Jean: "Is there any more salad, Mum?"
   ……
8. Sam: "I'm very hungry because I only had a sandwich for lunch today."
   ……
9. Helen: "What are we having for dessert, Mum?"
   ……
10. Bob: "I don't want anything else to eat."
    ……

REPORTED SPEECH

Read the email. Look at the phrases in bold. What were the actual words used by the speakers?

To: daisy@email.com

Hi Daisy.

So last week, "**John said that he would take me out for my birthday to the new pizza place** in town. Then he phoned the next day and "**told me that his sister had had an accident the night before** and **he wouldn't t be able to see me** after all**. I said I didn't believe him** and that **he had been avoiding me for ages**. **My dad said that I shouldn't call John any more. My mum says he is a liar and he has let me down too many times**. What do you think?

Eva.

Read what Daisy said to Eva. Rewrite the paragraph, changing the direct speech to reported speech.

I saw John yesterday. I do not think he noticed me. He was talking to that girl from the pizza café.
I Heard them arrange to meet tomorrow. They have been chatting on Facebook too. You must speak
To him about it tonight. Everyone knows he is deceiving you!

DIRECT SPEECH is the actual words people say. We use speech marks.

Napoleon said: "I have fought sixty battles and I have learned nothing."

REPORTED OR INDIRECT SPEECH tells us what people have said. We do not use speech marks.

Napoleon ***said that he had fought sixty battles and had learned nothing.***

- **TENSE CHANGES:**

In reported speech we usually begin with a past tense reporting verb (e.g. said) so we change all the verbs that follow and put them back further in the past.

"I know the answer," she said.	*She said (that) she knew the answer.*
"I´ve done it," she said.	*She said (that) she had done it.*
"I'll see you later," he said	*He said (that) he would see us later.*

- **PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

We also change the Word we use to refer to the person we spoke.

Jack said: "I have finished."	*Jack said that **he** had finished.*

- **WORDS REFERRING TO TIME AND PLACE:**

In indirect speech, time words like *NOW, TODAY, TOMORROW,* change because there is no longer a "here and now" reference. The point of view has changed.

*I`ll see you **tomorrow**."* *He said he would see* me ***the following day.***

Reference words like HERE and THIS also change.

*"I like **this** painting."* *She said that she liked **that** painting.*

*I don't understand **this**."* *He said that he didn't t understand **it.***

TOMORROW ---------- THE FOLLOWING DAY / THE NEXT DAY

YESTERDAY ---------- THE DAY BEFORE

HERE ---------- THERE

THIS (pronoun) ---------- IT

THIS (determiner) ---------- THE

- **SAY AND TELL**

We always put an object after TELL

*He **said** that he felt ill.* *He **told** them that he felt ill.*

We use TELL in phrases TELL A LIE and TELL THE TRUTH

*She **told her teacher a lie*** *He **told me the truth**. I am sure.*

- **NO CHANGES:**
  1. When we report immediately what someone says, or talk as if it was very recent, we use a present tense reporting verb and we do not make changes.

     *Helen **says she'll be back** later.*

  2. When we report a state meaning (e.g. like, live, believe, etc) it is possible to make no changes if we want to show that the state continues.
     "I still don t believe you" *He said that he still **doesn't t** believe me.*

     We can also make the tense change, but it can suggest that the state belongs to the past.

     *He said that he **didn't`t** believe me at that time.*

  3. When we report a narrative, we need not change past simple to past perfect.

     "I was standing at the bus stop and I saw everything that happened, "he said.
     He said he was standing** at the bus stop and **saw** everything that **happened.

  4. We do not make tense changes when we report quotations.

     *Napoleon said that **you must** never interrupt your enemy when **he is making** a mistake.*

REPORTED QUESTIONS AND COMMANDS

- **REPORTED QUESTIONS:**

  - **Yes/no questions**

  We report these questions using IF or WETHER. We follow the tense-change rules and we change the question form of the verb to the statement form. We do not use a question mark.

  "Do you understand the question?" she asked us. *She asked us **if/whether we understood** the question.*

  - Reported question with a question Word.

  We report these questions using the question Word and the following tense-change rules.

  We change the question form of the verb to the statement form.

  "What temperature is** the water?" she asked.* *She asked **what temperature the water was.

  - **REPORTED REQUEST AND COMMANDS**:

  Use ask to report requests: ask object to-infinitive

  "Please turn on your computers" *He **asked us to turn on** our computers.*

  Use tell to reports commands: tell object to-infinitive

  *"**Turn on** your computers"* ***He told us to turn on** our computers.*

  *"**Don't turn it on**!"* ***He told us not to turn it on**.*

REPORT VERBS

Some verbs explain what people say, or summarize their words. Using a report verb often means you can summarize the actual words people say, without repeating them.

"I'll bring my homework tomorrow, honestly. I will, really"

***He promised to** bring his homework the next day.*

- <u>VERB THAT- CLAUSE</u>

  SUGGEST "Why don`t you use a calculator?" He ***suggested (that) I used*** a calculator.

  PROMISE "I`ll do it." He ***promised (him) that he would*** do it.

- <u>VERB - ING</u>

  SUGGEST "Why don`t you use a calculator? He ***suggested using*** a calculator.

  DENY " I didn`t break the jar" He ***denied breaking*** the jar.

- VERB TO-INFINITIVE

OFFER	"I`ll help you."	He ***offered to help*** her.
PROMISE	"I´ll bring it tomorrow."	She ***promised to bring*** it the next day.
REFUSE	"I won`t sit down."	He ***refused to sit*** down.
AGREE TO	"Ok, I`ll pay (you) $300."	He ***agreed to pay (him)*** $300.

- VERB OBJECT TO-INFINITIVE

ADVISE	"I would (wouldn`t) stop if I were you."	She ***advised me (not to)*** stop.
REMIND	"Don`t forget to lock the door."	She ***reminded me*** to lock the door.
WARN	"Don`t touch that wire."	She ***warned me not to*** touch the wire.

- VERB OBJECT

INVITE	"Would you like to come to dinner?"	He ***invited me to dinner.***
OFFER	"Would you like some ice cream?"	He ***offered her*** some ice cream.

- OTHER PATTERNS

EXPLAIN	"This is how you do it."	She ***explained how to*** do it.
AGREE WITH	"Yes, I think the same."	She ***agreed with*** him.
CONGRATULATE	"Well done, you`ve won."	He ***congratulated her on*** winning.