

CORE ED

Stage 6 Lesson 353

wind

windy

Do sailing boats move faster in strong winds?

Yes, sailing boats...

Is it a windy day today?

Yes, it's a ... ~ No, it isn't a ...

catch – caught

What are the three forms of "catch"?

The three forms of "catch" are "catch, caught, caught"

When was the last time you caught a cold?

The last time I caught a cold was....

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Stage 6 Lesson 354

Direct Speech

report

refer

inverted commas

Direct speech: I said "The room is large"

Indirect speech: I said that the room was large

There are two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said. We can use direct speech, and give the exact words of the speaker, like this:

Mr Brown said "I like warm weather".

We can also use indirect speech, and report what Mr Brown said, like this:

Mr Brown said that he liked warm weather.

Notice that indirect speech is also called reported speech

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Stage 6 Lesson

What are the two ways in which we can repeat what someone has said?

The two ways... are by giving the exact words of the speaker, or by reporting what the speaker said.

What do we call these two ways?

We call these two ways direct speech and indirect speech

Give me an example of direct speech, please.

Naoki said "I like warm weather".

Give me an example of indirect speech, please

Naoki said that he liked warm weather.

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Stage 6 Lesson

When we change direct speech into indirect speech, we generally move the verb into the past, or further into the past. For example, we change present tenses into past tenses.

For example:

(Direct speech) The teacher said "The room is large".

(Indirect speech) The teacher said that the room was large.

(Direct speech) The teacher said "I have drunk the coffee".

(Indirect speech) The teacher said that he had drunk the coffee.

If a verb is already in the past, it often remains unchanged. However, sometimes we put it further into the past so the exact meaning is easier to understand. Think about this sentence:

Mary said that shewent to the cinema.

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Stage 6 Lesson

Here, we don't know whether Mary said "I go to the cinema" or "I went to the cinema". In other words, we don't know if she was speaking about a habit in the present or a single visit in the past. However, we could say this instead:

Mary said that she had been to the cinema.

Now it becomes clearer that she was speaking about a single visit in the past.

What do we do with the tenses when we change direct speech into indirect speech?

When we change ..., we generally move the verb into the past

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Stage 6 Lesson

Give me an example.

The teacher said "The room is large".

The teacher said that the room was large.

What do we do if a verb is already in the past?

If a verb..., it often remains unchanged, but sometimes we put it further into the past

In indirect speech, the word "will" changes to "would". We use "would" when we are speaking about the past but want to refer to a future action.

For example:

(Direct speech) Mary said "John will go to London".

(Indirect speech) Mary said that John would go to London.

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You are reporting what Mary said in the past, but the word "would" refers to a future action.

What do we do with the word "will" when we change direct speech into indirect speech?

When we change ..., we change the word "will" to "would"

Give me an example, please..

She said that John would go to London next year.

Right. I will now make some statements and I want you to tell me what I said, using indirect speech.

"I swim every day" - What did I say?

You said that you swam every day

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Stage 6 Lesson

"She is speaking to you" - What did I say?

You said that she was speaking to me

"I have just taken the pen from the table"

You said that you had just taken the pen from the table

"I think I will go to London tomorrow" - What did I say?

You said that you thought you would go to London tomorrow

"They had books in their hands when they came into the room" – What did I say?

You said that they had books in their hands when they came into the room

"I ate too much for dinner" - What did I say?

You said you had eaten too much for dinner

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Stage 6 Lesson

Notice that words like "I", "you", "my", "your" etc. sometimes need to change when direct speech becomes indirect speech.

Notice also that for indirect speech we do not use inverted commas, and it is not generally necessary to use the word "that" to connect the two parts of the sentence.

Do we use inverted commas for indirect speech?

No, we don't use ...

Is it generally necessary to use the word "that" when we use indirect speech?

No, it isn't...

Give me an example, please.

He said that the room was large ~ He said the room was large