

LESSON 84

446 Direct speech and indirect 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.

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.

Mr Brown said "I like warm weather"

Give me an example of indirect speech, please.

Mr Brown said that he liked warm weather

447 **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 she went to the cinema.

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

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

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

flat

Did people in the old days believe the world was round? No, people ...; they believed it was flat

Which is one of the flattest parts of this country? One of the flattest parts of this country is ...

pity

what a pity

picnic

phrase

Would you think it was a great pity if you went for a picnic in the country and it rained? Yes, I'd think ... if I ...

What kind of people do you pity most? I pity ... most

Translate this phrase: "What a pity".

450 blow – blew – blown

What are the three forms of "blow"? The three forms of "blow" are "blow, blew, blown"

Have you ever been blown off your feet by the wind?
Yes, I've been blown off my feet by the wind
~ No, I've never been blown off my feet by the wind



Dictation 53

Please leave your dirty plates/ in the sink./ The teacher told the girl's mother/ that he found the girl's school studies/ were not as good as/ they should be./ They would rather live/ in an agricultural region/ of the country/ than a crowded city./ The actress made no apology/ for her lateness./ Customers in a shop/ are called "sir" or "madam",/ and an officer is called "sir"/ by his men./ My colleague takes great care of his car/ and lets no one else use it.



Do Revision Exercise 35