# Reported Speech

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# Direct and Reported Speech

- Прямая речь это речь, переданная дословно, без изменений.
- Прямая речь заключается в кавычки.

- Косвенная речь это способ передачи чужой речи.
- Косвенная речь это придаточное предложение, которому предшествует главное.

# Orders, requests, advices

- Повелительные предложения вводятся в косвенную речь инфинитивом.
- Глагол в косвенной речи ставится в форме инфинитива с частицей **to**
- Слова автора содержат глаголы: ask, tell, order, advise

The mother says to her daughter, "Clean the room, please." The mother asks her daughter to clean the room.

The mother says to her daughter, "Don't watch TV for a long time." The mother asks her daughter not to watch TV for a long time.

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#### What do teachers often say to their pupils?

The teacher always says to pupils, "Clean the board, please."

The teacher always asks the pupils to clean the board.

- Don't be late to your lessons!
- Don't talk at the lessons!
- Repeat after me, please.
- Open the books.
- Correct your mistakes.
- Read the assignment attentively.
- Don't run during the break.

What did teachers say to their pupils yesterday?

The teacher said to pupils, "Clean the board, please." The teacher asked the pupils to clean the board.

- Prepare for the lesson properly.
- Answer the questions, please.
- Write the date, please.
- Write down your homework.
- Learn the poem by heart.
- Don't shout out at the lesson!
- Be ready to do the test.
- Don't forget the rules.

# Affirmative and negative sentences

- Утвердительные и отрицательные предложения вводятся в косвенную речь с помощью союза **that**.
- Подлежащее и сказуемое ставятся в 3-ем лице.

# Example:

The mother says to her daughter, "I am very tired." –

The mother says to her daughter that she is very tired.

What does the boy always say when he doesn't want to do his homework?

- I am so tired!
- I want to have a little rest.
- I have a headache.
- I am getting sick.
- I must relax for some time.
- ell now.



#### What did the boy say when he didn't want to do his homework?

- I must walk my dog now.
- I don't want to do my homework.
- I don't know what is our homework.
- I haven't got my diary.
- I need a walk in the open air.
- I needn't do any homework.
- We have no homework today.





#### Questions

#### Общие вопросы

- Общие вопросы вводятся в косвенную речь с помощью союзов
  - if, whether (ли).
- Вопрос становится утвердительным или отрицательным придаточным предложением.
- Порядок слов в придаточном предложении становится прямым.

#### **Example:**

The daughter asks her mother, "Did you go to the shop yesterday?" –

The daughter asks her mother if she went to the shop yesterday.

#### Специальные вопросы

- Специальные вопросы вводятся в косвенную речь с помощью вопросительных слов, выполняющих функцию союзов.
- Вопрос становится утвердительным или отрицательным придаточным предложением.
- Порядок слов в придаточном предложении становится прямым.

#### **Example:**

The daughter asks her mother, "What did you buy in the shop?" –

The daughter asks her mother what she bought in the shop.

# What do you always ask your friend after his / her summer holidays?

- Where have you been?
- Have you had a good rest?
- Did you enjoy your holidays?
- Have you made new friends?
- Did you swim much during your holidays?
- Did you sleep much during your holidays?
- Did you read much during your holidays?
- Were you happy not to go to school during your holidays?

# What did you ask your friend after his / her last summer holidays?

- How long have you been there?
- What did you do there?
- When did you get up during your holidays?
- When did you go to bed during your holidays?
- What sports did you do during your holidays?
- What films did you watch during your holidays?
- What interesting places have you visited?
- Why did you go there?
- Who was there with you?