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(tomorrow, next day) Time and place in the reported speech - PDF use 5 Key with answers 5 Correct errors in the reported speech: I will leave tomorrow, she said yesterday. - Yesterday she said she was going to leave tomorrow. Reported speech (all changes) - PDF use key 6 with responses 6 Change the reported speech in direct speech: Tim said he has worked with them in the past month. - \_\_\_\_\_, said Tim. Our tip english grammar PDF grammar rules with examples from everyday English. Reported Speech Questions + Teams perform PDF exercises to practice questions, commands, and requests in the reported speech. Reported speech tests PDF Tenses, location, time, reported questions and commands. Direct and indirect speech exercises PDF worksheets, online exercises, and grammar rules. All these materials are written to students and teachers in English as a foreign language. top report this ad report this ad Index content Video: indirect speech part II Direct and indirect speech grammar exercises PDF book Grammar rules with examples If we want to say what other people said, thought or felt, we can use direct or indirect speech. Direct speech: I like it, he said. Irene is late, he thought. I'll take the exam, she hoped. Implicit speech: He said he liked it. He thought Irene was She hoped she'll pass the exam. Indirect speech is usually introduced by such as say, say, admit, complain, explain, recall, answer, think, hope, offer, refuse, etc. in the past. He said (that) he doesn't want it. She explained that she was by the sea. If these verbs are in the past, we change the following: a) the verb tenses and verb forms b) pronouns c) the time adverb and place A) Verb tenses We change the tenses this way: Present - past I never understand you, she told me. - She told me she'd never understand me. We do exercises, he explained. - He explained that they were doing exercises. Present perfect - past perfect I have broken the window, he admitted. - He admitted he broke the window. I've been waiting since the morning, he complained. - He complained that he had been waiting since the morning. The past - the perfect thing of the past She went to Rome, I think. - I think she's gone to Rome. He was thinking of buying a new car, she said. - She said he was thinking of buying a new car. Will - condition Will change the condition. I'll come on Sunday, he reminded me. - He reminded me he'd come on Sunday. As you can see, both the past face and the current perfect changes in the past perfect. Note 1: The following is inserted after the entry into force of this I would do that, we would usually become. I'll appreciate it, he said. - He said he'd appreciate it. 2. I should, we usually should change should. We should be really glad, she told us. - She told us they'd be very happy. 3. May becomes a can. I can write to him, she promised. - She promised that she could write to him. The verb forms remain the same in the following cases: If we use the perfect tension of the past. Eva: I've never seen him. - Eva claimed that she had never seen him. If the verb of the report is in the current tense. Bill: I'm enjoying my holiday. - Bill says he's enjoying his vacation. Sandy: I never go to work. - Sandy says she never goes to work. When we report something that is still true. Dan: Asia is the largest continent. - Dan said Asia is the largest continent. Emma: People in Africa are starving. - Emma said people in Africa are starving. When the sentence is made and reported at the same time, and the fact is still true. Michael: I'm thirsty. - Michael said he's thirsty. With modal verbs, could, could, should, should be used to. George: I'd like to try it. - George said he could try it. Mimi: I could come. - Mimi said she could come. Steve: I could fail. - Steve said he could fail. Linda: He should/should stay in bed. - Linda said he should/should stay in bed. Mel: I used to be in the car. - Mel said he used to have a car. At will, rather was better, the time has come. Margo: I wish they were in Greece. - Margo said she wished they were in Greece. Matt: I'd rather fly. - Matt said he would rather fly. Betty: better to go. - Betty said they have better go. Paul: It's time I beaten. - Paul said it was time he stood up. Ja-clauses. Marta: If I am my room, my dad would be happy. - Martha said that if she tidied her room, her dad would be happy. Time clauses. Joe: When I was staying in Madrid I met my best friend. - He said that when he was staying in Madrid he met his best friend. We don't change past tight-speaking English if it's clear from the situation where the action took place. She did it on Sunday, I said. - I said she did it on Sunday. However, we need to change this in the next sentence, otherwise it will not be clear whether we are talking about current or past feelings. I hated him, he said. - He said he hated him. We usually do not change modal verbs and they are not necessary. But it must become was or should not become or should not be if we want to express responsibility. Whether/not to be used to talk about future commitments. I have to wash up. - He said he had to wash up / he had to wash up. I don't have to be at school today. - He said he didn't/didn't have to be at school that day. We have to do this in June. - He said they should do it in June. If the modal verb cannot be obliged, we do not change it. We have to relax for a while. (suggestion) - He said they have to relax for a while. You must be tired after such a trip. (certainty) - He said that we must be tired after such a trip. B) Pronouns We need to change pronouns to maintain the same meaning in the sentence. We are the best students, he said. - He said he was the best student. They called us, he said. - He said he called them. I like your jeans, she said. - She said she likes my jeans. I can lend you my car, he said. - He said he could lend me his car. Sometimes you have to use a noun instead of a pronoun, otherwise the new sentence is confusing. He killed them, Kevin said. - Kevin said the man killed them. If we only make mechanical changes (Kevin said he had killed them), the new sentence may have a different meaning – Kevin himself killed them. This and they are usually replaced. They'll finish it this year, he said. - He said they'd finish it that year. I'll give you this book, she said. - She said she brought me a book. We want these flowers, they said. - They said they wanted flowers. C) Time and place Let's say we talked to our friend Mary on Friday. And she said, Greg came yesterday. That means Greg came on Thursday. If we report Mary's sentence on Sunday, we must do the following: Mary: Greg came yesterday. - Mary said that Greg had come the day before. If we say: Mary said Greg had come yesterday, it's not right because it means he arrived on Saturday. Time expressions change as follows. now - then today - that day, tomorrow - the next day / the next day, the day after tomorrow - two days, yesterday - the day before yesterday - two days before next week/ - next week / month, last week / month - previous previous a year ago - a year before/before the year Bill: She will leave tomorrow. - Bill said she could leave the next day. Sam: She arrived last week. - Sam said she had arrived the previous week. Julie: He moved a year ago. - Julie said he had moved the year before. Note If something is said and reported at the same time, the time expressions may remain the same. I'm going on holiday tomorrow, he told me today. - He told me today that he was going on holiday tomorrow. We painted the hall last weekend, she told me this week. - She told me this week that she painted the grass last weekend. On the other hand, if something is reported later, the time expressions differ for implicit speech. Last week Jim said, I'm playing next week. If we say his sentence a week later, we say: Jim said he was playing this week. Here usually gets there. But sometimes we make different adjustments. School: I'll be here at 10:00, he said. - He said he'd be there at 10:00. Baker Street: We'll meet here. - He said he'd meet at Baker Street. Reported questions Direct questions become reported questions with the same order of words as statements. Reporting verb says change ask, want to know, wonder... Where have you been? he said. - He asked me where I was. What time does it start? he said. - He wanted to know what time it had begun. Why won't he do that? she said. - She wondered why he wouldn't. In yes/no issues we use if or questions. If there is more frequent and or more formal. Are you coming? she asked me. - She asked me if/or I would come. Did he marry Sue? she said. - She wondered if/or he was married to Sue. Notified commands, requests and tips Commands, requests and tips are mainly in the same form in English: verb + object + infinitive (advise, ask, ugs, prohibit to, persuade, recommend, say, urge, warn, etc.). In direct speech, we do not remember the mandatory of the people. The implicit speech must mention the person in question. Up! he said. - He made me stand up. Please review the tests, he said. - He urged me to review the test. Put on your coat, I said. - I'm going to give him his coat. Negative commands, requests and tutorials are performed with the verb + object + not + infinition. Don't hesitate, he said. - He persuaded me not to hesitate. Do not smoke, the doctor warned my father. - The doctor warned my father not to smoke. Tell can introduce notifications, commands, requests or tutorials. The form is different, however. Statements with a say: I'm gone, he told me. - He told me he was leaving. Commands, requests or advice with tell Leave room, he told John. - He told John to leave the room. Don't give up, the teacher told his students. - The teacher told the students not to give up. Similarly, the ask is used for reported questions, requests or advice in different ways. Questions with question Are you coffee? he said. - - asked if I could make coffee. Commands, requests or consultations to ask make coffee, please, he said. - He asked me for a coffee. Don't park on my site, Greg told me. - Greg asked me not to put it in place. Place.

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