

1: Grammar Lesson - Reported Speech

Direct and Indirect Speech -Basic Rules Indirect Speech for Question Sentence Indirect Speech for Modals i.e. Can, May, Might, Should, Might, etc. Indirect Speech for Imperative and Exclamatory Sentences Change in Pronoun in Indirect Speech Change in Time and Adverb in Indirect Speech.

Would you like more practice? Get a new grammar lesson every day, a new listening lesson every week, in-depth courses and personal help from me by email. [Click here for more information.](#) Reported Questions So now you have no problem with making reported speech from positive and negative sentences. But how about questions? Where do you live? How can we make the reported speech here? The tense changes are the same, and we keep the question word. So we need to change the grammar to a normal positive sentence. Maybe this example will help: She asked me where I lived. Do you see how I made it? The direct question is in the present simple tense. Then I need to change the verb to the past simple. She asked me where Julie was. We make the question form of the present simple of be by inverting changing the position of the subject and verb. So, we need to change them back before putting the verb into the past simple. Here are some more examples: Direct Question Where is the Post Office, please? She asked me where the Post Office was. What are you doing? She asked me what I was doing. Who was that fantastic man? She asked me who that fantastic man had been. Do you like chocolate? She asked me if I liked chocolate. Here are a few more examples:

2: English Grammar: Direct and Indirect Speech Rules

Reported speech tense shifting chart showing indirect speech to direct speech tense shift-- Present simple to past simple, present continuous to past continuous, etc.

She said, "I would eat cheese. Could She said, "I could eat cheese. Should She said, "I should eat cheese. Might She said, "I might eat cheese. Ought to She said, "I ought to eat cheese. No tense backshift When the reporting verb is in the simple past tense, the verbs in the reported statement usually go one step backwards. Direct speech You said, "The Earth is round. OR You said the Earth was round. I said, "Rome is in Italy. OR I said Rome was in Italy. She said, "People sleep at night. OR She said people slept at night. Also, if the reporting verb is in the simple present, present perfect, or future, then there is no tense backshift: Direct speech You say, "I jog daily. You have said, "I jog daily. You will say, "I jog daily. Reporting questions When reporting a question, you should also change the question into an indirect question. In other words, you need to change this sentence so that it is a normal positive sentence, not a question. Direct speech She asked, "Are you well? He asked me where I lived. I asked, "How does she make them? They asked, "Where is the mall? Reporting orders and requests When reporting an order or request we change them into an infinitive. Direct speech "Go home," she told me. She told me to go home. He told us to start talking.

3: Reported Speech (tables)

Normally, the tense in reported speech is one tense back in time from the tense in direct speech: She said, "I am tired." = She said that she was tired.

The teacher said that the earth revolves round the sun. He said that the boy stuck to his post till his father ordered him to leave. He said that Asif had slipped when he was trying to board a bus. Pronouns of the first person are changed into pronouns of the same person as the person of the subject of the Reporting Verb: I said the I had done my home work. You said that you had done your home work. He said that he had done his home work. Pronouns of the second person are changed into pronouns of the same person as that of the object of the Reporting Verb: The teacher told me that I had not done my work well. Pronouns of the third person generally remain unchanged: I told you that he should not be trusted. He told me that we should have tried harder. He told you that you should have tried harder. Change the Reporting Verb into ask, enquire, demand, wonder, want to know, etc. Tenses, pronouns and words denoting nearness are changed according to the rules. The Reporting Verb is changed into a verb signifying a command, request, advice. Command can be expressed by the words command, order, tell, charge etc. Request can be expressed by the words request, beg, ask, implore, entreat, desire, beseech, solicited, etc. Besides these words, forbid, persuade, incite, etc. May also be used according to the context. The verb of the Reported Speech is changed into an Infinitive. He requested me to help him in setting the accounts. My friend entreated me to accept that invitation. The Doctor advised the patient to give up smoking. The Commander urged his men to march further. Interjections and exclamations are omitted and their sense conveyed by means of adverbs or adverbial phrases. Tenses, pronouns and words showing nearness are changed according to the rules already stated. We all exclaimed that it was a very horrible sight. He exclaimed sorrowfully that he had broken his brothers watch. Boon exclaimed joyfully that she was very beautiful.

4: Direct + Indirect Speech | Exercises + PDF

Reported speech: She said she liked ice cream. Tense Direct Speech Reported Speech present simple I like ice cream"
She said (that) she liked ice cream.

By Jennifer Nascimento 0 If you need English for your daily life, and you are often using English at work, in school, or with friends, then you need to know about direct and indirect speech in English. Indirect speech is also known as reported speech and is something that I have been asked about recently by students on Instagram. This lesson is a review of the Everyday English live lesson from this morning on YouTube. Remember you can join me every Tuesday at 8: I recommend taking the time to watch this live lesson replay, as it goes over some of the rules and has some practice exercises to review. The practice exercises will help your listening comprehension skills and check your understanding of the grammar being reviewed. In one of those situations, you should absolutely not change the time tenses. You do not need to change the time tenses in the following situations when something was just said around the same moment as repeating the information for scientific facts and general truths for information that is still true 1. Imagine you are with a group of friends talking about something in English, of course! Because you are repeating information in the same or almost exact moment that the original statement was said, it is not necessary to change anything. So you could reply: She said that she is so thirsty. Scientific facts and general truths never change, so the time tenses they are talked about in can stay the same. I write with my left hand. Oliver told me that he is left-handed. He writes with his left hand. When information is still true, the time tenses do not need to change. I want a spouse. She wants a spouse. In the 3 situations stated above, you can change the time tenses if you want; however, it is not necessary. You do need to change the pronouns to keep the meaning. However, there is 1 situation that you absolutely do not change the time tenses in reported speech. You never change the time tenses in reported speech when the reporting verb say, tell is in the simple present tense. This commonly happens in news reports or when reporting information that is often said or repeated. Review these direct and indirect situations: Although we have reviewed when time tense changes are not necessary, sometimes you do need to change the sentence when writing or saying it in indirect speech. We will review these changes in a future lesson; however, some common time tense changes in reported speech are:

5: Reported speech worksheet

This worksheet will be a great help while teaching reported speech. Rules are organized into tables which are easy to use and even easier to explain. It may help to transfer direct speech into indirect speech and vice versa. It can be used for different levels.

Here is a simple example: He said that he liked music. In the above example, the pronoun I is changed to pronoun he in Indirect Speech. This sentence has two parts: He said and a reported speech e. The pronoun of reported speech changed according to the pronoun of reporting verb of the sentence. There are four easy rules for the change in pronoun in Indirect Speech. She said that she would go to London. He said that he work in a factory. They said they had completed the work. He said that his laptop was heavy. She said that her son was cute. The 1st Person pronoun of reported Speech i. I said that I had applied for a Job. We said that we sang a song. She said to me that I was brilliant student. She said to him that he was a brilliant student. She said to them that they were brilliant students. He said to me that my shirts were beautiful. He said to them that their shirts are beautiful. He said that she would buy a pen. She said that they were singing a song. They said that it was raining. You said that she loved him. David said that he worked in a factory. He said that she was waiting for them.

6: Reported Speech

Place, demonstratives and time expressions change if the context of the reported statement (i.e. the location and/or the period of time) is different from that of the direct speech. In the following table, you will find the different changes of place; demonstratives and time expressions.

Reported speech exercises PDF Printable exercises with answer keys to download for free. Mixed test on reported speech PDF tests with answers to download for free. Reported speech PDF rules Printable rules with examples to download for free. Direct and indirect speech If we want to say what other people said, thought or felt, we can use the direct or indirect speech. He said he liked it. He thought that Irene was late. She hoped she would pass the exam. The indirect speech is typically introduced by verbs such as say, tell, admit, complain, explain, remind, reply, think, hope, offer, refuse etc. She explained that she had been at the seaside. If these verbs are in the past tense, we change the following: Present - past "I never understand you," she told me. Present perfect - past perfect "I have broken the window," he admitted. Past - past perfect "She went to Rome," I thought. Will - conditional Will changes into the conditional. I will come on Sunday," he reminded me. As you can see, both the past tense and the present perfect change into the past perfect. I shall, we shall usually become would. I should, we should usually change into would. The verb forms remain the same in the following cases: If we use the past perfect tense. If the reporting verb is in the present tense. When we report something that is still true. When a sentence is made and reported at the same time and the fact is still true. With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to. After wish, would rather, had better, it is time. We do not change the past tense in spoken English if it is clear from the situation when the action happened. We must change it, however, in the following sentence, otherwise it will not be clear whether we are talking about the present or past feelings. If the modal verb must does not express obligation, we do not change it. **B Pronouns** We have to change the pronouns to keep the same meaning of a sentence. Sometimes we have to use a noun instead of a pronoun, otherwise the new sentence is confusing. If we only make mechanical changes Kevin said he had killed them , the new sentence can have a different meaning - Kevin himself killed them. This and these are usually substituted. Mary said Greg had come yesterday, it is not correct, because it means that he came on Saturday. The time expressions change as follows. Note If something is said and reported at the same time, the time expressions can remain the same. On the other hand, if something is reported later, the time expressions are different in the indirect speech. Last week Jim said: Jim said he was playing this week. Here usually becomes there. But sometimes we make different adjustments. **Reported questions** Direct questions become reported questions with the same word order as statements. The reporting verb say changes into ask, want to know, wonder If is more common and whether is more formal. **Reported commands, requests and advice** The commands, requests and advice mostly have the same form in English: In the direct speech we do not mention the person in the imperative. In the indirect speech the person addressed must be mentioned. Tell can introduce statements, commands, requests or advice. The form is different, however. Commands, requests or advice with tell "Leave the room," he told John. Similarly ask is used in reported questions, commands, requests or advice in different forms. Questions with ask "Will you make coffee? Commands, requests or advice with ask "Make coffee, please," he said.

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Indirect speech (sometimes called reported speech), doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said and it doesn't have to be word for word. When reporting speech the tense usually changes.

Change the exclamatory sentence into statement or Assertive Remove the quotation marks and exclamatory mark. She exclaimed joyfully that that was a very beautiful flower. We all exclaimed that it was a very horrible sight. He exclaimed sorrowfully that he had broken his brothers watch. Boon exclaimed joyfully that she was very beautiful. Reported Speech There are two ways of relating what a person has said: The direct speech is found in conversations in books, in plays and quotations. He said that he had written the exercise. Look at the following examples of Direct and Indirect Speech: He said that John would be in London on Tuesday. He explained that he never ate meat. He said that He wished he knew. She said that she will be there. He said that she was coming that week. He said that he had bought that pearl for his mother. He asked where she was going. He asked Lucy when the next bus was. She asked if anyone was there. The mother asked David to lie down. He asked her to say nothing about that. Reported Speech - Mixed Type 1. He said that he had just received a letter and would have to go home at once. So both the parts need attention to be converted into the Indirect speech from the Direct. This type of sentence is called Mixed Type. Where are you going? Reported Speech - Statement - Rules Whatever may be the tense of the Reporting Sentence, if the Reported Sentence tells a universal fact, no change is made in the tense of the Reported Sentence. The Reported Sentence is: It is a Statement and a universal fact. No change of pronoun. It is a universal fact. So, no change of tense is necessary. No change of extension. Now, the Indirect Speech is: The mother is telling the child that the third day of the week is Tuesday. It is a statement. Use it as it is. There are no pronoun to get changed. No change of tense is made. No extensive word to get changed. The History teacher says that Megellan was the first navigator to come around the world. The following models have been answered for you: The teacher has told the pupils that sea-water is different from river water. David answered that the Mines are under the ground. John told his brother that the U. The Science teacher told the class that ice floats on water. Definitions for Interrogative Sentences Here, we do not consider the changes under all the rules separately. We will consider them under two divisions. You know the two types of Interrogative Sentences: Questions that begin with interrogative words -- 2nd type At first we shall deal with the First type: Take an Example No. Identify the Reported Sentence. Know what kind of sentence the Reported Sentence is. Look for the correct Conjunction. Look for the change of pronouns. Look for the change of tenses. The Reported Sentence is in past tense. The Reported Sentences is in present tense. So, the Reported Sentence should be changed into past tense, corresponding to the tense, of the Reporting Sentence. Look for the change of extension words. The boy asked the fruit-seller if all those mangoes were sweet. It is an Interrogative Sentences. It is of the First type. So its conjunction word is: Look for the pronouns. They are in the third person plural number. Now, the Indirect Speech is- The grandfather asked his grandsons if they had not liked his story the day before. More about Reported Speech Click here Exercises:

8: Reported Speech and Direct Speech

Get the Reported Speech Illustrated Workbook: The easy way to teach and learn direct and reported speech. pages of explanations, rules, exercises, stories, and lots of hands-on practice. Get this illustrated workbook and you will receive the following items.

9: Reported Speech Tense Chart - GrammarBank

Reported Speech Definition Rules and Examples, learn English grammar with easy and simple method, some important english grammar and rules, english exercises grammar, learn english through online, basic english grammar for english language learners.

REPORTED SPEECH RULES TABLE pdf

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