

Instructions

to complete the table (fill in the missing words)

whenever you see such
symbols a)



your task is to watch the
corresponding video and
“grab” the missing word.

PART 1

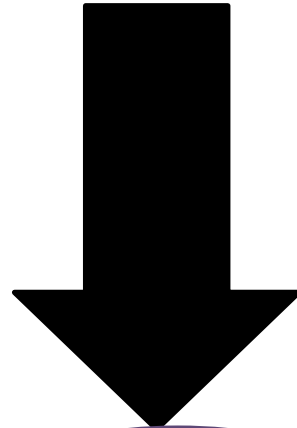
BASICS

REPORTED SPEECH

IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE:

DIRECT SPEECH:

“У меня есть идея», - сказал Роман.



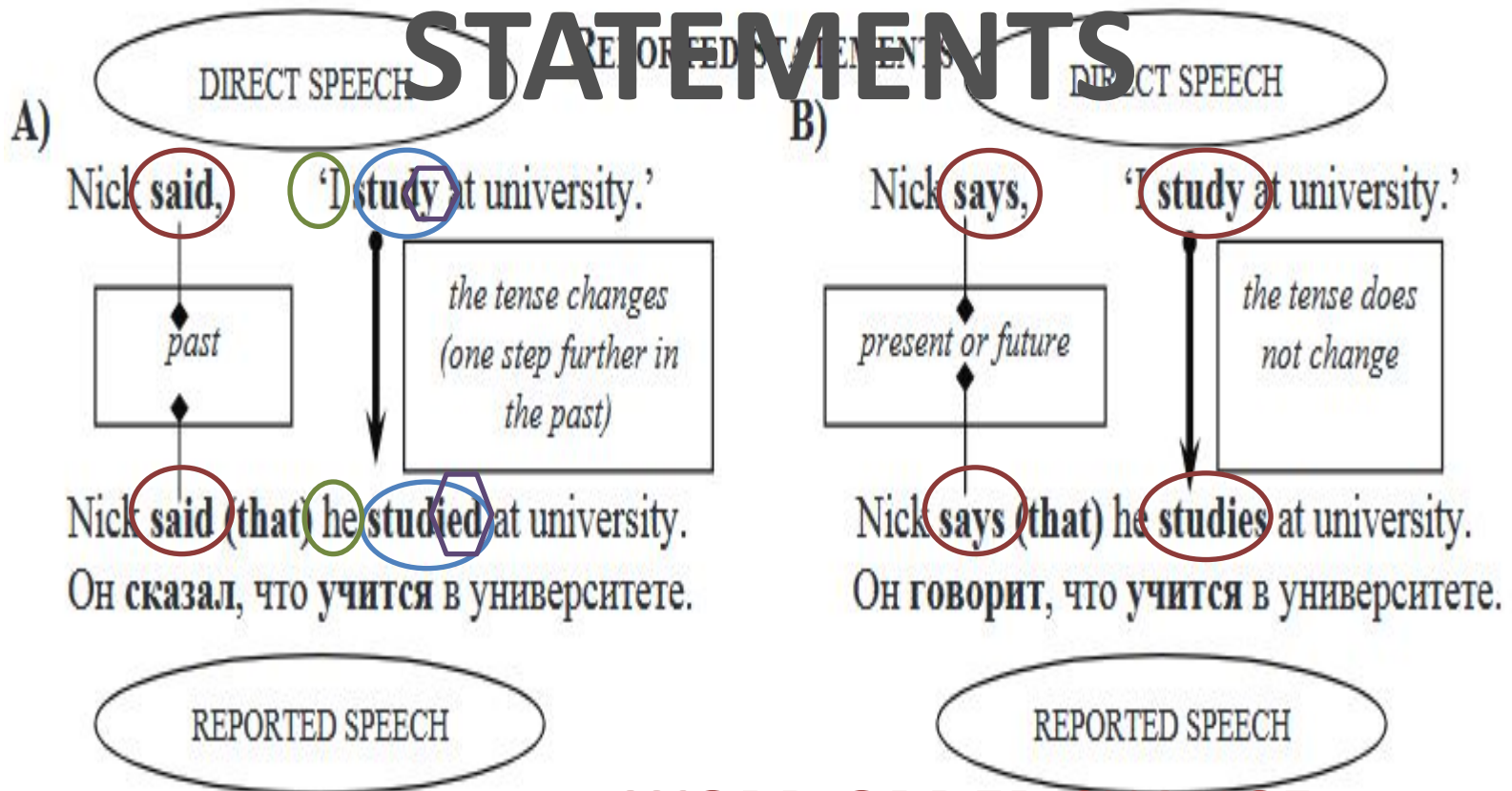
REPORTED SPEECH:

Роман сказал, что у него есть идея.

IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE:

- WORD ORDER CHANGE
- PRONOUN CHANGE
- OPTIONAL *THAT*

REPORTED STATEMENTS



- WORD ORDER CHANGE
- PRONOUN CHANGE
- OPTIONAL *THAT*
- VERB ?

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

IN THE MAIN CLAUSE AFTER 'SAID' and similar verbs

Pronouns and Determiners changes

Direct Speech

Personal Pronouns

- ▶ I / you (subject)
- ▶ we / you (subject)
- ▶ me / you (object)
- ▶ us / you (object)

Possessive Pronouns / Determiners

- ▶ my / your
- ▶ mine / yours
- ▶ our / your
- ▶ ours / yours

Demonstrative Pronouns / Determiners

- ▶ this
- ▶ these

Reported Speech

Personal Pronouns

- ▶ she / he
- ▶ they
- ▶ him / her
- ▶ them

Possessive Pronouns / Determiners

- ▶ his / her
- ▶ his / hers
- ▶ their
- ▶ theirs

Demonstrative Pronouns / Determiners

- ▶ that
- ▶ those


VERB TENSE CHANGE

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present Simple He said, "I eat cheese." →	? He said that he ? cheese.
Present Continuous He said, "I am eating cheese." →	? He said that he ? cheese.
Present Perfect He said, "I have eaten cheese." →	? He said that he ? cheese.
Past Simple He said, "I ate cheese." →	? He said that he ? cheese.
Past Perfect He said, "I had eaten cheese." →	? He said that he I ? cheese.
Will She said, "I will eat cheese." →	? She said that she ? eat cheese.

VISIT <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rcxytsa8Cbl> OR WATCH VIDEO REPORTED SPEECH PART 1

LISTEN UP TO 2.49 MIN AND COMPLETE THE TABLE – BOTH TYPES OF CIRCLES



NOW GO BACK TO SLIDE 4 AND COMPLETE THE LAST SENTENCE – YOU WILL SEE THE CIRCLE  IT MEANS THAT IT STANDS FOR A WORD/2 WORDS. WHAT IS THE WORD (WORDS) BASED ON THE VIDEO AND THE ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE?

	direct speech	indirect speech	change
will	'We will be there,' he promised.	He promised they <input type="text"/> be there.	will becomes <input type="text"/>
shall	She said, 'I shall need more money.' ' Shall I open it?' she asked.	She said she would need more money. She asked if she should open it.	shall usually becomes would in reported questions, shall becomes should
can	'I can see you at 2.30,' he added.	He added that he <input type="text"/> see me at 2.30.	can becomes <input type="text"/>
may	'I may be back later,' she said. 'You may wait in the hallway,' he said.	She said she might be back later. He said we could wait in the hallway.	may (possibility) becomes might may (permission) becomes could
must	She said, 'You must pay by 30th April.' 'It must be awful to live in such a noisy place,' she said.	She said we had to pay by 30th April. She said it must be awful to live in such a noisy place.	must (obligation) usually becomes had to must (speculation) does not change
could	'We could sell it for about 2,000 euros,' he said.	He said they <input type="text"/> sell it for about 2,000 euros.	<input type="text"/>
should	'You should go there immediately,' she said.	She said I <input type="text"/> go there immediately.	<input type="text"/>
would	'I would buy it if I had the money,' he said.	He said he <input type="text"/> buy it if he had the money.	<input type="text"/>
might	'It might snow tonight,' he warned.	He warned that it <input type="text"/> snow that night.	<input type="text"/>

Visit

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_lpab39d16M from 1 min until the end or watch the video on reported speech, part 1, modals and complete the table (white squares)

