

The image features a background with a green-to-yellow gradient and a pattern of faint, overlapping hexagons. A white rectangular box is positioned on the right side, containing the text 'English' and '4/02/2022'. A solid green horizontal bar is located at the bottom of the white box. A dark grey rectangular area is present at the top of the white box.

English

4/02/2022

Homework:

5 Fill in: *inner, goals, exhaustion, stunning, life-changing, gasped, character, failure, breath, energy.*

1
in amazement

2 scenery

3 take your
away

4 feel like a

5 experience

6 feel sick from

7 feel full of

8 build

9 strength

10 achieve my

6

Match the words in bold with their meanings below. What part of speech is each word?

- firmly decided • tired very hard • talented
- passed quickly • bent • tiredness
- difficulty • amazement
- moved forward on hands and knees
- preparation by doing exercises
- more difficult • aggressive

DIRECT SPEECH

"We went to a Shaolin monks performance last night," said Joseph to Phil.

REPORTED SPEECH

Joseph told Phil that they had gone to a Shaolin monks performance the night before.

«**Direct speech**» — это прямая речь, чьи-либо слова, которые мы передаем в виде цитаты. Прямая речь выделяется кавычками. После слов, вводящих прямую речь, ставится запятая.

Mary says, "I like English." – Мэри говорит: «Я люблю английский».

«**Indirect speech**» или «reported speech» — это косвенная речь, чьи-либо слова, которые мы передаем от третьего лица. важно передать содержание и смысл. Чтобы переделать цитату в косвенную речь, нам нужно **поменять порядок слов, местоимения и иногда время** (чтобы согласовать времена).

Reported Speech

- Личные и указательные местоимения заменяются в косвенной речи по смыслу, как и в русском языке.
- Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, стоит в настоящем времени, то форма глагола в косвенной речи не изменяется

Mary says that she likes English.

Say – tell (сказать - рассказать)

Say - без адресата

Alex said that he was tired.

Say to – есть адресат.

Alex said to me that he was tired.

Tell – есть адресат.

Alex told me that he was tired.

EXAMPLES:

◎ Direct Speech

1. He says, 'I am well today.'
2. She says, 'I like it here'
3. She says, 'My friend was travelling a lot'.
4. He says, ' I played football yesterday'.

◎ Indirect Speech

2. He says that he is well today.
3. She says she likes it there.
4. She says her friend was travelling a lot.
5. He says that he played football the day before yesterday.

Если глагол, вводящий косвенную речь, стоит в прошедшем времени, то происходят следующие изменения:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Present Simple | → | Past Simple |
| 2. Present Progressive | → | Past Progressive |
| 3. Present Perfect | → | Past Perfect |
| 4. Present Perfect Progressive | → | Past Perfect Progressive |
| 5. Past Simple | → | Past Perfect |
| 6. Past Progressive | → | Past Perfect Progress |
| 7. Past Perfect | → | Past Perfect |
| 8. Future Simple | → | Future -in the-Past |

EXAMPLES:

Direct Speech

1. He said, 'I **get up** at 7 o'clock.'
2. He said, 'I'm **reading** a book.'
3. He said, 'I **have** just **come**.'
4. He said, 'I **have been waiting** for you since 10 o'clock.'

Indirect Speech

1. He said that he **got up** at 7 o'clock.
2. He said that he **was reading** a book.
3. He said he **had come**.
4. He said that he **had been waiting** for **me** since 10 o'clock.'

Таблица изменения указательных местоимений и наречий при переводе прямой речи в косвенную

Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
now (сейчас)	then (тогда)
here (здесь)	there (там)
this, these (это, этот, эти)	that /those (то, тот, те)
today (сегодня)	that day (в этот день)
tomorrow (завтра)	the next day (the following day) (на следующий день)
yesterday (вчера)	the day before
next week /year (на следующей неделе / в следующем году)	the following week /year (на следующей неделе / в следующем году)
last week (на прошлой неделе)	the week before (за неделю до)
the day after tomorrow (послезавтра)	two days later (два дня спустя)
the day before yesterday (позавчера)	two days before (за два дня до этого)
ago (тому назад)	before (раньше)

EXAMPLES

Direct Speech

5. He said, 'I **played** football **yesterday**'

6. He said, 'I **was playing** football **yesterday** from 3 up to 4 o'clock'.

7. He said, 'We **had finished** **our** work by 4 o'clock.

8. He said, 'We **will finish** **our** work in the evening'

Indirect speech

5. He said that he **had played** football **the day before**.

6. He said he **had been playing** football **the day before** from 3 up to 4 o'clock.

7. He said that they **had finished** **their** work by 4 o'clock.

8. He said that they **would finish** **their** work in the evening.

Exercise 1.

Change direct speech into Indirect:

1. Tom says, 'I want to go to London next week'
2. Helen says, 'I can play tennis.'
3. My mother says, 'Tomorrow I will go to the country'
4. They say, 'We are good at English'
5. Martin says, 'We watched a new film yesterday'

Exercise 2

Change direct speech into indirect:

- 1. Charles said, 'Ann has bought a new car.'
- 2. I thought, 'He is going to give up smoking'
- 3. She promised, 'I will do my homework'
- 4. Ann said, 'I was playing the piano the whole day'

Exercise 2

Change direct speech into indirect:

- 5. Nick said, 'I saw Jimmy at a party last week.'
- 6. Bill said, 'I went to Moscow last week'
- 7. Masha said, 'They learned the poem yesterday'
- 8. Our parents said, 'You have never been to London.'



**Thanks for your
work!**