




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<br>Progressive | → Past Perfect<br>Progressive |
| 5. Past Simple                    | → Past Perfect                |
| 6. Past Progressive               | → Past Perfect<br>Progressive |
| 7. Past Perfect                   | → Past Perfect                |
| 8. Future Simple                  | → Future –in the-<br>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
<b>now</b> (сейчас)	<b>then</b> (тогда)
<b>here</b> (здесь)	<b>there</b> (там)
<b>this, these</b> (это, этот, эти)	<b>that /those</b> (то, тот, те)
<b>today</b> (сегодня)	<b>that day</b> (в этот день)
<b>tomorrow</b> (завтра)	<b>the next day (the following day)</b> (на следующий день)
<b>yesterday</b> (вчера)	<b>the day before</b>
<b>next week /year</b> (на следующей неделе / в следующем году)	<b>the following week /year</b> (на следующей неделе / в следующем году)
<b>last week</b> (на прошлой неделе)	<b>the week before</b> (за неделю до)
<b>the day after tomorrow</b> (послезавтра)	<b>two days later</b> (два дня спустя)
<b>the day before yesterday</b> (позавчера)	<b>two days before</b> (за два дня до этого)
<b>ago</b> (тому назад)	<b>before</b> (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!**