



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR WORKSHEET

Class: VIII	Department: ENGLISH	October 2020
WORKSHEET NO:	Topic: Reported Speech	Note: To be written in notebook

Reported speech is when we tell someone what another person said. To do this, we can use direct speech or indirect speech.

direct speech: *'I work in a bank,' said Daniel.*

indirect speech: *Daniel said that he worked in a bank.*

Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech:

- In the Indirect speech, no inverted commas are used.
- The conjunctions **that, if, whether** are generally used after the reporting verb.
- The first word of the reported speech begins with a capital letter.
- The tense of the reporting verb is never changed.
- The reporting verb changes according to sense: it may be told, asked, inquired etc.

Changing Pronouns and adverbs of time and place

Pronouns also usually change in indirect speech.

'I enjoy working in my garden,' said Bob.

- *Bob said that he enjoyed working in his garden.*

'We played tennis for our school,' said Alina.

- *Alina told me they'd played tennis for their school.*

However, if you are the person or one of the people who spoke, then the pronouns don't change.

'I'm working on my thesis,' I said.

- *I told her that I was working on my thesis.*

'We want our jobs back!' we said.

- *We said that we wanted our jobs back.*

We also change adverbs of time and place if they are no longer accurate.

'This is my house.'

- *He said this was his house. [You are currently in front of the house.]*

- *He said that was his house.* [You are not currently in front of the house.]
'We like it here.'
- *She told me they like it here.* [You are currently in the place they like.]
- *She told me they like it there.* [You are not in the place they like.]
'I'm planning to do it today.'
- *She told me she's planning to do it today.* [It is currently still the same day.]
- *She told me she was planning to do it that day.* [It is not the same day anymore.]

In the same way, *these* changes to *those*, *now* changes to *then*, *yesterday* changes to *the day before*, *tomorrow* changes to *the next/following day* and *ago* changes to *before*.

Changing Assertive Sentences:

Assertive sentences in the indirect speech are introduced by the conjunction 'that'
E.g.

He said to Ram, "You are a good boy".

He told Ram that he was a good boy.

Changing Interrogative Sentences:

In reporting questions, the indirect speech is introduced by such verbs as asked, enquired, wondered, wanted to know.

(a) If the answer to the question is either yes or no, we use 'whether' or 'if'.

He said, "Will you listen to such a man"?

He asked them whether/if they would listen to such a man.

(b) In negative statement we use 'do' and 'did'. The same is used in negative indirect questions.

"Don't you like to play football" Hari asked Ram.

Ram asked Hari if/whether he didn't like to play football.

Changing Imperative Sentences:

In reporting an imperative sentence like a command or request, the reporting verb 'say' or 'tell' is changed to a verb expressing a command, advice or request e.g.

Word used in Commands: – order, bid, warn

Word used in Request: – request, implore

Word used in Proposal: – advise, proposed, suggest

Word used to Prohibit: – forbid.

Word used in Entreaty: – entreat, pray, beg.

'That' is commonly not used.

-The imperative mood is changed into the infinitive.

- Rules for change of pronoun must be observed, e.g.
- *He said to me, "Please give me your book".
- *He requested me to give him my book.
- *"Call the first witness", said the judge.
- *The judge commanded them to call the first witness.
- *He shouted, "let me go".
- *He shouted to them to let him go.

Note:

When 'let' in direct speech expresses a proposal or a suggestion we use 'should' and change reporting verb to 'propose' or 'suggest'.

***He said to me "let us have tea".**

***He suggested to me that we should have tea.**

When let does not express a proposal it should be changed to 'might' or any other verb according to the sense.

***He said, "let me have some food".**

***He wished that he might have some food.**

Changing Exclamatory Sentences:

When the Direct Speech is introduced by some verb expressing exclamation or wish as, exclaim, cry, wish, confess etc.

All interjections are omitted, but their force is kept by suitable adverbs or expressive words as given below.

The conjunction 'that' is used after the reporting verb e.g.

"Alas! Sohan has failed in his exams," said Rohan.

Rohan exclaimed with sorrow that Sohan had failed in his exams.

Exclamatory words 'what' or 'how' are changed into very, highly, greatly according to the sense e.g.

"What a nice day it is," she said.

She exclaimed that it was a very nice day.

In short **Exclamatory Sentence** will change into **Declarative Sentence**.

EXERCISE

TIME AND PLACE IN REPORTED SPEECH

1. She said, "I saw Mary yesterday."
2. He said: "My mother is here."
3. He said: "We are going to swim tomorrow."
4. He said: "It is cold in here."
5. "I saw him today", she said.

6. "I have an appointment next week", she said.
7. "I was on holiday last week", he told us.
8. "I saw her a week ago," he said.
9. "I'm getting a new car this week", she said.
10. "I met her the day before yesterday", he said.

Answers

1. She said she had seen Mary the day before.
2. He said that his mother was there.
3. He said they were going to swim the next day.
4. He said that it was cold in there.
5. She said that she had seen him that day.
6. She said that she had an appointment the following week.
7. He told us that he had been on holiday the previous week/ the week before.
8. He said he had seen her a week before.
9. She said she was getting a new car that week.
10. He said that he had met her two days before.

Change of Pronouns in Reported speech

1. They said, "This is our book."
2. Jacob: "I work in an office."
3. Ryan and Lucas: "We play football."
4. Victoria: "I like my cat."
5. Henry: "Can you see me?"
6. Julian: "I will have to borrow your pencil."
7. Melanie: "My father is Jamaican."
8. Emma and Doris: "Can we use your camera?"
9. Leah: "How is your journey?"
10. Grandmother: "Please bring me a cup of my tea."

Answers

1. They said that was their book.
2. Jacob told me that he worked in an office.
3. Ryan and Lucas told me that they played football.
4. Victoria told me that she liked her cat.
5. Henry asked me if I could see him.
6. Julian told me that he would have to borrow my pencil.
7. Melanie told me that her father is Jamaican.
8. Emma and Doris asked me if they could use my camera.
9. Leah asked me how my journey was.

10. Grandmother told me to bring her a cup of her tea.

Change of Modals in Reported speech

1. Mario stated that “I can use cold colours instead of warm colours”.
2. “I may meet with my sister”, said my mother.
3. He said, “My house must be located in Bordeaux”.
4. They said, “It must be hard to understand the algebra”.
5. He said, “If nuclear energy is used mistakenly, we shall die”.
6. Joe said that “I will fix the plug”.

Answers

1. Mario stated that he could use cold colours instead of warm colours.
2. My mother said that she might meet with her sister.
3. He said that his house must/ had to be located in Bordeaux.
4. They said that it must/ had to be hard to understand the algebra.
5. He said that If nuclear energy was used mistakenly, they should die.
6. Joe said that he would fix the plug.

Exercise (Change in Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory sentences)

1. He said to me, “I cannot help you in this matter.”
2. He said, “My sister’s marriage comes off next month.”
3. She said to her servant, “Is tea ready for me?”
4. She asked me, “Who teaches you English?”
5. The teacher said to me, “Stand up on the bench.”
6. The General said to the soldiers, “March forward and attack the foe.”
7. The gardener said to the boys, “Do not pluck the flowers.”
8. They said, “Hurrah! We have won the match.”
9. She said, “Alas! I have lost my bridal ring.”
10. She said, “How charming the scenery is!”

Answers

1. He told me that he could not help me in that matter.
2. He said that his sister’s marriage would come off the following month.
3. She asked her servant if tea was ready for her.
4. She asked me who taught me English.
5. The teacher ordered me to stand up on the bench.
6. The General ordered the soldiers to march forward and attack the foe.
7. The gardener forbade the boys from plucking the flowers.

8. They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
9. She exclaimed with sorrow that she had lost her bridal ring.
10. She exclaimed with surprise that it was a very charming scenery.