

Федеральное агентство по образованию

Омский государственный университет им. Ф.М. Достоевского

## **КОСВЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

Сборник тренировочных упражнений  
по практической грамматике

*для студентов I курса  
факультета иностранных языков*

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Сборник грамматических тренировочных заданий составлен на основе аутентичных источников, включающих материал английских и американских учебников, подготовлен с учетом требований учебной программы по курсу «Практическая грамматика английского языка».

Цель издания – помочь изучающим английский язык ознакомиться с грамматическим явлением «Косвенная речь» и отработать его на практике.

Сборник предназначен для студентов I курса факультета иностранных языков и может быть использован в группах с разным уровнем подготовленности.

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемое учебное издание представляет собой сборник грамматических тренировочных упражнений.

Сборник упражнений составлен в соответствии с учебной программой по курсу «Практическая грамматика английского языка» и прежде всего предназначен для студентов I курса факультета иностранных языков, однако также может быть рекомендован студентам других факультетов, изучающим английский язык как основную специальность.

Сборник состоит из двух разделов:

1. Теоретическая часть (базовые правила по теме «Косвенная речь»).

2. Практическая часть (упражнения, направленные на отработку, закрепление и употребление в речи грамматических структур по данной теме).

Большая часть теоретического раздела представлена в таблицах, что способствует лучшему усвоению и запоминанию материала.

Задания из второй части сборника включают в себя проверочные и тренировочные упражнения, выстроенные по принципу нарастания сложности:

- подстановочные упражнения,
- трансформационные упражнения,
- упражнения на исправление ошибок,
- упражнения на грамотное завершение предложений,
- упражнения на правильное соединение начала и конца предложений,
- упражнения на перевод с русского языка на английский, а также с английского на русский,
- пересказ диалогов из оригинальных текстов в косвенной речи.

Разнообразие упражнений позволяет использовать пособие в группах разного уровня подготовленности, а также осуществлять разные формы работы со студентами.

Рекомендуется придерживаться предлагаемого порядка упражнений, однако, в зависимости от уровня той или иной группы, порядок упражнений может варьироваться.

При работе с упражнениями по теме «Косвенная речь» возможна отработка и некоторых других грамматических явлений, тесно связанных с использованием прямой речи.

Данный сборник тренировочных упражнений можно использовать в качестве дополнительного пособия в сочетании с другими, основными учебниками по грамматике английского языка.

## PART I. RULES OF REPORTING

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### 1. REPORTING STATEMENTS

When the statement in direct speech is converted into reported speech the following rules must be observed:

◆ If the verb *to say* introducing the indirect statement is followed by an object, use the preposition *to (to say to smb.)*, though the expression *to tell smb.* is more preferable in this case.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Tom said, "I'm awfully tired."	Tom said that he was awfully tired.
Tom said to Bob, "I'm awfully tired."	Tom said to Bob that he was awfully tired. <i>Or:</i> Tom told Bob that he was awfully tired.

*To say* is usually used without an object to introduce the subordinate clause while *to tell* is followed by a direct object. Compare:

- *She **told me** that she would be late.*
- *She **said** that she would be late.*

The verb *to tell* can be a part of set expressions where a direct object can be omitted: *to tell (somebody) a lie*; *to tell (somebody) a story*; *to tell fortunes (= to say what will happen to somebody in the future)*.

- ◆ No inverted commas are used in the reported statements.
- ◆ All personal and possessive pronouns are changed according to the person referring to the speaker.
- ◆ So and such are replaced by very, exceedingly etc. In exclamatory sentences:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
She said, "Jane plays the piano so well!"	She said Jane played the piano very well.
She said, "Jane is such a good pianist!"	She said Jane was an exceedingly (very) good pianist.

◆ The rules of the sequence of tenses are observed in the reported statements:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<i>The Present Indefinite</i> "I like peaches."	<i>The Past Indefinite</i> He said he liked peaches.
<i>The Present Continuous</i> "Is it raining?"	<i>The Past Continuous</i> He asked if it was raining.
<i>The Past Indefinite</i> "I didn't recognize you."	<i>The Past Perfect</i> She explained that she hadn't recognized me.
<i>The Present Perfect</i> "You've annoyed the dog."	<i>The Past Perfect</i> I told her she had annoyed the dog.
<i>The Past Continuous</i> "I was joking about the price."	<i>The Past Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous</i> : He said he was joking ( <i>or</i> : he had been joking) about the price.
<i>The Past Perfect</i> "I hadn't seen her before."	<i>The Past Perfect</i> You said you hadn't seen her before that day.
<i>The Future Indefinite</i> "We'll be late."	<i>The Future-Indefinite-in-the-Past</i> I was afraid we should (would) be late.

◆ If the time or the place of the events described in the direct statement has changed, replace the demonstrative pronouns and the adverbs of time and place in the following way:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Now	then
Today	that day, at the time
Tomorrow	the next day
the day after tomorrow	two days later, in two days' time
Yesterday	the day before, on the previous day
the day before yesterday	two days before
Ago	before
Next year	the next year, the following year
Last week/year	the previous week/year

Here	there
This	that
These	those
Last night	the other/previous night

*Note:* In the sentences like: *I said, "I'll be here tomorrow."* (*Я сказал: «Я буду здесь завтра».*) the adverbs *here* and *tomorrow* may stay unchanged if the statement is reported on the same day and at the same place: *I said I would be here tomorrow.* Notice that it is also correct to change the adverbs according to the rule mentioned above: *I said I'd be there the following day.*

◆ If the statement consists of a few clauses referring to the past, only the verb of the first clause is used in Past Perfect.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
John: Tom has done all his homework. He did it before going to the concert.	John said that Tom had done all his homework. He did it before going to the concert.

## 2. QUESTIONS IN REPORTED SPEECH

Word order in a reported question is the same as in a statement.

◆ A reported *general* question is introduced by the conjunction *if* or *whether* (before which there is no comma!):

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Robert: Does it often rain in your part of the country?	Robert asked if it often rained in their part of the country.
Helen: Have you seen this film yet, Peter?	Helen wanted to know if Peter had already seen that film.

◆ A reported *special* question is introduced by the same adverb or pronoun that introduces a direct question:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Tom said to the boys, "Who has tickets for "Hamlet?"	Tom asked the boys who had tickets for "Hamlet."
John: Why are you late, Mary?	John wanted to know why Mary was late.

◆ If a direct question to the subject contains the link verb *to be*, the direct order of words is not always strictly observed:

➤ John said, "Who is the boy?" John asked | who the boy was.  
| who was the boy.

➤ Robert said, "What is your telephone number, Bob?" Robert asked Bob | what his telephone number was.  
| what was his telephone number.

In set expressions like "What's the time?", "What's the matter?", "What's the news!" inverted word order doesn't change in reported speech.

◆ Reported questions are generally introduced by the following verbs and word combinations: *to question*; *to inquire* (more official than *to "ask"*); *to want to know*; *I wonder*; *I'd like to know*; *Can you tell me* and etc.

### Short answers in reported speech

Short answers are converted into reported speech by repeating of the auxiliary or modal verb that a direct short answer contains. An auxiliary verb changes according to the rules of the sequence of tenses.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Frank: Has it stopped raining, yet? Polly: Yes.	Frank asked Polly if it had stopped raining and she said it had.
Mary: Does John ever come to see you? Bob: Never.	Mary asked Bob if John ever came to see him and Bob said he did not.
Bob: Are you very tired, Mary? Mary: No.	Bob asked Mary if she was tired and Mary answered she wasn't.

### Reporting elliptical sentences

If some parts of the sentence are missing, they should be re-stored according to the situation in the reported speech.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mrs. Armstrong: I say, Peter. Do you know the latest sensation? The Browns are applying for a divorce. Mr. Armstrong: Sounds incredible. They seemed so attached to each other.	Mrs. Armstrong told her husband sensational news. She said the Browns were applying for a divorce. Mr. Armstrong was very much surprised and said it sounded incredible, for the Browns had seemed very attached to each other.
Mrs. Armstrong: Never expected it myself.	His wife said she had never expected it herself.
Nick: Feeling out of sorts? Michael: Rather. Nick: Private trouble? Michael: Yes, the children are getting unmanageable.	Nick asked Michael why he was feeling out of sorts. Michael said it was because of the children. They were getting unmanageable.

### 3. REPORTED ORDERS AND REQUESTS

An order or a request in reported speech is expressed by an infinitive; in a negative sentence the particle to precedes the infinitive.

Orders and requests are introduced into reported speech with the help of one of the following verbs: to tell, to order, to command, to ask, to request, to beg and others. The choice of the verb is determined by the character of the order (request).

- ◆ The verb most commonly used to introduce reported orders is the verb to tell: the verb to order is frequently used, occasionally also the verb to command. The verb to tell corresponds to the Russian сказать, чтобы and велеть; to order and to command correspond to приказать.

- ◆ The verb to request is used in official style, chiefly in the Passive Voice. It is best rendered in Russian by предложить. The verb to request introduces rather a veiled order than a request.

- ◆ Unemotional requests are usually introduced by the verb to ask.

- ◆ The verb to beg introduces a request somewhat more emotional.

- ◆ Emotional (emphatic) requests are introduced by the verbs to implore, to entreat, to beseech (умолять).

- ◆ The verb to urge introduces a request made with great insistence.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
The doctor said to the patient, "Keep the bed for some days."	The doctor told the patient to keep the bed for some days.
Peter said to Mary, "Would you mind ringing me up at nine?"	Peter asked Mary to ring him up at nine.
The lieutenant said to the soldiers, "Get ready for the march."	The lieutenant ordered (commanded) his men to get ready for the march.
The teacher said to the pupils, "Don't talk."	The teacher told his pupils not to talk.

He said to me, "Let's go to the pictures."	He invited me to go to the pictures.
Betty said to her friend, "Do stay with us a little longer."	Betty begged her friend to stay with them a little longer.
Eliza said to the stranger, "Do save my child!"	Eliza implored the stranger to save her child.
The mother said to her son, "Do take care of yourself!"	The mother urged her son to take care of himself.

#### 4. CONVERSATIONAL PATTERNS IN REPORTED SPEECH

##### Greetings and Saying Good-by

To report greetings and saying good-by the following phrases are used:

Greetings	Saying good-by
He greeted them,	He said good-bye to...
They greeted each other	He bade them good-bye...
He welcomed them.	He took his leave.
	He took leave of...
	He wished them good night.

The following phrases used in greetings and saying good-by (*It's good to see you; See you soon; Very good of you to come* and etc.) may not be reported at all.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
"Hello, Tom." "Hello, Jack."	Tom and Jack greeted each other.
"Happy to see you at my place, Mary," Betty said.	Betty welcomed Mary saying that she was happy to see her at her place.
Tom called, "Good night, Mary," as he went down the steps.	Tom wished Mary good night as he went down the steps.

He said, "Good-bye, Helen."	He said good-bye to Helen. He bade Helen good-bye. He took leave of Helen. He took his leave.
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##### Introductions

To report someone's words used to introduce a person to another one the verb "to introduce" is used:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mary: Mother, this is Mr. Prinston.	Mary introduced Mr. Prinston to her mother.

##### Invitation

To report someone's words used in response to someone's invitation the following phrases are used: *he readily accepted the invitation; said he'd come most willingly; said she would be happy to...; declined the invitation* and etc.:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mr. Jackson: Come and have lunch with us on Sunday. Mr. Black: I'd love to. Thank you very much.	Mr. Jackson invited Mr. Black to lunch on Sunday and Mr. Black readily accepted the invitation.
Mrs. Parker: Can you come to dinner tomorrow? Mr. Eden: I'm sorry I can't. I'm leaving tonight.	Mrs. Parker invited Mr. Eden to dinner but he declined the invitation, as he was leaving that night.

##### Gratitude

To report expressions of gratitude the following phrases are used:

- He thanked them for... – Он поблагодарил их за...
- He said he was much obliged to him for... – Он сказал, что был очень обязан ему за...

- He expressed his gratitude to him for... – Он выразил свою благодарность ему за...
- He said he was grateful to him for... – Он сказал, что был очень благодарен ему за..

Words used in response to expressions of gratitude may not be reported at all:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Dick: Thanks for helping me with the bike. Tom: Oh, that's all right.	Dick thanked Tom for helping him with the bike.
Mr. Jackson: Thank you ever so much for your timely assistance. It saved me a lot of trouble. Mr. Brown: Oh, not at all. It was a real pleasure to be of help.	Mr. Jackson expressed his gratitude to Mr. Brown for his timely assistance which had saved him a lot of trouble. Mr. Brown said it had been a real pleasure to be of help.

### Apologies and Excuses

To report apologies and responses to them the following phrases are used: *He begged his pardon; He apologized to them for; She asked him to excuse her; He said it was all right:*

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Dick: Sorry for interrupting you. Mrs. Parker: That's all right. We were just having a chat. Dick: I'm sorry. I'm late.	Dick begged Mrs. Parker's pardon for interrupting her and she said it was all right. Dick apologized for being late.
Bob: Excuse my rudeness. I didn't mean to hurt you. Mr. Black: How could you be so rude! It's really unforgivable.	Bob asked Mr. Black to forgive his rudeness but Mr. Black was too much hurt to forgive him.

### Offers, Advice

Offers and advice are rendered in reported speech with the help of the following verbs: *to suggest, to offer, to advise.*

The verbs “*to suggest*” and “*to offer*” are a little different in meaning, which is reflected in the corresponding sentence structures. “*To offer*” is used when the speaker is willing to fulfill an action by himself: *He offered to see Mary home.* Besides, “*to offer*” is used when they tell about something material: a cup of tea, a cigarette etc. “*To suggest*” is used when they tell about some idea, advice.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Nick: Let's walk home, Mary.	Nick suggested to Mary that they should walk home.
Tom: What about going to the South?	Tom suggested going to the South.
Mary: You'd better stay at home, Nick.	1) Mary suggested to Nick that he should stay at home. 2) Mary advised Nick to stay at home.
Mary: Have a cup of tea, Bob.	Mary offered Bob a cup of tea.
Tom: I can fix that radio of yours easily.	Tom offered to fix the radio.

The verb “*to offer*” is always followed by the infinitive, while the verb “*to suggest*” is used only in the following patterns:

to suggest (to smb.)	sth. doing sth. that smb. (should) do sth.
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In response to suggestion in the reported speech the following phrases can be used:

- She agreed to said she would rather

- She refused to refused point blank was against it objected to doing it said she didn't mind said she would not

In response to offers in the reported speech the following phrases can be used:

- |  |   |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>accepted</li> <li>declined</li> <li>rejected</li> <li>turned down</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the offer.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>was against it.</li> <li>strongly objected to his doing it.</li> <li>refused point blank.</li> <li>said he had better not.</li> <li>said he needn't.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|--|--|--|

To decline an offer sounds more polite than to turn down and to reject an offer; said he had better not...and said he needn't... are typical to the spoken language, which is less formal.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mr. Smith: I can drive you home in my car, Ben. Ben: It's very kind of you. Ben: Oh, no, thanks a lot.	Mr. Smith offered to drive Ben home in his car and Ben willingly accepted the offer (but Ben refused point blank).

### Expressions of Surprise, Joy, Rapture and Other Emotions in Reported Speech

#### Surprise

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>said with surprise (amazement)...</li> <li>said in surprise...</li> <li>expressed his surprise (amazement) at the news.</li> <li>was surprised (amazed) to hear...</li> <li>was surprised (amazed) at hearing...</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Peter: Believe me or not! Paul won the European boxing title. Nelly: You don't say so! Who would have expected it of such a man.	Peter told Nelly that Paul had won the European boxing title. Nelly was surprised to hear it (or: at hearing that) and said she would never have expected it of him.

#### Joy, Rapture

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He was delighted at</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the news.</li> <li>their coming.</li> <li>their having done it.</li> </ul>          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He was delighted</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to hear the news.</li> <li>to hear that they...</li> </ul>                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He expressed his joy (delight) at</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the news.</li> <li>their coming.</li> <li>their having done it.</li> </ul>          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>said joyfully (with joy) that...</li> <li>expressed his admiration of...</li> </ul> |

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mrs. Parker: I'm so happy! My daughter has entered the University. Mrs. Green: Such joy! I'm delighted to hear that.	Mrs. Parker told Mrs. Green joyfully (with joy) that her daughter had entered the University. Mrs. Green was delighted to hear the news (at the news).

#### Regret, Consolation, Sympathy

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He regretted</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>being unable to do it.</li> <li>having said it.</li> <li>that he had said it.</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sympathized with...</li> <li>expressed his sympathy with...</li> </ul>                   |



Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Bob: I'm so sorry I can't attend the conference.	1. Bob regretted being unable to attend the conference. 2. Bob regretted that he was unable to attend the conference.
Mike: I'll have to be operated on. There's no getting away from it. I'm awfully nervous about it. Peter: I'm so sorry for you.	Mike was nervous about the coming operation, and Peter sympathized with him.

### Irritation, Indignation, Offence

- He was annoyed (irritated) with him, at his words.  
expressed his annoyance (irritation) with her because of her conduct.
- He was angry (indignant) with him, at the news.  
said (cried) in anger (in indignation) that...  
resented their criticism (interference).  
said resentfully that...  
said in a resentful tone that...

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mr. Sievers: I've been waiting for Peter for an hour. How very annoying! I wonder if he will come at all.	1. Mr. Sievers expressed his annoyance (anger) with Peter for being late. 2. Mr. Sievers was annoyed (angry) with Peter for being late. 3. Mr. Sievers cried in anger (in an angry voice) that Peter had kept him waiting.
The professor: How dare you talk like this to me!	1. The professor was angry at the way the students spoke to him and said so. 2. The professor got angry with the students for the way they spoke to him. 3. The professor resented the way the students spoke to him.

### Disappointment, Despair

- He was disappointed at seeing it.  
expressed his disappointment in them.
- He expressed his grief at the news.  
➤ He was filled with despair at...  
➤ He cried in despair that...

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Helen: Such a pity Bob is out. I rather hoped to find him in and talk the matter over.	1. Helen was disappointed at not finding Bob in. She had hoped to talk the matter over with him. 2. Helen expressed her disappointment at not finding Bob at home.

### 5. MODAL VERBS IN REPORTED SPEECH

When the sentences with modal verbs are converted into reported speech, modal verbs undergo the following changes:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
can	could
could	could
may	might
might	might
am/is/are to	was/were to
was/were to	was/were to
have to	had to
had to	had to
must	must/had to
should	should
ought to	ought to
need	needed

needed	needed
dare	dared
dared	dared

*Must*, as a rule, remains unchanged in reported speech if it expresses advice (order) or a supposition bordering on assurance (должно быть).

*Must* is generally replaced by *had to* if it expresses necessity arising out of circumstances.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
She said to him, "You <u>must</u> be more careful." (advice)	She told him he <u>must</u> be more careful.
She said, "You <u>must</u> be very fond of music if you go to concerts so often." (supposition)	She said he <u>must</u> be very fond of music if he went to concerts so often.
She said, "I <u>must</u> get up early every morning."	She said she <u>had to</u> get up early every morning.

## 6. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN REPORTED SPEECH

When sentences containing the Subjunctive Mood are converted into reported speech, the form of the verb usually remains unchanged.

◆ However, there is a case when the rule of the sequence of tenses is observed: if we have the analytical subjunctive with the mood auxiliary *may*, *may* is changed into *might* if the verb in the principal clause stands in a past tense.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
"I <u>would be discharged</u> if I <u>were seen</u> speaking to you."	She said that she <u>would be discharged</u> if she <u>were seen</u> talking to him.

"It is true I drink, but I <u>wouldn't have taken</u> to that if things <u>had gone</u> differently."	He admitted that he drank, but said he <u>wouldn't have taken</u> to that if things <u>had gone</u> differently.
"I think cheerfulness is a fortune in itself. I wish I <u>had</u> it."	She thought cheerfulness was a fortune in itself. She wished she <u>had</u> it.
"Oh, how I wish I <u>had</u> never <u>seen</u> him!"	She said she wished she <u>had</u> never <u>seen</u> him.
"I suggest that we <u>should have</u> a rest."	She suggested that they <u>should have</u> a rest.
"I insist that you <u>go</u> there immediately!"	He insisted that we <u>go</u> there immediately.
"The boys will think none the worse of you whatever you <u>may have done</u> ."	He said that the boys would think none the worse of him whatever he <u>might have done</u> .

## 7. VERBS USED TO CONVERT STATEMENTS INTO REPORTED SPEECH

(Except "say", "tell", "ask")

◆ *To announce* (объявлять, заявлять, извещать) is used when something is spoken in public, especially for the first time:

He announced that the conference would be postponed.

◆ *To declare* (объявлять, заявлять, провозглашать) is more formal than *to announce*. The statement with this verb sounds more solemn:

The strikers declared they would not give in.

◆ *To inform* (сообщать, информировать) reports statements, especially news:

He informed us that the time-table had been changed.

◆ *To remark* (отмечать, замечать, высказываться) is used to report remarks:

He remarked that he did not like jazz music.

◆ *To state* (заявлять, сообщать, излагать, формулировать)

is used when a thorough, detailed explanation of facts, circumstances, reasons etc. is reported:

The judge stated the facts very clearly.

The expression *He stated that* is not proper. We should say:

He stated the facts of...

He stated the reasons for...

He stated the terms of...

He stated the circumstances of...

◆ *To admit* (допускать, соглашаться), *to acknowledge* (признавать), *to deny* (отрицать) are used when we speak about something that is or is not true.

He admitted	his fault.
He acknowledged	being guilty.
He denied	having done it. that he had done it.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mrs. Jones: You're quite right, Mr. Brown. The noise of modern cities does ruin the nervous system.	Mrs. Jones admitted (or acknowledged) the truth of Mr. Brown's words about the effect of noise in modern cities on the nervous system.

◆ *To assert* (утверждать, заявлять), *to claim* (утверждать), *to maintain* (утверждать) are used when the speaker says something which is evidently true.

He	asserted claimed maintained	that...
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◆ *To agree* (соглашаться), *to disagree* (не соглашаться), *to protest* (протестовать):

He	agreed disagreed	with them	on that point. about it.
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Disagreement is also expressed by the following expressions:

He protested against it.

He protested saying that...

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mrs. Smith: I have no faith in medicine. Mrs. Bolt: You're wrong here. Think of the wonders surgeons do.	Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bolt disagreed about medicine. Mrs. Bolt protested saying that surgeons worked wonders.

◆ *To approve* (одобрять), *to disapprove* (не одобрять), when used in reported speech, are combined with a noun or ing-form:

She	approved disapproved	of	his conduct. his behaving like that.
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Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mother: It's foolish of you to wear such a thin jacket in this cold weather, Mary.	Mary's mother disapproved of Mary wearing a thin jacket in cold weather.

◆ *To assure* (убедить, убеждать, уверять), *to persuade* (убедить, убеждать), *to convince* (убедить):

He persuaded He convinced He assured	me that it was true, me of the necessity to take measures.
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Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Fred: I'm afraid you are mistaken, Bob. The 8.30 train has not been cancelled. I came by this train yesterday.	1. Fred assured (or persuaded) Bob that he was mistaken about the 8.30 train having been cancelled. He said he had come by that train the day before.

	2. Fred persuaded Bob of his mistake. He said that the 8.30 train hadn't been cancelled. He had come by that train the day before.
Mr. Smith: Now that I know the whole story, Mr. Milford, I believe the man was innocent.	1. Mr. Milford convinced Mr. Smith of the man's innocence. 2. Mr. Milford convinced Mr. Smith that the man had been innocent.

◆ *To urge, to persuade* (убеждать)

He	persuaded urged	me to do it.
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Direct Speech	Reported Speech
The salesman: I strongly recommend you to buy this camera. You can't find a better one at the price.	1. The salesman persuaded the customer to buy the camera at the price. 2. The salesman urged the customer to buy the camera at the price.

◆ *To remind* (напоминать):

He reminded me	to do it. of my promise (of the party).
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Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Betty: Ring up Mary before you leave.	Betty reminded me to ring up Mary before leaving.

◆ *To promise* (обещать):

He promised	to do it. that he would do it. me a present.
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Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Mr. Turner: I'll help you with the repairs by all means.	1. Mr. Turner promised to help me with the repairs. 2. Mr. Turner promised that he would help me with the repairs.

◆ *To reproach* (упрекать):

He reproached me	with carelessness. for being careless.
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◆ *To doubt* (сомневаться):

He doubted the truth of, the value of, the importance of, whether (if) it was so.  
He did not doubt that it was so.

## PART II. EXERCISES

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### 1. REPORTING STATEMENTS

#### I.

##### A. Convert into reported speech.

1. "I am sorry to disturb you," said Mike to Elisa.
2. "The taxi is waiting," said the porter.
3. "I'm Monica's teacher of history," said Mr. O'Brian.
4. "I'll be all right in a minute," said Flora.
5. "I'm deeply grateful for all Michelle has done for me and my family," said Gloria.
6. "You have been generosity itself with your cousins," said the teacher.
7. "Moirra always comes home for dinner," said Mr. Collins.
8. "Everyone took me for my twin brother there and behaved accordingly," said Tom.
9. "I asked the professor some questions on grammar," said Nelly.
10. "My mother wants to know if you are coming to see her tomorrow," she said.
11. The doctor said: "You will have to stay in bed for another five days."
12. The instructor pointed out: "Only the best players can participate in the Olympics."
13. He said: "It was difficult for me to persuade her to come here."
14. Mabel said: "As soon as you come to our town, visit my house and stay for a couple of days."
15. "You are able to solve this problem alone without any outside help," said Monica to Jess.
16. "If I tell you my real name you will laugh," she said.
17. "You must copy this text and mark all the grammatical mistakes in it," said the teacher.
18. "I shall miss you when you leave for Paris," said Alice to Meg.
19. "I did not mean to hurt you. I only wanted to tell you what he had always concealed," said Marsha.

20. "My house is your house whenever you need it," said Lizzy.

##### B. Convert into reported speech paying special attention to the adverbial modifiers of time and place.

1. "I posted your letter yesterday," said Pearl to her.
2. "I'll have another talk with him tomorrow," said Agnes.
3. "You have a beautiful place here," said Pete.
4. "Jessica arrived last night and she wanted to see you," said Army.
5. "You'll never guess whom I met today. It was Flora!" said Nick.
6. "I have not seen him this morning," said Luke.
7. "He'll meet Betsie here today," she said.
8. "I saw Jack at the University today," she said.
9. "Tonight I shall stay at home and read what the editor has given to me," said Nelly.
10. "The McMillans moved to Glasgow two months ago and I have lived in their house since then," said Stella Gibson.
11. "Tomorrow I shall do it myself," said mother.
12. "Now everything has changed here, you won't recognize a thing in this company," said the chief executive.
13. "I heard Meg say she would come on Thursday next week," said Barb.
14. "We have live here long time," said Monica. "When he came I was on the terrace watering my begonias," said George.

##### C. Choose the proper adverb or the adverbial phrase.

1. Mr. Brown said the manager would be back in London (tomorrow, the following day).
2. He says he enjoyed the film (yesterday, the previous day).
3. The secretary told Mr. Black that Mr. Brown had called him up (two hours ago, two hours before).
4. The secretary said Mr. Brown was having an appointment (now, then).
5. Mary says she will book tickets for the cinema (tomorrow, the next day).

6. The journalist said that Bondarev's new novel would be out (next month, the next month).

7. He said that he had finished his new collection of stories (last month, the previous month).

## **II. Tell a friend what the pupils said.**

1. One day Robin Hood put on a red cape and took a basket with food to his sick grandmother in Sherwood Forest.

2. The Islands are called Sandwich Islands because the natives killed and ate Captain Cook there.

3. Guy Fawkes will always be remembered in English history because he woke up all the people in Parliament.

4. The aim of the lesson is to teach us the behaviour of the pig.

5. Oliver Cromwell died on the 14th of September. But he still called it his lucky day.

## **III. Say these statements in indirect speech.**

**A)** Tom said, "I have found some good friends." 2. The class-master said to us, "Aina made a good report on friendship last time." 3. The girl wrote, "I shall meet you at the station." 4. "My father is not well," Mary complained. 5. She said, "My husband has studied engineering." 6. Iris said to us, "I cannot find his telephone number." 7. We said, "Velta, we didn't meet your brother yesterday."

**B)** The boy said to his friends: "I've already read half the book." 2. I said to them: "I had no time to look through these magazines yesterday." 3. Andris wrote: "Your letter came too late. I have promised to go to my friend where I shall stay for a week." 4. The newspaper announced: "Diana has won the first prize." 5. "My brother didn't go to the stadium yesterday," said Ilze. 6. Andris said to his brother: "I'm going to work in the garden tomorrow." 7. "You had Completed your work before we arrived," said the girls.

**C)** "You must not do this exercise in class," said the teacher. 2. She said to us, "I shall have corrected your tests by the next lesson." 3. I said to Peter, "You need not bring me the notes tomorrow." 4. "There are different issues which I want to explain today," said the lecturer. 5. Jack said, "My brother was drawing for several

hours." 6. The girl said, "I do everything myself at home." 7. "Father rang me up before he left," said Mother.

## **2. QUESTIONS IN REPORTED SPEECH**

### **I. Change into reported speech.**

**A)** 1. "Are you a doctor or a nurse?" father asked a lady. 2. "Is there another road to Valka?" asked the tourist. 3. "Is Peter a good athlete?" Tom asked his friend. 4. "Are there any historical novels in your library?" the student asked the librarian. 5. "Was the film interesting?" we wanted to know. 6. "Was there much snow last winter?" the guests asked us. 7. "Were you ill last Monday?" the teacher asked me.

**B)** 1. "Do you speak French?" a man asked me in the street. 2. Ann said to me, "Does your cousin live with you?" 3. She said, "Haven't you done your homework yet?" 4. "Does Mary know how to make cakes?" I asked Mother. 5. "Did you change your plans?" my friend asked me. 6. "Mr. Brown, did you see our Revolution Museum?" I asked. 7. The teacher said, "Does anybody want to ask a question?"

### **II. Answer the questions in reported speech; begin your answers with the words He asked me ...**

1. "Where do you write compositions?" What did he ask you? 2. "How many of you received good marks?" 3. "What did you do yesterday?" 4. "When will your holidays begin?" 5. "Why is Tom always late?" 6. "What colour are these flowers?" 8. "Where are the big orchards?" 9. "When can you play ball?" 10. "What was the result?" 11. "Why can't you join us?" 12. "Who is this man?" 13. "When was the work done?" 14. "Why don't you want to go for a walk?" 15. "What kind of work do you do?" 16. "How well can you speak English?" 17. "When did you ring them up?" 18. "How long have you lived in this town?" 19. "Where were you last Sunday?" 20. "Why don't you want to speak to them?"

**III. Read the questions using one of the following prefaces:** *I wonder / I'd like to know / Do you know? / Have you any idea? / Can you tell me?*

1. "Where is the ticket office?" asked Mrs. Jones.
2. "What shall I do with my heavy luggage?" she said.
3. "What platform does the train leave from?" asked Bill.
4. "When does it arrive in York?" he asked.
5. "When was the timetable changed?" I asked.
6. "Why has the 2.30 train been cancelled?" said Ann.
7. "How much does a day return to Bath cost?" Mrs. Jones asked.
8. "Why does the price go up so often?" she wondered.
9. "How can I get from the station to the airport?" said Bill.
10. "When are you coming back?" I asked them.
11. "Is a return ticket cheaper than two singles?" said my aunt.
12. "Do puppies travel free?" asked a dog owner.
13. "Can I bring my dog into the compartment with me?" she asked.
14. "Does this train stop at York?" asked Bill.
15. "Can you telephone from inter-city trains?" said the businessman.
16. "Does the 2.40 have a restaurant car?" he enquired.
17. "Can you get coffee on the train?" asked my aunt.
18. "Do they bring it round on a trolley?" she said.
19. "Are there smoking compartments?" said the man with the pipe.
20. "Have you reserved a seat?" I asked him.

**IV. Use the reported speech according to the model.**

*Model: She asks: "Why do you get up so early?"*

***She asks (wonders) why I get up so early.***

*Begin the sentence with: a) I wonder (ask) why...*

*b) I don't know (nobody knows) why...*

1. Why do they stop their work at one o'clock?
2. How many students are there at Moscow University?
3. What questions did they discuss at their last meeting?
4. Where did he hear the news?
5. When will he leave for Paris?
6. What did she speak about at the meeting?
7. How many students will be present at the conference?
8. How long

did he stay there? 9. How did she describe the place to them? 10. Who teaches them English?

### **3. REPORTED ORDERS AND REQUESTS**

***I. Read the following orders or requests and the questions; then answer the questions in indirect speech.***

**A)** 1. "Turn back." What did the guard order us to do? 2. "Learn the principal forms of the irregular verbs." What did the teacher advise them to do? 3. "Turn off the light in the kitchen." What did Mother tell Kate to do? 4. "Stay here for fifteen minutes, please." What did Helen ask you to do? 5. "Make a cup of coffee for me, please." What did your uncle ask you to do? 6. "Buy an ice-cream for me, please." What did little Alice beg Mother to do? 7. "Get up at once." What did Father tell his son to do? 8. "Put on your raincoat." What did Mother tell you to do?

**B)** 1. "Don't swim in this lake." What did the man tell you not to do? 2. "Don't go out today." What did Mother implore her son not to do? 3. "Please, don't forget to buy a toy for little Tom." What did Mary beg us to do? 4. "Don't give the camera to anybody but Martin." What did Charles ask us to do? 5. "Don't ask me any questions." What did Helen tell us not to do? 6. "Don't cross the bridge." What did the guard forbid us to do? 7. "Don't be noisy." What didn't the teacher permit the pupils to do? 8. "Don't be angry, please." What did Peter ask us?

***II. Change the following requests and orders into reported speech.***

1. The teacher: "Don't be late, Ann!" 2. Alice: "Don't talk when I am listening to music, Tom." 3. Mother: "Don't eat so many sweets, children." 4. The teacher: "Don't forget to correct your mistakes, Jack." 5. Charles: "Don't leave the door open, Mary." 6. The man: "Don't play on the grass, children." 7. Mother: "Don't take bread with a fork, Jim." 8. Father: "Don't come home late, Nick." 9. The gardener: "Don't pick flowers in the park, children." 10. Father: "Don't make noise while Granny is sleeping, boys."

### III. Change the following direct commands into reported commands

using the verbs: tell, order, ask, beg, advise, remind, warn, etc.

1. "Switch off the TV," he said to her.
2. "Shut the door, Tom," she said.
3. "Lend me your pen for a moment," I said to Mary.
4. "Don't watch late-night horror movies," I warned them.
5. "Don't believe everything you hear," he warned me.
6. "Please fill up this form," the secretary said.
7. "Don't hurry," I said.
8. "Don't touch that switch, Mary," I said.
9. "Open the safe!" the raiders ordered, to the bank clerk.
10. "Please do as I say," he begged me.
11. "Help your mother, Peter," Mr. Pitt said.
12. "Don't make too much noise, children," he said.
13. "Do whatever you like," she said to us.
14. "Don't miss your train," she warned them.
15. "Read it before you sign it," he said to his client.
16. "Do sing it again," he said.
17. "Don't put your hands near the bars," the zoo keeper warned us.
18. "Buy a new car," I advised him.
19. "Don't drive too fast," she begged him.
20. "Don't lean your bicycles against my windows, boys," said the shopkeeper.

## 4. CONVERSATIONAL PATTERNS IN REPORTED SPEECH

### I. Find a statement consistent with the adverbs given.

1. ... he said patiently.
2. ... he commented derisively.
3. ... he observed sarcastically.
4. ... he said agreeably.
5. ... he said pompously.
6. ... he whispered shyly.
7. ... he answered sharply.

8. ... he said sympathetically.
9. ... he said fiercely.
10. ... he said brutally.
11. ... he said angrily.
12. ... he said accusingly.
13. ... he said callously.
14. ... he said passionately.
15. ... he said defiantly.
16. ... he said complacently.

1. Don't keep asking such silly questions.
2. You should treat your elders with more respect.
3. I shall always love you.
4. Mind your own business.
5. No one cares whether you live or die.
6. I thought you said you were ill yesterday.
7. That's *your* problem, not mine.
8. You can go to the devil!
9. You could try reading it up the right way.
10. Tell me what to say to her.
11. You think you are a genius, don't you?
12. I quite understand how you feel.
13. Let's try again, shall we? It is rather difficult.
14. I think it's been a very pleasant evening.
15. I've made very good progress.
16. That's what I intend to do and no one's going to stop me.

### II. Interpret these examples of direct speech, then, re-express them as reported speech.

Example: "Why don't we go sailing?" Diana said.

**Diana suggested (that) we (should) go sailing.**

1. "You've just won a lottery!" Tom said.  
"Really?" Jennifer exclaimed.
2. "More money should be spent on education," Frank observed.  
"Yes, I agree," Gillian answered.
3. "I don't think you should take up wind-surfing at your age," John said.



- “I feel it's a sport that will suit all ages,” Jenny replied.  
 “But it requires great physical strength,” John said.  
 “And who told you I was short of that?” Jenny said.
4. “Don't go too near the lions' cage,” mother said.  
 “But I want to see the lions close up,” Billy answered.  
 “Isn't this close enough?” mother asked.  
 “No,” Billy replied.  
 “I'm sorry, Billy, but you can't go any closer than this.”  
 “But I want to,” Billy insisted.  
 “Well, you can't.”
5. “You really must keep to your diet, Mrs. Flynn, if you're serious about losing weight,” Dr Grey said.  
 “You have been keeping to it, haven't you?”  
 “Well, I ... er....,” Mrs. Flynn muttered.  
 “Have you or haven't you?”  
 “Well, I have occasionally had a bit extra.”  
 “What do you mean, “a bit extra?”  
 “Oh! A cream cake or two.”
6. “You did enjoy the film, didn't you?” Sandra asked.  
 “I'm not sure,” Sam answered.  
 “I thought Gloria Gleam's performance was fantastic!”  
 “Well, I didn't like it at all,” Sam replied.  
 “Didn't you really?” Sandra replied.

### III.

#### **Part 1. Write the following in reported speech, in ordinary narrative form.**

*Example: Ann suggested having a party on the next Saturday.*

*Mary agreed and asked who they should invite.*

1. *Ann:* What about having a party on Saturday?
2. *Mary:* Yes, let's. Who shall we invite?
3. *Ann:* Let's not make a list. Let's just invite everybody.
4. *Mary:* We don't want to do too much cooking, so what about making it a wine and cheese party?
5. *Ann:* Suppose we ask everybody to bring a bottle?
6. *Mary:* Shall we hire glasses from our local wine shop? We haven't many left.

7. *Ann:* If it's warm, how about having the party in the garden?
8. *Mary:* Why not have a barbecue?
9. *Ann:* Why not? We could ask Paul to do the cooking.
10. *Mary:* Last time we had a barbecue the neighbours complained about the noise. Shall we ask everyone to speak in whispers?
11. *Ann:* Suppose we go round to the neighbours and apologize in advance this time?
12. *Mary:* Why not invite the neighbours? Then the noise won't matter.
13. *Ann:* What a clever idea! Shall we start ringing everyone up tonight?
14. *Mary:* What about working out how much it will cost first?

#### **Part 2. Put the following into reported speech.**

1. “What about a round-the-world cruise?” suggested Mrs. Smith.  
 “What about renting a caravan? It's all we can afford,” said her husband.
2. “Suppose you complain, Ann?” I said. “The boss is more likely to listen to you than to any of us.”
3. “You used to be a good tennis player,” she reminded him. “Why don't you take it up again?”
4. “Shall we walk there? It's not far,” he said. “Yes, let's,” I said.
5. “What about joining a weaving class?” Ann said to me. “There's one starting soon.”
6. “Let's organize a sponsored cycle race,” said the children.  
 “What about a sponsored silence?” said the teacher with a grin.
7. “Where shall we meet?” I said.  
 “What about the hotel?” said Bill.
8. “Suppose you ring him, Ann, and ask him what he thinks of the idea?” I said.
9. “I'm doing most of the work,” I pointed out. “What about giving me a hand?”
10. “Let's leave the washing-up till tomorrow,” he suggested. “I hate washing up last thing at night.”
11. “Suppose the children go on an adventure holiday this summer?” suggested the father.
12. “Why don't you ask them what they'd like to do?” I said.

13. "Shall we begin training for the next London Marathon?" said Bill.  
"I've no intention of running in marathons," I said. Why don't you ask Paul?"
14. "Why don't you put an advertisement in the local paper?" they suggested to me.

**IV. Put the following into reported speech.**

1. "Shall we have dinner somewhere after the theatre?" said Peter.  
"Yes, let's," said Ann. "What about going to that place Jack is always talking about?"
2. "Jack's parents have asked me to supper tomorrow night," said Ann.  
"What shall I wear?"  
"You should wear something warm, dear," said her mother. "It's a terribly cold house."
3. "I'm broke," said Jack.  
"Shall I lend you some money?" said Peter.
4. "It will take a little time to look up your file," said the clerk.  
"Is it worth waiting," said Ann, "or shall I go away and come back later?"
5. "Shall I have to do the whole exam again if I fail in one paper?" said the student.  
"Yes," said the teacher.
6. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "in case I have to ring you?"  
"I shall be in my office till six," said the old man and after that at my flat. I shan't be going to the club."
7. "What shall I do with this cracked cup?" Mary asked.  
"You'd better throw it away," said her mother.
8. "Shall I ever see him again?" she wondered.
9. "Would you mind getting out of the car?" said the driver. "I have to change a wheel."  
"Shall I help you?" I said.
10. "I've run out of petrol," said the man. "Could you possibly give me a lift to the next village?"
11. "Shall we go for a walk?" said Peter.

12. "I like walking," said Ann, "but at the moment my only comfortable walking shoes are being mended. What about going for a drive instead?"
13. "You've got a lot of parcels," he said. "Shall I carry some of them for you?"
14. "Shall we be in time?" muttered Tom, looking at his watch.
15. "What shall I do with all this foreign money?" said Peter.  
"Why don't you take it to the bank and get it changed?" said Mary.
16. "Would you like a cigarette?" said Peter.  
"No, thanks," said Jack. "I don't smoke."

**V. Put the following into reported speech.**

1. "Let's go to the cinema," said Ann. "Yes, let's," I said.
2. The Prime Minister said, "Let us show the nation that we are worthy of their confidence."
3. "Let me stay up a little longer tonight, mother," begged the child.
4. "Let's eat out tonight," said Ann. "Too expensive," objected Tom.  
"Why don't we go back to your flat and have scrambled eggs?"
5. The police officer said, "Let's leave the wrecked car here for a bit. It may remind other drivers to be more careful."
6. "The neighbours will object!" said Ann. "Let them," said Tom.
7. "Let's go on a diet," said Ann. "All right," said Mary, reluctantly.
8. "Tom made this mess. Let him clear it up," said his father.
9. "It's Mothering Sunday tomorrow," said the boy. "Let's buy Mum some flowers."
10. "Let's take a tent and camp out," said Bill.

**VI. Write sentences in reported speech using the most suitable reporting verb for each sentence or using said with an adverb of manner.**

1. It's up to you to decide, but don't come and ask me for help if you get into difficulties.
2. Don't forget to take your passport with you.
3. For Heaven's sake stop asking me stupid questions!
4. Surely you don't think your friend is serious.

5. Do as you are told and stop arguing.
6. What a fool I was not to accept the job! Still, it can't be helped now.
7. Here's a toast to bride and bridegroom.
8. Please don't say anything to him for my sake.
9. Shall I post this letter for you?
10. I've had just about enough of your insolence and you'll go to the headmaster.
11. Do you mean to say that you've lost the money on horse-racing?
12. If you are so clever why don't you try doing it yourself?
13. Of course, I could have won the race easily if I had really tried.
14. Go away! Can't you see I'm busy?
15. Give me the keys to the safe or you'll regret it.

## 5. MODAL VERBS IN REPORTED SPEECH

### *I. Change into reported speech.*

1. "Can you come to our party?" the girl asked her friend.
2. The boy said, "May I come in?"
3. "Can't you help me about the kitchen today?" Mother asked me.
4. "Must you leave so soon?" Mrs. Wood asked her guests.
5. She said to us, "May I offer you some coffee?"
6. "Could you do it in one day?" the teacher asked in surprise.
7. "Shall I translate the text?" the pupil asked.

### *II. Turn each direct speech statement into reported speech with tense changes.*

#### JUST WHAT THE DOCTOR ORDERED!

- "I've conducted a number of tests," Dr Grey said .....
- "I must put you on a very strict diet," she told me.....
- "You're putting on a lot of weight," she said.....
- "You have gained 5.5 kilos in six months," she added.....
- "You gained 10 kilos last year," she reminded me.....
- "You will get very fat if you go on like this," she told me.....
- "You should eat very little," she said.....
- "So I'll have to live on nuts and water," I said nervously.....
- "You can live on nuts and water without the nuts," she said.

### *III. Put the following into reported speech.*

1. He said, "If what you say is true I must go to the police."
2. He said, "I must be at the docks at six a.m. tomorrow."
3. "Must you make such a noise?" he asked.
4. "You mustn't come in without knocking," he told us.
5. "Your ticket will cost £5," I said.  
"In that case," said my nephew, "I must go to the bank tomorrow."
6. Park notice: Dogs must be kept on a lead.
7. His father said, "Tom must work harder next term."
8. "You needn't come in tomorrow," said my employer. "Take the day off."
9. "I must go to the dentist tomorrow," he said. "I have an appointment."
10. Notice: Passengers must not lean out of the window.
11. He said, "There must be someone in the house; there's smoke coming from the chimney."
12. She said, "When you are a big boy you'll have to tie your own shoes."
13. "Port wine must never be shaken," my wine-merchant said.
14. "He hasn't had anything to eat since breakfast. He must be starving," she said.
15. The official said, "This passport photo isn't like 'you at all. You must have another one taken!"
16. "You mustn't play with knives, children," said their mother.
17. "I needn't get up till nine tomorrow," I said.
18. Railway regulations: Passengers must be in possession of a valid ticket before travelling.
19. "How did you get your bulldog up the escalator?" I said.  
"I carried him," said Tom.  
"You must be very strong," I said admiringly.
20. "You mustn't tell anyone what I've just told you," she said to me.
21. "Need I eat it all, mummy?" said the child.  
"Yes, dear, you must," she said.
22. "I had to drive your pigs out of my garden," she said.

23. "Sticks and umbrellas must be left at the desk," said the notice in the museum.

24. "Must you do it all tonight? Couldn't you leave some for tomorrow?" I asked her.

25. "When you go through Bayeux you must see the tapestry," he told me.

26. He said, "You must walk faster; you are far too slow."

27. "You mustn't forget to put the stamp on or your friend will have to pay double postage," he told me.

28. "I needn't tell you how grateful I am," he said.

#### ***IV. Convert into reported speech supplying reporting verbs.***

1. "Every educated man must visit Paris at least once in his life."
2. "I've had to give a lot of thought recently to my feelings toward you."
3. "I am to have a board meeting on Tuesday but I might be summoned to New York."
4. "I looked around for my car but it was nowhere to be seen."
5. "If you don't pay for the parcel you are sending the recipient will have to pay for it."
6. "You are not to utter a word until I allow you to. Make sure you remember it well."
7. I found myself in an unknown town and had to have someone to show me the way from the station."
8. "This medicine is to be taken two times a day between meals."
9. "The conference proceeds like this: in an hour we are to be at the exhibition, then a private meeting and finally we are to have a gala-dinner."
10. "You don't have to copy this article. I have a spare copy; I can share it with you."

### **6. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN REPORTED SPEECH**

#### ***I. Put the following into reported speech.***

1. He said, "When you are at the butcher's remember to get a bone for the dog."

2. She said, "If you feel faint sit down and put your head between your knees."

3. "If I find your purse what shall I do with it?" he said. "Keep it till you see me again," I replied.

4. She said, "If he arrives before I get back give him something to drink."

5. "If anyone rings up," she said, "say that I'll be back shortly."

6. "When you are driving always look in your driving mirror before turning right," said my instructor.

7. "Leave the key under the mat if you go out," she said.

8. "If you think the room is cold shut the windows," said my aunt.

9. "If you feel lonely any time ring me up," he said.

10. "If she doesn't eat meat, offer her an omelette," he said.

11. "Get the car off the road on to the verge if you have a puncture. Don't leave it on the road," said my father.

12. "If I am not back by this time tomorrow take this letter to the police," he said.

13. "When you see Mrs. Pitt don't forget to thank her," she said to her husband.

14. "When the bell rings take the meat out of the oven," sister said.

15. "If you are taken prisoner," said the officer, "give your name, rank and number but refuse to answer any other questions."

16. "When you hear the fire alarm, shut all windows and go downstairs as quickly as possible," said the schoolmaster.

17. "If the lift should stop between two floors press the emergency button," he said.

18. "Before you allow anyone to use the Turkish bath remember to ask him if he has a weak heart," said the senior attendant.

19. "If the police stop me, what shall I say?" she asked.

20. "What shall I do if he refuses to let me in?" she said. "Write a note and push it under the door," I said.

21. "What will happen if the strike continues?" he said.

22. "If it goes on snowing, how'll we get food?" wondered the housewives.

23. "When the rain stops, can we go out?" said the children.

24. "When you've completed one section, go on to the next," the teacher said.

25. "If you don't like the programme, switch to another channel," I said to her.

26. "If I lose my traveller's cheques, will the bank repay me?" I asked.

27. "If the noise gets worse, you'd complain to the police," he said to me.

28. "As soon as you find a hotel, ring me and give me the address," he said.

## II. Convert into reported speech.

1. *The flower girl*: I want to be a lady in the flower shop... But they won't take me unless I can talk more genteel.

2. *Mrs. Pearce*: ...Nobody is going to touch your money.

*Higgins*: Somebody is going to touch you, with a broomstick, if you don't stop snivelling... If I decide to teach you, I'll be worse than two fathers to you.

3. *Higgins*: Yes, in six months – in three if she has a good ear and a quick tongue – I'll take her anywhere and pass her off as anything.

4. *Higgins*: We must help her to prepare and fit herself for her new station in life. If I didn't express myself clearly it was because I didn't want to hurt her delicacy.

5. *Higgins*: What on earth will she want with money? She'll have her food and her clothes. She'll only drink if you give her money.

6. *Higgins*: What's to become of her if I leave her in the gutter?

7. *Pickering*: If this girl is to put herself in your hands for six months for an experiment for teaching, she must understand thoroughly what she's doing.

*Higgins*: How can she? She's incapable of understanding anything. Besides, do any of us understand what we are doing? If we did, would we ever do it?

8. *Higgins*: Eliza, ...if you're good and do whatever you're told, you shall sleep in a proper bedroom, and have lots to eat, and money to buy chocolates and have rides in taxis. If you're naughty and idle you will sleep in the back kitchen among the black beetles,

and be walloped by Mrs. Pearce with a broomstick. At the end of six months you shall go to Buckingham Palace in a carriage, beautifully dressed. If the King finds out you're not a lady, you will be taken by the police to the Tower of London where your head will be cut off as a warning to other presumptuous flower girls. If you are not found out you shall have a present of seven-and-sixpence to start life with as a lady in a shop. If you refuse this offer you will be a most ungrateful wicked girl; and the angels will weep for you.

9. *Mrs. Higgins*: Do you know what you would do if you really loved me, Henry?

*Higgins*: Oh bother! What? Marry, I suppose.

*Mrs. Higgins*: No. Stop fidgeting and take your hands out of your pockets.

10. *Pickering*: Is this fellow really an expert? Can he find out Eliza and blackmail her?

*Higgins*: We shall see. If he finds her out I lose my bet.

11. *Pickering*: Mrs. Pearce will row if we leave these things lying about in the drawing room.

12. *Mrs. Higgins*: The girl has a perfect right to leave if she chooses.

13. *Mrs. Higgins*: If you want to know where Eliza is, she is upstairs... If you promise to behave yourself, Henry, I'll ask her to calm down.

14. *Liza*: I have learnt my lesson. I don't believe I could utter any of the old sounds if I tried.

15. *Higgins*: If you come back, come back for the sake of fellowship; for you'll get nothing else.

16. *Higgins*: If you come back I shall treat you just as I have always treated you.

17. *Liza*: What did you do it for if you didn't care for me?

18. *Liza*: I wouldn't marry you if you asked me.

(B. Shaw)

## III. Render the following quotations in reported speech.

"Never speak loudly to one another, unless the house is on fire."

(H. W. Thompson)

“And here is the lesson I learned in the army. If you want to do a thing badly you have to work at it as though you want to do it well.”

(Peter Ustinov)

“If you can count your money, then you are not a really rich man.”

(Paul Getty)

“If you steal from one book, it's plagiarism. If you steal from many, it's scientific research.”

(Wilson)

“Nothing is miserable unless you think it is so. ... Every lot is happy if you are content with it.”

(Boethius)

## 7. VERBS USED TO CONVERT STATEMENTS INTO REPORTED SPEECH

### I. Put in the missing words.

#### SECOND-HAND GOODS

It's a sad fact that people steal from hotels. Recently I interviewed Mr. David Wills, the manager of a large hotel, and he (1)..... me that all kinds of things, large and small, (2)..... constantly stolen. Mr. Wills (3)..... that a check (4).....made on a person's room as soon as they (*leave*). (5) ..... it, but unless someone had walked off with a wardrobe, he (6)..... the staff (*not/make*) (7)..... a fuss. “What is even more surprising,” Mr. Wills (8)..... “is the things people leave behind – anything from wooden legs to false teeth!” He then ..... on to tell me a story about a snobbish lady who (*recently check out*) (9)..... . She (*object*) (11) ..... that her bill (*be*) (12) ..... too high, but paid it nevertheless. Just as she (*leave*) (13)....., the phone rang and the cashier answered it. He then (14).....the lady that a hotel bathrobe was missing from her room. The lady expressed great surprise and (15).....that the hotel maid must have packed it in by mistake. “But the maid has just reported the bathrobe missing,” the cashier (16)..... . Handing over the bathrobe, the lady left in disgust. “Who wants a second-hand bathrobe anyway?” she said, as she made her way to a taxi complaining that hotel service (*be*) (17)..... not what it used to be.

### II. Translate, using *say, speak, tell*.

1. Он сказал, что они приезжают во вторник.
2. Скажи, где здесь библиотека?
3. Не говори никому об этом.
4. В нашем купе был человек, который говорил с таким сильным акцентом, что я не понимал ни слова.
5. Простите, здесь так шумно, что я не слышу, что вы говорите.
6. Мы поговорим об этом, когда ты придешь домой.
7. Она велела мне обратиться к вам с этим вопросом.
8. Не знаю, что он ей сказал, но она была грустной весь вечер.
9. Когда мы вошли, он рассказывал какую-то интересную историю.
10. Докладчик говорил долго, но не сказал ничего нового.
11. С ним интересно поговорить; он много путешествовал и много знает.
12. Передай ему, что мы будем ждать его в 6 часов у метро.

### III. Report the following using the simple past of the verbs in brackets.

1. “Wait for me,” I said to him. (tell)
2. “Go on holiday when the weather gets warmer,” she told him. (advise)
3. “Keep out of this room at all times,” she said to them. (warn)
4. “Remember to post those letters,” he said to me. (remind)
5. “Don't go into my study,” he said to them. (ask)
6. “Don't wait for me,” I said to him. (tell)
7. “Don't go on holiday yet,” she told him. (advise)
8. “Don't ever enter this room,” she said to them. (warn)

### IV. Put the following into indirect speech, avoiding as far as possible the verbs *say, ask and tell and choosing instead from the following: accept, accuse, admit, advise, agree, apologize, assure, beg, call (- summon), call (+ noun / pronoun + noun), complain, congratulate, deny, exclaim, explain, give, hope, insist, introduce, invite, offer, point out, promise, protest, refuse, remark, remind, suggest, thank, threaten, warn, wish*.

1. He said, “Don't walk on the ice; it isn't safe.”

2. "Miss Brown, this is Miss White. Miss White, Miss Brown," he said.
3. "Here are the car keys. You'd better wait in the car," he said to her.
4. "Please, please, don't tell anyone," she said. "I won't, I promise," I said.
5. "Would you like my torch?" I said, holding it out.  
"No, thanks," he said. "I have one of my own." (*Omit thanks*)
6. *Tom*: I'll pay.  
*Ann*: Oh no, you mustn't!  
*Tom*: I insist on paying!
7. "Come in and look round. There's no obligation to buy," said the shopkeeper.
8. "If you don't pay the ransom, we'll kill the boy," said the kidnapers.
9. "I won't answer any questions," said the arrested man.
10. "He expects a lot of work for very little money," complained one of the typists.  
"Yes, he does," agreed the other.
11. "I wish it would rain," she said.
12. "You pressed the wrong button," said the mechanic. "Don't do it again. You might have a nasty accident."
13. "Your weight's gone up a lot!" I exclaimed. "I'm afraid it has," she said sadly.
14. "I hope you'll have a good journey," he said. "Don't forget to send a card when you arrive."
15. "Hurrah! I've passed the first exam!" he exclaimed. "Congratulations!" I said, "and good luck with the second."
16. "All right, I'll wait a week," she said. (*Omit all right*)
17. "Many happy returns of your birthday! we said. "Thanks" said the boy.
18. "Your door is the shabbiest in the street," said the neighbour.  
"It is," I said.
19. "Cigarette?"  
"Thanks," I said.
20. "I'll sell the TV set if you keep quarrelling about the programme," said their mother.  
"No, don't do that! We won't quarrel any more," said the children.

21. "I'll give you £500 to keep your mouth shut," he said to me.
22. "I'll wait for you, I promise," he said to me.
23. "I'm sorry I'm late," she said. "The bus broke down."
24. "You've been leaking information to the Press!" said his colleagues.  
"No, I haven't," he said. "Liar!" said Tom.
25. "I'll drop you from the team if you don't train harder," said the captain.
26. "If the boys do anything clever, you call them your sons," complained his wife.  
"But if they do anything stupid, you call them mine."
27. "Let's have a rest," said Tom. "Yes, let's," said Ann.
28. "Ugh! Theresa slug in my lettuce. Waiter!" he cried.

**V. Put the following sentences into reported speech, using tell / order / urge / ask / beg / invite / advise / warn / remind + object + infinitive, or ask (+ object) + for, or, in some cases, ask + infinitive.**

1. "Don't put sticky things in your pockets," said his mother.
2. "Please, please don't do anything dangerous," said his wife.
3. "Go on – apply for the job," said my friend. "It would just suit you."
4. "I should say nothing about it if I were you," said my brother.
5. "Would you please wait in the lounge till your flight number is called?" she said.
6. "Don't lend Harry any money," I said to Ann. "He never pays his debts."
7. "Could you please ring back in half an hour?" said the secretary.
8. "Would you mind moving your case?" said the other passenger.  
"It's blocking the door."
9. "Remember to book a table," said Ann.
10. "Get into the right lane," said the driving instructor.
11. "Avoid Marble Arch," said the policeman. "There's going to be a big demonstration there."
12. "Hold the ladder," he said. "It's rather unsteady."  
"Why don't you tie it at the top?" I said. "It's much safer that way."
13. "Read the questions twice," said the teacher, "and don't write in the margin."

14. "You'd better not leave your money lying about," said one of the students.
15. "Why don't you open a bank account?" said another. (Use advise.)
16. "Would you like to have lunch with me today?" said Tom. "I'm afraid I couldn't; I can't leave the office," said the girl.
17. "Don't take more than two of these at once," said the doctor, handing me a bottle of pills.
18. "Could I speak to Albert, please?" I said. "He's still asleep," said his mother.  
"Then please wake him," I said. "I have news for him."
19. "I'd buy the big tin if I were you," said the grocer.  
"You're being exploited," said the other au pair girls. "You ought to leave your job."
21. "Fasten your seat belts; there may be a little turbulence," said the air hostess.
22. "Don't drive through fog with only a fog light on," he said, "or oncoming drivers may take you for a motorcycle."
23. "Could I see your driving licence?" said the policeman.
24. "You'd better sweep up that broken glass," I said.
25. "The bathroom's empty now," she said. "Will you put the light out when you've finished?"
26. "Remember to insure your luggage," my father said.
27. "Please don't drink any more," said his wife. "Don't forget that we have to drive home."
28. "Do go to a dentist, Tom, before your toothache gets any worse," I said.
29. "Why don't you cut your hair?" he said. "You'd find it much easier to get a job if you looked tidy."
30. "Could I have some more pudding, please?" said the boy.

**VI. Match the statements with the verbs given, then rewrite the sentences in reported speech:** *complain, gasp, declare, report, explain, promise, sneer, groan, stammer, concede, snap, announce.*

1. No one ever takes my advice.
2. You don't call *that* a car, do you?
3. I didn't mean to be rude.

4. You might try minding your own business.
5. The meeting will begin at 7.30.
6. You have to push this button first and then the machine will work.
7. If you don't like new way of doing things you can get on with the job yourself.
8. I've never seen anything like it.
9. You shall have the money back by the end of the week.
10. That's the fifth time I've heard that joke.
11. I see that you were right after all.
12. I've just seen a murder committed.



## REVISION EXERCISES

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### *I. Report the dialogue.*

A.: Have you seen the new film at the Odeon?

B.: It's terrible.

A.: What's so bad about it?

B.: My five-year-old daughter can write better dialogue.

A.: Is there anything else on that you're interested in?

B.: There's a new Jarman film at the Regent.

A.: What time is it on?

B.: Seven-fifteen; do you want to go?

A.: How long does it last?

B.: It's over at half past nine. We'll make it if we hurry.

A.: Have we got to take a bus?

B.: No, we can walk.

A.: OK, I've heard it's good. I can't stay out too late though.

B.: You're walking a bit fast for me.

A.: Sorry. It's my job that makes me do that.

B.: Are you going to get that promotion you put in for?

A.: I don't know yet.

### *II. Report the dialogue.*

A.: I put my foot in it today.

B.: What happened?

A.: I had words with my aunt. I felt terrible about it later. But I'd been on edge all morning.

B.: Come to the point. Why did you argue?

A.: My son Billy misbehaved. I punished him. Aunt Rose defended Billy. That was the last straw! I told her not to interfere.

B.: Is everything all right now?

A.: Yes, everything is fine. I'm glad I took a stand with Aunt Rose, though. We understand each other better now.

### *III. Report the dialogue.*

A.: Will you keep an eye on my books? I'll be back in five minutes.

B.: Where are you going? Are you up to nothing? You look as though you are.

A.: Not really. But here comes Dorothy. I'd just as soon she didn't see me.

B.: Why not?

A.: She had her heart set on seeing a movie. I promised to take her. Then I discovered I didn't have any money. I phoned her and said I was sick.

B.: Relax. She's going out the other door. You're safe for the time being.

A.: That was a close call.

### *IV. Report the dialogue.*

A.: Have you heard that Jane cancelled her party next Friday?

B.: Yes, but I didn't hear why. What happened?

A.: She's going to New York. She has to see about something for her boss.

B.: Why did Jane plan the party? She knew all along about New York, didn't she?

A.: Yes, but she really isn't to blame. She thought the trip would be next week. Yesterday she was told to go this week.

B.: Too bad about the party, to say the least. The trip will do Jane good, though.

A.: And she can have the party when she returns.

B.: Frankly, I'm glad about the party. I'm lip to my ears in work right now.

### *V. Report the dialogue.*

A.: Let's go to the movies. There's a good picture at the Roxy.

B.: I'd like to, but I can't. I have to study. I wasted the whole afternoon. I forgot I had to brush up my French. Then, all of a sudden, I remembered.

A.: Oh, come on! We'll be home early.  
 B.: No, I'd better not. I have an exam tomorrow. I was about to study when you came in. You know how it is. If you don't study, you don't pass. That goes without saying.  
 A.: Exam? Tomorrow? Oh-oh!  
 B.: What's the matter?  
 A.: I just remembered. I have an exam, too!  
 B.: We can go to the movies on Saturday.

**VI. Put the following into indirect speech, being careful to avoid ambiguity.**

1. "I couldn't get into the house because I had lost my key so I had to break a window," he said.
2. "The mirror is there so that you can see yourself when you are dancing," the instructress told him.
3. "I wrote to him the day before yesterday. I wonder why he hasn't rung up," she said.
4. "If the ground is dry on the day of the race, my horse might win," said the owner.
5. "You'd better slow down. There's a speed limit here," she said to me. (*Use advise.*)
6. "If Tom wants seats, he'd better apply early," she said.
7. "We walked 50 miles last night to see the Minister and protest about our rents being raised. He was very polite and promised to do what he could for us," said one of the tenants.
8. "They should put traffic lights here, otherwise there'll be more accidents," she said.
9. "It's time we began training for our next match," the coach said to them.
10. "If you leave home at six, you should be here by nine," he said to me.
11. "If it rains this afternoon it will be too wet to play the match tomorrow," the captain said.
12. "I meant to plug in the electric blanket but I plugged in the electric kettle by mistake. I'm always doing silly things like that," she told her guest.

13. "I was intending to do it tomorrow," he said, "but now I don't think I'll be able to."
14. "Bill should do very well at the university, Mrs. Smith," said the headmaster. "He's doing very well here."
15. "I don't think your father likes me," said the young wife. "You mustn't think that," said her husband; "it is just that he is old and finds it hard to get used to new people." (*Leave mustn't unchanged.*)
16. "The steak is overdone again. I'm not complaining; I'm just pointing it out," said her husband. "I wish you'd stop pointing things out," said his wife.
17. "They couldn't open the safe on the spot so they carried it away with them," the night watchman reported.
18. "If you saw my father, you'd recognize him at once. He is the most extraordinary-looking man," she said to me.
19. "I found an old Roman coin in the garden yesterday," he said, "and I'm going to take it to the museum this afternoon."
20. He said, "I got out of my boat, leaving the engine running, but while I was standing on the quay the gears suddenly engaged themselves and the boat went straight out of the harbour with no one on board."
21. Then Macbeth enters and says, "I have done the deed."
22. "Would you like me to go with you?" I said. "I'd rather go alone," he answered.
23. My brother said, "You may take my car if you like. I shan't be needing it tomorrow or the day after."
24. "Yesterday Tom and I went to look at a house that he was thinking of buying. It was rather a nice house and had a lovely garden but Tom decided against it because it was opposite a cemetery," said Celia.
25. He said, "My wife wants to take a job but I'd rather she concentrated on our home."
26. "I don't know what your father will say when he sees what a mess your puppies have made of this five-pound note," said my mother.
27. "It's high time you passed your test; I'm tired of driving round with an L-plate on the front of the car," my sister said.

28. "I wish you'd seen it," I said to her.

**VII. Put the following into direct speech, using a dialogue form.**

*Tom: Would you like to come for a drive tomorrow, Ann?*

*Ann: I'd love to etc.*

TRIP TO STRATFORD

1. Tom invited Ann to come for a drive the following day.
2. Ann accepted with pleasure and asked where he was thinking of going.
3. He said he'd leave it to her.
4. She suggested Stratford... adding that she hadn't been there for ages.
5. Tom agreed and said that they might go on the river if it was a fine day.
6. Ann wondered what was on at the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.
7. Tom said they'd find out when they got there... adding that it was usually possible to get seats on the day of the play.
8. He asked Ann if she could be ready by ten.
9. Ann said with regret that she couldn't as she had to type a report first.
10. Tom expressed horror at the idea of working on Saturday... and advised her to change her job.
11. She told him not to be ridiculous and explained that ... she had volunteered to type the report in return for a free afternoon the following week.
12. She pointed out that she hadn't known that he was going to ask her out.
13. Tom said he supposed it was all right but ... warned her not to make a habit of volunteering for weekend work.
14. Ann promised not to.
15. Tom said gloomily that he supposed she'd be busy all morning.
16. Ann assured him that she'd be finished by 11.00 and... offered to meet him at the bus stop at Hyde Park Corner.
17. Tom said that it wasn't a very good meeting place and that he'd call for her.

**VIII. Imagine you are Gordon and report this conversation to another friend one day after the event.**

"What's under there?" I asked, seeing the bulge at Claud's waistline. He pulled up his sweater and showed me two thin but very large white cotton sacks which were bound neat and tight around his belly. "To carry the stuff," he said darkly.

"I see."

"Let's go", he said.

"I still think we ought to take the car."

"It's too risky. They'll see it parked."

"But it's over three miles up that wood."

"Yes," he said. "And I suppose you realize we can get six months in the clink if they catch us."

"You never told me that."

"Didn't I?"

"I'm not coming," I said.

"It's not worth it."

"The walk will do you good, Gordon. Come on."

(from *The Champion of the World* by R. Dahl)

**IX. Report the following interview as if you were the doctor.**

The doctor waited. The clock ticked. I stared at the fire.

"Jake doesn't want any more children," I said.

"Do you like children, Mrs. Armitage?"

"How can I answer such a question?"

"Do you think it would be wrong not to like children?"

"I don't know, yes. Yes, I think so."

"Why?"

"Because children don't do any harm."

"Not directly, perhaps. But indirectly..."

"Perhaps you don't have any," I said.

"Oh, yes. Three. Two boys and a girl."

"How old are they?"

"16, 14 and 10."

"And do you like them?"

"Most of the time."

"Well, then. That's my answer. I like them most of the time."

(from *The Dumpkin Eater* by P. Mortimer)

### **X. Translate into English.**

1. Час назад он сказал, что придет сюда вечером.
2. Она напомнила мне, что вечером будет собрание.
3. Она сказала, что Джейн хорошо играет на рояле.

Она сказала с грустью, что должна уехать.

5. Она сказала в отчаянии, что никогда больше не будет счастлива.
6. Она воскликнула в негодовании, что он лжет.
7. Он сказал, что эти книги продаются во всех магазинах.
8. Я был уверен, что его пошлют на конференцию.
9. Она сказала, что на каникулах хочет поехать по Волге.
10. Он сказал, что потерял часы.
11. Он сказал, что они обсудят этот вопрос на следующей неделе.
12. Она сказала, что они играют в футбол с утра.
13. Я сказал, что долго не играл в крикет.
14. Мой брат сказал, что очень устал, так как 3 часа играл в крикет.
15. Она сказала, что игра не состоится, если погода будет плохая.

### **XI. Translate into English.**

1. Он меня спросил, курю ли я.
2. Я спросил Мэри, сможет ли она сходить в магазин.
3. Я его спросил, ходит ли он на прогулку каждый вечер.
4. Джек меня спросил, умею ли я плавать.
5. Я спросил учителя, можно ли с ним поговорить.
6. Джон меня спросил, иду ли я в кафе.
7. Г-н Смит спросил, отправил ли я его письмо.
8. Я спросил отца, вернул ли сосед книгу.
9. Он меня спросил, поеду ли я на следующей неделе в

Бостон.

10. Линда меня спросила, кто руководит этим учреждением.
11. Он спросил продавца, сколько стоит эта пишущая машинка.
12. Боб меня спросил, где живет Джейн.

13. Анна меня спросила, куда я иду.

14. Я спросил учителя, что значит это слово.

15. Мэри спросила, почему я так много курю.

16. Джимми спросил ее, кто ей звонил час тому назад.

17. Боб спросил Линду, почему она ему ничего не сказала про этот замечательный концерт в Карнеги-холл.

18. Том меня спросил, когда вернется г-н Джонсон.

19. Ева спросила меня, где я проведу свои каникулы.

### **XII. Translate into English. Mind the sequence of tenses.**

1. Нам было интересно знать, о чем он будет говорить в следующий раз.

2. Когда я видел его в прошлый раз, он сказал, что уезжает на Байкал в июле.

3. Мы поняли, что он больше не будет приходить к нам.

4. Он как-то странно посмотрел на меня. Я подумал, что он не понимает, о чем я говорю.

5. Яркое светило солнце, и было странно, что она в плаще.

6. Я не знал, когда они будут переезжать на новую квартиру.

### **XIII. Translate into English.**

1. Он сказал, что должен позвонить своему научному руководителю и спросить совета.

2. Он сказал, что его матери приходилось работать день и ночь, чтобы свести концы с концами.

3. Ужасная погода. Но доктор сказал, что мне надо гулять каждый день, чтобы избежать обострения моей старой болезни.

4. Мы осмотрели новый дом Мейбл. Она сказала, что нужно добавить последние штрихи, и она переедет в этот дом очень скоро.

5. Я сказала, что моей сестре должно быть стыдно за то, что она разговаривала таким тоном со мной в присутствии постороннего человека.

6. Хозяйка постоянно настаивала на том, чтобы я избавился от собаки, повторяя, что она её терпеть не может. Мне пришлось переехать.

7. Он объяснил, что его машина в ремонте и ему пришлось добираться пешком. Поэтому он опоздал.

8. По радио объявили, что вечером того же дня должен выступать президент.

9. Он объяснил своё отсутствие тем, что ему нужно было всё хорошенько обдумать, и вот он здесь и ждёт распоряжений.

10. Он не знал, что труду, на который он потратил всю свою жизнь, не суждено было быть признанным.

11. Он сказал, что был расстроен, так как должен был встретиться с Филом в девять, а тот не явился.

#### **XIV. Translate into English.**

1. Врач сказал, что ей не следовало вставать: она ещё не оправилась после болезни и должна оставаться в постели.

2. Он сожалел, что был со мною более откровенен, чем следовало.

3. Я подозревал, что сказал что-нибудь, чего не нужно было говорить.

4. Я резко возразила, что такие вещи ему бы уже пора знать и не делать того, чего не следует, тем более в обществе людей старше его по возрасту и положению.

5. Я недоумевал, как он мог так с ней поступить. Я сказал, что ему следовало бы попросить у неё прощения.

6. Руководитель сказал, что я плохо выгляжу и мне не надо было приходить на работу. Поэтому я сегодня так рано дома.

7. Маленькая Нелли рассказала родителям, что девочки тайком убежали на танцы, в то время как они должны были учить уроки.

8. Я ждал Маргарет. Я знал, что если она обещала что-нибудь, то обязательно сделает. Я был уверен, что с минуты на минуту она должна прийти.

9. Я возразила, сказав, что с какой это стати мне выполнять его работу?

10. Я сказал, что об этом нужно спросить доктора Николса, так как он специалист и должен знать.

#### **XV. Render the following dialogues in reported speech.**

**A**

*Robert:* Martin didn't take that cheque.

*Gordon:* What? Is that true? Are you sure?

*Freda:* Yes.

*Gordon:* You know, I never could understand that. It wasn't like Martin.

*Stanton:* Do you really believe that Martin didn't get that money? If he didn't, who did? And if he didn't, why did he shoot himself?

*Robert:* Stanton, we don't know. But we are hoping you'll tell us.

*Stanton:* Being funny, Robert?

*Robert:* Not a bit. I wouldn't have dragged you back here to be funny. You told me didn't you – that you were practically certain that Martin took that cheque?

*Stanton:* Certainly I did. And I told you why I thought so. All the evidence pointed that way. And what happened afterwards proved that I was right.

*Robert:* Did it?

*Stanton:* Well, didn't it?

*Freda:* If it did, then why did you tell Martin that you thought Robert had done it?

*Stanton:* But of course, I didn't.

*Olwen:* Yes, you did.

*(J. B. Priestly)*

**B**

At last ... we hauled him [Larry] up the bank... As he entered the house... Mother uttered a gasp of horror.

“What have you been doing, dear?” she asked.

“Doing? What do you think I've been doing? I've been shooting.”

“But how did you get like that, dear? You're sopping. Did you fall in?”

“...Well, of course, I fell in; what did you think I had been doing?”

“You must change, dear, or you'll catch cold.”

"I can manage," said Larry with dignity; "I've had quite enough attempts on my life for one day."

(G. Durrell)

## C

*Gordon* [beginning to fiddle about with wireless]: What's disturbing the ether tonight?

*Freda*: Oh, Gordon, don't start it again. We've only just turned it off.

*Gordon*: What did you hear?

*Freda*: The last half of a play.

*Olwen*: It was called *The Sleeping Dog*.

*Stanton*: Why?

*Olwen*: You know, I believe I understand that play now. The sleeping dog was the truth, do you see, and that man – the husband – insisted upon disturbing it.

*Robert*: He was quite right to disturb it.

*Stanton*: Was he? I wonder. I think it a very sound idea – the truth as a sleeping dog... I think telling the truth is about as healthy as skidding round a corner at sixty.

*Freda*: And life's got a lot of dangerous corner – hasn't it, Charles?

*Stanton*: It can have – if you don't choose your route well.

(J. B. Priestly)

## D

*Betty*: You're talking about me, all of you. I know you are. I wanted to go to bed. I started to go. And then I couldn't. I knew you were all talking about me. I couldn't stand it. I had to come back.

*Freda*: Well, you were wrong. As a matter of fact, you're the only person we haven't been talking about.

*Betty*: Is that true?

*Robert*: Yes, of course... Not a word's been said about you. In fact, we all wanted to keep you out of this.

(J. B. Priestly)

## E

The King and the Queen were talking together in a frightened whisper.

The King was saying, "I assure you, my dear, I turned cold to the very end of my whiskers!"

To which the Queen replied, "You haven't got any whiskers."

"The horror of that moment," the King went on, "I shall never forget!"

"You will, though," the Queen said, if you don't make a memorandum of it."

(L. Carroll)

## F

I suppose the small greenish statue of a man in a wig on a horse is one of the famous statues of the world. I said to Cary, "Do you see how shiny the right knee is? It's been touched so often for luck, like St. Peter's foot in Rome."

She rubbed the knee carefully and tenderly, as though she were polishing it. "Are you superstitious?" I said.

"Yes."

"I'm not."

"I'm so superstitious I never walk under ladders. ...I try not to tread on cracks in pavements. Darling, you're marrying the most superstitious woman in the world. Lots of people aren't happy. We are. I'm not going to risk a thing."

"You've rubbed the knee so much, we ought to have plenty of luck at the tables."

"I wasn't asking for luck at the tables," she said.

(G. Greene)

## G

"I don't have a mother," he said.

"Oh, Peter, no wonder you were crying," she said, and got out of bed and ran to him.

"I wasn't crying about mothers," he said rather indignantly. "I was crying because I can't get my shadow to stick on. Besides, I wasn't crying."

(J. M. Barrie)

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