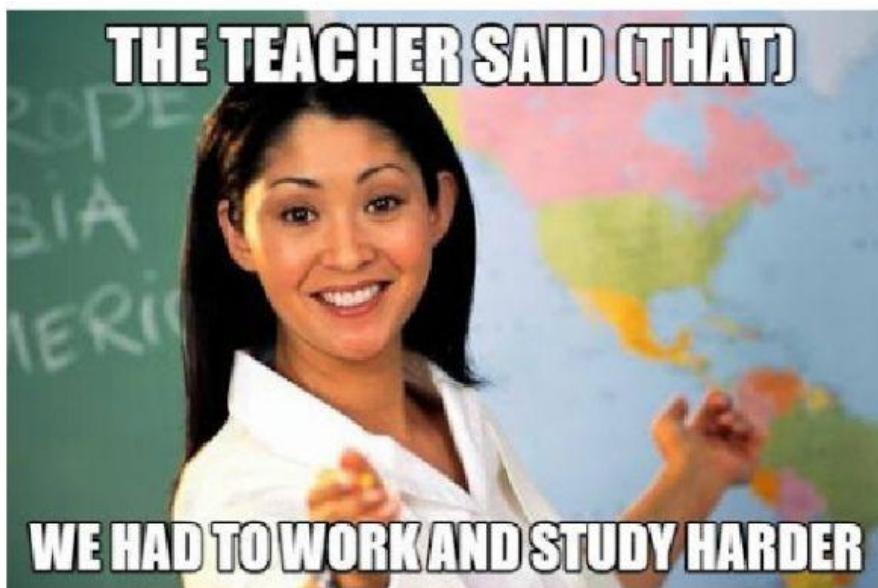


Mowa zależna

Teacher: „YOU HAVE TO WORK AND STUDY HARDER”.



Mowa zależna jest to zrelacjonowanie tego co ktoś powiedział bez używania cudzysłowu.

Po czasowniku **TOLD** zawsze musi być dopełnienie, czyli komu powiedziano np. **me, him, us, my sister etc.**
He told us we wouldn't win.

Po czasowniku **SAID** nie musimy mieć dopełnienia.
He said we wouldn't win.

Jeśli po **SAID** chcemy zaznaczyć komu to powiedziano używamy **TO**.
He said TO us we wouldn't win.

TASK 1. Zaznacz właściwy czasownik.

„**I hate mushrooms.**”

I said / told that I hated mushrooms.

„**I love chocolate**”

She said / told she loved chocolate.

„**We are meeting Luke today.**”

They said / told they were meeting Luke today.

„**We are going to the museum this afternoon.**”

They said / told us they were going to the museum this afternoon.

„I will start without you.”

He said / told he wouldn't start without us.

„I will bring pudding.”

I said / told them I'd bring pudding.

„It will rain.”

Jonathan said / told it would rain today.

„It is fine to come late.”

They said / told us that it was fine to come late.

„You should do some more work on this report.”

The boss said / told me that I should do some more work on this report.

ZASADA NASTĘPSTWA CZASÓW polega na tym, że jeśli czasownik wprowadzający mowę zależną jest w czasie przeszłym to czasownik w relacjonowanej wypowiedzi także zamieniamy o jeden czas do tyłu, czyli Present zamieniamy na Past, Past na Past Perfect a will na would.

„We are coming.”

They said they were coming.

Skąd wzięła się ta zasada?

Mary says: „Sara loves Mark.”

Mary says (Present Simple) that Sara loves (Present Simple) Mark.

Mary said (Past Simple) that Sara loved (Past Simple) Mark.

Ponieważ przesuwam czasownik wprowadzający SAY o jeden czas do tyłu to muszę to samo zrobić z drugim czasownikiem LOVE.

Obejrzyj film, aby utrwać zasady tworzenia mowy zależnej.

TASK 2. Wpisz brakujący czasownik w mowie zależnej zgodnie z zasadą następstwa czasów.

Zasada następstwa czasów:

Present Simple

Past Simple

Presenti

Fast Simple

From
am is

WAS

are

was
were

“I live in New York.”

She said she **lives** in New York.

She said she _____
“He works in a bank”

He **WORKS** in a bank
She told me he **WORKS** in a bank

“Julia doesn’t like going out much”

June doesn't like going out much
She said Julie going out much

She said Jane _____
“I don’t have a computer”

I don't have a computer
She said she a computer

“I don’t go to the gym very often”

I don't go to the gym very often
She said she to the gym very often

Present Continuous **Past Continuous**
am/are/is + ing was/were + ing

"I'm **listening** to my new CD"

She said she _____ to her new CD.

"We **aren't going** to the library"

She said they _____ to the library.

"She's **coming** to the party"

She told me she _____ to the party.

Past Simple **Past Perfect**
II forma had + III forma
didn't + I forma hadn't + III forma
was/were had been

"I **went** to the cinema yesterday."

She said she _____ to the cinema yesterday.

"He **didn't take** a shower."

She said he _____ a shower.

"The plane **left** at seven."

She said the plane _____ at seven.

"They **visited** Japan."

She said they _____ Japan.

Present Perfect **Past Perfect**
has/have + III forma had + III forma

"She **hasn't eaten** sushi before"

She said (that) she _____ sushi before.

"He **hasn't eaten** breakfast"

She told me (that) he _____ breakfast.

"I've **never been** to Brazil."

She said she _____ never _____ to Brazil.

"We **haven't seen** the new play."

She said we _____ the new play.

will + I form

would + I form

"I'll **go** to the cinema later."

She said she _____ **go** to the cinema later.

"Jenny **will cook** dinner."

She said Jenny _____ **cook** dinner.

"John **won't do** it."

She said John _____ **do** it.

"Richard **won't drink** coffee."

She said Richard _____ **drink** coffee.

can

could

"I **can help** you tomorrow."

She said (that) she _____ **help** me tomorrow.

„She **can dance** well”

They said that she _____ **dance** well.

„It **can't happen**.”

We said that it _____ **happen**.

may

might

„It **may rain**.”

I said it _____ **rain**.

„We **may win**.”

He said we _____ **win**.

must / have to

had to

„You **must work** harder.”

He said that I _____ **work** harder.

„We **have to do** the shopping.”

They said we _____ **do** the shopping.

W mowie zależnej nie zamieniamy czasu PAST Perfect, should oraz zdań warunkowych.