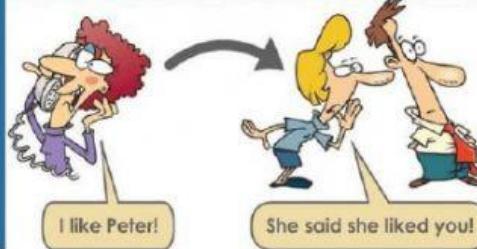


# THEME 1: Reading and Writing 9<sup>th</sup> Level, GTA-3

## REPORTED SPEECH



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

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

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

For more info on Reported Speech

[Click HERE](#)

In indirect speech, we often use a tense which is 'further back' in the past (e.g. worked) than the tense originally used in the direct speech (e.g. work). This is called '**backshift**'. We also may need to change other words that were used, for example pronouns or time and place adverbs.

### Present simple, present continuous and present perfect

When we backshift, present simple changes to past simple, present continuous changes to past continuous and present perfect changes to past perfect. See these examples:

Direct speech	Indirect speech (reported speech)
'I travel a lot in my job.'	Jamila said (that) she <b>travelled</b> a lot in her job.
'The baby's sleeping!'	He told me (that) the baby <b>was sleeping</b> .
'I've painted my house.'	She said she <b>had painted</b> her house.

### Past simple and past continuous

When we backshift, past simple usually changes to past perfect simple, and past continuous usually changes to past perfect continuous. For example:

Direct speech	Indirect speech (reported speech)
'We lived in China for five years.'	She told me they'd <b>lived</b> in China for five years.
'It was raining all day.'	He told me it <b>had been raining</b> all day.

### Past perfect

The past perfect doesn't change.

Direct speech	Indirect speech (reported speech)
'I had tried everything without success, but this new medicine is great.'	He said he'd <b>tried</b> everything without success, but the new medicine was great.

### No backshift

If what the speaker has said is still true or relevant, it's not always necessary to change the tense. This might happen when the speaker has used a present tense.

Direct speech	Indirect speech (reported speech)
'I go to the gym next to your house.'	Jenny told me that she <b>goes</b> to the gym next to my house. I'm thinking about going with her.
'I'm working in Italy for the next six months.'	He told me he's <b>working</b> in Italy for the next six months. Maybe I should visit him!
'I've broken my arm!'	She said she's <b>broken</b> her arm, so she won't be at work this week.

## Pronouns, demonstratives and adverbs of time and place

**Pronouns** also usually change in indirect speech.

'I enjoy working in <b>my</b> garden,' said Bob.	Bob said that <b>he</b> enjoyed working in <b>his</b> garden.
'We played tennis for our school,' said Alina.	Alina told me <b>they</b> 'd played tennis for <b>their</b> school.

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

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

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

Information taken from: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>



### Exercise 1: Choose the correct option to complete each sentence in the indirect speech.

1. 'My best friend at school became a nurse first, then a paramedic.' ⇒ He told me that his best friend at school \_\_\_\_\_ a nurse first, then a paramedic.  
— a) was becoming      — b) had become  
— c) has become      — d) became
2. 'I had lived in four countries by the age of ten.' ⇒ She said that she \_\_\_\_\_ in four countries by the age of ten.  
— a) lived      — b) was living  
— c) had lived      — d) have lived
3. 'I commute 45 minutes to work.' ⇒ She told me that she \_\_\_\_\_ 45 minutes to work, but I bet it takes longer now with the roadworks.  
— a) has commuted      — b) commute  
— c) had commuted      — d) commuted
4. 'We were hoping to have our wedding in June.' ⇒ She told me that they \_\_\_\_\_ to have their wedding in June. In the end, though, they got married in September.  
— a) had been hoping      — b) are hoping  
— c) have been hoping      — d) hopes
5. 'Oh, hi, Ethan! I'm just leaving, unfortunately.' ⇒ When I got there, I saw him, but he said he \_\_\_\_\_.  
— a) is just leaving      — b) was just leaving  
— c) had just left      — d) left
6. 'We've seen four elephants already and it's only our first day.' ⇒ He said that they \_\_\_\_\_ four elephants on their first day. Imagine what animals they've seen by now!  
— a) were seeing      — b) have seen  
— c) saw      — d) had seen
7. 'I love this restaurant!' ⇒ We could go back to Bella Roma! Chloe said she loved \_\_\_\_\_.  
— a) that      — b) this  
— c) there      — d) those
8. 'I told Dom to email you three days ago.' ⇒ She said that she had told Dom to email me three days \_\_\_\_\_. but it's been a week now and I still haven't heard.  
— a) then      — b) ago  
— c) before      — d) the day before

