

REPORTED SPEECH

1. **Zmieniamy czas wypowiedzi na “bardziej przeszły”** (mówimy o czymś, co ktoś już wypowiedział, więc wyrażamy to też przez zmianę czasu). Zmiany dokonujemy zgodnie z poniższym:
 - a. **Present Simple -> Past Simple**
John said he _____ (not want) any dessert as he was full.
 - b. **Present Continuous -> Past Continuous**
When I called, Susie said she _____ (give) the dog a bath so she asked me to phone back in half an hour.
 - c. **Present Perfect Simple -> Past Perfect Simple**
Derek said that he and Belinda _____ (see) Adam recently.
 - d. **Present Perfect Continuous -> Past Perfect Continuous**
Marcus said he _____ (try) to find a flat for ages before he finally found one he liked.
 - e. **Past Simple -> Past Perfect Simple**
Tom said he _____ (spend) six euros.
 - f. **Past Continuous -> Past Perfect Continuous**
Tom said he _____ (hope) to find a new top.
 - g. **Past Perfect Simple -> Past Perfect Simple** (nie zmieniamy, bo nie ma czasu bardziej przeszłego)
Tom said he _____ (look) everywhere for his credit card before he found it.
 - h. **Past Perfect Continuous -> Past Perfect Continuous** (podobnie jak w Past Perfect Simple - nie ma czasu bardziej przeszłego więc nie zmieniamy)
Tom said he _____ (look) for that book for weeks before he found it.
 - i. **am/is/are going to -> was/were going to**
Richard said he and Patricia _____ (be going to) invite her parents for the weekend, but I don't know if they went or not.
 - j. **will -> would**
The receptionist: 'If you want to have breakfast, you will have to pay extra'.
The receptionist said that if I wanted breakfast I _____ extra.
 - k. **can -> could**
My boss: 'You can take Wednesday off'.
My boss said I _____ Wednesday off.
 - l. **must / have to -> had to**
Dan: 'I must drive to Liverpool tonight'.
Dan said he _____ to Liverpool that night.
 - m. **may -> might**
Phillip: 'I may have to retake some tests'.
Before he got his results, Phillip said that he _____ some exams.
2. **Zmieniamy też inne elementy zdania**, żeby oddać zmianę perspektywy spowodowaną tym, że nie cytujemy wypowiedzi bezpośrednio (np. zamiast jutro - kolejnego dnia)

- a. **my -> his/her**
Tonya: 'My TV is broken'.
Tonya said that _____.
- b. **this -> that**
Judy: 'I love this sweater'.
Judy said she _____.
- c. **here -> there**
Jake: 'I usually shop here'.
Jake said he _____.
- d. **now -> at the moment**
Rick: 'I'm shopping now'.
Rick said he _____.
- e. **tomorrow -> the next day**
Lucy: 'I'm going shopping tomorrow'.
Lucy said she _____.
- f. **next month-> the following month**
Jerry: 'We'll be travelling round Europe the next month'.
Jerry said that they _____.
- g. **yesterday -> the day before**
Kate: 'I went shopping yesterday'.
Kate said she _____.

3. **Zamieniamy pytania na zdania twierdzące** (w mowie zależnej kolejność zdania, gdy mówimy o czymś pytaniu, jest taka jak zdania twierdzącego, a to, że jest to pytanie rozpoznajemy dodając if/whether lub słówko pytające):

- a. **Yes/No questions -> if/whether**
Julian: 'Can I meet you there, Kate?'
Julian asked Kate _____.
- b. **pytania szczegółowe**, czyli używające słówek typu: where, who, which itp. zachowują te słówka
Suzy: 'Why are you thinking of quitting the gym?'
Suzy asked me why _____.