

REPORTED SPEECH (1)

64. Before doing exercises, read about the Reported Speech (table 3).

Table 3 (beginning)

Reported speech

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
is <u>the exact words</u> someone said.	is <u>the exact meaning</u> of what someone said but <u>not the exact words</u> .
<i>"I won't be back before 7.00." he said.</i>	<i>He said he wouldn't be back before 7.00.</i>
SAY – TELL – ASK	
Say is used in Direct Speech. It is also used in Reported Speech when say is not followed by the person the words were spoken to.	(Direct Speech) <i>"I can fix it," he said.</i> ⇒ (Reported Speech) <i>He said he could fix it.</i>
Tell is used in Reported Speech when it is followed by the person the words were spoken to.	(Direct Speech) <i>"I can do it," he said to me.</i> ⇒ (Reported Speech) <i>He told me he could do it.</i>
Ask is used in reported questions and commands . Ask is also used in direct questions.	<i>He said to me, "Please, don't go!"</i> ⇒ <i>He asked me not to go.</i> <i>He asked "Are you OK?"</i> ⇒ <i>He asked me if I was OK.</i>
We can use say + to-infinitive but never "say about". We use tell sb, speak/talk about , instead. <i>The boss said to work harder.</i> <i>He spoke/talked about his trips.</i> <i>He told us about his trips.</i>	

Table 3 (end)

Expressions with say	say good morning/evening etc, say something, say one's prayers, say a few words, say so, say no more, say for certain, etc.
Expressions with tell	tell the truth, tell a lie, tell (sb) the time, tell sb one's name, tell a story, tell a secret, tell sb the way, tell one from another, tell sb's fortune, tell sb so, tell the difference, etc.
Expressions with ask	ask a favour, ask the time, ask a question, ask the price, etc.

65. Fill in: say, tell or ask in the correct form.

First, the headmaster 1) ...*said*.... good morning. Then he 2) ... us that the police had been 3) ... questions about hooliganism at school. The police 4) ...that some pupils had been seen breaking windows. Several boys were 5) ...if they knew anything, but of course they 6) ... nothing. They were probably 7) ... lies. The headmaster 8) ... us all for information. He 9) ... we must 10) ... him the names of those involved. Well, I know who they were. But I can't 11) ... him the secret. 12) ... the truth is not always easy, is it?

66. Underline the correct item.

1. I can only help you if you **say** / **tell** me the problem.
2. My mother **said** / **told** to turn the oven on at 6 o'clock.
3. The doctor **said** / **told**, "You'd better stay in bed for two days."
4. My dentist **told** / **said** me to eat less chocolate.
5. Tom **told** / **said** he would be late home.

6. The teacher **said / told us** to do the exercise.
7. I like listening to him when he **says / talks** about his youth.
8. He won't be punished if he **says / tells** what happened.

67. Study how to change from direct into reported speech.

Inverted commas are omitted in Reported Speech.

That is optional in the reported sentence.

"I'm going out," he said. ⇒ *He said (that) he was going out.*

When the **reporting verb** (**said, told** etc) is **in the past**, all the **following verbs** usually change **into the past** form too.

"I enjoy dancing," she said. ⇒ *She said she enjoyed dancing.*

However, the tenses **DO NOT CHANGE** in reported speech when:

a) the reporting verb (**said, told** etc) is in the **PRESENT OR FUTURE TENSE**.

"The station is far from here," he says. ⇒ *He says the station is far from here.*

b) the speaker expresses **GENERAL TRUTHS**, permanent states and conditions.

"Water turns into ice," he said. ⇒ *He said water turns into ice.* (permanent truth)

c) the speaker **IS REPORTING** something **IMMEDIATELY** after it was said (up to date).

"I will call you back," he said. ⇒ *He said he will call me back.* (immediate reporting - up to date)

"I will call you back," he said. ⇒ *He said he would call me back.* (later reporting - out of date)

If the speaker expresses something which is believed **TO BE TRUE**, the tenses may **change** or **remain unchanged**. If something **untrue** is expressed, then the tenses definitely **change**.

"She likes strawberries very much," he said. (true) ⇒ *He said she likes/liked strawberries very much.*

"Canada is a poor country," he said. (untrue) ⇒ *He said Canada was a poor country.*

The **PAST PERFECT** and the **PAST CONTINUOUS** usually remain the same in Reported Speech.

"I was watching TV while Ann was reading a book." ⇒ *He said he was watching TV while Ann was reading a book.*

If the reported sentence deals with **UNREAL PAST, CONDITIONALS TYPE 2, TYPE 3** or **WISHES**, the tenses remain the same.

"It's time we went," he said. ⇒ *He said it was time they went.*

"If I were you, I would apologise," he said. ⇒ *He said that if he were me, he would apologise.*

g) The **Past Simple** changes into the **Past Perfect** or can remain the same. When the reported sentence contains **A TIME CLAUSE**, the tenses **do not change**.

"I was early for the meeting," she said. ⇒ *She said she was/had been early for the meeting.*

"While I was staying in Madrid, I met Pedro twice," she said. ⇒ *She said she had met/met Pedro twice while she was staying in Madrid.*

Personal pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the context.

"I will show you my new dress," she said. ⇒ *She said she would show me her new dress.*

Certain words change as follows depending on the context.

Direct Speech: this/these, here, come

"Put that box down over here," she said.

Reported Speech: that/those, there, go

She told him to put that box down over there.

Examples:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
<i>"I work hard," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he worked hard.</i>
<i>"I am working hard," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he was working hard.</i>
<i>"I have worked hard," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he had worked hard.</i>
<i>"I worked hard," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he had worked hard.</i>
<i>"I will work hard," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he would work hard.</i>
<i>"I have been working hard," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he had been working hard.</i>
<i>"I am going to work harder," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he was going to work harder.</i>
<i>"I can work harder," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he could work harder.</i>
<i>"I may work harder," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he might work harder.</i>
<i>"I must work harder," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he had to/must work harder.</i>
<i>"I should work harder," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he should work harder.</i>
<i>"I ought to work harder," he said.</i>	<i>He said (that) he ought to work harder.</i>
<i>"Do you work hard enough?" she said to him.</i>	<i>She asked him if he worked hard enough.</i>
<i>"Work harder!" she said to him.</i>	<i>She told him to work harder.</i>

Time words and **tenses** can change or remain the same depending on the time reference. If the reported sentence is out of date, the tenses change. If the reported sentence is up to date, the tenses can remain the same.

"They are leaving next week," he said. ⇒ *He said they were leaving the following week.* (speech reported after they had left - out of date)

"They are leaving next week," he said. ⇒ *He said they are leaving next week.* (speech reported before they have left - up to date)

Examples:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
tonight, today, this week / month / year ⇒	that night, that day, that week / month / year
now ⇒	then, at that time, at once, immediately
now that ⇒	since
yesterday, last night / week / month / year ⇒	the day before, the previous night / week / month / year
tomorrow, next week / month / year ⇒	the following day / the day after, the following / next week / month / year
two days / months / year, etc ago ⇒	two days/months/years, etc before

The forms of some *modal verbs* change in Reported Speech when the reported sentence is out of date.

Will/Shall ⇒ *would*,

can ⇒ *could/would be able to, may*

⇒ *might/could*,

shall ⇒ *should* (asking for advice) or *would* (asking for information) / *offer* (expressing offers),

must ⇒ *must/had to* (obligation) (**must* remains the same when it expresses possibility or deduction),

needn't ⇒ *didn't need to/didn't have to/wouldn't have to*.

Would, could, used to, mustn't, should, might, ought to and *had better* remain the same.

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
He said, "I'll see you later."	He said (that) he would see me later.
He said; "I can lift weights."	He said (that) he could lift weights.
He said, "I can do it tomorrow."	He said (that) he would be able to do it the next day.
He said, "I may see John."	He said (that) he might see John.
He said, "How shall I repair the tap?"	He asked how he should repair/to repair the tap. (advice)
He said, "When shall we arrive?"	He asked when they would arrive. (information)
He said, "Shall I clean it?"	He offered to clean it. (expressing offers)
He said, "You must return it soon."	He said (that) I must/had to return it soon. (obligation)
He said, "She must be clever."	He said (that) she must be clever. (deduction)
He said, "You should work more."	He said (that) I should work more.
He said, "You had better help me."	He said (that) I had better help him.

He said, "You needn't do it now."	He said (that) I didn't need to/didn't have to do it then.
He said, "You needn't come tomorrow."	He said (that) I wouldn't have to go the next day.

68. Jim met Ann while she was on holiday. Work in pairs. One student reads Ann's words the other reports what she said.

1. The weather is hot.
2. The food is delicious.
3. I go swimming every day.
4. I will always remember the place.
5. I hate going back to work.
6. I'm learning Spanish.
7. I've got a lovely sun tan.
8. I'm coming back again next year.
9. I've made a lot of friends.
10. The hotel is nice.

69. Turn the following sentences into Reported Speech.

1. "A lot of English words are borrowed from other languages," the teacher said to us.

...The teacher told us that a lot of English words are borrowed from other languages.....

2. "China is a densely populated country," she said.
3. "It's time they moved to a new house," Ann said.
4. "Water freezes below 0°C," he said.
5. "I was reading the children a story last night when the lights went out," she said.
6. "I'll help you to repair your car tomorrow," he said to me. (out-of-date reporting)
7. "I didn't understand the meaning of the film," he said.
8. "You can come to me if you have any problems," she said to him. (out-of-date reporting)
9. "I saw the film you recommended last night," he said to her.
10. "I'm going to Spain next week," he said. (out-of-date reporting)
11. "She doesn't understand," he said. (up-to-date reporting)
12. "I would invite more people if I had a bigger flat," he said.
13. "I will not repeat this again," he said to us. (out-of-date reporting)

14. "I've applied for several jobs this week," he said. (out-of-date reporting)
 15. "I'm afraid I can't come," he said to me. (up-to-date reporting)
 16. "If I finish it this evening, we'll go out," he said to her. (out-of-date reporting)
 17. "I saw him yesterday but he didn't recognize me," she said.

70. Study the information about Reported and Indirect questions. Make notes.

In **Reported questions** we use the affirmative word order and the question mark becomes a full stop.

To report a question we use:

a) **ask + wh- word** (who, where etc) when the direct question begins with a wh-word,

b) **ask + if/whether** when the direct question begins with an auxiliary verb (do, have, can etc). Pronouns, possessive adjectives, tenses, time expressions etc change as in statements.

He said, "What are you doing?" ⇒ He asked what I was doing.

He said, "Did you enjoy the party?" ⇒ He asked if/whether I enjoyed/had enjoyed the party.

We use **Indirect questions** to ask for information/advice and **Reported questions** to report someone else's questions, suggestions, offers or requests.

Indirect questions are introduced with:

Could you tell me...?, Do

you know...?,

I wonder...,

I want to know...,

I doubt..., etc and their verb is in the affirmative.

If the **Indirect question** starts with I wonder..., I want to know ... or I doubt..., then the question mark is omitted.

Question words (what, who, where etc) or whether can be followed by an infinitive in the reported sentence.

Examples:

DIRECT QUESTIONS	REPORTED QUESTIONS	INDIRECT QUESTIONS
He asked me, "Shall I phone her?"	He asked me whether he should phone her.	I wonder whether to phone her/whether I should phone her.
He asked me, "What time is it?"	He asked me what time it was.	Do you know what time it is?
"Where can I put it?"	He asked me where he could put it. or He asked me where to put it.	Do you know where he can put it? or Do you know where to put it?

71. Fiona went for an interview last week. Work in pairs. One student reads Mr Roberts's words, another student reports his questions.

1. Why do you want to work for Postman Plastics?
2. How long were you employed at Smithson Street?
3. Can you speak French?
4. Are you familiar with the plastics industry?
5. Why did you leave your last place of employment?
6. Is this the first time you have applied for a managerial post?
7. Would you be willing to move to Paris?
8. When did you graduate?
9. What salary would you hope to receive?
10. May I check your references?

72. Turn the following into indirect questions. Omit questionmarks where necessary.

1. Where's the post office? (Do you know...) *Do you know where the post office is?*
2. What have you told her? (I wonder...)
3. Are we going out tonight? (I want to know ...)
4. Is this correct? (I doubt...)
5. Whose car is this? (I wonder...)
6. Does this train stop at Leeds? (Could you tell me ...)

73. First read then report what the flight attendant told the passengers before takeoff. But first, read the following information.

To report **commands, requests, suggestions**, etc, we use an introductory verb (**advise, ask, beg, offer, order, suggest, tell**, etc) followed by a **to-infinitive**, an **-ing form** or a **that-clause** according to the introductory verb.

"Touch your toes," he said to us. ⇒ *He told us to touch our toes. (command)*

"Don't lie down," he said to us. ⇒ *He told us not to lie down. (command)* **"Can I go out?"** he said. ⇒ *He asked to go out. (request)*

"Please, stay with us tonight," he said to her. ⇒ *He asked her to stay with them that night. (request)*

1. Do not smoke in no-smoking areas or in the toilets!
2. Please fasten your safety belts before takeoff!

3. Put your bags in the overheads lockers.
4. Please keep your seats upright during takeoff.
5. Do not run in the aisles.
6. Please do not leave your seats during takeoff or landing.
7. Do not use stereo equipment.
8. Press the button to call a flight attendant.
9. Please, do not obstruct the emergency exits.

REPORTED SPEECH (2)

74. Study how to report a dialogue or conversation. Make notes.

In *conversations* or *dialogues* we use a mixture of statements, commands and questions.

When we report dialogues or conversations, we use:

and, *as, adding that, and he/she added that, explaining that, because, but, since, so, and then he/she went on to say, while, then,* etc or the introductory verb in the present participle form. Exclamations such as: Oh!, Oh dear!, Well! etc are omitted in Reported Speech.

Examples:

DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
"Oh, that is a very nice sweater!" she said. "Where did you buy it?"	She remarked/exclaimed that it was a very nice sweater and she asked where I had bought it. ("Oh" is omitted)
"It is too difficult for you," she said. "Shall I help you?"	She said it was too difficult for me, offering to help.
"Why don't you come over for dinner on Friday?" she said. "We could discuss it then."	She invited me to dinner on Friday, suggesting that we could discuss it then.

Exclamations are introduced in Reported Speech with *exclaim, thank, wish, say, cry out in pain, give an exclamation of surprise/horror/disgust/delight,* etc. The exclamation mark becomes a full stop. Exclamatory words such as **Oh!, Eee!, Wow!** etc are omitted in the reported sentence.

"Ow!" she said as she hit her head on the door. ⇒ *She cried out in pain as she hit her head on the door.*

Yes/No short answers are expressed in Reported Speech with a *subject + appropriate auxiliary verb* or *subject + appropriate introductory verb*.

"Can you help me?" he said. "No," she said. ⇒ *He asked her if she could help him*

Question tags are omitted in Reported Speech. We can use an appropriate introductory verb to retain their effect.

"He isn't lying, is he?" she said. ⇒ She wondered if he was lying.

Examples:

INTRODUCTORY VERB	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
agree + to-infinitive	"Yes, I'll do it again."	He agreed to do it again.
demand	"Tell me the truth!"	He demanded to be told the truth.
offer	"Would you like me to drive you home?"	He offered to drive me home.
promise	"I will pay you on Friday."	He promised to pay me on Friday.
refuse	"No, I won't tell you her secret."	He refused to tell me her secret.
threaten	"Keep quiet or I'll punish you."	He threatened to punish me if I didn't keep quiet.
claim	"I witnessed the crime."	He claimed to have witnessed the crime.
advise+ sb + to-inf	"You should talk about your problem."	He advised me to talk about my problem.
allow	"You can use my phone."	He allowed me to use his phone.
ask	"Please, close the door."	He asked me to close the door.
beg	"Please, please don't hit the dog."	He begged me not to hit the dog.
command	"Move to your right."	He commanded me to move to my right.
encourage	"Go ahead, say what you think."	He encouraged me to say what I thought.
forbid	"You mustn't come home after eleven."	He forbade us to come home after eleven.
instruct	"Mix the eggs with the flour."	He instructed me to mix the eggs with the flour.
invite sb	"I'd like you to come to my party."	He invited me (to go) to his party.
order permit	"Don't leave your room again."	He ordered me not to leave my room again.
remind urge	"You may speak to the judge."	He permitted/allowed me to speak to the judge.
warn		
want		

	"Don't forget to turn the lights off."	He reminded me to turn the lights off.
	"Try to have sympathy for the family."	He urged me to try to have sympathy for the family.
	"Don't touch the wire with wet hands."	He warned me not to touch the wire with wet hands.
	"I'd like you to be kind."	He wanted me to be kind.
accuse sb of + -ing form	"You acted as if you were guilty."	He accused me of acting as if I were guilty.
apologise for	"I'm sorry I hurt you."	He apologised for hurting me.
admit (to)	"Yes, I was wrong."	He admitted (to) being wrong.
boast about	"I'm the fastest runner of all."	He boasted about being the fastest runner of all.
complain to sb about	"You always argue."	He complained to me about my arguing.
deny	"No, I didn't eat your cake."	He denied eating/having eaten my cake.
insist on	"You must wear that blouse."	He insisted on me/my wearing that blouse.
suggest	"Let's order a pizza."	He suggested ordering a pizza.
agree + that-clause	"Yes, she's very kind."	He agreed that she was very kind.
claim	"I saw the accident."	He claimed that he had seen the accident.
complain	"You never ask my opinion."	He complained that I never asked his opinion.
deny	"I have never met her!"	He denied that he had ever met her.
exclaim	"It's a tragedy!"	He exclaimed that it was a tragedy.
explain	"It's a complicated problem."	He explained that it was a complicated problem.
inform sb	"Your request is being reviewed."	He informed me that my request was being reviewed.
promise	"I won't be late."	He promised that he wouldn't be late.
suggest	"You ought to give her a call."	He suggested that I give her a call.

explain to sb + how wonder where/what/ why/how + clause (when the subject of the introductory verb is not the same as the subject in the indirect question)	"That's how I succeeded."	He explained to me how he had succeeded.
	He asked himself, "How old is she?"	He wondered how old she was.
	He asked himself, "Where are my keys?"	He wondered where his keys were.
	He asked himself, "Why is she so cold?"	He wondered why she was so cold.
	He asked himself, "What is the right an- swer?"	He wondered what the right answer was.
wonder + whether + to- inf or clause wonder where / what / how + to-inf (when the subject of the infinitive is the same as the subject of the verb)	He asked himself, "Shall I invite them?"	He wondered whether to in- vite them. He wondered whether he should invite them.
	He asked himself, "Where shall I go?"	He wondered where to go.
	He asked himself, "What shall I read first?"	He wondered what to read first.
	He asked himself, "How shall I tell her?"	He wondered how to tell her.

We **capitalize** the first word of the quoted sentence. The **full stop**, the **question mark**, the **exclamation mark** and the **comma** come inside the inverted commas. The **comma** comes outside the inverted commas only when "he said/asked" pre- cedes the quoted sentence.

"She is on holiday," he said. He said, "She is on holiday."

"She," he said, "is on holiday."

We do not use a comma after the question mark.

"Shall we go out?" he asked. but: He asked, "Shall we go out?"

The **subject pronoun** comes **before the reporting verb** (said, asked etc) whereas the **noun subject** often comes **after** "said", "asked", etc at the end or in the middle of the quoted sentence.

"She failed the test," he said.

"She failed the test," said Tom.

"She," said Tom, "failed the test." but:

He/Tom said, "She failed the test." (not: ~~Said Tom~~; "She failed the test.")

Each time the speaker changes we normally start a new paragraph.

75. Change the following from Direct into Reported Speech.

1. "Where have you been?" he said to me.*He asked me where I had been.....*
2. "Close your eyes and open the parcel." she said to me.
3. "I'm writing my autobiography," said Paul. (up-to-date reporting)
4. They said to her, "We hope you will lend us your car." (out-of-date reporting)
5. "Please sir, can I have some more food?" said Oliver.
6. "Go to your room and stay there!" said his father.
7. "Don't walk on the grass," the park attendant said to us.
8. "Did you pay the electricity bill?" he said to his wife.
9. "I'll phone you at seven o'clock tonight," she said to him. (out-of-date reporting)
10. "What size shoes do you take?" the shop assistant said to him. (out-of-date reporting)
11. "He's never written to me before," said Maria. (up-to-date reporting)
12. "Let's paint the walls blue!" said my little brother.
13. "Will Liza be safe on her own?" her father wondered. (out-of-date reporting)
14. My mother said to me, "Don't stay up reading too late!"
15. "I own two cars, a yacht and a private plane," said Roy. (untrue)

76. Rewrite the following conversations in Reported Speech.

A) "How can I lose weight?" Alan said.
"You mustn't eat sweets or oily food. You can eat potatoes, though. You should also get plenty of exercise," said the doctor.
"Shall I join a gym?" said Alan.
"You needn't join a gym. You can go jogging every day," said the doctor.
...Alan asked the doctor how he could lose weight.....

B) "How can I get a job?" Jane said.
"You can look through the newspapers at the job advertisements. You can also go to the Job Centre. I'm sure they could find you a job," said Julie.

"Shall I go to a private employment agency?" said Jane.

"You could, but it will cost you a lot of money and you don't have much," said Julie.

...Jane asked me how she could get a job.....

77. Turn the following into Reported Speech.

1. "You did steal the money, didn't you?" he said.

He insisted that I had stolen the money.

2. "Will you leave the keys?" she asked. "Of course!" he said.

3. "Wonderful!" he said, when the bank manager agreed to lend him the money.

4. "Ouch!" he said, as the nurse gave him the injection.

5. "Would you like to come out with me?" he asked. "Not really," she replied.

6. "I don't suppose you could lend me any money, could you?" he asked me.

7. "Wow!" he said when he first saw the Pyramids.

8. "Would you like another piece of cake?" she asked. "Yes, please," he replied.

9. "You'll try not to be late, won't you?" he said to her.

10. "Ugh!" she said, as she stepped into the muddy puddle.

78. Rewrite the conversation in Reported Speech.

"Oh. Roger! What a surprise!" Lisa said at the sight of her husband. "Hello, Lisa. Happy Birthday!" Roger said, giving her some flowers. "Wow – they're lovely!" Lisa said. "Thank you."

"Would you like me to put them in water for you?" Roger asked. "Yes, please," Lisa said.

"Let's go out tonight, shall we?" Roger said. "I've found a new restaurant which I think you'll like."

Lisa gave an exclamation of surprise at the sight of her husband.

79. Report the following using an appropriate introductory verb from the list below.

promise, apologise, remind, complain, deny, inform, order, allow, encourage, forbid

1. "The exam papers are still being marked, Jane," the teacher said.
..The teacher informed Jane that the exam papers were still being marked..
2. "Don't forget to thank your mother," he said to Linda.
3. "You mustn't come here again," she said to the tramp.
4. "I didn't hit him," Sarah said.
5. "I'll tidy up when I return home, Mum," Tim said.
6. "I'm sorry I forgot to do the homework," she said to the teacher.
7. "You may see her for a few minutes," the nurse said to me.
8. "Get off the grass immediately!" he said to the kids.
9. "You're always forgetting to shut the fridge door," she said to her husband.
- 10 "Come on! Try it again," he said to me.

80. Report the following situations using an appropriate introductory verb.

1. "You should go to a doctor."
He advised me to go to a doctor.
2. "The bread is stale."
3. "I will buy you a present."
4. "You ought to tell her the news."
5. "I'm sorry I insulted you."
6. "Shall I help you?"
7. "Give me a statement or I'll detain you."
8. "Don't go near the fire!"
9. "That's why I didn't go."
10. "I didn't steal the money."
11. "Let's go out tonight."
12. "You must spend Christmas with us."
13. "Please, please give me some money!"
14. "Don't forget to tell Ann!"
15. "Yes, she's a good person."

16. "Shall I call her?" he asked himself.
17. "Can you pass me the salt, please?"
18. "Yes, I'll help you."
19. "Would you like a cup of tea?"
20. "I'll never forget your birthday again."
21. "No, I won't get out of bed."
22. "Tell me where he is."
23. "You ought to stop smoking."
24. "You mustn't be back later than ten."
25. "She's such a funny person!"
26. "Everybody be quiet!"
27. "You may see Mr Rogers."
28. "Go on, do as you want."
29. "Yes, I lied about my age."
30. "You made Sophie cry."
31. "I saw the murderer."
32. "I'm the fastest swimmer of all."
33. "That's how you can do it."
34. "What shall I do?"

81. Report the following conversation.

"Oh, I'm sorry to be early, Susan," said Jane. "Am I the first to arrive?" "Yes, you are," Susan replied, "but it really doesn't matter."

"No, I am terribly sorry. The babysitter arrived early," said Jane. "Well, why don't you help me in the kitchen?" said Susan.

"Of course. What would you like me to do?" replied Jane.

"Oh, no! I can smell the sausages burning," Susan cried, "I'd forgot-ten all about them. I hope they're not burnt."

"You must let me see to them," Jane said. "Go ahead and greet your guests. I think I can hear the first ones arriving."

... *Jane apologised to Susan for being early.....*

82. Find the mistake and correct it.

1. They suggested to see the film. ..*They suggested seeing the film....*
2. She asked me where was I going.
3. Can you tell me what time is it?
4. He told me to not touch the parcel.
5. I wonder why did he lie to me.

6. The suspect denied to murder the young woman.
7. They accused him to have committed the crime.
8. She asked me, "Where the bank is?"

83. Turn the following into a conversation. Mind the punctuation.

Christine complained that their house was too small. She suggested looking for somewhere bigger. Wayne asked her why she wanted to move. He pointed out they had only moved in a year before. She reminded him that he had said it would only be temporary. He agreed, but told her that his business hadn't been very successful so they couldn't afford to move yet. Christine asked if they would be able to move the following year. She said that the baby was growing up fast and that he needed his own room. Wayne admitted that she was right, but asked her to be patient. He promised that they would move as soon as they could afford it.