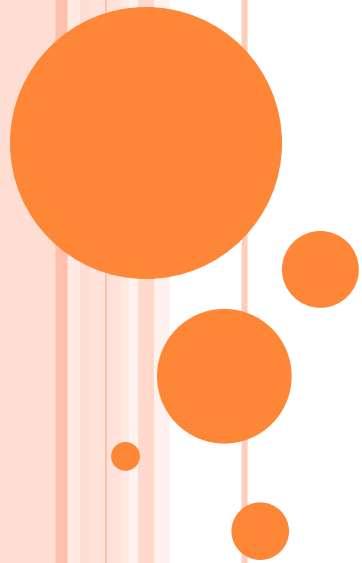


DIRECT SPEECH AND INDERECT SPEECH



**Презентация к уроку английского
языка**

Н.С.Турта

COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

REPORTING COMMANDS AND REQUESTS



Mary Poppins **told** Michael **to pick** up the shiny thing and bring it to her.

«Please, sit still, just for a moment,» said Bambi.

Bambi **asked** the butterfly **to sit** still just for a moment.

«Don't make so much noise, Michael,» said Ellen.

Ellen **told** Michael **not to** make so much noise.



1. Приказания (commands) и просьбы (requests) в косвенной речи вводятся глаголами **to tell** (велеть, сказать, приказывать), **to ask** (просить).

2. За глаголами **to tell**, **to ask** всегда следует указание на лицо, к которому относится просьба или приказание (косвенное дополнение). **Mother asked me to...**
Mary Poppins told Michael to... **Bambi asked the butterfly to...**

3. Глагол повелительного наклонения в прямой речи заменяется в косвенной речи инфинитивом (неопределенной формой). Отрицательная форма инфинитива образуется путем прибавления отрицания **not**: **not to go**.

BE GOOD TO BOOKS

9. a) Make up sentences and complete them:

The librarian
The parents
The teachers

tell
tells
ask
asks

the little
children
Mike
Helen
the young
readers

(not)

to wash their hands...
to write...
to make drawings...
to make dog's ears...
to tear the pages...
to lose books...
to return books in time...
to use book-marks...
to cut out...
to colour...
to keep the books...
to put the books...

- My mother said to me, “Put on your coat!”

My mother told me to put on my coat.

Если прямая речь выражает приказание, то глагол to say меняется на глагол to tell. Повелительное наклонение заменяется в косвенной речи инфинитивом (глагол с частицей to).

- My friend said to us, “Don’t come today.”

My friend told us not to come that day.

Если прямая речь выражает приказание, то глагол to say меняется на глагол to tell. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения заменяется инфинитивом с частицей not. Today меняется на that day.

- He said to Mary, “Don’t forget to send me an e-mail.”

He told Mary not to forget to send him an e-mail.

Если прямая речь выражает приказание, то глагол to say меняется на глагол to tell. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения заменяется инфинитивом с частицей not.

- Karrie said to me, “Call me tomorrow.”

Karrie told me to call her the next day.

Если прямая речь выражает приказание, то глагол to say меняется на глагол to tell. Повелительное наклонение заменяется в косвенной речи инфинитивом (глагол с частицей to). Tomorrow меняется на the next day.

- She said to me, “Don’t shout at me!”

She told me not to shout at her.

Если прямая речь выражает приказание, то глагол to say меняется на глагол to tell. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения заменяется инфинитивом с частицей not.



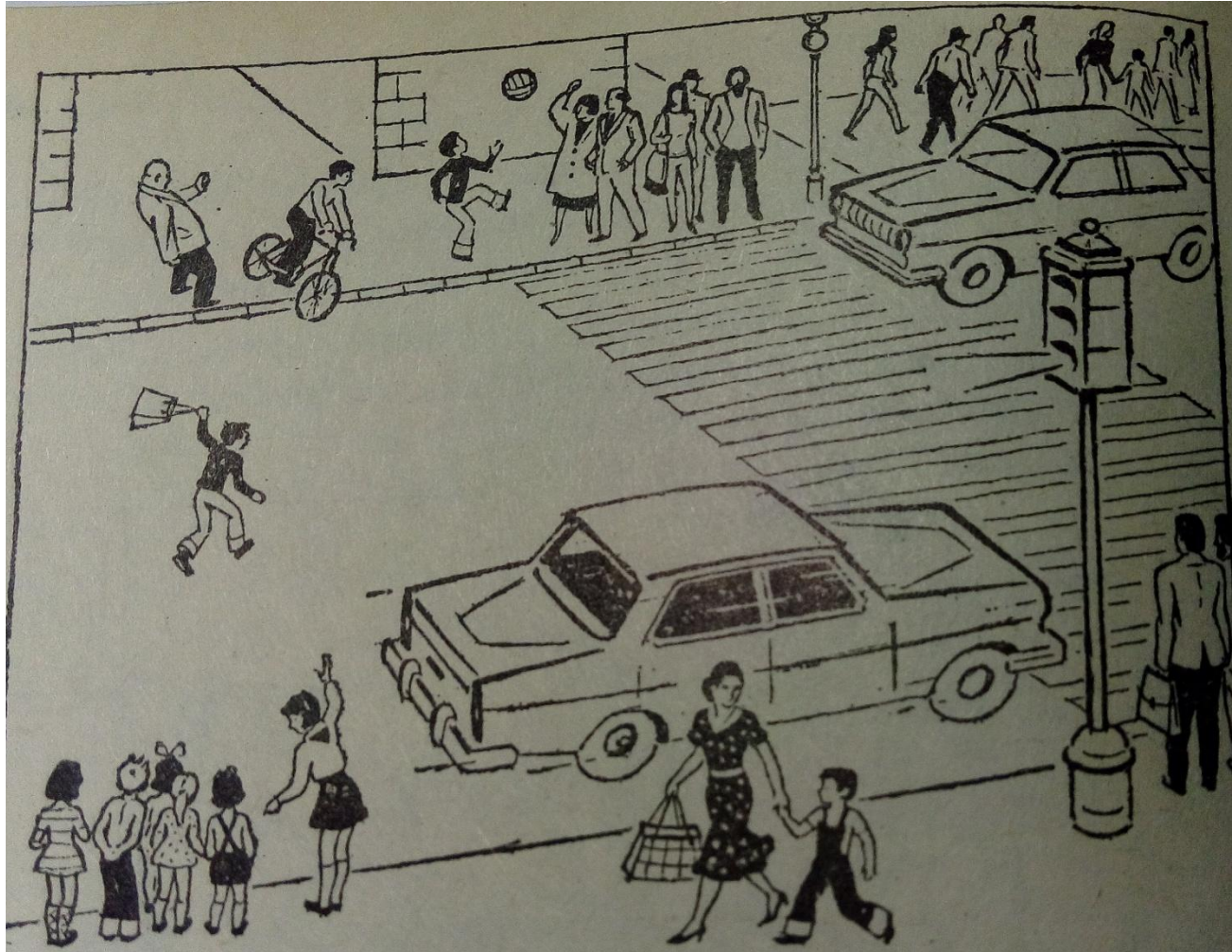
YOU KNOW WHAT TABLE MANNERS ARE, DON'T YOU?
LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND SAY WHAT PARENTS TELL THE LITTLE CHILDREN TO
TEACH THEM TABLE MANNERS



LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND

1.SAY WHAT YOU SEE IN THE STREET

2. SAY WHAT THE YOUNG SCHOOLGIRL ARE TELLING THE LITTLE ONES TO DO (NOT TO DO) WHEN THEY ARE IN THE STREET



Прямая речь

this *этот*

these *эти*

now *теперь*

here *здесь*

today *сегодня*

tomorrow *завтра*

the day after tomorrow

послезавтра

yesterday *вчера*

the day before yesterday

позавчера

ago *тому назад*

next year *в будущем году*

last night *вчера вечером*
(ночью)

Косвенная речь

that *тот, этот*

those *те, эти*

then *тогда*

there *там*

that day *в тот день*

the next day *на следующий день*

two days later *через два дня*

the day before *накануне*

two days before *двумя днями раньше*

before *раньше*

the next year, the following year *в*
следующем году

the previous night *предыдущим вечером*
(ночью)

- "He came yesterday." She said that he had come.....
the day before
- "My parents will arrive today." He said that his parents would arrive.....
that day
- "I will contact you tomorrow." He said he would contact me.....
the next day
- "I was there the day before yesterday." She said she was there.....
two days before



Прямая речь	Косвенная речь
Present Indefinite He said, "I go to school."	Past Indefinite He said (that) he went to school.
Present Continuous He said, "I am going to school."	Past Continuous He said (that) he was going to school.
Past Indefinite He said, "I went to school."	Past Perfect He said (that) he had gone to school.
Present Perfect He said, "I have gone to school."	Past Perfect He said (that) he had gone to school.
Past Continuous He said, "I was going to school."	Perfect Continuous He said (that) he had been going to school.
Present Perfect Continuous He said, "I have been going to school."	Past Perfect Continuous He said (that) he had been going to school.

1) John:"Mandy is at home."

John said that Mandy was at home.

2) Max:"Frank often reads a book."

Max told me that Frank often read a book.

3) Susan:"I'm watching TV."

Susan said to me that she was watching TV.

4) Simon:"David was ill."

Simon said that David had been ill.

5) Peggy:"The girls helped in the house."

Peggy told me that the girls had helped in the house.

6) Richard:"I am going to ride a skateboard."

Richard said to me that he was going to ride a skateboard.

7) Stephen and Claire:"We have cleaned the windows."

Stephen and Claire told me that they had cleaned the windows.

8) Charles:"I didn't have time to do my homework."

Charles remarked that he hadn't had time to do his homework.

9) Mrs Jones:"My mother will be 50 years old."

Mrs Jones told me that her mother would be 50 years old.

10) Jean:"The boss must sign the letter."

Jean said that the boss had to sign the letter.



СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ В КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

They **ask** me: "Why are the boys ready?"

They **ask** me why the boys are ready.

They **ask** me: "What are you doing?"

They **ask** me what we are doing.

They **ask** me: "Where is she?"

They **ask** me where she is.

They **want to know**: "When can he come?"

They **want to know** when he can come.

They **wonder**: "Whose bag is it?"

They **wonder** whose bag it is.



ОБЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ В КОСВЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

"**Are the boys** ready?"

They **ask** me **if the boys are** ready.

Они спрашивают, готовы **ли** мальчики.

"**Are you** doing your homework?"

They **ask** me **if we are** doing our homework.

Они спрашивают, делаем **ли** мы домашнюю работу.

"**Is she** at home?"

They **ask** me **if she is** at home.

Они спрашивают, дома **ли** она.

"**Can she** come?"

They **want to know** me **if she can** come.

Они хотят знать, может **ли** она прийти.

"**Is it** her bag?"

They **wonder if it is** her bag.

Они интересуются, ее **ли** это портфель.