

The driving lesson

Ben Smith is learning how to drive. Last night he practised in his mother's car. These are some of the things his mother said to him:

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| 1. "You drive too fast." | 5. "You break all the rules of the road." |
| 2. "You don't drive carefully enough." | 6. "I've never seen a worse driver." |
| 3. "You talk too much." | 7. "I'm not going to give you any more lessons." |
| 4. "You drove through some red lights." | |

The next day Ben told his friend about the driving lesson with his mother. What did he say? Start like this:

Ben: I think that was my last driving lesson with my mum. It was terrible. My mum said that ...

True love

Paul went out with a different girl every day last week. Report what he said to the girls.

1. (Mon) "I'm not going to look at another girl, Rachel."
2. (Tue) "Meeting you was the biggest moment of my life, Sue."
3. (Wed) "I never go out with other girls, Pam."
4. (Thu) "I've thought about you all day, Anna."
5. (Fri) "I like you most of all, Amy."
6. (Sat) "I phoned you ten times on Sunday, Jenny."
7. (Sun) "You're the nicest girl I've ever met, Emma."

Now you. Say what Paul told the girls. Start like this:

1. On Monday Paul told Rachel that ...

reported speech**Hilfe**

Steht das **einleitende Verb im Past Tense** (*he said, he added, ...*), werden die Zeitformen des Nebensatzes in die Vergangenheit "zurückverschoben" (**tense shift**).

Dann gilt:

- aus *Present* wird *Past*
- aus *Past* wird *Past Perfect*
- aber: *Past Perfect* bleibt *Past Perfect*
- aus *will* wird *would*
- aus *can* wird *could*
- aus *may* wird *might*

Beispiel:

Mrs Green: "The new neighbours **are** really nice."
 Mrs Green said that the new neighbours **were** really nice.

The doctor: "The hospital **will** be closed soon."
 The doctor said that the hospital **would** be closed soon."

Außerdem werden die **Pronomen** in der indirekten Rede **angepasst!**

Beispiel:

Tim's dad: "Tim, **you** drive much too fast."
 Tim's dad said to Tim that **he** drove much too fast.

The driving lesson

1. My mum said that I drove too fast.
2. She told me that I didn't drive carefully enough.
3. She said that I talked too much.
4. She was sure that I had driven through some red lights.
5. She pointed out that I broke all the rules of the road.
6. She told me that she had never seen a worse driver.
7. She assured me that she wasn't going to give me any more lessons.

True love

1. On Monday Paul told Rachel that he wasn't going to look at another girl.
 2. On Tuesday he said to Sue that meeting her had been the biggest moment of his life.
 3. On Wednesday he assured Pam that he never went out with other girls.
 4. On Thursday he said to Anna that he had thought about her all day.
 5. On Friday he told Amy that he liked her most of all.
 6. On Saturday he made Jenny believe that he had phoned her ten times on Sunday.
 7. On Sunday he assured Emma that she was the nicest girl he had ever met.
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Additional exercises**1. New neighbours**

Mrs Green is telling Mrs Black about her new neighbours.

1. "Our new neighbours are very nice."
2. "They've got two children."
3. "Last Saturday they came home at midnight."
4. "They're very quiet."
5. "They don't have any pets."
6. "They've spoken to us several times."
7. "We'll invite them round for a drink."

*But later Mrs Green says something different from what she had said before. How does Mrs Black react? Begin Mrs Black's answers with **But I thought you said that ...** or **But you told me that ...** or **But didn't you say that ...?***

1. "Our new neighbours are terrible."
2. "They've got four children."
3. "Last Saturday they came home at two o'clock."
4. "They make a lot of noise."
5. "Their dogs bark very loudly."
6. "They've never *introduced*¹ themselves."
7. "We'll go round and *complain*²."

Example: Mrs Green: Our new neighbours are terrible.
Mrs Black: But I thought you said that they ...

1 to introduce *to tell someone another other's name the first time that they meet*

2 to complain *to say that something is wrong or not ok*

2. Who knows the truth?

Sarah Ross is a journalist. She has heard a story that the Minister for Industry will probably lose his job. To find out if the story is true she is phoning several MPs¹. Here are some of their answers.

- Mr Smythe: I'm afraid I can't make any official statement, but you could ask Angela Rundle.
Mrs Rundle: The Minister himself is the person you should ask. You should phone him.
Me Hedley: Oh, I'm sure the Minister's problems will soon be over.
Mr Watts: I'm terribly sorry. I've got an important meeting at two o'clock. But I might be able to talk to you after that.
Mr Crawley: There may be some changes in the Government² soon. We'll just have to wait and see.
Mrs Lee: I'd like to help you, but I don't know any more than you do.
Mrs Rogers: What? You must be joking! You can't expect me to help your paper after all you have written about me recently³.

What did Sarah tell her boss later? Be careful to change the modal auxiliaries⁴ if necessary.

Example: Mr Smythe said that he ... any official statement. But he suggested I ... Angela Rundle.

3. What did Camilla say?

Jane is telling a friend about her conversation with Camilla. What were Camilla's words in direct speech? Be careful with the tenses and pronouns.

Camilla told me that she was going out with a boy called Daniel. She added that they both went to the same school. She also said that they had first met at a party in February, so they had been together for six months. She wasn't sure how much longer it would last. She said it could end soon or might go on for a long time.

Start like this: Camilla: "I'm going out with"

1 MP short for 'Member of Parliament': a person who has been elected to the parliament of a country

2 Government the group of people who officially control a country

3 recently a short time ago

4 modal auxiliaries verbs like 'can, may, might, must, ...'

reported speech (useful introductions)

Hilfe

Es ist gut, wenn man über eine große Auswahl **einleitender Verben** für die indirekte Rede verfügt und nicht ausschließlich auf die Verben 'to say' und 'to ask' angewiesen ist. Hier ist eine kleine Liste:

Aussage: to say, to point out, to mention, to emphasize, to tell, to explain, to add, to think, to shout, to whisper, to answer, to agree, to assure, to believe, to propose

Vorschlag: to suggest

Frage: to ask, to want to know

Wenn du die Bedeutung einiger dieser Verben nicht kennst, schlag sie in deinem Wörterbuch nach!

Eine umfangreiche Liste mit einleitenden Verben zum Download findest du auf meiner Homepage www.mathey-rsr.net unter dem Menüpunkt 'Lernhilfen' / Klasse 9.