

P5-P6 English

轉述句

Reported Speech

1. Definition

Direct Speech (直述句): The actual words that the **speaker** said.

Indirect Speech (轉述句): **Someone else** reports the words/contents that the speaker said.

2. Person

(1) Subject Pronouns

Subject Pronouns	1 st Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	I	He / She	E.g. Mary said, “ I must go to school.”
Plural	We	They	→ Mary said she had to go to school.

Subject Pronouns	2 nd Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	You	I / He / She	E.g. Lily said, “ You leave the apples in the room.”
Plural	You	We / They	→ Lily said I left the apples in the room.

Subject Pronouns	3 rd Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	He / She / It	He / She / It	E.g. She said, “ they live in Shatin.”
Plural	They	They	→ She said they lived in Shatin.

(2) Object Pronouns

Object Pronouns	1 st Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	Me	Him / Her	E.g. Victor said, "Would you buy me a book?"
Plural	Us	Them	→ Victor asked me to buy him a book.

Object Pronouns	2 nd Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	You	Me	E.g. Larry said, "Let me make dinner for you ."
Plural	You	Us	→ Larry offered to make dinner for me .

Object Pronouns	3 rd Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	Him / Her / It	Him / Her / It	E.g. Ella said, "The tomatoes will go off (變壞) if you don't cook them today."
Plural	Them	Them	→ Ella said the tomatoes would go off if I didn't cook them that day.

(3) Possessive Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives	1 st Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	My	His / Her	E.g. Cecilia said, " My father is a great teacher."
Plural	Our	Their	→ Cecilia said her father was a great teacher.



Possessive Adjectives	2 nd Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	Your	My	E.g. Grace said, “How is your father now?”
Plural	Your	Our	→ Grace asked me how my father was then.

Possessive Adjectives	3 rd Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	His / Her / Its	His / Her / Its	E.g. “ Their house is very expensive.” he said.
Plural	Their	Their	→ He said that their house was very expensive.

(4) Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Pronouns	1 st Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	Mine	His / Hers	E.g. Leo said, “Your bag is yellow; mine is red.”
Plural	Ours	Theirs	→ Leo said my bag was yellow; his was red.

Possessive Pronouns	2 nd Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	Yours	Mine	E.g. Eric said, “The phone is yours .”
Plural	Yours	Ours	→ Eric said the phone was mine .

Possessive Pronouns	3 rd Person		
	Direct	Indirect	
Singular	His / Hers / Its	His / Hers / Its	E.g. They shouted, “Don’t take the book away! It is hers !”
Plural	Theirs	Theirs	→ They told him not to take the book away because it was hers .



3. Tenses

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple My headmaster said, "You are a good student."	Past Simple My headmaster said I was a good student.
Past Simple Nancy said, "my friend gave me a candy."	Past Perfect Nancy said her friend had given her a candy.
Simple Future Ted said, "I will finish my homework by today."	Past Future Ted said he would finish his homework by that day.
Present Continuous My mom said, "I am watching a movie."	Past Continuous My mom said she was watching a movie.
Present Perfect Marcus said, "I have booked the tickets."	Past Perfect Marcus said he had booked the tickets.
Past Perfect Samuel said, "I had talked to the professor."	Past Perfect Samuel said he had talked to the professor.
Past Continuous Nova said, "I was reading a book when my mother came in."	Past Continuous Nova said she was reading a book when her mother had come in.

Modals

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
can	could
may	might
must	had to
shall	should
will	would
have	had
has	had

4. Adverbials of time and place, demonstrative pronouns, and verbs

	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Adverbials of time	now 現在	then 那時
	today 今天	that day 那天
	tonight 今晚	that night 那天晚上
	ago 之前	before 之前
	yesterday 昨天	the day before / the previous day 前一天
	last night 昨晚	the night before / the previous night 前一晚
	last week 上週	the week before/ the previous week 前一週
	tomorrow 明天	the next day / the following day 第二天
Adverbials of place	here 這裡	there 那裡
Demonstrative pronouns	this 這	that 那
	these 這些	those 那些
Verbs	come 來	go 去

■ E.g. Ella said, “The tomato will go off if you don’t cook them **today**.”

→ Ella said the tomato would go off if I didn’t cook them **that day**.

5. Forms of Sentence

(1) Declarative Sentence 陳述句

■ Change the “person” and “tense”.

□ E.g. Lisa said, “**I play** the piano every day.”

→ Lisa said **she played** the piano every day.

□ E.g. He said, “**The headmaster has turned down** the proposal.”

→ He said **the headmaster had turned down** the proposal.



(2) Interrogative Sentence 疑問句

- General question: use “if” or “whether”.
- Special question: keep the interrogative.
- Change the tense.
 - E.g. John asked, “**Can** I sit down?”
→ John asked **whether / if** he **could** sit down.
 - E.g. Joey asked, “**How** much **is** it?”
→ Joey asked **how** much it **was**.

(3) Imperative sentence 祈使句

- Use “to-infinitive”.
 - E.g. She said, “**Fill** in **this** form.”
→ She asked me **to fill** in **that** form.
 - E.g. My father said, “**Don’t** sit on the sofa.”
→ My father told me **not to sit** on the sofa.

(4) Exclamatory sentence 感歎句

- Make the changes according to the contents.
 - E.g. He said, “How well she looks!”
→ He **exclaimed** that she looked well.
 - E.g. She said, “Congratulations!”
→ She **congratulated** me.
 - E.g. He said, “How generous of you!”
→ He **acknowledged** my generousness.