


Direct speech worksheet for grade 2

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Index content Video: Reported speech - modal verbs Prev zlt; 1 2 3 ... 5 Next These sheets will help you review and practice using direct and informed speech in English. First, go through the explanations and examples, and then complete the illustrated exercises in practice. These sheets include: Definitions of direct and reported speech changes in person, place, time, and the possessive words Reports verbs Tense shifts Modal verbs in the speech report It's a lot of information! You can also look at our page on direct and informed speech. But you'll find the most complete explanations, examples and exercises in our Direct Speech and Reported Speech series. They contain absolutely everything you need to learn or teach direct and informed speech. What is direct speech and informed speech? Direct speech is exactly what a person says. When we want to quote someone's exact words, we use quotes. For example: The novel is really interesting, said Andrea. When we want to report what someone has said, we do not use quotes. We report what they said, but we don't use their exact words. This is called speech or indirect speech. For example: Andrea said that the novel was very interesting. Changes in person, place, time and wording words When we use indirect speech, we report what someone else has said at other times and situations. It is logical that we need to change some of the words from the original statement. It happens to a person, a place, time and an attraction. For example: DIRECT SPEECH: You are a very good employee. REPORTED SPEECH: He said I was a very good employee. (We need to change the word human.) DIRECT SPEECH: It's sunny here. REPORTED SPEECH: She said it was sunny. (We need to change the place of the word.) DIRECT SPEECH: I went to a concert yesterday. REPORTED SPEECH: She said she went to a concert the day before. (We need to change the word of time.) DIRECT SPEECH: Harvey is our favorite dog. REPORTED SPEECH: She said Harvey is their favorite dog. (We need to change the draw word.) Reporting Verbs There are some verbs that we use very often when we report what other people have said. Some of the most common ones are: say, say warn a promise to announce a mention for example: They said it rained all evening. She promised she'd call me today. They announced that the president was making a speech. Greg mentioned that he was sick. Remember that when we use reporting verbs to say and warn, we always have to say who. For example: Emily told me that she had finished her project. A lifeguard warned swimmers there could be sharks. It is important to remember that a word that is in a reported speech is almost always optional. For example: They said the meeting was at four o'clock. OR They said there was a meeting at four o'clock. shift When we report what someone said, we give information information later time. They said something before, and we're reporting it now. Since we give the information later, we need to change the tension in the original statement so that it makes sense. We step back with the verb tense. For example, if a statement was made in a simple present, we report it in the simple past: I'm very tired, she said. She said she was very tired. If the statement was made in a simple past, we use the past perfect when we report: They came to the house around 4:30 p.m., he told me. He told me they came to the house around 4:30 p.m. If the statement was made in the present perfect, we use the past perfectly when we report: We ate breakfast already, said Brian. Brian said they had already eaten breakfast. And so on. Check out the full tense shift table for more examples. Reporting with Modal Verbs Some common modal verbs should be changed when we use the spoken language. For example: I'll be there for dinner, she promised. She promised she'd be here by lunchtime. Sam can play with you today, Ms. Groban told me. Mrs. Groban told me That Sam could play with me yesterday. You should wear formal clothing to the event, the director said. The director said I had to wear official clothes to the event. We can watch the movie later, Ellen said. Ellen said they could watch the movie later. We'll be very tired when we're done, Dan said. Dan said they'd be very tired when they're done. Now, let's practice some! Exercise A: Changes in a person, place, time, and obsessive words fill in the gaps to properly communicate what these people have said. 1. We're getting married this afternoon! They said they were getting married this afternoon. 2. My children gave me a tie for Father's Day. He said the kids gave a tie for Father's Day. 3. I've been standing here waiting for the elevator for ages! He said he had been standing and waiting for the elevator for ages. 4. You don't understand! He said I didn't understand. 5. I've been working on my project for two weeks. She said she worked on the project for two weeks. Exercise B: Reporting verbs match parts of the sentences from the first list with those from the second list to form logical sentences. 1. Gerald mentioned that his mother ... 2. Valerie warned us that... 3. Chelsea said that her supervisor ... 4. The secretary promised that she ... 5. A reporter announced that ... And... wanted her to complete the project by Friday. B.... will visit it soon. C.... the company was going to make a public statement. D.... it was very dangerous to climb the mountain without a guide. E.... would make an appointment for me. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Exercise C: Tense Shift Completes Sentences for image using the correct strenuous shear. 1. They talk about work. He said they were about work. 2. This man is trying to leave! She said the man to leave. 3. I love everything about her! He said he was all about her. 4. We have sung together many times before. They said they've been together many times before. 5. I broke the window. Timmy said he was a window. Exercise D: Reporting with Modal Verbs 1. We both have to take a nap! He said they both need to doze off. 2. I have to finish this mission! He said he did and finish the job. 3. I might have ice cream for dessert. He said he had ice cream for dessert. 4. I'll fix it! She said she did and fix it. 5. I can make a lot of money with this idea! He said he makes a lot of money with his idea. Answer Key Exercises A: Changes in person, place, time and possessive words 1. They said they were getting married that day. 2. He said that his children had given him a tie for Father's Day. 3. He said he stood there and waited for the elevator for ages. 4. He said I didn't understand. 5. She said she had been working on her project for two weeks. Exercise B: Reporting verbs 1. b. 2. 3. a. 4. e. 5. c. Exercise C: Tense shift 1. He said they were chatting about work. 2. She said that the man was trying to leave. 3. He said he loved everything about her. 4. They said they had sung together many times before. 5. Timmy said he broke the window. Exercise D: Reporting with modal verbs 1. He said they both needed a nap. 2. He said that he had to finish the task. 3. He said he might have some ice cream for dessert. 4. She said she would fix it. 5. He said he could make a lot of money with his idea. The paper moved here, making great literacy lessons easy. Why join Plazoom? Description What's included? This powerful KS2 GRAMMAR resource package provides everything you need to teach a series of five direct speech punctuation lessons, culminating in an extended writing challenge where children can use their grammatical understanding in context. This basic resource package includes: Direct Speech PowerPoint With explanations, examples and activities to introduce this topic into your class Reporting position PDF cards These cards come in two sizes and include reporting provisions such as it claimed Gary begged and she whispered Direct Speech Calls sheets Tick sentences that are interspersed correctly, add punctuation where necessary for the offer and use the image to write a re-write of the story using a direct speech, but add action, and continue the story with speech, if you want to expand the activities of Writing Plan includes image and writing tips to plan a short story The Master notes, what is direct speech? A direct speech in writing where you are directly quoting someone's words and they are marked by inverted commas, for example: I will meet you in the library tomorrow morning, Sharon said. Indirect (or reported) speech on the other hand where you are given a rough approximation of what someone said and does not require quote/speech signs, for example, Sharon told them that she will see them in the library tomorrow. What are inverted commas? Inverted commas go before and after a direct speech surrounding what has been said. Direct examples of speech I'm bored, he lamented. What's that noise? He asked. Your sister! His father replied. The conductor shouted: Sit down! The National Curriculum English Program Exploring Links Use Inverted Commas and Other Punctuation to indicate a direct speech Click to see what this resource has to offer Year1 Year2 Year3 Year5 Year6 Join Plazoom today! Copyright© 2020 Plazoom Plazoom

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