

Aluno (a): _____

Escola: _____

Data: ____/____/____ Ano de Escolaridade: **9º ano**

Professor (a) _____

Semana de 15 a 19 de Março

O *reported speech* representa o discurso indireto em inglês.

Utilizamos essa forma quando vamos reproduzir a fala de outra pessoa, ou seja, quando vamos reportar o que já foi dito por alguém.

Portanto, é muito empregado para narrar histórias e fatos que já aconteceram.

Exemplos:

Direct Speech (Discurso Direto): I am not feeling well. (Eu não estou me sentindo bem.)

Reported Speech (Discurso Indireto): He said that he wasn't feeling well. (Ele disse que não estava se sentindo bem.)

Note que é possível relatar o que uma pessoa disse usando o discurso direto. Assim, transcreve-se o que foi dito.

Exemplo: He said: "I am not feeling well". (Ele disse: "Eu não estou me sentindo bem".)

No entanto, a ideia aqui é que você aprenda a utilizar o discurso indireto em inglês.

Regras de Formação

Para que o discurso indireto siga as regras de formação corretas, é importante estar atento aos tempos verbais. Isso porque ele irá mudar dependendo de qual foi utilizado pelo falante.

- Present Simple → Past Simple
- Present Continuous → Past Continuous
- Present Perfect → Past Perfect
- Past Simple → Past Perfect
- Will → Would
- Am/Is/Are Going to → Was/Were Going to

Tabela de Formação do Reported Speech

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple → I like your new car. (Eu gosto do seu carro novo.)	Past Simple → He said (that) he liked my new car (Ele disse que gostou do meu carro novo.)
Present Continuous → I am getting married.(Eu vou me casar.)	Past Continuous → She said (that) she was getting married. (Ela disse que vai se casar.)
Present Perfect → We have bought the tickets. (Nós temos comprado os ingressos.)	Past Perfect → He said (that) they had bought the tickets. (Ele disse que eles tinham comprado os bilhetes.)
Past Simple → I missed the train. (Eu perdi o trem.)	Past Perfect → He said (that) he had missed the train. (Ele disse que ele tinha perdido o trem.)
Will → I will see you later. (Eu verei você mais tarde.)	Would → He said (that) he would see me later. (Ele disse que ele me veria mais tarde.)
Am/Is/Are Going to → I am going to join the class. (Eu estou indo me juntar a turma.)	Was/Were Going to → He said he was going to a class. (Ele disse que ele estava indo se juntar a turma.)

O *reported speech* representa o discurso indireto em inglês.

TEXT- COMING BACK FROM CALIFORNIA

This morning I met Jane in front of the supermarket and she said to me:

_ Tell John not to wait for me I can't go to the movies Tonight. My cousin Laurent has just arrived from California. It's a good reason to stay at home with him, isn't it?

I said that I would tell it to John. His house is next to mine. Here he comes.

_ Hey John! There's a message for you. It's from Jane.

_ What is it?

_ She said that she can't go to the movies with you.

_ Why not?

_ Because her cousin Laurent has just arrived from California.

_ I understand. It's all right. We'll go another day.

Vocabulary

Wait- esperar

another- outro

all right- tudo bem

Message- mensagem

can't- não posso

her- dela, seu, sua

Cousin- primo

at home- em casa

understand- entendo

1. Retire do texto:

a. Um exemplo de discurso direto- _____

b. Um exemplo de discurso indireto- _____

2. Considere a frase: If you don't feed your Tamagotchi, it will die. Escolha a melhor opção para reescrevê-la, começando com

She told me that _____

- a) if I won't feed my Tamagotchi, it would die.
- b) if you didn't feed your Tamagotchi, it had died.
- c) if I didn't feed my Tamagotchi, it would have died.
- d) if I didn't feed my Tamagotchi, it would die.
- e) if you haven't fed your Tamagotchi, it will have died.

3. The girl said to her parents, "Mom and Dad, the police were here while you were gone." If we turned this sentence into Reported Speech we would have:

The girl said to her parents that the police _____

- a) had been there while they had been gone.
- b) had been here while they had gone.
- c) have been there while they were gone.
- d) have been here while they would be gone.
- e) would have been there while they have been gone.

4. Coloque em indirect speech:

a. Mark said: " Juliet is having dinner now." _____

b. She said: " I sold these cars two Years ago." _____

c. Tom said: " Martha will telephone you tomorrow." _____