



## Estilo indirecto ou Reported speech

É unha estrutura que se emprega cando queremos dicir ou facer mención sobre algo que alguén dixo previamente.

Direct speech (estilo directo)	Reported speech (estilo indirecto)
"I always drink coffee". She said.	She said that she always drank coffee.

- Para o estilo indirecto empregamos verbos como *explain, promise, say, tell, suggest...* Aínda que os máis usados son **say** e **tell**.

Ao converter unha oración de "Direct Speech" a "Reported Speech" temos que ter en conta que o verbo principal retrocede un tempo verbal.

### Tabla de cambios nos tempos verbais:

Direct speech		Reported speech
<b>present simple</b> I am happy I sleep	➡	<b>past simple</b> He said he was happy He said he slept
<b>present continuos</b> I am feeling happy I am sleeping	➡	<b>past continuos</b> He said he was feeling happy He said he was sleeping
<b>past simple</b> I was happy I slept	➡	<b>past perfect</b> He said he had been happy He said he had slept
<b>present perfect</b> I have been happy I have slept	➡	<b>past perfect</b> He said he had been happy He said he had slept
<b>present perfect continuos</b> I have been feeling happy I have been sleeping	➡	<b>past perfect continuos</b> He said he had been feeling happy He said he had been sleeping
<b>future</b>	➡	<b>simple conditional</b>



<b>I will be happy</b> <b>I will sleep</b>		<b>He said he would be happy</b> <b>He said he would sleep</b>
<b>future perfect</b> <b>I will have been happy</b> <b>I will have sleep</b>	➡	<b>simple conditional perfect</b> <b>He said he would have been happy</b> <b>He said he would have slept</b>

### Verbos modais

Direct speech		Reported speech
<b>CAN</b> <b>I can sleep</b>	➡	<b>COULD</b> <b>He said he could sleep</b>
<b>MAY</b> <b>I may sleep</b>	➡	<b>MIGHT</b> <b>He said he might sleep</b>
<b>WILL</b> <b>I will sleep</b>	➡	<b>WOULD</b> <b>He said he would sleep</b>
<b>MUST</b> <b>I must sleep</b>	➡	<b>HAD TO</b> <b>He said he had to sleep</b>

■Cambeos que dalgunas partículas de lugar e tempo:

now	➡	at that moment, then
tonight	➡	that night
today	➡	that day
last night	➡	the night before
this morning	➡	that morning
this week	➡	that week
next week	➡	the following week
next year	➡	the year after
here	➡	there



### Reported Speech: questions

<u>Direct speech</u>	<u>Reported speech</u>
"Where do Susan and Ann work? "	He asked me where Susan and Ann worked.

### Reported Speech: orders

<u>Direct speech</u>	<u>Reported speech</u>
"Stand up and don't say a word "	The teacher ordered me to stand up and not to say a word

## Cal é a diferenza entre :BECAUSE E BECAUSE OF ?

Analiza estes exemplos:

Chaplin's childish satirical swipes work **because of** - and not in spite of - their refusal to accept Nazism as anything other than an outrageously bad joke.

America has carried on not simply **because of** the skill or vision of those in high office, but **because** We the People have remained faithful to the ideals

1). Because é unha conxunción que se emprega ao principio dunha frase, un suxeito e un verbo e significa "porque".

We were late because it rained.  
I'm happy because I met you.

2). Because of significa "debido a/por mor de" e emprégase antes dun nome ou un pronome.

We were late because of the rain.  
I'm happy because of you.

## Completa estas frases con BECAUSE ou BECAUSE OF

- 1 - We stopped playing tennis ..... the rain
- 2 - It was all ..... her that we got into trouble
- 3 - We had to hurry indoors ..... it was raining
- 4 - I am late ..... the traffic
- 5 - We didn't arrive until seven o'clock ..... the traffic was terrible
- 6 - She found the exam easy ..... she had worked hard during the course
- 7 - He can't drive ..... his illness
- 8 - The restaurant closed down ..... the recession
- 9 - He found working in Japan very difficult ..... the language problem
- 10 - He's very difficult to understand ..... his accent

## Respostas

Because: 3, 5, 6

Because of: 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10



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### Sabes a diferencia entre HARD e HARDLY ?

**HARD** é un adxectivo e tamén adverbio que significa duro/duramente, difícil, traballoso. Mira os exemplos:

"It was hard to work all day without a having a break."  
"The stone is hard to the touch".

**HARDLY** é un adverbio que significa apenas. Estuda os exemplos:

"He can hardly lift the sword, let alone fight with it."  
"He is only a baby so naturally he can hardly speak."

**Completa esta explicación con HARD ou HARDLY**

1. .... is an adjective and also an adverb. It can mean solid, industrious, or difficult.
2. .... is an adverb and means only just or certainly not.
3. She is a ..... worker.
4. It was a .....test.
5. The teacher spoke so quietly I could ..... hear her.
6. You can ..... expect me to do the test for you!
7. It is a young bird so it can ..... fly .
8. She has passed because she has studied .....

### Respostas

- 1 hard
- 2 hardly
- 3 hard
- 4 hard
- 5 hardly
- 6 hardly
- 7 hardly
- 8 hard