

PART

3

# Indirect Speech

## INTRODUCTION TO PART 3

In the English language, there are two ways of reporting what a person has said: **direct speech** and **indirect speech**. In direct speech, we report the speaker's exact words, as in this sentence:

*He said, "It's late, so I'm going to bed."*

Notice that in writing, a comma follows the introductory verb, and the person's words are placed between quotation marks. The quotation marks indicate that we are reporting exactly what the speaker said without changing any of his or her words. Notice also that the period, question mark, or exclamation point at the end of the statement is placed within the quotation marks.

In indirect speech, we do not give the speaker's exact words, but we keep the exact meaning of a remark or a speech. Whereas direct speech is found in conversations in books, in plays, and in quotations, indirect speech is normally used in live conversations and in written reports where we tell what an author has said.

When you begin academic work, you will discover that you will use indirect speech a great deal in both speaking and writing. In seminars and other small classes, your professors will expect you to contribute to classroom discussions by expressing your own ideas on the topics you are studying. In addition, your professors will expect you to demonstrate an understanding of the information in textbooks, articles, and journals. Therefore, you will find that you will be using indirect speech to report what others have written or said about the subject you are discussing in your classroom.

In like manner, you will discover that indirect speech will also be used in your written reports, term papers, and essay exams. Your goal at the beginning of this part should be to master the rules of indirect speech so that you are able to report quickly and correctly what you have heard or read.

## LESSON SEVEN

## 7-1 BASICS OF INDIRECT SPEECH

Direct Statements

Bill said, "Gail knows that man."  
 Amy said, "Mark is leaving today."  
 Joe said, "I have seen that movie."  
 Lisa said, "We saw it too."  
 Tom said, "I was thinking about it."  
 Sue said, "I'm going to see it soon."

Indirect Statements

Bill said Gail *knew* that man.  
 Amy said Mark *was leaving* today.  
 Joe said he *had seen* that movie.  
 Lisa said they *had seen* it too.  
 Tom said he *had been thinking* about it.  
 Sue said she *was going* to see it soon.

1. When the introductory verbs (*say, tell, ask, etc.*) are in the simple past, the tense of the verbs in the direct statement usually changes. The verbs in the indirect statements are past in form but not in meaning; the verbs may indicate past, present, or future time.
2. Even so, the tense of the verb after an introductory verb in the past does not *always* change. The verb does not change when the statement reports an historical fact or general truth.

*He said (that) Florida is in the southeastern United States.*  
*She said (that) the best coffee comes from South America.*

The verb also does not change when the indirect statement is given soon after the original statement.

*Ann: I'm tired.*  
*Ray: What did you say?*  
*Ann: I said I'm tired.*

3. When the introductory verb is in the present tense, there is no tense change in the indirect statement.

Direct Statements

Bill says, "Gail knows that man."  
 Amy says, "Mark is leaving today."  
 Joe says, "I have seen that movie."

Indirect Statements

Bill says Gail *knows* that man.  
 Amy says Mark *is leaving* today.  
 Joe says he *has seen* that movie.

4. The word *that* is optional after most introductory verbs. Either sentence is correct.

*They said that they were going to come.*

*They said they were going to come.*

5. Do not change the infinitive after the verb.

**Instructor:** *I want to see you after class.*

**Student:** *She said she wanted to see me after class.*

6. Change *all* the verbs in a statement.

*She said, "When I see Tony, I'm going to tell him the truth."*

*She said (that) when she saw Tony she was going to tell him the truth.*

7. Pronouns and possessives change to the second or third person **except** when the speaker is reporting his or her own words.

*Mike said, "I like my new car."*

*Mike said he liked his new car.* (Another speaker is reporting Mike's words.)

*I said I liked my new car.* (Mike is reporting his own words.)

Sometimes a noun is used to avoid confusion and pinpoint the speaker.

*Mike said, "He was very nice."*

*Mike said the car salesman had been very nice.*

8. If the indirect report is made very soon after the direct statement or on the same day, it is not necessary to change the time word. This conversation occurred on Monday morning.

**Pete:** *Hi, Fran. What are you doing?*

**Fran:** *Hi, Pete. I'm packing. My vacation begins today, and I'm leaving for Mexico tomorrow.*

On Monday afternoon Pete reported his conversation with Fran.

**Pete:** *Hello, Lori. I talked to Fran this morning, and she told me that she was packing because her vacation began today, and she was leaving for Mexico tomorrow.*

Look at Pete's report on Friday of his conversation with Fran. Note the change of time words.

**Bill:** *Hi, Pete. Have you spoken to Fran this week?*

**Pete:** *Sure. I talked to her four days ago (or on Monday). She told me she was packing because her vacation began on that day (or on Monday), and she was leaving for Mexico on the following day (or on Tuesday).*

9. In indirect speech, the demonstrative pronouns (*this, that, these, those*) usually change to *the*.

He said, "I bought **this** diamond ring for my wife."

He said he had bought **the** diamond ring for his wife.

She heard the sound of breaking glass, so she went into the living room. She returned with two large rocks and said, "I found **these** on the floor under the window."

She told me she had found **the** rocks on the floor under the window.

10. In indirect speech, a place expression usually replaces the word *here*.

She said, "You can sit **here**."

She said that I could sit **on the floor** (or *beside her*).

### Exercise 1

The conversation contains five mistakes. First, underline the examples of indirect speech. Then find the mistakes and correct them.

**Rena:** Here's a post card from Miriam in London.

**Fred:** What does your lovely sister have to say?

**Rena:** She says she was having a great time on this tour because it's well-organized and very educational.

**Fred:** Only your sister would want to go on a vacation to be educated.

**Rena:** She also says that she met a guy who told her he is a friend of yours in high school.

**Fred:** What's his name?

**Rena:** She doesn't say. But he told her he remembers you being one of the funniest guys in the school. She told him that that is hard to believe because she had never heard you say anything funny.

**Fred:** That's because when I'm around your sister, I want to cry, not laugh.

**Rena:** Oh, Fred. Please don't start complaining about Miriam. I don't want to hear it.

### ■ Past Time Changes ■

#### Direct Statements

Mel said, "Carol arrived last week."

#### Indirect Statements

Mel said Carol arrived last week.

Mel said Carol **had** arrived last week.

1. The simple past usually changes to the past perfect in indirect speech. However, sometimes in informal conversational English there is no tense change if the meaning does not change.

2. The tense must change if the meaning changes.

*Phil said, "I love her." (He still loves her.)*

*Phil said he loved her. (He still loved her.)*

*Phil said, "I loved her." (He doesn't love her anymore.)*

*Phil said he had loved her. (He doesn't love her anymore.)*

In the last sentence, the tense change from simple past to past perfect indicates that Phil no longer loved her.

3. In spoken English, the simple past does not usually change to the past perfect if the report is made soon after the person has spoken.

*Larry: Hi, Steve. Did your check come this morning?*

*Steve: Larry just asked me if my check came this morning.*

BUT

*Steve: Larry asked me two days ago if my check had come.*

4. In written English, the simple past and past continuous usually change to the past perfect and past perfect continuous. In quoted dependent time clauses, however, the simple past and the past continuous do not usually change.

*Barbara said, "When I saw the police, I stopped."*

*Barbara said that when she saw the police, she stopped.*

*She said, "When I was driving home, I saw Marie."*

*She said that when she was driving home, she saw Marie.*

Note that the verbs in the quoted independent clause can change or stay the same.

*Marie said that when she was driving home, she saw Marie.*

*Marie said that when she was driving home, she had seen Marie.*

## ■ Modals ■

### Direct Statements

*Roy said, "Joan will go with us."*

*Pat said, "I can drive us there."*

### Indirect Statements

*Roy said Joan would go with them.*

*Pat said she could drive them there.*

The mechanic said, "I may have time later."	The mechanic said he might have time later.
She said, "You must finish by 2:30."	She said we must finish by 2:30. She said we had to finish by 2:30.
"Could I use your phone?" he said.	He asked if he could use my phone.
She said, "I would help you, but I don't have time today."	She said she would help me, but she didn't have time today.
Jeff said, "I might go to the party tomorrow."	Jeff said he might go to the party tomorrow.
Penny said, "You should work harder."	Penny told me I should work harder.

1. In indirect speech, *can* changes to *could*, *will* changes to *would*, *may* changes to *might*.
2. In indirect speech, *must* (meaning *necessity*) remains the same or changes to *had to*.
3. Note that the main verb after the modal does not change.
4. In indirect speech, *could*, *would*, *might*, and *should* do not normally change.

## Exercise 2

Read each dialog. Then complete the statement about each dialog in indirect speech, changing the tense where necessary.

1. He said, "The police know who committed the crime."
2. The police say, "We will catch the guilty persons."
3. Mrs. Jones says, "I'm going to tell the police everything I know."
4. The police captain said, "Our investigation has already begun."
5. The reporter said, "My paper will cover the trial in court."
6. Mr. Jones said, "I did not see the men."
7. One old man said, "I was sleeping when everything happened."
8. The lawyer said, "I told the witnesses to tell the truth."
9. The witnesses said, "We can identify the men who are guilty."
10. One female witness says, "I'm not afraid to tell the truth."
11. Then she said, "I have always obeyed the law."
12. The judge said, "It is difficult to find honest and brave citizens."
13. The judge says, "My court will punish the guilty."
14. Then the judge said, "The crime rate in this city has increased 50 percent."

15. The jury said, "We found the defendants guilty."
16. The judge said, "The defendants are going to jail."
17. The defendants' lawyer said, "We are going to appeal the court's decision."
18. The reporter says, "This trial was an unusual one."
19. He also said, "The jury deliberated for only twenty minutes."
20. The defendants said, "We will never change our plea of innocent."

## 7-2 REPORTING STATEMENTS

1. In indirect speech, *say* and *said* are usually used when the person spoken to is *not* mentioned.

*Jennifer said (that) the movie was excellent.*

When the person spoken to is mentioned, *tell* or *told* is used and is followed by an indirect object.

*Jennifer told Sharon that the movie was excellent.*

*Jennifer told her that the movie was excellent.*

It is possible to use *said to her*, but it is less common.

2. *Say* and *tell* are usually used to introduce indirect statements. However, you may add variety to your speaking and writing by using other introductory verbs that fit the sentence and the speaker. The following verbs are often used to introduce indirect statements.

announce	declare	remark	reply	predict	deny
complain	state	mention	answer	promise	explain

The only one of these verbs to be followed immediately by an indirect object is *promise*.

**Correct:** *She answered that there were a lot of problems in the area.*

**Incorrect:** *She answered me that there were a lot of problems in the area.*

**Correct:** *She promised that she would come.*

*She promised me that she would come.*

**Exercise 3**

Replace said in each sentence with one of the verbs in the box. Then report the sentences in indirect speech. Choose the verb that best fits the sentence and the speaker. If you are not sure of the meaning of any of these verbs, look them up in your dictionary. You may use some verbs more than once.

announce	complain	deny	mention	promise	reply
answer	declare	explain	predict	remark	state

**Example:** While we were standing in line, the man behind us said, "I have already seen this movie three times."

While we were standing in line, the man behind us remarked that he had already seen the movie three times.

- The speaker on the radio said, "The concert in the park will begin at 8:00."
- The angry customer said, "My new radio doesn't work."
- The weathercaster said, "We will not get any rain tonight."
- After the instructor's explanation, she asked Jim a question, but he said, "I don't know the answer."
- I didn't know the answer either, so the instructor said, "The answer and explanations are in Chapter 4 of your text."
- In his televised speech, the president said, "My administration will cut taxes in this country."
- The children were crying, so their mother said, "I will take you to the movies after dinner."
- The little boy said, "I didn't eat all the cookies."
- After he had told us about our quiz, the instructor said, "The midterm exam is going to be in two weeks."
- The T.V. news commentator said, "This station will present a special report on the president's speech."

**7-3 REPORTING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS****Yes/No Questions**Direct Question

The president asked, "Did you vote for me?"

Indirect Questions

He asked if I had voted for him.

He asked whether I had voted for him.

He asked whether I had voted for him or not.



1. Yes/No questions are reported with *if* or *whether* (or *not*).
2. Instead of *ask* as an introductory verb, the expression *wanted to know* may be used.

*The president wanted to know if I had voted for him.*

**Exercise 4** ■ ■ Complete the statement about each dialog, using *wanted to know* and *whether* or *whether* or *not*.

**Example:** Mr. Nolan: Is the next sales meeting in January?

Secretary: Yes, it is.

Mr. Nolan wanted to know if/whether the next sales meeting was in January.

1. **Manager:** Has everyone finished his or her report for the meeting?

**Secretary:** I don't know.

The manager \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **Secretary:** Do I have to attend the meeting?

**Manager:** I think it would be a good idea.

The secretary \_\_\_\_\_.

3. **Receptionist:** Did I get a raise?

**Supervisor:** I'm afraid not.

The receptionist \_\_\_\_\_.

4. **Manager:** Have you been working late every night?

**Secretary:** Yes, I have.

The manager \_\_\_\_\_.

5. **Secretary:** Has the receptionist been answering the phone correctly?

**Supervisor:** I think so.

The secretary \_\_\_\_\_.

6. **Clerk:** Do we get two hours for lunch?

**Supervisor:** No, you get only an hour and a half.

The clerk \_\_\_\_\_.

7. **Manager:** Is the repairman for the photocopier coming today?

**Secretary:** I think so.

The manager \_\_\_\_\_.

8. **Clerk:** Is the repairman going to fix the photocopiers after lunch?

**Secretary:** I hope so.

The clerk \_\_\_\_\_.

9. **Repairman:** Are the broken photocopiers in the manager's office?  
**Secretary:** No, they're in the storeroom.  
 The repairman \_\_\_\_\_.
10. **Repairman:** Was anyone using this machine a few minutes ago?  
**Secretary:** No, it hasn't been used for a few days.  
 The repairman \_\_\_\_\_.
11. **Repairman:** Can I use this desk for my work area?  
**Secretary:** Sure.  
 The repairman \_\_\_\_\_.
12. **Manager:** Will the company replace these machines at no charge?  
**Repairman:** I'll have to check with my supervisor.  
 The manager \_\_\_\_\_.

### ■ Yes/No Answers ■

#### Direct Questions and Answers

He asked, "Can you swim?"  
and I said, "No."

She asked, "Will you have time to help me?"  
and I said, "Yes."

#### Indirect Questions and Answers

He asked me if I could swim, and I said  
(that) I couldn't.

She asked me if I would have time to help  
her, and I said I would.

1. Yes/No questions are expressed in indirect speech by subject + appropriate auxiliary verb.
2. The words *yes* and *no* do not appear in the reported (indirect) statement.

### Exercise 5 ■■

Report the questions and answers in indirect speech.

1. He asked, "Do you like parties?" and I said, "Yes."
2. He asked, "Will you be at Mohammed and Carlos's party on Friday night?" and I said, "Yes."
3. She said, "Are you bringing any CDs?" and I said, "No."
4. She asked, "Did Mohammed and Carlos send out invitations to their party?" and I said, "No."
5. He asked, "Will their landlord get angry if the guests make a lot of noise?" and I said, "Yes."

6. He asked, "Have they had many parties this semester?" and I said, "No."
7. She asked, "Were they shopping for food last night?" and I said, "Yes."
8. She asked, "Are they going to fix food from their countries?" and I said, "No."
9. He asked, "Are our instructors going to the party?" and I said, "Yes."
10. She asked, "Do you plan to take a date with you?" and I said, "Yes."
11. He asked, "Can I ride with you and your date?" and I said, "No."
12. She asked, "Is Fidel bringing his girlfriend to the party?" and I said, "Yes."
13. He asked, "Has she arrived in town yet?" and I said, "No."
14. She asked, "Have you met his girlfriend before?" and I said, "No."

### ■ Information Questions ■

#### Direct Questions

*He asked, "Where do you live in Ohio?"*

*I asked Choi, "How many years will you be living abroad?"*

#### Indirect Questions

*He asked where I lived in Ohio.*

*I wanted to know how many years Choi would be living abroad.*

When reporting information questions, the word order in the indirect statement is as follows:

**question word + subject + verb + remainder of sentence**

*where I lived in Ohio*

*how many years Choi would be living abroad*

### Exercise 6 ■■

Report the questions in indirect speech, using *She asked* or *She wanted to know*.

1. What area of linguistics are you planning to study after you finish your English language courses?
2. Why has Marcella decided to study the child's use of language?
3. When does a human baby usually speak his or her first word?
4. Which word does a baby usually utter first, *mama* or *papa*?
5. How many vocabulary words has a child learned by the time he or she is one year old?
6. What kinds of words does a child use first, nouns or verbs?

7. When did you speak your first word?
8. How long will a child continue to produce only single-word sentences?
9. How old is your little boy?
10. Why hasn't he formed any sentences yet?
11. Where was Rafael living when his first child began to speak?
12. How long had he lived there?
13. Why do children seem to learn a second language faster than adults?
14. Whose child speaks both his native language and English?
15. How long has Ali's little girl been attending an American school?

### Exercise 7

*This paragraph is a report of a conversation between Kathy and a store clerk. Change the report to direct speech. Write it in dialog form.*

**Example:** When I walked in the store, I asked where I could find ski jackets.

*"Where can I find ski jackets?"*

The store clerk asked if she could help me. I told her I was interested in seeing the red jacket in the window. She asked me what size I wore. When I told her 14, she said she was afraid they didn't have any more red jackets in a size 14. The only color they had was black. I asked if they had any red ones in a size 12. She said she would go and find out. She came back and said that she was sorry they didn't, but that the manager had told her that they would be getting in a new order soon. She told me that if I left my name, they would give me a call when the jacket came in. I wanted to know how long it would be before the order came in, but she explained that the manager wasn't sure because the computer was down and she couldn't check. However, she expected the order to arrive the following week. I replied that that would be too late and explained that I was going on a skiing vacation in five days and I had wanted to have the jacket by then. She asked if I was sure I didn't want to try on one of the black jackets, but I told her that I didn't think so because I hated black. I had had my heart set on that red jacket, so I was very disappointed as I left the store.

6. The teacher said, "Boys, sit in the front of the bus."

7. The old man said, "Don't go near the house because there is a gas leak."

**Store clerk:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Kathy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Store clerk:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Kathy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Store clerk:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Kathy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Store clerk:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Kathy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Store clerk:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Kathy:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Store clerk:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Kathy:** \_\_\_\_\_

## 7-4 REPORTING COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

### Reporting Commands

#### Direct Commands

*"Sit down!" she said.*

*"Don't sit down!" she said.*

#### Indirect Commands

*She told me to sit down.*

*She told me not to sit down.*

1. A command is an order given by someone who is in authority. To report a command, the following pattern is used.

*tell + indirect object + (not) + infinitive*

*I told you not to do that.*

2. In addition to *tell*, the verbs *order*, *command*, *warn*, and *direct* are often used to introduce commands.

*The finance company said, "Pay immediately!"*

*The finance company ordered him to pay immediately.*

*The police officer said, "Move back!"*

*The police officer commanded us to move back.*

*The thief said, "Don't try anything funny!"*

*The thief warned Mr. Jones and Mrs. Jones not to try anything funny.*

*The parking attendant said, "Park your car over there on the left."*

*The parking attendant directed us to park our car on the left.*

### Exercise 8

Report each command in indirect speech, using *tell*, *order*, *command*, *warn*, or *direct*. Add an appropriate indirect object after each introductory verb.

- The army captain said, "Don't shoot until I give the order."
- The lifeguard said, "Stop pushing people into the pool."
- Gail's mother said, "Don't swim in the deep end of the pool."
- The president said, "Be more careful about conserving energy."
- Dr. Hurst said, "Hurry and give the patient more blood."
- The teacher said, "Boys, sit in the front of the bus."
- The old man said, "Don't go near the house because there is a gas leak."

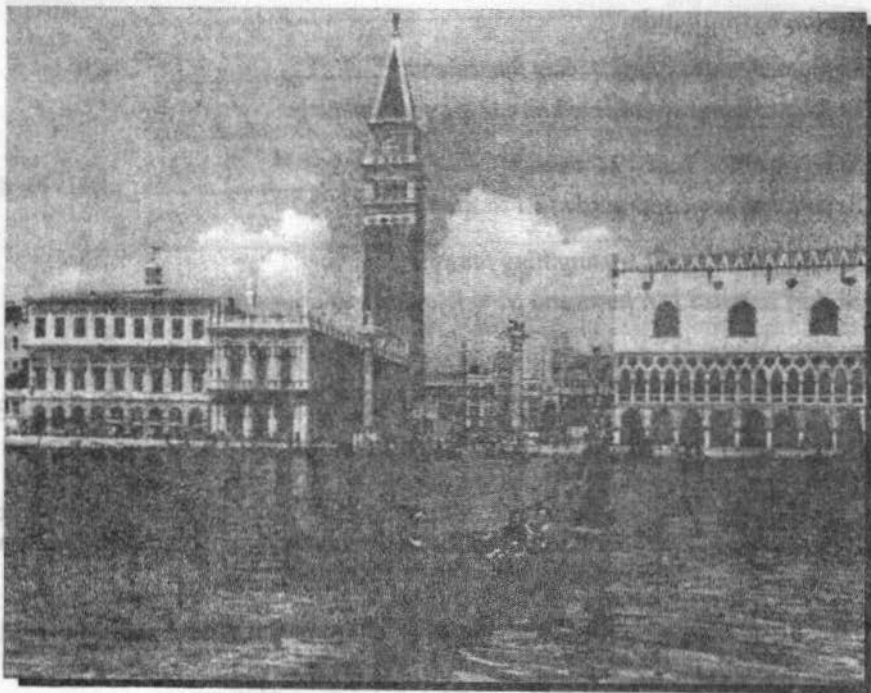
8. The police officer said, "Put your hands over your head!"
9. The flight attendant said, "Fasten your seat belts quickly because we have to make an emergency landing."
10. The teacher said, "Stop fighting immediately!"

### Exercise 9

These statements, questions, and commands were taken from a composition written by a student. Report each sentence in indirect speech, using said, asked, advised, mentioned, and so on.

**Example:** For me, there's no place in the world like Venice.

The student said that for her there was no place in the world like Venice.



1. Venice is my beloved city.
2. I am thinking of it at this moment.
3. I can see its beautiful streets and architecture.
4. I will visit Venice next summer.

5. I have always been in love with Venice.
6. At night the city is like magic.
7. Go there.
8. Enjoy yourself.
9. Take a gondola ride down the Grand Canal.
10. Do not spend all your time with all the tourists in Piazza San Marco.
11. Wander around the city.
12. Visit the parts where tourists rarely go.
13. You won't see any cars anywhere.
14. Have you ever been there?
15. Are you planning to go in the near future?
16. How long are you planning to stay?
17. When can you visit?
18. I know you will love Venice as much as I do.

## ■ Reporting Requests ■

### Direct Requests

*She said, "Will you hold my packages for me?"*

*He asked me, "Could you tell me the time, please?"*

### Indirect Requests

*She asked me to hold her packages for her.*

*He asked me to tell him the time.*

1. A request is something asked for, usually in a polite manner.
2. The phrases *will you*, *would you*, and *could you* are often used to introduce requests. These phrases are used to make a request in indirect speech with the following pattern:

*ask* + indirect object + (not) + infinitive

*My roommate asked me not to make so much noise.*



### Exercise 10

Report each request in indirect speech.

1. **Passenger:** Could you direct me to the airlines ticket desk?  
**Skycap:** It's to your left, beyond the escalator.  
 The passenger \_\_\_\_\_
2. **Passenger:** Will you please change my ticket for me?  
**Ticket agent:** Let me see your ticket, please.  
 The passenger \_\_\_\_\_
3. **Passenger:** Would you please watch my little boy for a minute?  
**Flight attendant:** Sure.  
 The passenger \_\_\_\_\_
4. **Passenger:** Could you give me a seat near the window?  
**Flight attendant:** I'll see if we have one available.  
 The passenger \_\_\_\_\_
5. **Flight attendant:** All passengers, please put your small bags under your seat.  
 The flight attendant \_\_\_\_\_
6. **Captain:** Would you please observe the FASTEN SEAT BELT sign until we are in the air?  
 The captain \_\_\_\_\_
7. **Little boy:** Daddy, can you take me to the bathroom?  
**Father:** In a minute.  
 The little boy \_\_\_\_\_
8. **Little girl:** I want some water.  
**Mother:** Could you please wait a few minutes?  
 The mother \_\_\_\_\_
9. **Passenger:** Could you get me an extra blanket, please?  
**Flight attendant:** Certainly, sir.  
 The passenger \_\_\_\_\_
10. **Passenger:** I'd like to change my seat.  
**Flight attendant:** Would you please wait until all the passengers have boarded?  
 The flight attendant \_\_\_\_\_



## 7-5 REPORTING EXCLAMATIONS

### Direct Exclamations

"What a terrible day!" she said.

"Ugh! This soup tastes terrible!" he said.

### Indirect Exclamations

She said it was a terrible day.

He exclaimed with disgust that the soup tasted terrible.

1. Exclamations become statements in indirect speech.

"What a beautiful car!" he said.

He said I had a beautiful car.

2. Exclamations such as *Oh, no!* and *Ugh!* are usually expressed by a sentence that explains the person's feelings.

"Oh no! I have a flat tire," she said.

She exclaimed with disgust that she had a flat tire.

### Exercise 13

Match each expression in column A with its reported form in column B.

#### A

1. He said, "Thank you."
2. She said, "Good morning."
3. He said, "Congratulations!"
4. She said, "Okay."
5. He said, "Aw, come on."
6. She said, "You're kidding!"
7. He said, "Really?"

#### B

- a. He congratulated me.
- b. He was surprised.
- c. He didn't believe me.
- d. He thanked me.
- e. She didn't believe me.
- f. She greeted me.
- g. She agreed with me.

### Exercise 14

Report the mixed sentences, using connecting words from Part 2 to combine the sentences. Use the expressions *first*, *second*, *then*, *after that*, and *next* to move from one idea to the next. Note in the example that each statement is either introduced by an appropriate introductory verb or connected to the following statement.

**Example: Instructor:** Why is everyone so upset? Don't worry about the exam. Everybody will do well. I haven't included any questions on the chapter we've just finished.

The instructor wanted to know why everyone was so upset, and he told them not to worry about the exam because everybody would do well. After that, he added that he had not included any questions on the chapter they had just finished.

1. **Bob:** Are you deaf? Turn the music down. I'm trying to concentrate on my notes for a test tomorrow.  
**Roommate:** Okay. Remember this when I have a test.
2. **Police officer:** Give me your driver's license.  
**Foreign student:** I'm sorry. I left it at home.  
**Officer:** Where's your home?  
**Foreign student:** It's in Germany.  
**Officer:** Follow me to the station.
3. **Student:** Did the Spanish give California its name?  
**Teacher:** Yes.  
**Student:** What does the name mean in Spanish?  
**Teacher:** It means "heat of the ovens."
4. **Radio announcer:** The pollution in the city is becoming a major health problem for people with respiratory ailments? Don't drive to work alone. Car pool and drive with a friend.
5. **T.V. news reporter:** The state legislature has agreed on 55 miles per hour as the lawful speed limit. The police department urges motorists to observe the limit or pay expensive fines.
6. **Sergeant to Captain:** Don't order the men to attack tonight. They are too weak from lack of food. When do you expect our supplies to arrive?
7. **Mother:** What are you going to build?  
**Little girl:** I'm not going to build anything.  
**Mother:** What are you doing with the screwdriver and hammer?  
**Little girl:** I have to fix my television set.  
**Mother:** Don't you touch that television!

- 8. Flight Attendant:** Can I get you anything, sir?  
**Passenger:** Would you bring me a blanket? The cabin temperature is extremely cold.  
**Attendant:** I'll be happy to provide you with a blanket. I have reported the problem to the captain. There isn't much we can do until we land.
- 9. Jason:** What have you been doing all afternoon?  
**Reza:** I've been trying to get my driver's license.  
**Jason:** Did you take the test today?  
**Reza:** Yes.  
**Jason:** What happened?  
**Reza:** I failed it again.  
**Jason:** You're kidding! This is the fourth time.
- 10. Janet:** Why were you standing at the bus stop last night?  
**Jean:** I was waiting for the bus.  
**Janet:** Is your car in the shop?  
**Jean:** No. I sold it.  
**Janet:** Why?  
**Jean:** I can't afford to buy gas anymore.
- 11. Store clerk:** Who's next?  
**Customer:** I am. I've been standing here for ten minutes while you were talking to your friend.  
**Clerk:** Can I help you with something?  
**Customer:** Yes. You can give me the name of your supervisor.
- 12. Travel agent:** When are you planning to visit Disneyland?  
**Customer:** I intend to go in two months.  
**Agent:** Will you be traveling with children?  
**Customer:** Yes.  
**Agent:** Have you made hotel reservations?  
**Customer:** No, not yet.  
**Agent:** Make them now. This is a busy time of year.  
**Customer:** Is it too late to get rooms in the hotel across the street from Disneyland?  
**Agent:** I don't think so.  
**Customer:** Thank you for your help.

## Practice Exam

Before Mary registered for the fall quarter, she met with her advisor, Dr. Tucker, and had this conversation. Report the conversation in indirect speech in the form of a paragraph. Use the connecting words from Part 2 (see pages 48–74). Use the expressions first, second, after that, and finally to move through the paragraph.

Before Mary registered for the fall quarter, she met with her advisor, Dr. Tucker.

**Dr. Tucker:** Have you decided which courses you're going to take?

**Mary:** I want to take Economics 102, Statistics 203, German 101, and Speech Communication 212.

**Dr. Tucker:** You're planning to take too many courses. Do you think you will be able to do all the work?

**Mary:** Yes. I plan to study diligently this quarter.

**Dr. Tucker:** I believe you. But when will you have time to sleep?

**Mary:** Do you really think it's too much work?

**Dr. Tucker:** I certainly do. Don't take so many courses the first quarter. I've seen many discouraged freshmen students who could not keep up with their assignments.

**Mary:** Okay. I'll drop the statistics course.

**Dr. Tucker:** That's a good idea.

**Mary:** Thanks for your time.

**Dr. Tucker:** Where is your schedule of classes?

**Mary:** I left it in the dorm.

**Dr. Tucker:** Take it with you to registration. It contains all the courses, their times, and their locations.

**Mary:** Could you give me a map of the campus?

**Dr. Tucker:** Certainly.