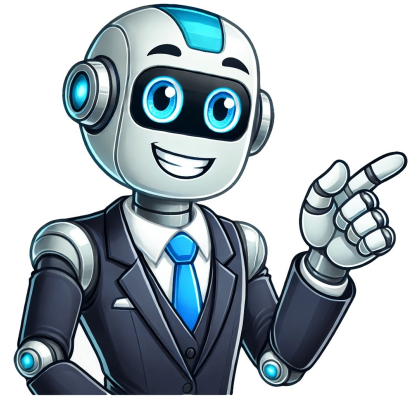


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Direct And Indirect Speech Practice Exercises for Class 6 CBSE. Complete the sentences into indirect speech.1. Mohan (to Seema): I like your hairstyle.Mohan tells Seema : _____ . 2. Parrot: I can speak English.The parrot says _____ . 3. The fairy (to boy): I will grant you a wish if you want to lie.The fairy tells the boy _____ .

4. The doctor (to a patient): I prescribed you a medicine but I did not charge you for it.The doctor tells _____ . 5. The guide (to tourists): We are going to visit the Mahendira caves and there we will get to see bats.The guide says _____ . B. Change the following Direct speech into Indirect.1. She says, I will do this work.

2. Sunita says, He can come and stay in my flat. _____ . 3. Amrita says to Hari, I am taking my lunch now. _____ . 4. Nancy says, I am going to Paris next month. _____ . 5. Vikas says, I work hard on this book. _____ .

6. She says, This book is too boring. I will tell you the truth. _____ . 7. Aunt Kajol says to me, You will send these books to me after school tomorrow. _____ . 8. Claretta says to her mother, I will tell you the truth. _____ . 9. He told him, My father is a doctor. _____ .

10. Meeta says, I am sure everything will be alright after the operation. _____ . C. Write the correct pronouns in the following sentences in Reported speech.1. Ankit: I work in an office.Ank told me (that) _____ worked in an office. 2. La li and Puneet: We play football.Lalit and Puneet told me (that) _____ played football. 3. Anjali: I like my cat.Anjali told me (that) _____ liked _____ cat. 4. Sanju: Can you see me?Sanju asked me if I could see _____ . 5. Kanika : I will have to borrow your pencil.Kanika told me (that) _____ would have to borrow _____ pencil. 6. Meera: My father is American.Meera told me (that) _____ father is American. 7. Pooja and Rajni: Can we use your camera?Pooja and Rajni asked me if I could use _____ camera. 8. Raja: How is your journey?Raja asked me how _____ journey was. 9. Priya and Ritvi: We love our pets.Priya and Ritvi told me (that) _____ loved _____ Pets.10. Grandmother: Please bring me a cup of my tea.Grandmother told me to bring _____ a cup of tea.Direct And Indirect Speech Exercises for Class 6 Part II(Fundamentals: If the Reported Verb is in Past Tense (said, told instead of say, tell) then the tense in the reporting speech changes accordingly.Examples of the main changes in tense:Presentation Read the picture story.A Answer the following questions as per the story.1. Why does Rita argue with her mother?2. Why does Ritas mother never give her a pizza or a burger to eat? Give two reasons. 3. What does Ritas mother advice her in the end of the story?B. Read the conversation between mother and daughter in the story and complete the paragraph that follows.Mother said, "You gave her a pizza or a burger. Mother said that they are not good for her health and she should eat healthy food." Rita then _____ . A. Rita then _____ . B. Rita then _____ . C. Rita then _____ . D. Rita then _____ . E. Rita then _____ . F. Rita then _____ . G. Rita then _____ . H. Rita then _____ . I. Rita then _____ . J. Rita then _____ . K. Rita then _____ . L. Rita then _____ . M. Rita then _____ . N. Rita then _____ . O. Rita then _____ . P. Rita then _____ . Q. Rita then _____ . R. Rita then _____ . S. Rita then _____ . T. Rita then _____ . U. Rita then _____ . V. Rita then _____ . W. Rita then _____ . X. Rita then _____ . Y. Rita then _____ . Z. Rita then _____ . AA. Rita then _____ . AB. Rita then _____ . AC. Rita then _____ . AD. Rita then _____ . AE. Rita then _____ . AF. Rita then _____ . AG. Rita then _____ . AH. Rita then _____ . AI. Rita then _____ . AJ. Rita then _____ . AK. Rita then _____ . AL. Rita then _____ . AM. Rita then _____ . AN. Rita then _____ . AO. Rita then _____ . AP. Rita then _____ . AQ. Rita then _____ . AR. Rita then _____ . AS. Rita then _____ . AT. Rita then _____ . AU. Rita then _____ . AV. Rita then _____ . AW. Rita then _____ . AX. Rita then _____ . AY. Rita then _____ . AZ. Rita then _____ . BA. Rita then _____ . BB. Rita then _____ . BC. Rita then _____ . BD. Rita then _____ . BE. Rita then _____ . BF. Rita then _____ . BG. Rita then _____ . BH. Rita then _____ . BI. Rita then _____ . BJ. Rita then _____ . BK. Rita then _____ . BL. Rita then _____ . BM. Rita then _____ . BN. Rita then _____ . BO. Rita then _____ . BP. Rita then _____ . BQ. Rita then _____ . BR. Rita then _____ . BS. Rita then _____ . BT. Rita then _____ . BU. Rita then _____ . BV. Rita then _____ . BW. Rita then _____ . BX. Rita then _____ . BY. Rita then _____ . BZ. Rita then _____ . CA. Rita then _____ . CB. Rita then _____ . CC. Rita then _____ . CD. Rita then _____ . CE. Rita then _____ . CF. Rita then _____ . CG. Rita then _____ . CH. Rita then _____ . CI. Rita then _____ . CJ. Rita then _____ . CK. Rita then _____ . CL. Rita then _____ . CM. Rita then _____ . CN. Rita then _____ . CO. Rita then _____ . CP. Rita then _____ . CQ. Rita then _____ . CR. Rita then _____ . CS. Rita then _____ . CT. Rita then _____ . CU. Rita then _____ . CV. Rita then _____ . CW. Rita then _____ . CX. Rita then _____ . CY. Rita then _____ . CZ. Rita then _____ . DA. Rita then _____ . DB. Rita then _____ . DC. Rita then _____ . DD. Rita then _____ . DE. Rita then _____ . DF. Rita then _____ . DG. Rita then _____ . DH. Rita then _____ . DI. Rita then _____ . DJ. Rita then _____ . DK. Rita then _____ . DL. Rita then _____ . DM. Rita then _____ . DN. Rita then _____ . DO. Rita then _____ . DP. Rita then _____ . DQ. Rita then _____ . DR. Rita then _____ . DS. Rita then _____ . DT. Rita then _____ . DU. Rita then _____ . DV. Rita then _____ . DW. Rita then _____ . DX. Rita then _____ . DY. Rita then _____ . DZ. Rita then _____ . EA. Rita then _____ . EB. Rita then _____ . EC. Rita then _____ . ED. Rita then _____ . EE. Rita then _____ . EF. Rita then _____ . EG. Rita then _____ . EH. Rita then _____ . EI. Rita then _____ . EJ. Rita then _____ . EK. Rita then _____ . EL. Rita then _____ . EM. Rita then _____ . EN. Rita then _____ . EO. Rita then _____ . EP. Rita then _____ . EQ. Rita then _____ . ER. Rita then _____ . ES. Rita then _____ . ET. Rita then _____ . EU. Rita then _____ . EV. Rita then _____ . EW. Rita then _____ . EX. Rita then _____ . EY. Rita then _____ . EZ. Rita then _____ . FA. Rita then _____ . FB. Rita then _____ . FC. Rita then _____ . FD. Rita then _____ . FE. Rita then _____ . FF. Rita then _____ . FG. Rita then _____ . FH. Rita then _____ . FI. Rita then _____ . FJ. Rita then _____ . FK. Rita then _____ . FL. Rita then _____ . FM. Rita then _____ . FN. Rita then _____ . FO. Rita then _____ . FP. Rita then _____ . FQ. Rita then _____ . FR. Rita then _____ . FS. Rita then _____ . FT. Rita then _____ . FU. Rita then _____ . FV. Rita then _____ . FW. Rita then _____ . FX. Rita then _____ . FY. Rita then _____ . FZ. Rita then _____ . GA. Rita then _____ . GB. Rita then _____ . GC. Rita then _____ . GD. Rita then _____ . GE. Rita then _____ . GF. Rita then _____ . GG. Rita then _____ . GH. Rita then _____ . GI. Rita then _____ . GJ. Rita then _____ . GK. Rita then _____ . GL. Rita then _____ . GM. Rita then _____ . GN. Rita then _____ . GO. Rita then _____ . GP. Rita then _____ . GQ. Rita then _____ . GR. Rita then _____ . GS. Rita then _____ . GT. Rita then _____ . GU. Rita then _____ . GV. Rita then _____ . GW. Rita then _____ . GX. Rita then _____ . GY. Rita then _____ . GZ. Rita then _____ . HA. Rita then _____ . HB. Rita then _____ . HC. Rita then _____ . HD. Rita then _____ . HE. Rita then _____ . HF. Rita then _____ . HG. Rita then _____ . HH. Rita then _____ . HI. Rita then _____ . HJ. Rita then _____ . HK. Rita then _____ . HL. Rita then _____ . HM. Rita then _____ . HN. Rita then _____ . HO. Rita then _____ . HP. Rita then _____ . HQ. Rita then _____ . HR. Rita then _____ . HS. Rita then _____ . HT. Rita then _____ . HU. Rita then _____ . HV. Rita then _____ . HW. Rita then _____ . HX. Rita then _____ . HY. Rita then _____ . HZ. Rita then _____ . IA. Rita then _____ . IB. Rita then _____ . IC. Rita then _____ . ID. Rita then _____ . IE. Rita then _____ . IF. Rita then _____ . IG. Rita then _____ . IH. Rita then _____ . II. Rita then _____ . IJ. Rita then _____ . IK. Rita then _____ . IL. Rita then _____ . IM. Rita then _____ . IN. Rita then _____ . IO. Rita then _____ . IP. Rita then _____ . IQ. Rita then _____ . IR. Rita then _____ . IS. Rita then _____ . IT. Rita then _____ . IU. Rita then _____ . IV. Rita then _____ . IW. Rita then _____ . IX. Rita then _____ . IY. Rita then _____ . IZ. Rita then _____ . JA. Rita then _____ . JB. Rita then _____ . JC. Rita then _____ . JD. Rita then _____ . JE. Rita then _____ . JF. Rita then _____ . JG. Rita then _____ . JH. Rita then _____ . JI. Rita then _____ . JJ. Rita then _____ . JK. Rita then _____ . JL. Rita then _____ . JM. Rita then _____ . JN. Rita then _____ . JO. Rita then _____ . JP. Rita then _____ . JQ. Rita then _____ . JR. Rita then _____ . JS. Rita then _____ . JT. Rita then _____ . JU. Rita then _____ . JV. Rita then _____ . JW. Rita then _____ . JX. Rita then _____ . JY. Rita then _____ . JZ. Rita then _____ . KA. Rita then _____ . KB. Rita then _____ . KC. Rita then _____ . KD. Rita then _____ . KE. Rita then _____ . KF. Rita then _____ . KG. Rita then _____ . KH. Rita then _____ . KI. Rita then _____ . KL. Rita then _____ . KM. Rita then _____ . KN. Rita then _____ . KO. Rita then _____ . KP. Rita then _____ . KQ. Rita then _____ . KR. Rita then _____ . KS. Rita then _____ . KT. Rita then _____ . KU. Rita then _____ . KV. Rita then _____ . KW. Rita then _____ . KX. Rita then _____ . KY. Rita then _____ . KZ. Rita then _____ . LA. Rita then _____ . LB. Rita then _____ . LC. Rita then _____ . LD. Rita then _____ . LE. Rita then _____ . LF. Rita then _____ . LG. Rita then _____ . LH. Rita then _____ . LI. Rita then _____ . LJ. Rita then _____ . LK. Rita then _____ . LL. Rita then _____ . LM. Rita then _____ . LN. Rita then _____ . LO. Rita then _____ . LP. Rita then _____ . LQ. Rita then _____ . LR. Rita then _____ . LS. Rita then _____ . LT. Rita then _____ . LU. Rita then _____ . LV. Rita then _____ . LW. Rita then _____ . LX. Rita then _____ . LY. Rita then _____ . LZ. Rita then _____ . MA. Rita then _____ . MB. Rita then _____ . MC. Rita then _____ . MD. Rita then _____ . ME. Rita then _____ . MF. Rita then _____ . MG. Rita then _____ . MH. Rita then _____ . MI. Rita then _____ . MJ. Rita then _____ . MK. Rita then _____ . ML. Rita then _____ . MM. Rita then _____ . MN. Rita then _____ . MO. Rita then _____ . MP. Rita then _____ . MQ. Rita then _____ . MR. Rita then _____ . MS. Rita then _____ . MT. Rita then _____ . MU. Rita then _____ . MV. Rita then _____ . MW. Rita then _____ . MX. Rita then _____ . MY. Rita then _____ . MZ. Rita then _____ . NA. Rita then _____ . NB. Rita then _____ . NC. Rita then _____ . ND. Rita then _____ . NE. Rita then _____ . NF. Rita then _____ . NG. Rita then _____ . NH. Rita then _____ . NI. Rita then _____ . NJ. Rita then _____ . NK. Rita then _____ . NL. Rita then _____ . NM. Rita then _____ . NO. Rita then _____ . NP. Rita then _____ . NQ. Rita then _____ . NR. Rita then _____ . NS. Rita then _____ . NT. Rita then _____ . NU. Rita then _____ . NV. Rita then _____ . NW. Rita then _____ . NX. Rita then _____ . NY. Rita then _____ . NZ. Rita then _____ . OA. Rita then _____ . OB. Rita then _____ . OC. Rita then _____ . OD. Rita then _____ . OE. Rita then _____ . OF. Rita then _____ . OG. Rita then _____ . OH. Rita then _____ . OI. Rita then _____ . OJ. Rita then _____ . OK. Rita then _____ . OL. Rita then _____ . OM. Rita then _____ . ON. Rita then _____ . OO. Rita then _____ . OP. Rita then _____ . OQ. Rita then _____ . OR. Rita then _____ . OS. Rita then _____ . OT. Rita then _____ . OU. Rita then _____ . OV. Rita then _____ . OW. Rita then _____ . OX. Rita then _____ . OY. Rita then _____ . OZ. Rita then _____ . PA. Rita then _____ . PB. Rita then _____ . PC. Rita then _____ . PD. Rita then _____ . PE. Rita then _____ . PF. Rita then _____ . PG. Rita then _____ . PH. Rita then _____ . PI. Rita then _____ . PJ. Rita then _____ . PK. Rita then _____ . PL. Rita then _____ . PM. Rita then _____ . PN. Rita then _____ . PO. Rita then _____ . PP. Rita then _____ . PQ. Rita then _____ . PR. Rita then _____ . PS. Rita then _____ . PT. Rita then _____ . PU. Rita then _____ . PV. Rita then _____ . PW. Rita then _____ . PX. Rita then _____ . PY. Rita then _____ . PZ. Rita then _____ . QA. Rita then _____ . QB. Rita then _____ . QC. Rita then _____ . QD. Rita then _____ . QE. Rita then _____ . QF. Rita then _____ . QG. Rita then _____ . QH. Rita then _____ . QI. Rita then _____ . QJ. Rita then _____ . QK. Rita then _____ . QL. Rita then _____ . QM. Rita then _____ . QN. Rita then _____ . QO. Rita then _____ . QP. Rita then _____ . QQ. Rita then _____ . QR. Rita then _____ . QS. Rita then _____ . QT. Rita then _____ . QU. Rita then _____ . QV. Rita then _____ . QW. Rita then _____ . QX. Rita then _____ . QY. Rita then _____ . QZ. Rita then _____ . RA. Rita then _____ . RB. Rita then _____ . RC. Rita then _____ . RD. Rita then _____ . RE. Rita then _____ . RF. Rita then _____ . RG. Rita then _____ . RH. Rita then _____ . RI. Rita then _____ . RJ. Rita then _____ . RK. Rita then _____ . RL. Rita then _____ . RM. Rita then _____ . RN. Rita then _____ . RO. Rita then _____ . RP. Rita then _____ . RQ. Rita then _____ . RR. Rita then _____ . RS. Rita then _____ . RT. Rita then _____ . RU. Rita then _____ . RV. Rita then _____ . RW. Rita then _____ . RX. Rita then _____ . RY. Rita then _____ . RZ. Rita then _____ . SA. Rita then _____ . SB. Rita then _____ . SC. Rita then _____ . SD. Rita then _____ . SE. Rita then _____ . SF. Rita then _____ . SG. Rita then _____ . SH. Rita then _____ . SI. Rita then _____ . SJ. Rita then _____ . SK. Rita then _____ . SL. Rita then _____ . SM. Rita then _____ . SN. Rita then _____ . SO. Rita then _____ . SP. Rita then _____ . SQ. Rita then _____ . SR. Rita then _____ . SS. Rita then _____ . ST. Rita then _____ . SU. Rita then _____ . SV. Rita then _____ . SW. Rita then _____ . SX. Rita then _____ . SY. Rita then _____ . SZ. Rita then _____ . TA. Rita then _____ . TB. Rita then _____ . TC. Rita then _____ . TD. Rita then _____ . TE. Rita then _____ . TF. Rita then _____ . TG. Rita then _____ . TH. Rita then _____ . TI. Rita then _____ . TJ. Rita then _____ . TK. Rita then _____ . TL. Rita then _____ . TM. Rita then _____ . TN. Rita then _____ . TO. Rita then _____ . TP. Rita then _____ . TQ. Rita then _____ . TR. Rita then _____ . TS. Rita then _____ . TT. Rita then _____ . TU. Rita then _____ . TV. Rita then _____ . TW. Rita then _____ . TX. Rita then _____ . TY.

[illegible]

trator...[5] (use of infinitive phrase)[The tense changes illustrated above (also called backshifting), which occur because the main verb ("said," "asked") is in the past tense, are not obligatory when the situation described is still valid:]6[7][8]E)Ed is a bore.Said said Ed was/is a bore.[7] (optional change of tense)/I am coming over to watch television.Benjamin said that he is/was coming over to watch television.[8] (change of person, optional change of tense)]n these sentences, the original tense can be used provided that it remains equally valid at the time of the reporting of the statement (Ed is still considered to come over; Benjamin is still expected to come over).In Ancient Greek, statements and questions that are reported are sometimes quoted by using indirect statements and questions.There are three types of indirect statements and one type of indirect question, but all are introduced with a verb of thought, belief, speaking, or questioning.Verbs such as require no additional introductory particle.The quoted speech is rendered with the following changes: the finite verb is transformed into the corresponding infinitive, and the nominative subject and the predicate are transformed into the accusative.The accusative object remains unchanged..Tense, voice, and number remain unchanged.(nom.)(nom.) This woman is pretty.(acc.)(acc.) The man says (that) this woman is pretty.(nom.)(nom.) I heard him say that she is pretty.(acc.)(acc.) He told me that she remained unmarried, although her father wanted her married.

The man knows (that) this woman is pretty."With the two species of indirect statements above, however, the subject of the quoted speech is the same as its speaker, the subject is omitted and is understood from the nominative case, and the predicate if present, remains in the nominative case verbs such as require neither or as an introductory particle.If the introductory verb is in a secondary tense, the finite verb of the / clause is usually changed from the indicative mood into the corresponding tense in the optative mood, but the indicative verb is sometimes retained for vividness. . "The woman is beautiful." (present optative) / (present indicative). "The man said that the woman was beautiful."Main article: Latin indirect speechLn Latin grammar, indirect speech is called rī obliquū[9] (direct speech is called rī recta). An indirect statement or question can replace the direct object of a verb that is related to thought or communication.An indirect statement is expressed by changing the case of the subject noun phrase from nominative to accusative and by replacing the main verb with an infinitive (as in the English phrase "You believe we may be a traitor" above).The voice remains unchanged, but the tense of the infinitive is controlled mostly by the temporal relationship between the time expressed by the matrix verb's tense and the time denoted by the infinitive.The present tense at the moment of utterance (a simultaneous state of affairs between the matrix verb and the infinitive) is expressed by the present infinitive (the infinitive's state of affairs is before that of the matrix verb) is expressed by the perfect infinitive.The future tense (a time posterior after that of matrix verb) is expressed by the future infinitive.Latin uses the subjunctive mood for indirect statements and questions instead of the indicative mood for everyone."Credo regem dedisse omnibus leges. ("I believe that the king gave laws to everyone")Videbimus perulla cras. ("We shall see very many things tomorrow")Speras nos visuros esse perulla cras. ("You hope that we shall see very many things tomorrow")Teritum non datur. ("No third possibility is given")Docuit philosophus tertium non dari. ("The philosopher taught that no third possibility is given")En Senatū imperatorē interfecit esse. ("The emperor was killed in the Senate")Audivi imperatorem in Senatu interfecisse esse. ("I heard that the emperor was killed in the Senate")As is shown from the first example, even a coreferent subject must be expressed in the accusative if its clause is put into the infinitive.The accusative of reflexive pronouns is used in the corresponding person and number (singular: me, te, se; plural: nos, vos, se).For predication by a copula (typically, esse), the case of the predicate adjective or noun changes from nominative to accusative. The same happens to any syntactic constituent that stood in the nominative case before it became indirect speech.Sun felix. ("I am happy")Dicit se esse felicem. ("He said that he was happy")Cadam pugnant. ("I shall fall dead while fighting") (A participle in the nominative.)Dicet se casurum esse pugnante. ("He says that he will fall dead while fighting") (The participle is now in the accusative and agrees in case to the accusative agent, denoted by the pronoun se)After passive verbs of speaking, reporting, thinking, or perceiving, the nominative with infinitive (Latin: Nominativus cum infinito) is generally preferred, especially after monosyllabic matrix verbs typis.[11] That construction is called, in generative linguistics, subject-raising: the noun phrase in the nominative case is the grammatical subject of the infinitive verb, but the logical subject (and is implied also as the subject of the infinitive itself). The whole infinitival clause is said to serve now as the object of the verb dicunt, [that is not exactly accepted by modern linguistic approaches to subject-to-subject raising phenomena]. If an imperfect or a pluperfect was initially used in direct speech, the perfect infinitive is normally used instead, as it is the only one capable of denoting a state of affairs earlier than the one denoted by the matrix verb that introduces the indirect speech.[12]Cogitaui cogitare aliquid. ("I was thinking/had thought something")Dixi se cogita/visse aliquid ("He said that he had been thinking/had thought something") (Sometimes, the

doesn't like chocolate." German indirect speech consists formally of dependent clauses depending on a verb of saying, holding, thinking or the like. But they may sometimes be elliptically left out and simply implied. Questions take their question-word, yes-no-questions take *ob* ('whether'), and statements take *dass* for the conjunction. Also, German indirect speech must be put into subjunctive mood. That is one of the primary uses for the non-periphrastical subjunctive. Hans gibt an, dass er täglich Sport treibe. Darauf will Michael wissen, welche Sportart er bevorzuge. Markus hingegen interessiert sich mehr dafür, ob er dazu ein Fitness-Studio aufsuche. Hans states he practices sport daily. Michael consequently wants to know which kind of sports he prefers. Markus on the other hand is rather interested in [the question] whether he goes to a gym for doing so. The conjunction "dass" can be left out. In that case, the indirect speech is put into main-clause word order (inflected verb at second place) even though it is still a dependent clause separated by a comma: Hans gibt an, er treibe täglich Sport. Hans states he practices sport daily. In longer sentences of indirect speech, which, at least in written German, are as normal as they would be in Latin, only the first sentence or none of them has a "dass", and full-stops are put wherever they would have been put in direct speech. Hans gibt an, dass er täglich Sport treibe. Michael fragt ihn, was er bevorzugt. Er spricht ihm davon aus, dass er gerne joggen mag. Markus ist ebenfalls interessiert, ob er zu einem Fitnessstudio geht. In this example, Hans began his statement with jogging, but now he speaks of team sport. He has started to play football in the club. Der Oberlehrerhausen und sein training haben mich dazu gebracht, mich für die erste Team-seit zu interessieren; das hat [according to him] good chances for the Short-term-sentences of indirect speech made "presented in the indicative if there are no doubts; however, it would be incorrect to leave the "dass" out: Hans gibt an, dass er täglich Sport treibt. Hans states he practices sport daily. Notes on the subjunctive: The German subjunctive is mostly regular even if the indicative is irregular such as *sein* 'to be'. The stem of the word (infinitive minus -en or -n) is followed by -e, -est, -e-, -en, etc.. Other than in the indicative, an -e- remains even the most colloquial speech be (the few exceptions still differentiate the indicative, such as *du seist* 'for du seiest'). If the direct speech is in the present, the present subjunctive is used. If the direct speech is the past, whether it is expressed by the perfect or by the preterite, the perfect subjunctive is used (not the imperfect subjunctive). If the direct speech is in the future, the future subjunctive is used; both of the latter are formed by adding the auxiliaries that form the perfect or future into the subjunctive. If the present subjunctive is the same as the present indicative, which can often happen other than in the third person singular, whose the regular indicative ending is a -t, the second subjunctive, also known as irrealis, Konjunktiv II, or traditionally as the imperfect subjunctive, is used. The present subjunctive is identical to the preterite in weak verbs but has the same endings as the first subjunctive, which differentiate at least the first-person and the third-person singular in strong verbs, whose indicative does not end in -e. Strong verbs do not change their stem vowels in the subjunctive, but they do change their endings. The perfect subjunctive can be left in place unchanged, which is almost always the case for longer sentences. The second subjunctive is often used when the first subjunctive form of a verb is unambiguous. Grammararians differ whether that is ever acceptable, such as when expressing a large amount of doubt. If the direct speech is in the pluperfect, the (otherwise-deprecated) "redoubled perfect" is accurate: "Er sagte, das Fußballspiel habe gestern nicht stattfinden können, weil ein Gewitter den Platz berschweimen gehabt habe." (He said, the football match could not [lit. has not been able to] take place yesterday, because a thunderstorm had flooded [lit. has had flooded] the field.) Content clause Free indirect speech Propositional attitude Quotation Shifting Loos, Eugene E.; Anderson, Susan; Day, Jr., Dwight H.; Jordan, Paul C.; Wingate, J. Douglas. "What is indirect speech?". Glossary of linguistic terms. SIL International. Retrieved 2016-06-20. Allen, Joseph Henry; Greenough, James Bradstreet; D'Ooge, Benjamin Leonard. New Latin Grammar for schools and colleges. Ginn, 1916 page 584, paragraph 580: declaratory sentences in indirect discourse. p. 380, par. 586: questions in indirect discourse. "Reported speech: Indirect speech". "Direct and Indirect Speech With Examples & Solved Exercises". Direct & Indirect Speech. 2019-02-05. Retrieved 2019-10-25. "StarCraft: Broad War, Protoss campaign, mission 7: The Insurgents". Bache, Carl. 2000. Essentials of Mastering English: A Concise Grammar. The Hague: Mouton de Gruyter. p. 139. "a b Downing, Angela & Philip Lock. 2002. A University Course in English Grammar. London: Routledge. p. 301. "c d McCarthy, Tom. 2005. Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language. Oxford: Oxford University Press. p. 100. Woodcock, G. R. Bristol Classical Press. New Latin Syntax, a. 22, 321. c. d. Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges. Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges. Wordcraft LLC, Bristol Classical Press. New Latin Syntax, a. 22, 322. Woodcock, G. R. Bristol Classical Press. New Latin Syntax, a. 217, 266. Woodcock,

E.C., Bristol Classical Press, A New Latin Syntax, pp.217-218, 266-267" Woodcock, E.C., Bristol Classical Press, A New Latin Syntax, pp. 134-140, 178-183." Woodcock, E.C., Bristol Classical Press, A New Latin Syntax, pp. 133-134, 177." Woodcock, E.C., Bristol Classical Press, A New Latin Syntax, pp.138-140, 183." Woodcock, E.C., Bristol Classical Press, A New Latin Syntax, pp. 234-235, 280Retrieved from "Additional Information about Worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech for Class 6 Preparation The worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech is an invaluable resource that delves deep into the core of the Class 6 exam. These study notes are curated by experts and cover all the essential topics and concepts, making your preparation more efficient and effective. With the help of these notes, you can grasp complex subjects quickly, revise important points easily, and reinforce your understanding of key concepts. The study notes are presented in a concise and easy-to-understand manner, allowing you to optimize your learning process. Whether you're looking for best-recommended books, sample papers, study material, or toppers' notes, this PDF has got you covered. Download the Worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech now and kickstart your journey towards success in the Class 6 exam. The importance of Worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech cannot be overstated, especially for Class 6 aspirants. This document holds the key to success in the Class 6 exam. It offers a detailed understanding of the concept, providing invaluable insights into the topic. By knowing the concepts well in advance, students can plan their preparation effectively. Utilize this indispensable guide for a well-rounded preparation and achieve your desired results. The worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech is a treasure trove of information, meticulously crafted to assist students in their preparation. It covers all the essential topics and concepts, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the subject. The worksheet is designed to be user-friendly, with clear explanations and examples that make learning easier. It is a valuable resource for students who are looking to excel in their Class 6 exam. The worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech is a comprehensive guide that covers all the essential topics and concepts. It is designed to be user-friendly, with clear explanations and examples that make learning easier. It is a valuable resource for students who are looking to excel in their Class 6 exam. The worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech is a comprehensive guide that covers all the essential topics and concepts. It is designed to be user-friendly, with clear explanations and examples that make learning easier. It is a valuable resource for students who are looking to excel in their Class 6 exam. Practice papers and question banks enable you to assess your progress effectively. Additionally, the paper analysis provides valuable tips for tackling the topic smoothly. Access to Toppers' notes gives you an edge in understanding complex concepts. Whether you're a beginner or aiming for advanced proficiency, Worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech Notes on EduRev are your ultimate resource for success. The 'Worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech Class 6 Questions' guide is a valuable resource for all aspiring students preparing for the Class 6 exam. It focuses on providing a wide range of practice questions to help students gauge their understanding of the exam topics. These questions cover the entire syllabus, ensuring comprehensive preparation. The guide includes previous years' question papers for students to familiarize themselves with the exam's format and difficulty level. Additionally, it offers subject-specific question banks, allowing students to focus on weak areas and improve their performance. Students of Class 6 can study Worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech alongside tests & analysis from the EduRev app, which will help them while preparing for their exam. Apart from the Worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech, students can also utilize the EduRev App for other study materials such as previous year question papers, syllabus, important questions, etc. The EduRev App will make your learning easier as you can access it from anywhere you want. The content of Worksheet: Direct & Indirect Speech is prepared as per the latest Class 6 syllabus.

