

I.E. CHAMPAGNAT PINARES DE ORIENTE

GUIA DE ESTUDIO – CHAMPAGNAT APRENDE EN CASA



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GUIA DE ESTUDIO (01)

DBA	Redacta mensajes orales o escritos claros y bien estructurados, teniendo en cuenta el contexto en el que se producen. Intercambia opiniones sobre situaciones de interés personal, escolar o social.		
LOGRO	Genera información haciendo uso del habla directa e indirecta (reported speech) sobre temas que le son familiares, de interés personal o pertinentes para la vida cotidiana (familia, pasatiempos, trabajo, viajes y eventos actuales).		
COMPETENCIA	Utilizo variedad de estrategias de comprensión de lectura adecuadas al propósito y al tipo de texto. Participo espontáneamente en conversaciones sobre temas de mi interés utilizando un lenguaje claro y sencillo. Hago presentaciones orales sobre temas de mi interés y relacionados con el currículo escolar.		
OBJETIVO	Diferenciar entre el habla directa e indirecta (reported speech) y aplicarlo reportando noticias y opinando de manera oral o escrita sobre estas.		
CONCEPTO	COMUNICACIÓN – SISTEMA - VALOR	EJE	CIUDADANO AMBIENTAL ACTIVO
TEMA	Giving and reacting to news.	FECHA DE PUBLICACIÓN.	lunes, 26 de abril de 2021
TIEMPO DE TRABAJO	2 Semanas	FECHA DE ENTREGA	viernes, 7 de mayo de 2021

VALOR DE LA SEMANA:

ALEGRE



La sencillez es un valor por el que manifestamos nuestras relaciones interpersonales, siendo éstas: auténticas y directas, decimos lo que creemos y demostramos que creemos lo que decimos, honestas, fruto de la unidad entre pensamiento y corazón, carácter y acción, respetuosas de la dignidad y libertad de las personas.

Durante esta semana queremos invitarte para que agradezcas a tus padres, profesores o familiares una ayuda que hayan tenido contigo y que fue muy significativa.

Un ser sencillo se muestra capaz de disfrutar de las pequeñas cosas y también las agradece.

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GUIA DE ESTUDIO 01

TEMA Giving and reacting to news.

INTRODUCCIÓN

TIME AND PLACE IN REPORTED SPEECH			
DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Now	Then	"The children are playing outside now ."	He said that the children were playing outside then .
Today	That day	"I've got a piano lesson today ."	She said that she had got a piano lesson that day .
Here	There	"Put the box here ."	He told us to put the box there .
This	That	"I shall be very busy this week."	She said she would be very busy that week.
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day/ the day after	"I will leave for New York tomorrow ."	She said that she would leave for New York the next day .
Next week	The following week/ the next week/ the week after	"I have an appointment next week."	She said that she had an appointment the following week.
Yesterday	The previous day/ The day before	"Our English teacher quizzed us yesterday ."	They said their English teacher had quizzed them the day before.
Last week	The previous week/ The week before	"We had an awful earthquake last week."	They told us that he had had an awful earthquake the previous week.
Ago	Previously/ Before	"The letter came a few days ago ."	He said the letter had come a few days before .
Tonight	That night	"I'm going for a beer with Karl tonight ."	He said that he was going for a beer with Karl that night.

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REPORTED SPEECH (DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH)

We may report the words of a speaker in two ways:

- a.** We may quote his actual words. This is called **Direct Speech**.
- b.** We may report what he said without quoting his exact words. This is called **Reported** or **Indirect Speech**.

Example:

John said, "I am very busy now." (Direct)

John said that he was very busy then. (Indirect/Reported)

It will be noticed that in Direct Speech, we use inverted commas to signify the exact words of the speaker. In Indirect Speech we do not.

Also, in changing the above Direct Speech into Indirect certain changes have been made. Thus:
We have used the conjunction that before the Indirect statement. (The that is often omitted especially in spoken English.)

The Pronoun I is changed to he. (The Pronoun is changed in Person)

The Verb am is changed to was. (Present Tense is changed to Past.)

The Adverb now is changed to then.

Therefore, it is clear that there are changes that happen when Direct Speech is changed to Indirect Speech.

Basic Verb Shifts for Indirect Speech (statements):

Original Verb

Present simple

He said, "I dance all the time."

Present Progressive

He said, "I am studying now."

Past Simple

He said, "I studied yesterday."

Reported Form

Past Simple

He said (that) he danced all the time.

Past Progressive

He said (that) he was studying then.

Past perfect

He said that he had studied the previous day.

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Past Perfect

He said, "I had studied earlier."

Past Perfect

He said that he had studied earlier.

Present Perfect

He said, "I have studied the topic."

Past Perfect

He said that he had studied the topic.

Will/shall

He said, "I will study!"

Would

He said (that) he would study!

Can

He said, "I can study for the exam."

Could

He said (that) he could study for the exam.

Should

He said, "I should study for the exam tonight."

Should

He said (that) he should study for the exam tonight.

Imperative

He said, "Study!"

Infinitive

He said to study!

However, if reporting about general truths, we do not need to shift the verb tense back.

For example,

John said, "The sky is blue."

John said that the sky is blue.

PROFUNDIZACIÓN DE LOS CONTENIDOS.

REPORTING QUESTIONS

When reporting questions, there are certain rules to follow, as is clear from the following examples.

Original Verb

He asked, "What are you doing?"

Reported Form

He asked what I was doing.

He asked, "Why do you study in the library?"

He asked why I studied in the library.

He asked, "Have you ever been to Venice?"

He asked whether/if I had ever been to Venice (or not).

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¿Qué es el reported speech?

El estilo indirecto o reported speech es la forma en la que puedes contar, explicar, escribir o decir algo con tus propias palabras, cambiando el tiempo verbal al pasado.

Se diferencia del discurso directo de esta forma, ya que el discurso directo implica que digas o escribas todo textual y exacto a como sucedió.

Reglas para utilizar el reported speech

Regla N°1: Debes aprender que, en el reported speech, los tiempos verbales cambian.

Es decir, en el direct speech o en el estilo directo, todas las expresiones de tiempos verbales están en presente. Pero cuando utilices el estilo indirecto o reported speech este verbo cambia a pasado.

Estilo directo o Direct Speech

Estilo indirecto o Reported Speech

Presente Simple

Ejemplo: "I *am* very glad to see you again", Miguel said.

Pasado Simple

Ejemplo: Miguel said that he *was* glad to see me again.

Presente Continuo

Ejemplo: "Sabrina *is working* in Buenos Aires" he said.

Pasado Continuo

Ejemplo: He said Sabrina *was working* in Buenos Aires.

Pasado Simple

Ejemplo: "Did you *finish* the test?" she asked.

Pasado Perfecto Simple

Ejemplo: She asked me if I *had finished* the test.

Pasado Continuo

Ejemplo: They said, "We *weren't going* to cinema today"

Pasado Perfect Continuo

Ejemplo: They said that they *hadn't been going* to cinema today.

Presente Perfecto Simple

Ejemplo: Mario said, "I've *already gone* out"

Pasado Perfecto Simple

Ejemplo: Mario told me that *he'd* already gone out.

Presente Perfecto Continuo

Ejemplo: "I've *been playing* piano for ten years" she said.

Pasado Perfecto Continuo

Ejemplo: She said that *she'd been playing* piano for ten years.

Pasado Perfecto Simple

Este tiempo verbal se mantiene igual para el direct o reported speech.

Ejemplo: "I'd *been* to my home before the college" she said.

She said that *she'd been* in her home before the college.

Pasado Perfecto Continuo

Exactamente lo mismo, el tiempo verbal se mantiene igual para el direct o reported speech.

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Ejemplo: He said “*I’d been* working here for years before quit”.

He said that *he’d been* working here for years before quit.

Regla N°2: Los tiempos verbales de los verbos modales, también conocidos como modal verbs en inglés, también cambian.

Los tiempos verbales cambian una vez que se pasa del estilo directo al indirecto, y los modal verbs tampoco escapan de esto, excepto *would, could, should, might y ought to*.

Verbos modales

Estilo directo o Direct Speech

Will

“*Will* you marry me?” he asked.

Can

Mónica said, “Mateo *can* come here tomorrow”.

Must

“You *must* finish your homework”, dad said.

Shall

“*Shall* we dance tonight at the ballroom?”, he asked.

May

“*May* I speak now, please?” the little girl asked.

Verbos modales

Estilo indirecto o Reported Speech

Would

He asked me if I *would* marry him.

Could

Mónica said Mateo *could* come here tomorrow.

Had to

Dad said I *had to* finish my homework.

Should

He asked me if we *should* dance tonight at the ballroom.

Might

The Little girl asked if she *might* speak now.

Regla N°3: Los adverbios de tiempo también cambian.

Las frases adverbiales de tiempo también sufren cambios. Suelen cambiar cuando hablamos en estilo indirecto, normalmente del presente al pasado.

Adverbios de tiempo

Estilo directo o Direct Speech

Today / Tonight

This day / week / month / year

Tomorrow

Next day / week / month / year

Yesterday

Adverbios de tiempo

Estilo indirecto o Reported Speech

That day / That night

That day / week / month / year

The next day

The following day / week / month / year

The previous day / The day before

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Last week / month / year

The previous week / month / year or the previous week / month/year

Now

At that moment / then

Here

There

References:

- Cambridge University Press. Think Level 3b. 2015.
- Cambridge university Press. English in Mind 1. 2011.
- <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar/intermediate-grammar/reported-speech> [Date accessed 25/03/21]
- <https://www.really-learn-english.com/reported-speech-es.htm> [Date accessed 25/04/21]

RECUERDA SI TIENES ACCESO A INTERNET EN ESTOS SITIOS PUEDES COMPLEMENTAR TU CONOCIMIENTO:

TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH	
Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
CAN	COULD



<https://www.really-learn-english.com/reported-speech-es.html>

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<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/reported-speech/present>
<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/reported-speech/past>
<https://agendaweb.org/exercises/verbs/reported-speech/questions-1>
<http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/multi/repstee.htm>

Te invitamos a que realices el siguiente organizador gráfico o rutina de pensamiento, teniendo en cuenta la información dada anteriormente. (No es necesario imprimir esta imagen, se puede realizar el diagrama en una hoja y resolver, para anexar en el taller que enviara a su profesor)

COMO PRIMER PUNTO DEL TALLER DE TRABAJO

K, W, L (Know, Want, Learn)

Rutina de Pensamiento

Tema:

K

Lo que sé

W

Lo que quiero saber

L

Lo que he aprendido

busco información

Taken from: <https://co.pinterest.com/pin/440578776020826792/>

ⁱ<https://www.pinterest.com/co/pin/reportedspeech/140806226212388/> [Date accessed 25/03/21]