



ENJOY EVERY MOMENT, GOOD OR BAD,
BECAUSE THE GIFT OF LIFE IS LIFE ITSELF.

Have A Great Evening!

Can you replace Ravi, Rani, woman, luggage and the dog as you find them for the second and subsequent times?

Ravi is an intelligent boy. Ravi lives in a small village. A chill breeze touches the skin, a cool lake with swans swimming on the lake catches the eyesight. Ravi loves nature a lot. Ravi is studying in class ten in a government school. Ravi loves helping others. When a woman was crossing the road with heavy luggage, Ravi asked the woman, “May I help you?” and carried the luggage and dropped the luggage at home. The woman thanked Ravi for the help.



Now, What are they? How do you call them?

I

You

He

She

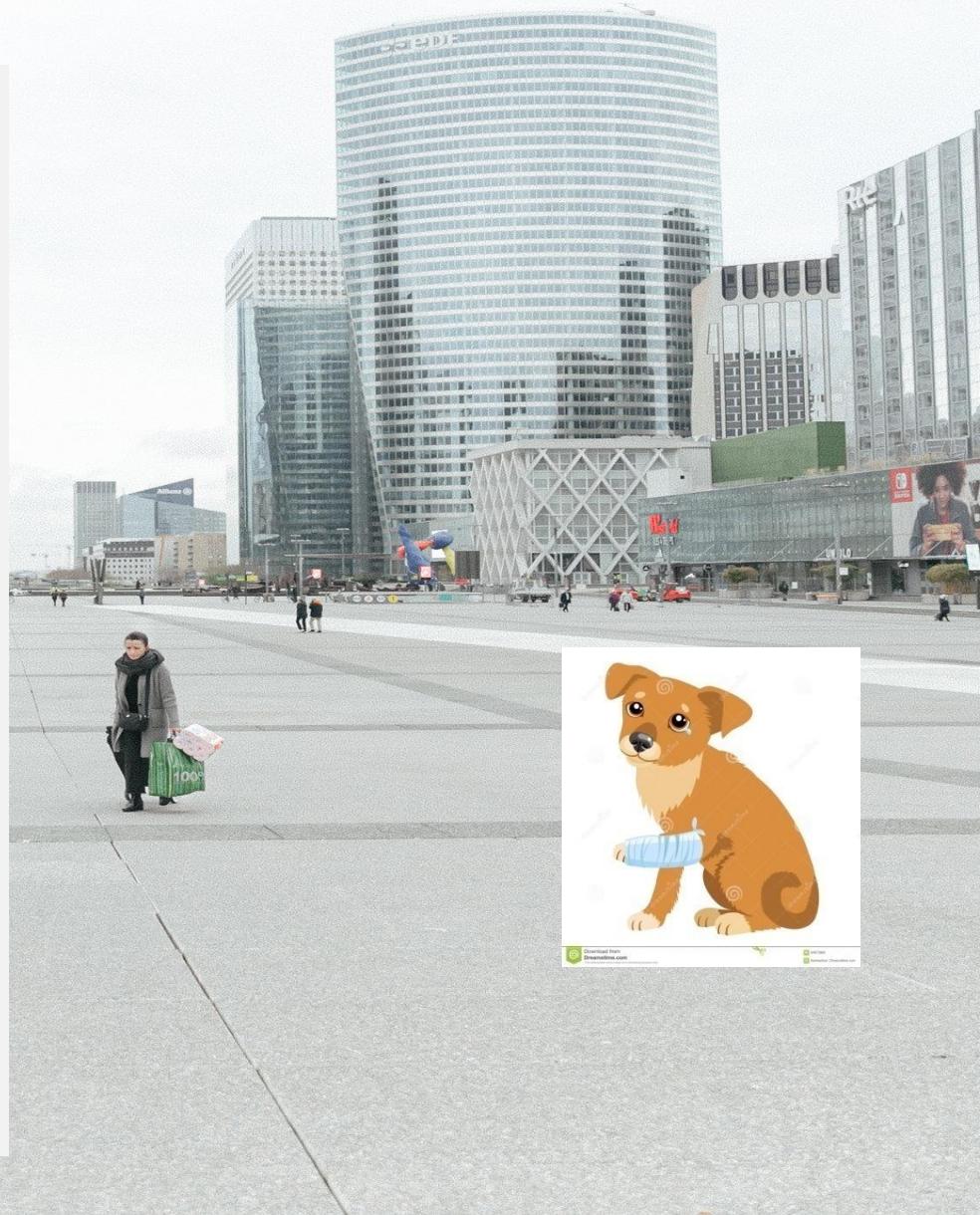
We

They

It

Can you replace the same in the following passage?

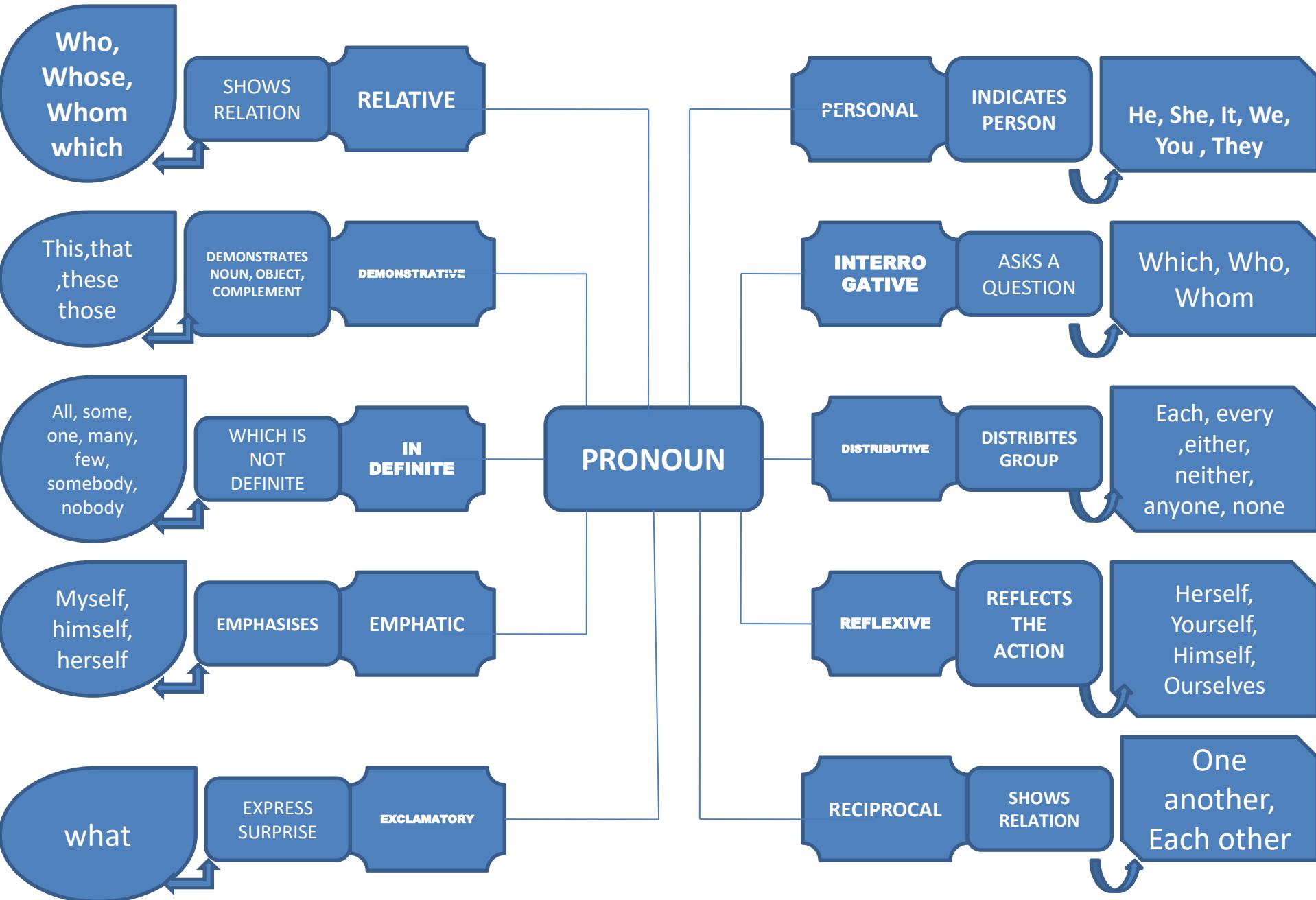
Rani is a brilliant girl. Rani lives in an urban area where huge buildings touch the sky, buzzing noise of traffic hit the ears and crowds move busily towards work. One day when Rani was on the way to school, Rani saw a dog hurt by a moving scooter. At once Rani went near the dog, lifted the dog and rushed to a veterinary doctor. The dog, after recovering, shook the tail to thank Rani.



PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word or phrase that substitutes a noun or a noun phrase. There are ten types of pronouns generally used.

CATEGORIES OF PRONOUNS



Fill in the gaps with personal pronouns

(He, she, It, We, You, They) (His, her)

Kumaravel lives in Thiruvannamalai. _____ is a doctor. All the people like _____ because of _____ helping nature. _____ hospital is located at Car street and most of _____ patients are poor so _____ does not charge much money. _____ daughter goes to school. _____ studies in 5th Standard. _____ teachers love _____ very much. _____ friends are also very good. _____ always encourage _____. _____ have given _____ good advice. _____ mother is also a teacher. _____ always encourages _____ to keep studying. I also like her as _____ often comes to _____ house. One day _____ told my mother that _____ wants to learn cooking. _____ mother taught _____ cooking. Now, _____ cooks well.

Fill in the gaps with appropriate Pronouns

1. _____ is an excellent opportunity.
2. _____ of these two students can solve this question.
3. _____ books have been written by a great Indian writer.
4. _____ have come to know the truth.
5. _____ of the students have passed the exam.
6. _____ of your friends can guide you.
7. _____ is your story based on your real life.
8. All your friends will guide _____
9. _____ of his family members would come to visit you.
10. _____ of those books will be helpful to you.
11. _____ is your bag, you can take it anytime.
12. He _____ is responsible for the downfall of his life.

Join the sentences using ' Relative Pronouns'.

1. I have a book. It is written by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Kavita is my teacher. She teaches us English.
3. This is Varun. His father is an architect.
4. She invited most of her friends. They attended the party.
5. Give me a pen to write a letter. It was gifted to you on your birthday.
6. I have sold the house. It was located at the bank of a river.
7. Here is your watch. It has been found in the garden.

Answers

1. I have a book **which** is written by Rabindranath Tagore.
2. Kavita is my teacher **who** teaches us English.
3. This is Varun **whose** father is an architect.
4. Most of her friends **whom** she invited attended the party.
5. Give me a pen **which** was gifted to you on your birthday to write a letter .
6. I have sold the house **which** was located at the bank of a river.
7. Here is your watch **which** has been found in the garden.



**LET'S MOVE TO A NEW
TOPIC!**

Can you report this ?

Johnson : “What are you doing here, Suganthy? I haven’t seen you since June.”

Suganthy : “I’ve just come back from my holiday in Ooty.”

Johnson : “Did you enjoy it?”

Suganthy : “I love Ooty. And the people were so friendly.”



Reported dialogue

Johnson asked Suganthi (1) what she was doing there. And he said (2) that he had not seen her since June. Suganthi explained that (3) she had just come back from her holiday in Ooty. Johnson wondered if (4) she had enjoyed it. Suganthi told him that she (5) loved Ooty and that the people (6) had been so friendly.



REPORTED SPEECH

- 1. There are two main types of speech: direct speech and indirect or reported speech.**
- 2. Direct speech repeats the exact words the person used, or how we remember their words.**
- 3. Reported speech is how we represent the speech of other people or what we ourselves say.**

RULES TO FOLLOW...

FOUR MAJOR CHANGES IMPLIED:

1. Removal of punctuation
2. Changing the adverb/pronoun
3. Adding the connectives
4. Changing the tense

Types of sentences	Connectives
1. Assertive or statement	that
2. Interrogative: 'Wh' type Yes / No	Same 'Wh' word If / whether
3. Imperative	To
4. Exclamatory	that

Pronoun changes

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
I, you	He, she
My, you	His, her
We, you	They
Our, your	their



STATEMENT (OR) ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

said to	→	told (avoid 'to' after – told)(told _____ that)
said	→	said that
says	→	says
connective	→	that
says / will say	→	says / will say

EXAMPLE:

Raja said, “Ram is my friend”. (direct)

Raja said **that Ram was his friend.** (indirect)

She said, “ I remember your younger sister’s pranks”.

Object : you – him, her
me – him, her

my – his/her
your – his/her/ - (plural) their

More Tenses changes with examples..

Direct Speech	Indirect speech
1.Simple present (eat/eats)	Simple past (ate)
2.Present continuous (is/are/eating)	Past continuous (was /were-eating)
3.Present perfect (has/have- eaten)	Past perfect (had eaten)
4.present perfect continuous (has /have been eating)	Past perfect continuous (had been eating)
5.Simple past (ate)	Past perfect (had eaten)
6.Past continuous (was/were-eating)	Past perfect continuous(had been eating)
7.will/shall/can/may	Would / should/could/might

PLACE & TIME

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

Imperatives

connective – to - (positive sentence), Don't – not to (negative sentence)
 (ordered - teacher, parents, elders / commanded – Police, military officer)
 (advised, Let - suggested, requested, pleaded, begged)

TENSE CHANGE

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
will	would
can	could
must / have to	must or had to
may / might	might
should	should
ought to	ought to



DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
now	then
This	that
here	there
hither	thither
these	those
hence	thence
thus	so
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day
yesterday	the previous day/the day before
last night	the previous night / the night before
ago	before
Immediately	at once
<u>Auxiliaries</u> : can	could
will	would
shall	would/ should
may	might
must	Must, had to

Read the different verb forms where they remain the same in the direct and indirect speech in the following cases. Fill in the blanks with missing indirect speech. (pg-145)

TRY IT OUT!

❖ **If the reporting verb is in the present tense.**

1. Krish says," I am enjoying my holiday." (says that he is)
2. Kavi says," I will never go to work."

❖ **When we report a universal truth (something that is always true)**

3. Balu said," Asia is the largest continent". (verb doesn't change)
4. Alisha said," People in Africa are starving".

With modal verbs would, might, could, should, ought to, used to.

5. Shalini said," I might come".
6. Vinoth said,"I would try it".

❖ **With would rather, had better**

7. Chitti said," I would rather fly".

Chitti said that _____.

8. Sophia said," They had better go".

Sophia said _____.

❖ **In if-clauses and time-clauses**

9. Sriram said,"If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy."

Sriram said that if he _____.

10. Jaheer said," When I was staying in Madurai I met my best friend."

Jaheer said that when he had _____ staying in Madurai he _____.

- ❖ We do not usually change the modal verbs **must** and **needn't**.
But **must** can become **had to** or **would have to** and **needn't** can become **didn't have to** or **wouldn't have to** if we want to express an obligation. **Would/wouldn't have to** are used to talk about future obligations.
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11. She said," She must wash up".

She said that she must wash up . (condition)

She said that she had to wash up. (completion of work)

12. He said," We must do it in June".

He said that they must do that in June.

Now Report this dialogue (Refer page – 147)

Johnson : “Did you go to Coakers Walk?”

Suganthi : “It was my first trip. I can show you some pictures. Are you doing anything tomorrow?”

Johnson : “I must arrange a couple of things. But I am free tonight.”

Suganthi : “You might come to my place. At what time shall we meet?”

Johnson : “I’ll be there at eight. Is it all right?”

Johnson wanted to know **if she had been** to the Coakers Walk. Suganthi said that it **was her** first trip and that she **could show him** some pictures. And then she asked him if he **was doing anything the next day.** . Johnson explained that he **must arrange** a couple of things. But he added that he **would be** free that night. Suganthi suggested that he **might come to her place** . place and asked him at what time **they should meet.** Johnson said he **would be** there at eight. And finally he asked **if that was** all right.

DIRECT SPEECH

1.“Who took my English book?”

He was curious to know who...

2. “Where does Helen live?”

Jim wants to know where...

3. “Why do volcanoes erupt?”

She wondered why...

4. “Do you know why she is unhappy?”

He asked me if Unhappy

5. “How many photos have you got?”

He wants to know how many....

INDIRECT SPEECH

a. took my English

b. had taken his English book.

c. takes his English book.

d. has taken my English book.

a. Helen lived.

b. Helen lives.

c. Helen had lived.

d. does Helen live?

a. volcanoes erupt.

b. volcanoes had erupted.

c. volcanoes erupted.

d. did volcanoes erupt?

a. I know why she is

b. you know why she was

c. did I know why she was

d. I knew why she was

a. photos I had got.

b. photos you have got.

c. photos had I got?

d. photos I have got.

CHANGE INTO INDIRECT SPEECH: (Statement)

1. He said to me, “I can complete my work now. I do not need any help”.
 - 2 My mother said, “You should eat healthy food or you will become very weak”.
 - 3 Kavin said , “You are really a wonderful person. I shall appreciate your abilities”.
 - 4 Aswin said to Mohan, “ I cannot excuse you as you have committed a grave mistake”.

- 5 The teacher said to the students, “You can complete your project work now. I shall give you some time to complete this”.
- 6 She said, “I have to pay more attention to my studies. I must get a very good total in the Board exam”.
- 7 The child said, “I will not repeat this again. I will keep up my promise”.
- 8 My father said to me,” You should get up early. You must not be lazy”.

CHANGE INTO DIRECT SPEECH : (Statement)

1. He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire.
 2. Joseph told the teacher that he was feeling sick and he wanted to go home.
 3. The author says that he has come to understand that music is not part of arts and entertainment, from his experience.
 4. The speaker said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that evening.

Thank You

Watch this!

- <https://youtu.be/0VzDQPeHFNM>

RULES

- <https://youtu.be/NA47flcdRUI>