

Reported statements

- Se usan los verbos *say* o *tell* y la conjunción *that* (esta se suele omitir en el inglés hablado), se quitan las comillas y se cambian el pronombre sujeto y la persona del verbo.
- El verbo que introduce la subordinada en estilo indirecto suele ir en pasado (*said* / *told*), por lo que el verbo de la subordinada introducida por *that* da un salto atrás en el tiempo.

ESTILO DIRECTO		ESTILO INDIRECTO	
Present Simple		Past Simple	
"I always recycle newspapers," Beth said.		"Beth said that she always recycled newspapers."	
Present Continuous		Past Continuous	
"She is giving a talk at school," Paul said.		"Paul said that she was giving a talk at school."	
Past Simple		Past Perfect Simple	
"We set up a foundation," Tom said.		"Tom said that they had set up a foundation."	
Present Perfect Simple		Past Perfect Simple	
"I have received 2,000 e-mails a day," the boy said.		"The boy said that he had received 2,000 e-mails a day."	
Will		Would	
"I will visit all the museums in Oslo," Jane said.		"Jane said that she would visit all the museums in Oslo."	
Can		Could	
"You can buy green products," the teacher said.		"The teacher said that we could buy green products."	
Must		Had to	
"We must protect the environment," Dad said.		"Dad said that we had to protect the environment."	

- Cuando la frase enuncia una verdad general no hay cambio en los tiempos verbales:
"People **don't take enough care of the environment**," she said.
"People don't take enough care of the environment." (Dijo que la gente no cuida del medio ambiente lo suficiente.)

- Respuestas breves: se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + *had* o *hadn't*.
Had she been to Loch Ness? Yes, she had. / No, she hadn't. (Había ido al Lago Ness? Sí. / No.)
- Con el *Past Perfect Simple* se suelen usar las siguientes expresiones temporales y adverbios:

before	"antes"	I had cleaned the car before I went to the party.
after	"después"	He ate some ice cream after he had finished lunch.
as soon as	"tan pronto como"	As soon as I had got up, I went to buy the newspaper.
by the time	"(para) cuando"	By the time he was five, he had read many books.
until	"hasta que"	Until I went to Italy, I hadn't eaten real Italian food.
when	"cuando"	Ian had finished his homework when I arrived.
already	afirmativa: "ya" negativa: "no", "ain" todavía: "still"	I had already seen Jim when he said hello to us.
yet	interrogativa: "¿ya?" negativa: "no", "ain" todavía: "still"	When you arrived at the station, had the train left yet?

- El *Past Perfect Simple* suele ir en oraciones acompañadas de otro verbo que va en *Past Simple*. El *Past Perfect Simple* indica que la acción ocurrió antes que la otra que está en *Past Simple*.
By the time he arrived at the cinema, the film had already started. (Cuando llegó al cine, la película ya había empezado.)
- Para explicar el motivo por el que ocurrió algo en el pasado, se pone el verbo principal de la frase en *Past Simple* y la oración subordinada introducida por *because*.
We were nervous because we had seen unusual shadows. (Estábamos nerviosos porque habíamos visto unas sombras extrañas.)

UNIT 6

El estilo indirecto

Se utiliza para contar lo que ha dicho alguien sin repetir exactamente sus palabras.