

Le discours indirect (reported speech)

Barème : 1 point par question, soit 4 points par exercice

Unités : réponse sans unité = 0,5 point retiré

1 Compréhension de l'écrit : un récit au discours indirect

/ 4 pts

- a. The school had won a national science prize, and a TV crew would come the following Monday.
- b. He asked her if she could present the recycling project in English; she said she was too shy.
- c. « I will help you prepare. » / « Don't be late on Monday! »
- d. Les paroles sont rapportées après un introducteur au passé (told, asked, promised) : les temps reculent d'un cran — present perfect → past perfect, will → would (concordance des temps).

Méthode — Pour retrouver les paroles exactes, fais l'opération inverse : avance chaque temps d'un cran (had won → has won, would → will) et rétablis les personnes (she → I, us → you).

2 Compréhension de l'écrit : lecture d'un tableau

/ 4 pts

- a. Five messages; Mr Doyle called twice: first he said he would collect the medicine, then he asked the surgery not to prepare it because his cat was better.
- b. Mrs Khan said that her dog wasn't eating and asked if she could bring him that morning.
- c. Lucy Bell wanted to know where the new car park was (and said she couldn't find it). The lab asked the surgery to call them back before five that day.
- d. Mr Doyle told the surgery not to prepare the medicine because his cat was better. — Rapporté le lendemain, « tomorrow » ne désigne plus le même jour : on le remplace par « the next day » (repère relatif → repère déplacé).

Repère — Un message rapporté plus tard change de repères temporels (today → that day, tomorrow → the next day) : demande-toi toujours quand la personne rapporte.

3 Grammaire : passer au discours indirect

/ 4 pts

- a. She said (that) she was waiting for her results and (that) she would know the next day.
- b. He asked me if (whether) I had ever been to Ireland. / He asked me why I was laughing.
- c. The keeper warned us not to feed the ducks. / She asked me to close the gate.
- d. « The coach told us that we had to train harder, and he asked us if we wanted to win. » (told + us ; had to ; pas de did ; pas d'inversion)

Erreur fréquente — Les questions rapportées gardent l'ordre sujet + verbe et perdent do / did : « asked if we wanted », jamais « asked if did we want ».

4 Verbes introducteurs et repères

/ 4 pts

- a. a) suggested ; b) promised ; c) admitted ; d) warned.
- b. then, that night, the week before (the previous week), the following year, there, those.
- c. « Tell » needs a person after it (She told me she was late); « say » is used without a person or with « to » (She said she was late / She said to me...).
- d. She told me (that) she couldn't come that day and asked me to call her back the next day.

Astuce — Un verbe introducteur précis (admit, promise, warn, suggest) vaut plus qu'un « said » répété : il montre que tu as compris l'intention du locuteur.

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

- a. Ex.: Hi Malik! Nour told me that the test would be on Thursday and that we had to revise the modals.
- b. Mr Lane asked the class whether everybody had finished the project, and Léo asked him what the oral would be about.
- c. He told us to bring our books next week and reminded us not to forget our headphones for the listening.
- d. Nour said she thought the lesson had been quite easy, but she advised me to read the chapter again anyway.

Le point clé — Un rapport réussi varie les verbes introducteurs et applique la concordance partout : chaque verbe rapporté doit être un cran plus loin dans le passé que la parole d'origine.