



21-Days study plan

Day-7



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1. In an examination 33.33% of the class secured B grade, 25 % received B+, 16.66% received B- and 12.5% failed and remaining got A. What can the minimum no. of the students in the class?

- A. 24 B. 28
C. 27 D. None of these

Ans. A

Sol. Let the class has x students.

No. of students receiving grade B =

$$33.33\% \text{ of } x = \frac{1}{3}x$$

No. of students receiving grade B+ =

$$25\% \text{ of } x = \frac{1}{4}x$$

No. of students receiving grade B =

$$16.66\% \text{ of } x = \frac{1}{6}x$$

No. of failed students = 12.5% of

$$x = \frac{1}{8}x$$

No. of students receiving grade A

$$= x - \left(\frac{1}{3}x + \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{6}x + \frac{1}{8}x \right) = x - \frac{21x}{24}$$

$$= \frac{3x}{24}$$

If we have to find out integer value the min. value of x be LCM of 3,4,6,8 and 24 = 24. Since all the numbers have to be a whole number.

2. 20% discount is offered on an item. By applying a promo code the customer wins 10% cash back. What is the effective discount?

- A. 30.8 percent B. 30 percent
C. 12 percent D. 28 percent

Ans. D

Sol. Effective discount = $x + y - \frac{xy}{100}$

$$= 20 + 10 - \frac{20 \times 10}{100}$$

$$= 28\%$$

3. In an examination there are two papers of maths and physics. If 60% of the pass in maths and 70% pass in

physics. Find the minimum percentage of students who could have failed in both the subjects?

- A. 40% B. 30%
C. 60% D. N.O.T.

Ans. D

Sol. Since we have to find minimum percentage it can be possible that no one has failed on both the subjects.

4. After 2014 election in India, the price of sugar is increased by 21% which is heavily impacting on middle-class family. If consumer from middle-class family wants to keep expenditure on sugar the same as before, by approximately how much percent he should reduce the consumption of sugar?

- A. 19.45% B. 18.45%
C. 25.47% D. 21.35%
E. 17.35%

Ans. E

$$\text{Sol. } \Rightarrow \% \text{ decrease} = \frac{a}{100+a} \times 100\%$$

\Rightarrow Here, a = 21%

$\Rightarrow \therefore \% \text{ decrease in consumption} =$

$$\frac{21}{121} \times 100\%$$

$\Rightarrow \therefore \% \text{ decrease in consumption} = 17.35\%$

5. In an examination, a student had to obtain 45% of the maximum marks to pass. He got 137 marks and failed by 43 marks. Find the maximum marks.

- A. 400 B. 500
C. 600 D. 800

Ans. A

Sol. The student failed by 43 marks. Had he got (137 + 43) = 180 marks he would have passed in the examination.

Let the maximum marks be x. Then,

$$x \times 45\% = 180 \Rightarrow x \times \frac{45}{100} = 180 \Rightarrow x = 400$$

6. The population of a town is increased by 20% in 2001. Due to flood, the population of the town is decreased by 50% in 2002. And again the population of the town is increased by 15% in 2003. Find the population of the town at end of



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2003 if the population of the town at starting of 2001 was 6 lakhs.

- A. 414000
- B. 424000
- C. 500000
- D. 450000

Ans. A

Sol. The population of the town at the end of 2003:

$$= 600000 * \frac{120}{100} * \frac{50}{100} * \frac{115}{100}$$

$$= 4,14,000$$

7. Sonu pays 30% income tax to the government and he also pays 10% surcharge on this tax. Find the net percent tax he pays to the government.

- A. 33%
- B. 42%
- C. 45%
- D. 50%

Ans. A

Sol. $x = 30\%$ and surcharge = 10%

Net tax = $30\% + 10/100 * 30\% = 33\%$

8. A person purchased a piece of land at a cost of Rs.1458000 and built a flat on it at a cost of Rs.2662000. If value of land is increasing 10% yearly and value of flat is decreasing with same rate then after how many years both values will be equal?

- A. 5 years
- B. 2 years
- C. 3 years
- D. 4 years

Ans. C

Sol. Let their prices be equal after 'x' years. Then

$$1458000 * (110/100)^x = 2662000 * (90/100)^x$$

$$1458000/2662000 = (9/11)^x$$

$$729/1331 = (9/11)^x$$

$$(9/11)^3 = (9/11)^x$$

$$x = 3 \text{ years}$$

9. **Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.**

A. She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation."

B. She said that she should have a computer to prepare a power point presentation.

C. She said that she would have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.

D. She said that she could have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to changes the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
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 - Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:



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10. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

He said, "I will have to go to Jaipur next month." A. He said that he would have to go to Jaipur the following month.

B. He said that he would have gone to Jaipur the next month.

C. He said that he should have to go to Jaipur the next month.

D. He said that he would have to go to Jaipur the next month.

Ans. A

Sol.

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11. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

They said, "We trust in God." A. They said that they trusted in God.

B. They said that we trusted in God.

C. They said that they trusted into God.

D. They said that they had trusted in God.

Ans. A

Sol.

Option B cannot use the pronoun we instead of they. Option C uses into which is the wrong preposition. You cannot use into god. In is the correct preposition. Option D uses the wrong tense. Had signifies that the action is in the past. They had trusted in god, suggesting they do not anymore, which completely changes the meaning of the sentence. Hence only option A is correct.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

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object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to changes the tense in indirect speech

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12. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

You said to me, "You may go." A. You told me that I might go.

B. You told me that I may go.

C. You said to me that I might go.

D. You told me that I might be gone.

Ans. A

Sol.

Rules for changing the direct speech into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech.
- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
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While changing the direct speech to indirect, "said to" is changed to "told". Inverted comma is eliminated and "that" is added. "May" is changed to "might".



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13. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

I said to him, "He must not tell lies". A. I told him that he must not tell lies.

B. I told him that he should not tell lies.

C. I told him that he would not tell lies.

D. I told him that he could not tell lies.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.

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- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.

- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.

- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.

- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

14. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

Mohan said to his friend, "Let me go home now." A. Mohan requested his friend let him go home then.

B. Mohan requested his friend that he might be allowed to go home then.

C. Mohan requested his friend his friend to go home.

D. Mohan told his friend to go him home then.

Ans. B

Sol.

The word "let" is used to suggest, to propose or to allow something. Below are the rules for changing such sentences in indirect speech:

- Say/said to changes to propose/proposed; suggest/suggested etc as per the sense of the sentence.

- If the reporting verb has an object, then it is used with "to" after proposed/suggested.

- The inverted commas (" ") used in is removed and "that" conjunction is used.

- "Should + verb (Ist form)" is used after subject of the reported verb.

- In some sentence, "let" is replaced by "might be allowed" in indirect speech.

- The words like, this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day respectively.

Common rules for changing tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:



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- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

15. Choose the most appropriate option to change the narration (direct/indirect) of the given sentence.

The teacher said to the students, "Work hard now if you wish to have a better future."A. The teacher advised the students to work hard then if they wished to have a better future.

B. The teacher advised the students to work hard now if they wished to have a better future.

C. The teacher advised the students to work hard then if they wish to have a better future.

D. The teacher advised the students to work hard now if they wish to have a better future.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is an imperative sentence. In such sentences, order, request, advice or negative command is given. In negative command, the reported speech starts with Do not or Don't.

Rules for changing imperative sentences in indirect speech:

- Say/said to changes to order/ordered/command/commanded/re

quest/requested/urge/urged/advise/advise/ask/asked/tell/told/suggest/suggested as per the sense of the sentence.

- Inverted commas (" ") is removed and to is used before the main verb.
- The pronoun of the reported speech changes accordingly.
- The words like kindly, please are removed.

• For negative command, inverted commas are removed and not + to + verb (first form) is used. For example, "do not go" changes to "not to go".

• In negative commands, forbid/forbade + object + to + verb (first form) is also used.

Common rules for direct/indirect speech:

• The words like, this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day respectively.

• If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:

- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
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• Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.

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16. The member states of the U.N.O. have delegated the primary responsibility for maintaining world peace and security to the

A. General Assembly

B. Economic and Social Council (EcoSoc)



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- C. Security Council
D. International Court of Justice
Ans. C

Sol. The Security Council is the United Nations' most powerful body, with "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security." Five powerful countries sit as "permanent members" along with ten elected members with two-year terms.

17. Who among the following has written the famous book "Malgudi Days"?

- A. V.S. Naipaul
B. Deepak Chopra
C. Rabindranath Tagore
D. R.K. Narayan

Ans. D

Sol. Malgudi Days is a collection of short stories by R.K. Narayan published in 1943 by Indian Thought Publications.

18. Lion and Peacock Dance is a popular folk dance from which state of India?

- A. Nagaland
B. Arunachal Pradesh
C. Uttarakhand
D. Manipur

Ans. B

Sol.

- Lion and Peacock Dance is a folk dance from Arunachal Pradesh.
- It is performed by the Monpa tribe. It depicts the stories of animal and dancers wear masks resembling cock and lion heads.
- The Monpa are a major ethnic group of Arunachal Pradesh located in the districts of Tawang and West Kameng. They are also one of the 56 officially recognized ethnic groups in China.

19. Which Indian state is known as "Granary Of South India"?

- A. Tamil Nadu B. Karnataka
C. Andhra Pradesh D. Kerala

Ans. C

Sol.

- **Andhra Pradesh** is known as the "Granary of South India".
- **Agriculture** is the main occupation of about 62 per cent of the people in Andhra Pradesh.

- Rice is a major food crop and staple food of the State contributing about 77 per cent of the food grain production.

- Other important crops are jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets, pulses, castor, tobacco, cotton and sugarcane.

20. Moatsu Mong festival is celebrated in which state of India?

- A. Sikkim B. Nagaland
C. Meghalaya D. Chhattisgarh

Ans. B

Sol.

- Moatsu Mong festival is celebrated in **Nagaland**.

- It is celebrated every year from **1st to 3rd of May** by people of the **Ao tribe** of Nagaland.

- The Ao Nagas observe Moatsu Mong as their designated harvest festival.

21. Which UNESCO World Heritage temple's architecture doesn't leave any shadow on the ground at the noontime?

- A. Kailash Temple
B. Meenakshi Temple
C. Sun Temple
D. Brihadeshwara Temple

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Brihadeshwara temple** is one of the most ancient temple. It is situated in the city of **Thanjavur in Tamilnadu**.

- The most interesting part of this temple is the shadow of the temple, which surprisingly never falls on the ground at noon.

- The Brihadeshwara Temple is one of the tallest temples in the world.

- It is a Hindu temple dedicated to **Lord Shiva**.

- The temple is a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the "Great Living Chola Temples".

- Thanjavur was an important city to the ancient Cholas.

- It was built by Raja Raja Chola I between 1003 and 1010 AD.

22. Which International organization has designated 2020 as the Year of the Nurse and the Midwife to honor the 200th birth anniversary of Florence Nightingale?



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- A. WHO
C. UNESCO
- B. UNICEF
D. WLO

Ans. A
Sol.

- **World Health Organization (WHO)** designated 2020 as the Year of the Nurse and the Midwife to honor the 200th birth anniversary of Florence Nightingale.
- The World Health Organization (WHO) is the collaborating partner in the three-year Nursing Now Campaign (2018–2020).
- The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.
- It was established on **7 April 1948**.
- It is headquartered in **Geneva, Switzerland**.

23. Khoya PayaWeb Portal is related to?
- A. Exchange information about missing and found luggage in Railways
B. Exchange information about missing and found of Children
C. Exchange information about missing and found of Cell Phones
D. Exchange information about missing and found of NRIs

Ans. B
Sol.

Khoya PayaWeb Portal is related to exchange **information about missing and found of Children**.

- It has been developed by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development** and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (**DeitY**).
- There is also portal named '**Track Child**' that belongs to the Ministry of **Home Affairs**.
- It was launched by former union minister Maneka Gandhi and Ravi shaker Prasad jointly in 2015.

24. Special Olympics, held every _____ years, is a global movement of people creating a new world of inclusion, where every single person is accepted and welcomed, regardless of their ability or disability.

- A. five
C. three
- B. two
D. four

Ans. B
Sol.

- **The Special Olympics occur every two years, alternating with summer and winter games.**

- It is a global platform for persons with intellectual disabilities and physical disabilities.
- The first games were held on July 20, 1968 in Chicago and The most recent World Summer Games were held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates from March 14 to 21 2019.

25. Who has been appointed as the new chief justice of India?

- A. Arun Mishra
C. A.M. Khanwilkar
- B. Ashok Bhushan
D. Sharad Arvind Bobde

Ans. D
Sol.

- **Justice Sharad Arvind Bobde** has been appointed as the next Chief Justice of India by President Ram Nath Kovind.

- Justice Bobde replaced Chief Justice Ranjan Gogoi.
- He took the oath on **November 18, 2019**.
- He is a former Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
- The constitution and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is stated in detail from **articles 124-147**.

26. She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation."

- A. She said that she had to have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.
B. She said that she should have a computer to prepare a power point presentation.
C. She said that she would have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.
D. She said that she could have a computer to prepare a powerpoint presentation.

Ans. A
Sol.

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How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.
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27. He said, "I will have to go to Jaipur next month."

- A. He said that he would have to go to Jaipur the following month.
- B. He said that he would have gone to Jaipur the next month.
- C. He said that he should have to go to Jaipur the next month.
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28. They said, "We trust in God."

- A. They said that they trusted in God.
- B. They said that we trusted in God.
- C. They said that they trusted into God.
- D. They said that they had trusted in God.

Ans. A

Sol.

Option B cannot use the pronoun we instead of they. Option C uses into which is the wrong preposition. You cannot use into god. In is the correct preposition. Option D uses the wrong tense. Had signifies that the action is in the past. They had trusted in god, suggesting they do not anymore, which completely changes the meaning of the sentence. Hence only option A is correct.

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- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

29. You said to me, "You may go."

- A. You told me that I might go.
- B. You told me that I may go.
- C. You said to me that I might go.
- D. You told me that I might be gone.

Ans. A

Sol.

Rules for changing the direct speech into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech.
- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
 - Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
 - Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
 - Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.



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- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.
- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

While changing the direct speech to indirect, "said to" is changed to "told". Inverted comma is eliminated and "that" is added. "May" is changed to "might".

30. I said to him, "He must not tell lies".

- A. I told him that he must not tell lies.
- B. I told him that he should not tell lies.
- C. I told him that he would not tell lies.
- D. I told him that he could not tell lies.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is a simple sentence. The rules for changing such sentences into indirect speech are given below:

- The inverted commas (" ") used in Direct Narration is removed in Indirect Narration and "that" conjunction is used.
- Says to/said to changes to tells/told in indirect speech if they are followed by an object. If not, they would remain same in indirect speech.

How to change the tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense, no changes are made to the verb/tense of the reported speech.

- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:

- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Can, shall, will, may, must changes to could, should, would, might and must respectively.
- If there are any universal truth, habitual fact in the reporting speech, no changes are made to the reported verb's tense.

How some words change in indirect speech

- Words like "this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day" respectively.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

31. Mohan said to his friend, "Let me go home now."

- A. Mohan requested his friend let him go home then.
- B. Mohan requested his friend that he might be allowed to go home then.
- C. Mohan requested his friend his friend to go home.
- D. Mohan told his friend to go him home then.

Ans. B

Sol.

The word "let" is used to suggest, to propose or to allow something. Below are



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the rules for changing such sentences in indirect speech:

- Say/said to changes to propose/proposed; suggest/suggested etc as per the sense of the sentence.
- If the reporting verb has an object, then it is used with "to" after proposed/suggested.
- The inverted commas (" ") used in is removed and "that" conjunction is used.
- "Should + verb (1st form)" is used after subject of the reported verb.
- In some sentence, "let" is replaced by "might be allowed" in indirect speech.
- The words like, this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day respectively.

Common rules for changing tense in indirect speech

- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.

Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:

- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
- Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
- Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.

32. The teacher said to the students, "Work hard now if you wish to have a better future."

A. The teacher advised the students to work hard then if they wished to have a better future.

B. The teacher advised the students to work hard now if they wished to have a better future.

C. The teacher advised the students to work hard then if they wish to have a better future.

D. The teacher advised the students to work hard now if they wish to have a better future.

Ans. A

Sol.

This is an imperative sentence. In such sentences, order, request, advice or negative command is given. In negative command, the reported speech starts with Do not or Don't.

Rules for changing imperative sentences in indirect speech:

- Say/said to changes to order/ordered/command/commanded/request/requested/urge/urged/advise/advise/ask/asked/tell/told/suggest/suggested as per the sense of the sentence.
- Inverted commas (" ") is removed and to is used before the main verb.
- The pronoun of the reported speech changes accordingly.
- The words like kindly, please are removed.
- For negative command, inverted commas are removed and not + to + verb (first form) is used. For example, "do not go" changes to "not to go".
- In negative commands, forbid/forbade + object + to + verb (first form) is also used.

Common rules for direct/indirect speech:

- The words like, this, these, tomorrow, yesterday change to that, those, the next day, the previous day respectively.
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, we make changes to the reported verb as per the below rule:
- Simple present tense changes to simple past tense.
- Present continuous tense changes to past continuous tense.
- Present perfect tense changes to past perfect tense.
- Present Perfect continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
- Simple past tense changes to past perfect tense.



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- Past continuous tense changes to past perfect continuous tense.
 - No changes are made to past perfect and past perfect continuous tense.
- Below are the rules for changing the pronouns correctly:
- First person pronoun changes according to the subject of reporting speech.
 - Second person pronoun changes according to the object of reporting speech.
 - Third person pronoun does not change in indirect speech.



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