

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Pronoms personals de subjecte

- S'empren els pronoms en lloc dels noms. El pronom personal de subjecte es posa al davant d'un verb en les oracions afirmatives i negatives.

I love you!

She does her homework.

We live near a park.

They don't like sport.

Pronom personal de subjecte	
Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he / she / it	they

- Es poden formar formes abreujades amb els pronoms personals de subjecte i alguns verbs.

I + am = I'm

you + have = you've

1 Copy and complete the sentences with the correct subject pronouns.

- Mary has a cat. *She* has a cat.
- Emily and Paul are here. (...) 're here.
- Andy speaks Spanish. (...) speaks Spanish.
- The pencils are new. (...) 're new.
- Dave and I like swimming. (...) like swimming.
- The uniform is blue. (...) 's blue.
- My mum is clever. (...) 's clever.

Preposicions de lloc

- S'empren preposicions de lloc per dir on són les coses.

Where's the pencil? It's on the dictionary.

Is my pencil under your bag?

Liam's scissors are next to the dictionary.

My dad's car is between the blue and red cars.

2 Copy and complete the sentences with *under*, *between*, *next to* or *on*.



1 The ruler is (...) the notebook.



3 The whiteboard is (...) the posters.



2 The cat is (...) the chair.



4 The pen is (...) the dictionary.

Adjectius possessius

- S'empren els adjectius possessius amb un nom per mostrar que alguna cosa pertany a algú.

My sister lives in Madrid.

Is that your bag under the desk?

Andy is his friend.

Her name is Jenna.

This restaurant is famous for its pizza.

Our school is big.

Their house is next to a park.

- S'empren els adjectius possessius per parlar de l'aparença.

Her eyes are blue.

Your hair is beautiful.

My eyes are brown and my hair is black.

- S'empra *his* per parlar de coses i persones que pertanyen a un home o a un noi.

Dave and his sister live in Spain.

(NO: ~~*Dave and her sister live in Spain.*~~)

- S'empra *her* per parlar de coses i persones que pertanyen a una dona o una noia.

Her mother is a doctor. (NO: ~~*She mother is a doctor.*~~)

- S'empra *its* per parlar de coses i persones que pertanyen a una cosa.

The city is famous for its universities.

(NO: ~~*The city is famous for their universities.*~~)

Pronom personal de subjecte	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
Adjectiu possessiu	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their

our friend (NO: ~~*ours friends*~~)

3 Copy and complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

- My notebook isn't in (...) bag.
- I'm Anna and this is Oskar. (...) friends are fun.
- Oxford is famous for (...) university.
- Janey and Eva are in class 2B. (...) class is big.
- That's Chloe. (...) best friend is Leah.
- A Is this (...) dictionary, Nina?
B Yes, thank you.

RECORDEU! *It's* (= It is) *a big city.*

Its (possessiu) *buildings are beautiful.*

Unit 0

can per habilitats

- S'empra *can* per parlar de coses que podem fer. S'empra *can't* per parlar de coses no podem fer.
I can draw, but I can't sing.
- No s'afegeix -s a *can* o *can't* amb *he / she / it*.
He can speak Spanish. (NO: ~~*He cans speak Spanish.*~~)
She can't swim. (NO: ~~*She can'ts swim.*~~)
- *Can't* és la forma abreujada de *cannot*. Normalment s'empra la forma abreujada, però de vegades s'empra la forma plena en l'escriptura formal.
- No s'empra *do / does* amb *can* o *can't*.
I can't swim. (NO: ~~*I don't can swim.*~~)
- S'empra l'infinitiu sense *to* després de *can* i *can't*.
- Per fer preguntes amb *can*, es canvia l'ordre del subjecte i del *can*.
- No s'empra *do / does* quan es fan preguntes amb *can*.
Can you ride a bike? (NO: ~~*Do you can ride a bike?*~~)
Can he swim? (NO: ~~*Does he can swim?*~~)
- Normalment es responen les preguntes de *yes/no* amb respostes breus.
'Can you speak English?' 'Yes, I can.'
'Can they swim?' 'No, they can't.'
- També es poden respondre les preguntes de *yes/no* simplement amb *yes* o *no*.
'Can he sing?' 'Yes.'

4 Copy and complete the questions and statements with *can* or *can't* and the words in brackets.

- 1 Nicole's very clever. (...) (she / speak) six languages.
- 2 A (...) (your dad / swim)?
B Yes, (...) (he). He's a very good swimmer.
- 3 A (...) (you / sing)?
B No, (...) (I).
- 4 Ryan and I don't like the swimming pool because (...) (we / not swim).
- 5 A (...) (your mum / draw)?
B Yes, (...) (she).

Possessiu amb 's

- S'empra el possessiu amb 's per parlar de coses que pertanyen a una persona. Se'l fa servir amb noms en singular i en plural. Sovint s'empra el possessiu amb 's amb noms propis.
This is Maya's ruler.
They're Sarah's books.
She is Tom's sister.
Dave and Sue are Sam's friends.
- S'empra el possessiu amb 's amb noms propis i paraules que acaben en s.
Where is Ross's bag?

- S'empra el possessiu amb 's amb un adjectiu possessiu i un nom.
This is my dad's bag.
Your mum's car is great.
- El possessiu amb 's no té una forma plena.
It's Maya's ruler. O It is Maya's ruler.
(NO: ~~*It is Maya is ruler.*~~)

5 Rewrite the sentences using the possessive 's and the name in brackets.

- 1 Her mum is Spanish. (Olivia) (...)
- 2 That's his red car. (Luke) (...)
- 3 His cat is black. (Finley) (...)
- 4 Their pictures are great. (children) (...)
- 5 Our classroom is big. (Charlie and Adam) (...)

have got

- S'empra *have / has got* per parlar de coses que posseïm o tenim.
I've got a new job.
He hasn't got a mobile phone.
They've got two cats and a dog.
'Have you got a pen?' 'Yes, I have.'
- S'empra *have / has got* per descriure llocs.
Oxford's got a famous university.
The classroom hasn't got a window.
- També s'empra *have / has got* per parlar de persones de la família.
'Have you got a brother?' 'Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.'
- Les oracions negatives es formen amb el subjecte + *haven't / hasn't + got*.
I haven't got a brother.
She hasn't got a pencil.
- Les preguntes de *yes/no* es formen amb *Have / Has + subjecte + got + ?* Les respostes breus es formen amb *have / has*.
'Have you got a brother?' 'Yes, I have.' (NO: ~~'Yes, I do.'~~)

6 Copy and complete the text with *have / haven't* or *has / hasn't got*.

I am Xavier and I'm from France.
I (.1.) one brother and he's 18.
He (.2.) a job – he's at university.
We (.3.) a cat called Jeffrey – he's black. We (.4.) a dog because Jeffrey doesn't like dogs. (.5.) you (...) a cat?
My mum is a doctor and my dad is a science teacher – they (.6.) great jobs!



RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Present simple: be

- *Be* és un verb irregular. És l'infinitiu. Té tres formes diferents per al *present simple*. S'empra *not* per construir la forma negativa del verb *be*.

Subjecte	be		
I	am	(not)	a student.
You	are		happy.
He / She / It	is		11. Spanish. a country.
We / You / They	are		students. from Brazil. red.

- Les preguntes de *yes/no* es formen amb:

Am / Are / Is + subjecte + ?

be	Subjecte	
Am	I	a student?
Are	you	happy?
Is	he / she / it	from Brazil?
Are	you / we / they	

- Les respostes breus es formen amb:

Yes + subjecte + *am / are / is*.

No + subjecte + *'m not / aren't / isn't*.

Afirmativa (+)	Negativa (-)
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Yes, you / we / they are.	No, you / we / they aren't.

there is / there are + *a, an, some, any*

- S'empra *there is / there are* per parlar de coses que es troben en un lloc.
There's a German boy in my class.
There are some books on the table.
- També s'empra *there is / there are* per donar nova informació.
There's a new girl in our class.
There are two cinemas in my town.
- S'empra *a / an* amb noms comptables en singular.
There's a theme park, but there isn't an ice rink.
- També s'empra *there is* amb el número u.
There's only one chocolate – it's for you!
- S'empra *there are* + *some* o un número amb noms comptables en plural.
There are two farms near us.
There are some sandwiches for lunch.
- S'empra *there aren't any* amb noms comptables en plural en oracions negatives.
There aren't any restaurants here.
- S'empra *Is there ... ? / Are there ... ?* per preguntar sobre coses d'un lloc. Normalment les preguntes de *yes/no* es responen amb respostes breus. En preguntes, s'empra *a / an* amb noms comptables en singular.
'Is there a beach?' 'No, there isn't.'
- S'empra *any* abans de noms en les preguntes.
'Are there any flowers in your garden?' 'Yes, there are.'
'Is there any milk in the fridge?' 'No, there isn't.'
- Sovint s'empren les formes abreujades.
There is → There's
There is not → There isn't
There are not → There aren't
- No s'empra una forma abreujada de *There are*.
- S'empren les formes abreujades en les respostes breus negatives, però no en les respostes breus afirmatives.
'Is there any orange juice?' 'Yes, there is.'
(NO: ~~'Yes, there's.'~~)
'Are there any parks near here?' 'Yes, there are.'
(NO: ~~'Yes, there're.'~~)

RECORDEU! No s'empren les formes abreujades en les respostes breus afirmatives:

'Is there any orange juice?'

'Yes, there's.' ✗ *'Yes, there is.'* ✓

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Present simple: formes afirmativa i negativa

- Es pot emprar el *present simple* per parlar de fets, sentiments i opinions.

He doesn't speak French. Cats eat fish.

Subjecte	Verb	
I / You	like	books.
He / She / It	likes	
We / You / They	like	

- El *present simple* en negativa es forma amb: Subjecte + *don't / doesn't* + infinitiu sense *to*.

Subjecte	<i>don't / doesn't</i>	Infinitiu sense <i>to</i>	
I / You	don't	like	books.
He / She / It	doesn't		
We / You / They	don't		

Adverbis de freqüència

- S'empren els adverbis de freqüència amb el *present simple* per dir amb quina freqüència fem alguna cosa.

100%	←	→	0%
sempre	generalment	sovint	de vegades mai

- Normalment es posa l'adverbi entre el subjecte i el verb.

Afirmativa			
Subjecte	Adverbi	Verb	
I / You	never	drink	coffee.
He / She / It	sometimes	drinks	
We / You / They	often	drink	

- Es pot emprar *always, usually* i *often* en oracions negatives després de *don't / doesn't*.

Negativa			
Subjecte	<i>don't / doesn't</i>	Adverbi	Infinitiu sense <i>to</i>
I / You	don't	always	drink coffee.
He / She / It	doesn't	usually	
We / You / They	don't	often	

- Amb el verb *be*, l'adverbi es posa després del verb.
Karen is often at home on Saturdays.
- Sometimes* i *usually* també poden anar al principi o al final de l'oració.
Sometimes, I listen to music on the bus.
Winters are very cold here, usually.
- Es pot emprar *always, usually* i *often* en oracions negatives després de *don't / doesn't*.
I don't always have breakfast. (= De vegades ho faig.)
I don't usually / often get to bed late.
- No s'empra un verb en forma negativa amb *never*.
It never rains in summer.
(NO: ~~*It doesn't never rain in the summer.*~~)

Present simple: preguntes i respostes breus

- Les preguntes de *yes/no* es formen amb: *Do / Does* + subjecte + infinitiu sense *to* ... + ?

<i>Do / Does</i>	Subjecte	Infinitiu sense <i>to</i>	
Do	I / you	like	coffee?
Does	he / she / it		
Do	we / you / they		

Present simple: preguntes amb interrogatius *wh-*

- En *present simple*, les preguntes *wh-* es formen amb: Interrogatiu + *do / does* + subjecte + verb + ?

Interrogatiu	<i>do / does</i>	Subjecte	Verb	
What	do	I	need?	
Where		you	live?	
When	does	the lesson	start?	
What time		she	get up?	
How	do	you	get	to school?
Why		they	like	football?

- També es poden emprar interrogatius amb el verb.
'What's your favourite café?' 'Rioshi's on Sanur Road.'
'What colour are her shoes?' 'Red and white.'
'Which class are you in?' 'I'm in 8G.'

RECORDEU! Normalment només s'empra la forma plena *do not* o *does not* en l'escriptura formal.

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Adjectius comparatius

- S'empren els adjectius comparatius per descriure com una cosa o una persona és diferent d'una altra cosa o persona. S'empren els adjectius comparatius amb *than*.
Jack's older than Maya.
Sarah's taller than me.
Maths is more difficult than English.
Football is more popular than badminton.
The book's better than the film.

- Per als adjectius curts, normalment es forma el comparatiu amb *-er*.

Adjectius comparatius curts	
S'hi afegeix <i>-er</i> o <i>-r</i> quan l'adjectiu acaba en <i>-e</i>	tall → taller long → longer nice → nicer
Quan l'adjectiu acaba en vocal + consonant, se'n dobla la consonant i s'hi afegeix <i>-er</i>	big → bigger hot → hotter
S'hi canvia <i>-y</i> per <i>-ier</i>	happy → happier easy → easier

- Per als adjectius amb tres o més síl·labes, es forma el comparatiu amb *more* + adjectiu. No s'hi afegeix *-er*.
beautiful → more beautiful
difficult → more difficult
- Amb alguns adjectius de dues síl·labes s'hi afegeix *-er* per al comparatiu. Altres empren *more* + adjectiu.
funny → funnier
boring → more boring
- Els adjectius *good*, *bad* i *far* són irregulars. La forma del comparatiu és una paraula diferent.
good → better
bad → worse
far → farther or further

Adjectius superlatius

- S'empren els adjectius superlatius per comparar tres o més coses, animals o persones. S'empra *the* abans dels adjectius superlatius.
She's the nicest person I know.
My house is the biggest house on the street.
What's the longest word in the world?
Filip is the most popular boy in the school.
That's the worst song on the radio at the moment.
- Després dels superlatius, sovint s'empra *in* abans d'un grup o d'un lloc.
Sue's the happiest person in the class.
Ed is the tallest boy in my class.
What's the most popular sport in the world?
- Per als adjectius curts, normalment es formen els superlatius amb *-est*.

Adjectius superlatius curts	
S'hi afegeix <i>-est</i> o <i>-st</i> quan l'adjectiu acaba en <i>-e</i>	tall → tallest long → longest nice → nicest
Quan l'adjectiu acaba en vocal + consonant, se'n dobla la consonant i s'hi afegeix <i>-est</i>	big → biggest hot → hottest
S'hi canvia <i>-y</i> per <i>-iest</i>	happy → happiest easy → easiest

- Per als adjectius amb tres o més síl·labes, es forma el superlatiu amb *most* + adjectiu. No s'hi afegeix *-est*.
difficult → most difficult
- Amb alguns adjectius amb dues síl·labes s'hi afegeix *-est* per al superlatiu. Altres empren *most* + adjectiu. I n'hi ha d'altres que es poden formar de les dues maneres.
funny → funniest
boring → most boring
tired → most tired
- Els adjectius *good*, *bad* i *far* són irregulars. La forma del superlatiu és una paraula diferent.
good → best
bad → worst
far → farthest or furthest

RECORDEU! Els adjectius *good*, *bad* són irregulars.
good → better → best
bad → worse → worst

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Present continuous

- S'empra el *present continuous* per parlar d'accions que estan passant ara.

I'm listening to music.

Jenna is having her breakfast.

We're watching a film.

Subjecte	am / are / is	forma -ing	
I	am	reading	a book.
You	are	watching	TV.
He / She / It	is	dancing	to music.
We / You / They	are	taking	a selfie.

- S'empra el *present continuous* en negativa per parlar d'accions que no estan passant ara.

I'm not listening to music.

Dave isn't wearing a hat.

They aren't eating their lunch.

Subjecte	be + not	forma -ing	
I	'm not	reading	a book.
You	aren't	watching	TV.
He / She / It	isn't	dancing	to music.
We / You / They	aren't	taking	a selfie.

- En *present continuous*, les preguntes de *yes/no* es formen amb:

Am / Are / Is + subjecte + forma -ing?

Am / Are / Is	Subjecte	forma -ing	
Am	I	reading	a book?
Are	you	watching	TV?
Is	he / she / it	dancing	to music?
Are	we / you / they	taking	a selfie?

- Les respostes breus es formen amb *be*.

Respostes breus	
Afirmativa	Negativa
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Yes, we / you / they are.	No, we / you / they aren't.

- Les preguntes amb *wh-* es formen amb: Interrogatiu + *be* + subjecte + forma *-ing*?

Interrogatiu	be	Subjecte	forma -ing
What	am	I	doing?
Where	are	you	going?
Why	is	he / she / it	talking?
Who	are	we / you / they	dancing with?

- En les respostes afirmatives breus, no s'empren formes breus.

'Are you reading?' 'Yes, I am.' (NO: *'Yes, I'm.'*)

Normes ortogràfiques

- Per a la majoria de verbs, s'hi afegeix *-ing*:
read → reading listen → listening watch → watching
- Per als verbs que acaben en *-e*, se'n treu la *e* and s'hi afegeix *-ing*:
dance → dancing close → closing
- Per als verbs que acaben en una vocal accentuada + una consonant, es dobla la consonant i s'hi afegeix *-ing*:
stop → stopping begin → beginning
- No es doblen la *-x* ni la *-y*:
relax → relaxing pay → paying

Present continuous i present simple

- S'empra el *present simple* per parlar de rutines i de coses que són sempre veritat.

He usually gets home at 7 p.m.

Mia wears cool clothes.

- S'empra el *present continuous* per parlar de coses que estan passant ara o en aquest moment.

I'm wearing a baggy T-shirt.

'Where's Jake?' 'He's playing hockey.'

Are you doing anything in your free time?

Yes, I'm learning to ride a horse.

- Els verbs següents normalment no s'empren en *present continuous*.

hate know like love need prefer remember understand want

RECORDEU! Alguns verbs (per exemple *know* i *like*) normalment no s'empren en *present continuous*.
Do you know Max? (NO: *Are you knowing Max?*)

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Noms comptables i incomptables; *some, any, much, many, a lot of*

- Els noms comptables són coses i persones que es poden comptar.
There are twelve students in my class.
- Els noms comptables tenen singular i plural.
I've got an orange and a banana.
apple → apples banana → bananas

	Noms comptables (singular)	Noms comptables (plural)	Noms incomptables
Afirmativa	There is a tomato.	There are some / a lot of tomatoes.	There is some / a lot of rice.
Negativa	There isn't an apple.	There aren't any / many apples.	There isn't any / much rice.
Interrogativa	Is there a shop?	How many food stalls are there?	How much milk is there?
		Are there any crisps?	Is there any bread?
Respostes breus	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.

- S'utilitza *some* amb els noms comptables en plural en oracions afirmatives.
I've got some pens.
- S'utilitza *any* amb els noms comptables en plural en oracions negatives i en la majoria de les interrogatives.
I haven't got any pens. *Have you got any eggs?*
- S'utilitza *some* i *a lot of* amb els noms incomptables en oracions afirmatives.
I've got some bread. *There's a lot of chicken.*
- S'utilitza *any* i *much* amb els noms incomptables en oracions negatives i en la majoria de les interrogatives.
I haven't got any milk. *Have you got any rice?*
There isn't any juice.
- En oracions afirmatives, s'utilitza *a lot of / lots of* amb noms comptables i incomptables per parlar sobre una gran quantitat d'alguna cosa.
There is a lot of milk. *There are lots of apples.*
- En oracions negatives, s'utilitza *much* amb noms incomptables i *many* amb noms comptables.
There isn't much money. (= *N'hi ha poc.*)
There aren't many books. (= *N'hi ha pocs.*)
- Es pot utilitzar *a lot of* en oracions negatives amb noms comptables o noms incomptables.
There isn't a lot of time.
There aren't a lot of potatoes.

can / can't, must / mustn't

can / can't

- S'utilitza *can* i *can't* per parlar d'habilitats i possibilitats.
- Una habilitat és allò que podem fer quan hem après a fer-ho.

Afirmativa	Negativa
He can play tennis.	He can't play tennis.
Questions	Respostes breus
Can he play tennis?	Yes, he can. / No, he can't.

- Una possibilitat és el que podem fer en un moment determinat per la situació en què ens trobem.
We can take the six o'clock train. (= *És possible que puguem agafar el tren de les sis.*)
- S'utilitza l'infinitiu sense *to* després de *can* i *can't*. La forma del *can* és la mateixa per a tots els subjectes.
I can sing.
I can't go to the museum.
- No s'afegeix *-s* al *can* o *can't* amb les formes *he / she / it*.
She can draw very well. (NO: ~~*She cans draw very well.*~~)

must / mustn't

- S'utilitza *must* per parlar sobre allò que s'ha de fer (obligació).
I must go to bed earlier.
You must finish all the homework.
- Per construir la forma negativa, s'utilitza *must not*.
You must not use mobile phones in class.
He mustn't tell Sarah.
- S'utilitza *must not* o *mustn't* per parlar sobre allò que no s'ha de fer (prohibició).
Students must not use mobile phones in class.
You mustn't tell Sarah – it's a secret.
- S'utilitza l'infinitiu sense *to* després de *must* i *mustn't*. La forma del *must* és la mateixa per a tots els subjectes.
I must eat more fruit. (NO: ~~*I must to eat more fruit.*~~)
She must work harder. (NO: ~~*She musts work harder.*~~)

RECORDEU! Els noms incomptables no presenten forma de plural. No s'afegeix *-s*.
some bread (NO: ~~*some breads*~~)

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Past simple: be i expressions del past simple

- S'empra *was / were* per parlar del passat.
I was a happy child.
We were in London last weekend.
- Was* i *wasn't* (*was not*) són les formes del passat de *is*, *isn't*, *am* i *am not*.
- Were* i *weren't* (*were not*) són les formes del passat de *are* i *aren't*.

Afirmativa		
Subjecte	was / were	
I	was	a teacher.
You	were	in class yesterday.
He / She / It	was	at home last night.
We / You / They	were	sad.

Negativa		
Subjecte	wasn't / weren't	
I	wasn't	a teacher.
You	weren't	in class yesterday.
He / She / It	wasn't	at home last night.
We / You / They	weren't	sad.

- Les preguntes de *yes/no* es formen amb el *past simple* de *be*:
Was / Were + subjecte (*I, you, he, etc.*) + ?

Preguntes de yes/no		
Was / Were	Subjecte	
Was	I	at home yesterday?
Were	you	
Was	he / she / it	
Were	we / you / they	

- Quan es responen les preguntes de *yes/no*, normalment s'empren respostes breus amb *was, were, wasn't* o *weren't*.

Respostes breus			
Afirmativa		Negativa	
Yes, I	was.	No, I	wasn't.
Yes, you	were.	No, you	weren't.
Yes, he / she / it	was.	No, he / she / it	wasn't.
Yes, we / you / they	were.	No, we / you / they	weren't.

- Sovint s'empra *was / were* amb expressions del *past simple*, p. ex. *last week, in 2017, 10 years ago, yesterday, this morning.*

We were in Seville last week.

It wasn't very hot yesterday.

- Les preguntes amb *wh-* es formen amb *be* en *past simple*: Interrogatiu + *was / were* + subjecte (*I, you, he, etc.*) + ?

Preguntes amb wh-			
Interrogatiu	Was / Were	Subjecte	
What	was	your last job?	
Why	was	she	at home yesterday?
When	were	they	born?

- S'empra *was / were* amb *born*.

I was born in 1998. (NO: ~~*I am born in 1998.*~~)

there was / there were

- S'empra *There was / There were* per parlar de coses del passat.

There was a hospital in the town.

There were six students at the party.

Past simple en forma afirmativa: verbs regulars i irregulars

- S'empra el *past simple* per parlar sobre accions finalitzades en el passat.
She finished her homework. *You made dinner.*
- S'hi afegeix *-ed* per formar el *past simple* de la majoria dels verbs irregulars. El *past simple* fa servir la mateixa forma en tots els subjectes (*I, you, he, etc.*) excepte amb el verb *be*.

Normes ortogràfiques: verbs regulars		
	Forma del past simple	
La majoria de verbs	hi afegeixen <i>-ed</i>	played
Acabats en <i>-e</i>	hi afegeixen <i>-d</i>	live → lived
Acabats en una consonant + <i>-y</i>	canvien <i>-y</i> per <i>-ied</i>	study → studied
La majoria dels verbs que acaben en vocal + consonant (excepte <i>w i y</i>)	en doblen la consonant i hi afegeixen <i>-ed</i>	stop → stopped

- Amb els verbs irregulars, no s'hi afegeix *-ed* per al *past simple*. No hi ha regles. Tots ells presenten formes diferents.

→ Llista de verbs irregulars pàg. 127-128

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Past simple en forma afirmativa i negativa: verbs regulars i irregulars

- S'empra el *past simple* per parlar sobre accions finalitzades o estats del passat.
She went to London by train.
We played football yesterday.
They didn't watch the film.
- La forma negativa s'empra de la mateixa manera amb els verbs regulars i irregulars.
I didn't play tennis yesterday.
(NO: ~~*I didn't played tennis yesterday.*~~)
I didn't eat yesterday. (NO: ~~*I didn't ate yesterday.*~~)
- Normalment, s'empra la forma abreujada (*didn't*), però, de vegades, s'empra la forma plena (*did not*) en l'escriptura formal.

Negativa			
Subjecte	<i>didn't</i>	Verb	
I / You	didn't	have	breakfast.
		go	to work.
He / She / It		play	football.
		finish	at five o'clock.
We / You / They		drive	to Madrid.
		watch	the film.

- S'hi afegeix *-ed* per formar el *past simple* de la majoria dels verbs irregulars. La forma del *past simple* és la mateixa per a tots els subjectes (*I, you, he, etc.*) excepte per al verb *be*.

Pronoms de complement directe

- S'empren els pronoms de complement directe després d'un verb o d'una preposició.
I like chocolate. I like it.
I play with my friends. I play with them.

Pronoms personals de subjecte	Pronoms de complement directe
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Past simple: preguntes

- Les preguntes de *yes/no* es formen amb:
Did + subjecte + verb + ?

Preguntes de yes/no			
<i>Did</i>	Subjecte	Verb	
Did	I / you he / she / it	arrive	on time?
		swim	in the sea?
	we / you / they	have	a good time?
		meet	any interesting people?

- En les respostes breus, s'empra *did* o *didn't*. No s'utilitza el verb principal.
'Did you swim in the sea?' 'Yes, I did.' (NO: ~~*'Yes, I swam.'*~~)
'Did he visit the island?' 'No, he didn't.'
(NO: ~~*'No, he didn't visit.'*~~)
- Les respostes breus són les mateixes per als verbs regulars i irregulars, excepte per al verb *be*.

Respostes breus			
Afirmativa		Negativa	
Yes, I	did.	No, I	didn't.
Yes, you		No, you	
Yes, he / she / it		No, he / she it	
Yes, we		No, we	
Yes, you		No, you	
Yes, they		No, they	

- Les preguntes amb *wh-* es formen amb:
Interrogatiu + *did* + subjecte + verb + ?

Preguntes amb wh-				
Interrogatiu	<i>did</i>	Subject	Verb	
When	did	you	visit	London?
What		she	do	at the weekend?
Why		they	arrive	late?
How		we	do	it?
Where		you	see	her?

- De vegades es pot respondre amb una resposta breu. Les respostes a preguntes amb *when* empen expressions de *past simple*, p. ex. *yesterday, last week, in 2016, 100 years ago*.
'When did you see James?' 'Last week.'
'When did the letter arrive?' 'Yesterday.'

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

be going to per a plans del futur

- S'empra *be + going to* per parlar de plans del futur.
- Sovint s'empra *be + going to* amb expressions de futur, p. ex. *tomorrow, next week, tonight, next year.*
- Les oracions afirmatives es formen amb el subjecte + *am / are / is + going to + verb.*

Afirmativa			
Subjecte + <i>be</i>	<i>going to</i>	Verb	
I'm	going to	swim	in the sea.
You're			
He's / She's / It's			
We're / You're / They're			
		ride	a horse.
		visit	friends.

- Les oracions negatives es formen amb subjecte + *am / are / is + not + going to + verb.*

Negativa			
Subjecte + <i>be</i>	<i>going to</i>	Verb	
I'm not	going to	swim	in the sea.
You aren't			
He / She / It isn't			
We / You / They aren't			
		ride	a horse.
		visit	friends.

- Les preguntes de *yes/no* es formen amb el verb *be + subjecte + going to + verb + ?*

Preguntes de <i>yes/no</i>				
<i>be</i>	Subjecte	<i>going to</i>	Verb	
Am	I	going to	ride	a horse?
Are	you			
Is	he / she / it			
Are	we / you / they			
			visit	friends?

- Normalment les respostes de *yes/no* es responen amb una resposta breu.
'Is she going to play tennis with us on Friday?' 'Yes, she is.'
'Are you going to buy a new phone?' 'No, I'm not.'

- Les preguntes amb *wh-* es formen amb un interrogatiu + *am / are / is + subjecte + going to + verb + ?*

Preguntes amb <i>wh-</i>				
Interrogatiu	<i>be</i>	Subjecte	<i>going to</i>	Verb
Where	are	you	going to	go?
When	is	she		travel?
What	are	they		do?

- Es poden respondre les preguntes amb *wh-* amb una resposta breu.
'When is she going to finish university?' 'In June.'

will / won't per a prediccions sobre el futur

- S'empra *will* i *won't* per fer prediccions sobre el futur.
I'm sure she'll win the match tomorrow.
We won't see them again this year.
- Les formes de *will* i *won't* són les mateixes per a tots els subjectes. En l'anglès parlat normalment s'empra la forma abreujada de *will* amb els pronoms personals (*I'll, you'll, he'll, ...*)

Afirmativa i negativa				
	Subjecte	<i>will / won't</i>	Infinitiu sense <i>to</i>	
	I	will	win	the match.
+	Kevin		call	later.
	We		have	enough food.
-	I	won't	arrive	late.
	You		eat	meat.
	They		be	at the party.

- S'empra l'infinitiu sense *to* en les formes afirmativa i negativa.
Sarah won't be late. (NO: *Sarah won't to be late.*)
- Per formar preguntes de *yes/no* es canvia l'ordre del subjecte i de *will*.

Preguntes de <i>yes/no</i>			
<i>Will</i>	Subjecte	Infinitiu sense <i>to</i>	
Will	we	win	the match?
	he	call	later?
	they	be	at the party?

- No s'empra la forma abreujada en les respostes afirmatives breus.
'Will Kevin be there?' 'Yes, he will.' (NO: *'Yes, he'll.'*)
- Els interrogatius es posen al principi de la pregunta, abans de *will*.
How will you travel there? (NO: *You will travel how there?'*)

Preguntes amb <i>wh-</i>				
Interrogatiu	<i>will</i>	Subjecte	Infinitiu sense <i>to</i>	
When	will	she	arrive?	
How		people	travel	in the future?

RECORDEU! S'empra l'infinitiu sense *to* en les formes afirmativa i negativa.
Sarah won't be late. (NO: *Sarah won't to be late.*)