

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Partícules interrogatives

- S'empren diferents partícules interrogatives per demanar diferents tipus d'informació.

| Partícula interrogativa | Usos |
|-------------------------|--|
| What | Per preguntar sobre coses i accions |
| Where | Per preguntar sobre llocs |
| When | Per preguntar sobre moments |
| Which | Per preguntar sobre coses i persones |
| Who | Per preguntar sobre persones |
| Why | Per preguntar sobre les raons |
| How | Per preguntar sobre la manera de fer alguna cosa, sobre quantitats |

- Es poden formar les preguntes en *present simple* amb *be*.
What colour is the jacket?
How do I get to the museum?
- En *present simple*, les preguntes també es formen amb:
Partícula interrogativa + *do / does* + subjecte + verb + ?

| Partícula interrogativa | do / does + subjecte | Verb | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------|
| What | do I | want | for dinner? |
| Where | do you | live? | |
| When | do we | get | home? |
| Which | do they | prefer? | |
| Who | does he | live | with? |
| Why | does she | like | shopping? |
| How | does it | work? | |

1 Copy and complete each question with one question word.

- 'Why is your hair wet?' 'It's raining.'
- '(...) does he get home every day?' 'By train.'
- '(...) is her birthday?' 'It's on 13th June.'
- '(...) do you need?' 'A pencil and some paper.'
- '(...) is the cinema?' 'It's on Plum Street.'
- '(...) does she sit next to in class?' 'Her friend Mila.'
- '(...) is your food?' 'It's very nice, thank you.'
- '(...) ice cream do you prefer? Strawberry or chocolate?'

like + -ing / nom

- S'empra *like + -ing* per donar opinions sobre activitats:
My sister (doesn't) like playing video games.
- Es pot emprar *like + nom* per donar opinions sobre coses, persones o llocs.
I (don't) like burgers / my teacher / New York.

- Per a preguntes i respostes:

| like + -ing | Respostes |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Do you like playing tennis? | Yes, I do. I love it. |
| Does he like playing piano? | No, he doesn't. He hates it. |
| like + nom | Respostes |
| Do they like pizza? | Yes, they do. They're crazy about it. |
| Does she like dogs? | No, she doesn't. She can't stand them. |

- Aquests verbs i expressions s'empren de la mateixa manera que *like*:

| | |
|-------|----------------------|
| + | love, be crazy about |
| + / - | don't mind |
| - | hate, can't stand |

My brother's crazy about football.

2 In your notebook, write present simple sentences with -ing / noun.

- Grace / love / travel to different countries
Grace loves travelling to different countries.
- I / can't stand / spiders
- we / not mind / study for exams
- Connor / hate get up / early
- Holly / like / pasta with cheese

Quantificadors

| | Amb noms comptables | Amb noms in comptables |
|---------------|---|--|
| Afirmativa | There are some / a lot of cars. | There is some / a lot of water. |
| Negativa | There aren't any / many / a lot of / enough chairs. | There isn't any / much / a lot of / enough time. |
| Interrogativa | How many books have you got? | How much money do we need? |
| | Do you have any / a lot of / enough books? | Do you have any / a lot of / enough time? |

3 Choose the correct option.

- Be careful. There's **any** / **some** ice on the road.
- How **many** / **much** carrots do you want?
- Do you have **any** / **many** sugar?
- I haven't got **some** / **any** money in my pocket.
- There aren't **enough** / **a lot of** eggs for an omelette. I've only got one.
- There's not **many** / **much** food in the fridge.

Unit 0

Present simple

- Es pot emprar el *present simple* per parlar de rutines i hàbits.
I study every day.
- També es pot emprar el *present simple* per parlar de fets, sentiments i opinions.
He doesn't speak French.
- Amb formes negatives, no s'afegeix -s o -es al verb amb *he / she / it*.
She doesn't eat meat. (NO: ~~*She doesn't eats meat.*~~)

| Afirmativa | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| I / You / We / They | like | milk. |
| He / She / It | likes | |
| Negativa | | |
| I / You / We / They | don't like | chips. |
| He / She / It | doesn't like | |
| Interrogativa | | Respostes breus |
| Do you like ice cream? | Yes, I do. / No, I don't. | |
| Does he like tomatoes? | Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. | |

- 4 Choose the correct option.**
- 1 My parents **(live) / lives** in New Zealand.
 - 2 Elsa **work / works** in a library.
 - 3 Greg and Selma **study / studies** Chinese at school.
 - 4 Does Sophie **go / goes** horse riding at the weekend?
 - 5 My best friend **play / plays** the guitar and the piano.

Present continuous

- S'empra el *present continuous* per parlar d'accions que estan passant o no estan passant ara o en el moment en què s'està parlant. El *present continuous* es forma amb *am / are + -ing*.
- En *present continuous*, les preguntes de *sí/no es formen amb:*
Am / Are / Is + subjecte + forma de -ing

| Afirmativa | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| I | am / 'm | speaking English. |
| He / She / It | is / 's | |
| You / We / They | are / 're | |
| Negativa | | |
| I | am / 'm not | listening to music. |
| He / She / It | is not / isn't | |
| You / We / They | are not / aren't | |
| Interrogativa | | |
| Am I | wearing a hat? | |
| Is he / she / it | | |
| Are you / we / they | | |

- En respostes afirmatives breus, no s'empren les formes breus.
'Are you reading?' 'Yes, I am.' / 'No, I'm not.' (NO: ~~*'Yes, I'm.'*~~)

- 5 Copy and complete the sentences. Use the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**
- 1 You **aren't listening** (not / listen) to me.
 - 2 (...) they (...) (watch) the news?
 - 3 I (...) (not / enjoy) the film.
 - 4 She (...) (study) English at college.
 - 5 Why (...) they (...) (smile)?

Present continuous: intencions futures

- Una intenció és un pla amb un temps i lloc fixats. Sovint s'hi inclouen altres persones. Es pot emprar el *present continuous* per parlar sobre intencions.
We're meeting at the cinema on Saturday.
Are you getting the seven o'clock flight?

- 6 In your notebook, write questions with the present continuous. Then match them to answers A–E.**
- 1 where / you go / this evening?
Where are you going this evening? C
 - 2 what time / Leah leave?
 - 3 you / run / on Sunday morning?
 - 4 how long / they / stay / at Grandma's / in July?
 - 5 when / Mike and Jane / get married?
- A Yes, I am. Do you want to join me?
B In August.
C I'm going to the cinema with Suzi.
D They're staying for two weeks.
E She's leaving at 4 p.m.

Pronoms possessius

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|--------|
| Pronom personal de subjecte | I | you | he | she | it | we | they |
| Adjectiu possessiu | my | your | his | her | its | our | their |
| Pronom possessiu | mine | yours | his | hers | - | ours | theirs |

- 7 Copy and complete the sentences with a possessive pronoun from the table.**
- 1 'This isn't my book. Is it **yours?**' 'Yes, it is. Thanks.'
 - 2 Brad doesn't like milk, so I'm sure this drink isn't (...).
 - 3 The blue suitcase is (...). We lost it last week.
 - 4 It's not Katy's phone. (...) is black.
 - 5 'Is that your parents' car?'
'The red one? Yes, that's (...).'

RECORDEU! No fem servir mai l'apòstrof amb un pronom possessiu. *'My bag is next to your's.'* X
'My bag is next to yours.' ✓

Unit 1

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Past simple: verbs regulars i irregulars

- S'empra el *past simple* per parlar d'estats o d'accions acabades del passat.
Ella was relaxed before the game.
Euro Disney opened in 1992.
- S'empra per a accions repetides i per a coses que van tenir lloc una rere l'altra.
She checked her phone about ten times during the meal!
He got into the car, shut the door, and started the engine.
- S'hi afegeix *-ed* per formar el *past simple* de la majoria dels verbs irregulars.

| Past simple: verbs regulars | | |
|---|--|-----------------|
| La majoria de verbs | hi afegeixen <i>-ed</i> | play → 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 |

- La forma del *past simple* és la mateixa per a tots els subjectes (*I, you, he, she, etc.*) excepte per al verb *be*:
She wore sunglasses. (NO: ~~*She-wores sunglasses.*~~)

Was i were són les formes del *past simple* del verb *be*.

| Past simple: be | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------|
| | Afirmativa | Negativa |
| I / He / She / It | was | wasn't |
| You / We / They | were | weren't |

- Amb els verbs irregulars, no s'afegeix *-ed* al *past simple*. Tots presenten formes diferents.

buy → bought leave → left see → saw
eat → ate make → made swim → swam
give → gave put → put write → wrote

→ **Llista de verbs irregulars pàg. 32-33**

- Les oracions negatives i interrogatives es formen de la mateixa manera amb els verbs regulars i irregulars, excepte amb el verb *be* i els verbs modals (*can, must, etc.*).

| Negativa | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Subjecte | <i>didn't</i> (<i>did not</i>) | Infinitiu sense <i>to</i> | |
| I / He / She / It / You / We / They | didn't | come | to the party. |

| Interrogativa | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|---------------------------|---------|
| Partícula interrogativa | <i>did</i> | Subjecte | Infinitiu sense <i>to</i> | |
| When | did | you | get | home? |
| | did | she | write | to you? |

- El verb principal en les oracions negatives i interrogatives és l'infinitiu sense *to* (*play*), no la forma del *past simple* (*played*).
I didn't finish my work. (NO: ~~*I-didn't finished my work.*~~)
Did you fly to Moscow? (NO: ~~*Did you flew to Moscow?*~~)
- En les respostes breus, s'empra *did* o *didn't*.
'Did you meet her parents?' 'Yes, I did.' / 'No, I didn't.'
- Aquestes formes són les mateixes per als verbs regulars i irregulars, excepte per al verb *be*.
- També es poden respondre les preguntes de sí/no simplement amb *yes* o *no*.
'Did you see the castle?' 'Yes.' / 'No.'
- Les terminacions *-ed* del *past simple* dels verbs regulars es pronuncien de maneres diferents.

| Pronunciació: verbs regulars acabats en <i>-ed</i> | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Verbs que acaben en un so sonor, excepte /d/ | es pronuncia <i>-ed</i> com a /d/ | played (/pleɪd/) lived (/lɪvd/) |
| Verbs que acaben en un so sord*, excepte /t/ | es pronuncia <i>-ed</i> com a /t/ | worked (/wɜ:kɪt/) stopped (/stɒpt/) |
| Verbs que acaben en el so /d/ o /t/ | es pronuncia <i>-ed</i> com a /ɪd/ | ended (/endɪd/) started (/stɑ:tɪd/) |

*Els sons que no requereixen de la veu (només aire) s'anomenen "sords": /p/, /t/, /tʃ/, /k/, /f/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /h/

Past simple: (there) was / were

- S'empra *there was / were* per parlar sobre coses del passat.
There was a record shop on the high street.
There were lots of people at the concert.

Expressions de passar

- Sovint s'empren expressions de passar amb el *past simple* per dir quan va passar exactament alguna cosa, p. ex., *an hour ago, at lunchtime, yesterday, last week, in 2017, ten years ago*.
I saw Bella an hour ago.
They didn't go to the lake yesterday.
Was it hot last week?

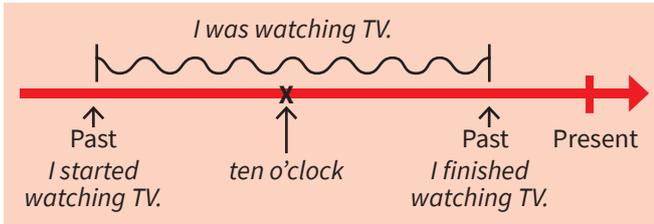
RECORDEU! Amb les oracions negatives amb *past simple*, normalment s'empra la forma breu *didn't*, però de vegades s'empra la forma plena *did not* en l'escriptura formal.

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Past continuous

- S'empra el *past continuous* per parlar d'una acció en procés en un moment del passat.

I was watching TV at ten o'clock last night.



- Sovint s'empra el *past continuous* per descriure una situació, especialment al començament d'una història.
- També s'empra el *past continuous* per a una acció que continua durant un llarg període de temps, p. ex., a day or week.

I was working on my project all week.

- El *past continuous* es forma amb:

Subjecte + *was / were* + forma *-ing*

| Afirmativa i negativa | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|
| Subjecte | <i>was / were</i> | forma <i>-ing</i> | | |
| + | I / He / She / It | was | running | in the park. |
| | You / We / They | were | eating | in a restaurant. |
| - | I / He / She / It | wasn't | moving | very fast. |
| | You / We / They | weren't | playing | video games. |

- Per formar oracions interrogatives, s'inverteix l'ordre de *was / were* i el subjecte:

Was / Were + subjecte + forma *-ing*

Partícula interrogativa + *was / were* + subjecte + forma *-ing*

| Interrogativa | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Partícula interrogativa | <i>was / were</i> | Subjecte | forma <i>-ing</i> | |
| | Was | I / he / she / it | running | in the park? |
| | Were | you / we / they | eating | in a restaurant? |
| Why | was | the bus | going | the wrong way? |
| What | were | the children | doing? | |

- Les preguntes *sí/no* es poden respondre amb respostes breus.

'Was he running in the park?'

'Yes, he was.' / *'No, he wasn't.'*

- Normalment no s'empra el *past continuous* amb verbs d'estat com *believe*, *need* i *understand*, però sovint s'empra amb verbs que mostren que l'acció o l'esdeveniment ha durat un temps, com per exemple *wait*, *live*, *work* i *rain*.

They were living in Paris last year.

Past continuous i past simple

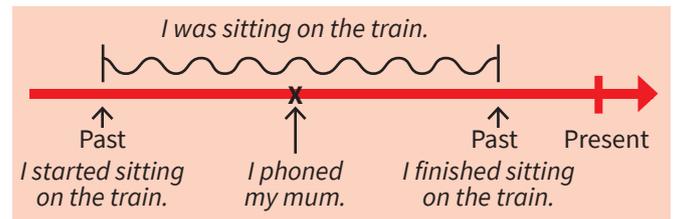
- S'empra el *past continuous* quan una acció del passat s'interromp o està inacabada. S'empra el *past simple* per a accions finalitzades en el passat. Compara aquestes dues oracions:

I was reading my book on the train. (= No el vaig acabar.)

I read the magazine on the train. (= Em vaig llegir la revista sencera.)

- S'empren el *past simple* i el *past continuous* junts per parlar d'accions que van passar al mateix temps. S'empra el *past continuous* per a l'acció més llarga i el *past simple* per a l'acció més curta.

I was sitting on the train when I phoned my mum.



- En una oració, es pot posar el *past continuous* abans del *past simple* o es pot posar el *past simple* primer.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Past continuous</i> | <i>Past simple</i> |
| I was sitting on the train | when I phoned my mum. |
| <i>Past simple</i> | <i>Past continuous</i> |
| I phoned my mum | while I was sitting on the train. |

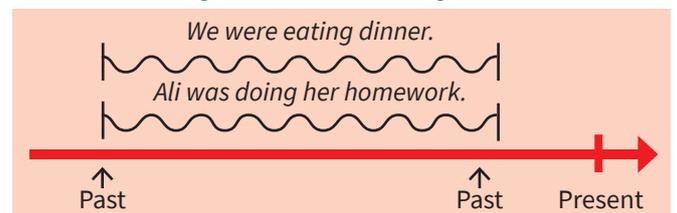
- Normalment s'empra el *past simple* per descriure estats del passat.

I hated carrots when I was a child. (NO: ~~*I was hating carrots when I was a child.*~~)

Connexió d'accions passades amb *as*

- Es pot emprar el *past continuous* amb dues accions en la mateixa oració. S'expressa la idea que les dues accions estaven passant al mateix temps. Sovint s'empra *as* per expressar això.

As we were eating dinner, Ali was doing her homework.



RECORDEU! Sovint s'empra *when* abans del *past simple* i *while* abans del *past continuous*.

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

will / won't per prediccions

- 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. (*I, you, it, they, etc.*)
- S'empra l'infinitiu sense *to* en les formes afirmativa i negativa.
Pete won't be early. (NO: ~~*Pete won't to be late.*~~)

| Afirmativa i negativa | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Subjecte | will / won't | Infinitiu sense to | |
| + | I / He / She / It / You / We / They | will / 'll | make lots of money in the future. |
| | | | be happy. |
| - | I / He / She / It / You / We / They | will not / won't | stay here for long. |
| | | | go on holiday next year. |

- Per formar preguntes de sí/no s'inverteix l'ordre del subjecte i de *will*.

| Will | Subjecte | Infinitiu sense to | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Will | I / he / she / it / you / we / they | make | lots of money in the future? |
| Respostes breus | | | |
| Yes, I will. / No, I won't. | | | |

- Per formar preguntes amb interrogatius *Wh-*, la partícula interrogativa es posa al principi de la pregunta, abans de *will*.

How will people travel in the year 3000?
(NO: ~~*People will how travel in the year 3000?*~~)

| Partícula interrogativa | will | Subjecte | Infinitiu sense to | |
|-------------------------|------|----------|--------------------|----------------|
| When | will | you | make | lots of money? |
| How | | | do | it? |

- En l'anglès oral, normalment s'empra la forma breu de *will* amb els pronoms personals (p. ex., *I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll*). En les oracions negatives, sovint s'empra la forma breu *won't*. També s'empra *won't* en les respostes negatives breus (p. ex., *No, I won't.*).

RECORDEU! No s'empra la forma breu en les respostes afirmatives breus.

'Will Sunita be there?'

'Yes, she'll.' ✗ 'Yes, she will.' ✓

Primera condicional

- S'empra la primera condicional per parlar d'una possible acció o situació en el futur i del resultat o conseqüència que en resulta.
If I have time this afternoon, I'll plant some flowers.
Clàusula *if* = *If I have time this afternoon,*
Clàusula de resultat = *I'll plant some flowers.*
- La primera condicional es forma amb la clàusula *if* + clàusula de resultat (o clàusula de resultat + clàusula *if*).
- La clàusula *if* es forma amb *If* + subjecte + *present simple*. La clàusula de resultat es forma amb el subjecte + *will ('ll) / will not (won't)* + infinitiu sense *to*.

| Oracions afirmatives, negatives i preguntes de sí/no | | | | | | |
|--|----|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | if | Subjecte | Present simple | Subjecte + will / won't | Infinitiu sense to | |
| + | if | Luke | visits us, | we'll | take | him to London. |
| - | if | you | don't study harder, | you won't | pass | that exam. |
| ? | if | I | leave before dinner, | will | they | mind? |

- Es poden fer preguntes amb la primera condicional tot utilitzant partícules interrogatives.
How will you get to the beach if we go?
What will they do if the park closes?
- Es pot posar la clàusula *if* abans o després de la clàusula de resultat. Es posa una coma després de la clàusula *if* quan va abans de la clàusula de resultat.

| Clàusula <i>if</i> / acció | Resultat |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| If I see Cathy, | I'll invite her for dinner. |
| If I see Cathy, | I'll give her the message. |

| Resultat | Clàusula <i>if</i> / acció |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| I'll invite Cathy for dinner | if I see her. |
| I'll give Cathy the message | if I see her. |

Unit 4

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

be going to per a plans de futur i intencions

- Es pot emprar *be going to* per parlar de plans de futur i intencions.
I'm going to visit my aunt in hospital this evening.
'Are they going to meet us for lunch later?' 'Yes, they are.'
- Sovint s'empra *be going to* amb expressions de futur, p. ex., *tomorrow, next week, tonight, next year.*
I'm going to cycle to work tomorrow.
'What are you going to do this summer?' 'I'm going to visit my friends in Kenya.'
- També es pot emprar *be going to* amb adverbis de determinada freqüència, p. ex., *every day, twice a week, monthly.*
I'm going to exercise every day.
- Les oracions afirmatives es formen amb:
Subjecte + *am / is / are* + *going to* + infinitiu sense *to*

| Afirmativa | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| Subjecte + be | going to | Infinitiu sense to | |
| I'm | going to | swim | in the sea. |
| He's / She's / It's | | ride | a horse. |
| You're / We're / They're | | visit | friends. |

- Les oracions negatives es formen amb:
Subjecte + *am / is / are* + *not* + *going to* + infinitiu sense *to*

| Negativa | | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Subjecte + be | going to | Infinitiu sense to | |
| I'm not | going to | drive | to the beach. |
| He / She / It isn't | | come | to the party. |
| You / We / They aren't | | go | to the library. |

- Les preguntes de *sí/no* es formen amb:
be + subjecte + *going to* + infinitiu sense *to* + ?

| Preguntes de sí/no | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| be | Subjecte | going to | Infinitiu sense to | |
| Am | I | going to | travel | around America? |
| Is | he / she / it | | go | to the party? |
| Are | you / we / they | | | |

- Normalment les respostes de *sí/no* es responen amb una resposta breu.
'Are you going to donate some money?' 'Yes, I am.'
'Are they going to volunteer to help?' 'No, they're not.'
- Les preguntes amb interrogatius *Wh-* es formen amb:
Partícula interrogativa + *am / is / are* + subjecte + *going to* + verb

| Preguntes amb interrogatius Wh- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Partícula interrogativa | be | Subjecte | going to | Verb |
| Where | am | I | going to | go? |
| When | is | he / she / it | | arrive? |
| What | are | you / we / they | | do? |

be going to i will per a prediccions

- Es poden emprar *be going to* i *will* per fer prediccions sobre el futur.
- Normalment s'empra *be going to* quan hi ha evidències actuals que recolzen la predicció, per exemple el que podem veure, escoltar, ensumar o sentir.
There isn't a cloud in the sky. It's going to be a lovely day.
I'm not going to finish. There isn't enough time.
- Normalment s'empra *will* per fer prediccions basades en allò que creiem o sabem.
You'll love Australia. It's beautiful.
He won't come. He never comes to parties.
- S'empra la forma de l'infinitiu del verb sense *to* després de *be going to* i *will*.

| Afirmativa i negativa: be going to | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Subjecte | be going to | Infinitiu sense to | |
| + | It | 's going to | rain. | |
| - | I | 'm not going to | win | this race. |

| Afirmativa i negativa: will | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | Subjecte | will / won't | Infinitiu sense to | |
| + | You | 'll | have | a great time. |
| - | Sam | won't | be | late. |

RECORDEU! Sovint s'empra *I don't think* amb *be going to* o *will* quan no hi ha certesa sobre una predicció:
I think people won't / aren't going to drive flying cars in the future. X
I don't think people will / are going to drive flying cars in the future. ✓

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

can / can't, could / couldn't

- S'empra *can* i *can't* per parlar d'habilitats del present.
I can ski.
- S'empra *could* i *couldn't* per parlar d'habilitats del passat.
My sister could run very fast when she was 12, but she couldn't ride a bike.
- S'empra l'infinitiu sense *to* després de *can / can't* o *could / couldn't*. Les formes són les mateixes per a tots els subjectes.
I / He / She / It / You / We / They can / could run 5 km in less than 30 minutes.
- Per fer preguntes, s'inverteix l'ordre de *can / could* i el subjecte.
Can you ride a bike?
Could you read when you were five?

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Habilitat present | I can ride a bike. She can't drive a car. |
| Interrogativa | Can they cook? |
| Respostes breus | Yes, they can. / No, they can't. |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Habilitat passada | I could talk when I was two years old. They couldn't swim when they were five. |
| Interrogativa | Could he speak English when he was young? |
| Respostes breus | Yes, he could. / No, he couldn't. |

- S'empra *can / can't* o *could / couldn't* per parlar de regles.
You can take a dictionary into the exam.
We couldn't speak during the exam.
- També s'empra *can* per fer una petició o per demanar permís per fer alguna cosa.
'Can we eat in here?' 'No, you can't.'
'Can I go to Sarah's party?' 'Yes, you can.'

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Permís present | You can drive a car when you're 17. We can't go to the party on Friday. |
| Interrogativa | Can I go to the cinema? |
| Respostes breus | Yes, you can. / No, you can't. |

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Permís passat | I could come home at 10 p.m. on Saturday. We couldn't use our mobiles at school. |
| Interrogativa | Could you go into town with your friends? |
| Respostes breus | Yes, we could. / No, we couldn't. |

RECORDEU! No s'empra *do* per formar preguntes amb *can / could*:
Do you can / could ride a bike? ❌

Adverbis comparatius i superlatius

- Els adverbis comparatius s'empren amb *than* per dir que una persona o un grup de persones fa les coses millor, pitjor o de manera diferent que una altra persona o grup.
The girls play more quietly than the boys.
- Per a la majoria d'adverbis acabats en *-ly* o *-ily*, el comparatiu es forma amb *more*. Per als adverbis amb la mateixa forma que els adjectius, s'hi afegeix *-er*.

| Adverbis comparatius | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| Adverbis que acaben en <i>-ly</i> o <i>-ily</i> | <i>more</i> + adverbi | quietly → more quietly easily → more easily |
| Per als adverbis amb la mateixa forma que els adjectius | s'hi afegeix <i>-er</i> | fast → faster hard → harder |

- Alguns adverbis tenen dues formes de comparatiu diferents. Les formes acabades en *-er* són més informals.
My sister eats ice cream more quickly / quicker than me.
Dave works more slowly / slower than Ed.
- Alguns adverbis són irregulars i tenen una forma de comparatiu irregular.

| Adjectiu | Adverbi | Adverbi comparatiu |
|----------|---------|--------------------|
| good | well | better |
| bad | badly | worse |

- S'empren els adverbis superlatius per comparar la manera que una persona fa una cosa amb la manera que ho fan la resta de les persones (d'un grup).
Jenna works the hardest in our office.
- Per a la majoria dels adverbis acabats en *-ly* o *-ily*, es forma el superlatiu amb *the most*. Per als adverbis amb la mateixa forma que l'adjectiu, s'hi afegeix *the + -est*.

| Adverbis superlatius | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| Adverbis acabats en <i>-ly</i> o <i>-ily</i> | <i>the most</i> + adverbi | quietly → the most quietly easily → the most easily |
| Per als adverbis amb la mateixa forma que l'adjectiu | <i>the + -est</i> | fast → the fastest hard → the hardest |

- Alguns adverbis tenen dues formes de superlatiu diferents. Les formes acabades en *-est* són més informals.
My sister eats ice cream the quickest / most quickly.
Dave works the slowest / most slowly.
- Alguns adverbis són irregulars i tenen una forma de superlatiu irregular.

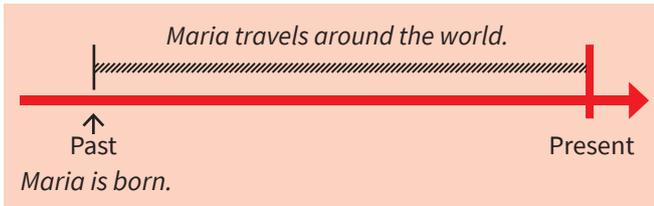
| Adjectiu | Adverbi | Adverbi superlatiu |
|----------|---------|--------------------|
| good | well | (the) best |
| bad | badly | (the) worst |

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Present perfect

- S'empra el *present perfect* per parlar d'experiències viscudes o d'estats que encara són rellevants en el present.

Maria has travelled around the world.



- No es diu quan l'acció ha tingut lloc amb el *present perfect*.
I've visited Paris. (NO: ~~*I've visited Paris last year.*~~)
- Per dir quan una acció ha tingut lloc en el passat, s'empra el *past simple*.
I visited Paris last year.
- No s'empra el *present perfect* per parlar d'experiències de gent que ha mort.
Shakespeare wrote more than 30 plays.
(NO: ~~*Shakespeare has written more than 30 plays.*~~)
- Els participis passats dels verbs regulars tenen la mateixa forma que el seu *past simple*, és a dir, acaben en *-ed*.
visit, visited → *visited* *arrive, arrived* → *arrived*
- Els verbs irregulars tenen participis passats irregulars. De vegades, el participi passat d'un verb irregular és el mateix que la forma del seu *past simple* i de vegades és diferent.
do, did → *done* *have, had* → *had*
eat, ate → *eaten* *lose, lost* → *lost*

- La forma afirmativa del *present perfect simple* es fa amb:
Subjecte + *have / has* + participi passat

| Afirmativa | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Subjecte | <i>have / has</i> | Participi passat | |
| I / You / We / They | have | played | in a band. |
| He / She / It | has | had | dance lessons. |

- La forma negativa del *present perfect simple* es fa amb:
Subjecte + *haven't / hasn't* + participi passat

| Negativa | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Subjecte | <i>haven't / hasn't</i> | Participi passat | |
| I / You / We / They | haven't | played | basketball. |
| He / She / It | hasn't | had | swimming lessons. |

- Les preguntes de *sí/no* en *present perfect* es formen amb:
Have / Has + subjecte + participi passat

| Interrogativa | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| <i>Have / Has</i> | Subjecte | Participi passat | |
| Have | I / you / we / they | played | in a team? |
| Has | he / she / it | had | any injuries? |

- Les respostes breus es formen amb:
Yes / No + subjecte + *have / haven't* o *has / hasn't*
'Have you done your homework?' 'Yes, I have.'
'Has Jane seen Kylie?' 'No, she hasn't.'
There has / have been és la forma del *present perfect* de *there is / are*.
There has been a lot of noise.
There haven't been any problems.

Present perfect amb *ever* i *never*

- S'empra *ever* i *never* quan es parla d'experiències viscudes fins al dia d'avui.
- Ever* vol dir 'en qualsevol moment del passat'. S'empra en oracions interrogatives.
Have you ever climbed a mountain?
Has she ever worked in a restaurant before?
- Never* vol dir 'en cap moment del passat'. S'empra amb un verb afirmatiu.
I've never read The Goblet of Fire.
He's never been to China.

RECORDEU! No s'empra *not* i *never* junts:
I haven't never watched a horror film. X
I've never watched a horror film. ✓

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

should / shouldn't, must / mustn't

should / shouldn't

- S'empra *should / shouldn't* per donar i demanar consell.
Your cough sounds bad. You should see a doctor.
You shouldn't study for too long without a break.
'Should I invite Julio to the cinema?'
'Yes, you should.' / 'No, you shouldn't.'

- S'empra l'infinitiu sense *to* després de *should / shouldn't*.
You should do more exercise.
(NO: ~~You should to do more exercise.~~)

| Afirmativa i negativa | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|
| Subjecte | should | Infinitiu sense to | |
| I / He / She / It / You / We / They | should | go | home. |
| | shouldn't | wear | a coat. |

- Per formar preguntes de sí/no, s'inverteix l'ordre de *should* i el subjecte.
Should she exercise more?
- Sovint s'empren respostes breus amb preguntes que comencen amb *should*.
'Should I go now?' 'Yes, you should.' / 'No, you shouldn't.'
- També es poden formar oracions interrogatives amb una partícula interrogativa:
Partícula interrogativa + *should* + subjecte + infinitiu sense *to* + ?
What should we wear to the party?

must / mustn't

- S'empra *must* per parlar del que és necessari fer (obligació).
You must finish all your homework.
- S'empra *must not* o *mustn't* per parlar del que està prohibit o va en contra de les normes.
Students must not use mobile phones in class.
You mustn't tell Sarah – it's a secret.
- Normalment es prefereix formar les preguntes amb *have to* que amb *must*.
'Do I have to do all the exercises?' 'Yes, you do.'
- S'empra l'infinitiu sense *to* després de *must*.
I must eat more fruit. (NO: ~~I must to eat more fruit.~~)
- La forma de *must* és la mateixa per a tots els subjectes (*I, you, it, they, etc.*).

- Per construir la forma negativa, s'empra *must not* (*mustn't*):

Subjecte + *must not* (*mustn't*) + infinitiu sense *to*

| Afirmativa i negativa | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Subjecte | must | Infinitiu sense to | |
| I / He / She / It / You / We / They | must | finish | all your homework. |
| | must not / mustn't | tell | Sarah. |

have (got) to + infinitiu sense to

- S'empra *have (got) to* per parlar del que és necessari.
All students have to study a foreign language.
He has got to call his sister.
- S'empra *don't / doesn't have to* o *haven't / hasn't got to* quan es tracta d'una opció (no és necessari).
I don't have to / haven't got to get up early tomorrow.

| Afirmativa i negativa | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Subjecte | have to | Infinitiu sense to | |
| I / He / She / It / You / We / They | have to / have got to | get up | early. |
| | don't have to / haven't got to | leave | yet. |

RECORDEU! No s'empren les formes breus amb *have to*:

I've call my dad. ✗

I have to call my dad. ✓

Però es poden emprar les formes breus amb *have got to*:

I've got to call my dad. ✓

- S'empra *do / does* per formar preguntes amb *have to*.
Do / Does + subjecte + have to + infinitiu sense to + ?
Does he have to do this exercise?
- S'empra *have / has* per formar preguntes amb *have got to*.
Have / Has + subjecte + got to + infinitiu sense to + ?
Have we got to leave now?
- Sovint es donen respostes breus a preguntes amb *have to* o *have got to*.
'Do I have to go to London tomorrow?' 'No, you don't.'
'Has he got to wait for them?' 'Yes, he has.'

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Pronoms reflexius

- Tots els pronoms reflexius acaben en *-self* o *-selves*. S'empren quan el subjecte és també l'objecte del verb de l'oració.

Martin is teaching himself Chinese. (= El Martin ensenya el Martin (a si mateix) xinès.)

| Subjecte | Verb | Pronom reflexiu |
|----------|------|-----------------|
| I | hurt | myself. |
| You | | yourself. |
| He | | himself. |
| She | | herself. |
| It | | itself. |
| We | | ourselves. |
| You | | yourselves. |
| They | | themselves. |

- Els pronoms reflexius sovint apareixen després d'aquests verbs:
admire behave cut dry enjoy hurt
hate help introduce love prepare teach
I hate myself, but my sisters love themselves.
- Algunes combinacions verb + pronom reflexiu tenen un significat especial:
The children always behave themselves. (= Ells sempre es comporten bé.)
I really enjoyed myself. (= M'ho vaig passar molt bé.)
Help yourself to some more cake. (= Agafa més pastís si en vols.)
- Els pronoms reflexius no sempre van darrere d'un verb. També poden ser l'objecte d'una preposició.
Sam made a sandwich for himself.
- Es poden emprar els pronoms reflexius *yourself / yourselves* amb la forma de l'imperatiu (sense subjecte) per desitjar coses bones a la gent.
Look after yourself!
Enjoy yourselves at the party!
- També es poden emprar els pronoms reflexius amb el significat de 'sense ajuda'.
I did it (all by) myself. (= Ho vaig fer sense ajuda.)

Pronoms indefinits

- S'empra *somebody / someone, something o somewhere* en oracions afirmatives per parlar d'una persona, cosa o lloc quan no es pot (o no es vol) especificar sobre allò del que s'està parlant.
- S'empra *somebody / someone, something o somewhere* en oracions afirmatives.
Somebody sent you a birthday card.
(= No sé qui l'ha enviada.)

- Es poden emprar pronoms indefinits amb *some-* amb preguntes que són oferiments o peticions.
Would you like something to drink?
Will somebody come with me?
- Normalment s'empra *anybody / anyone, anything i anywhere* en oracions negatives i interrogatives.
I don't know anyone in my class.
Is there anywhere to buy a sandwich near here?

| | Un / una | Ningú (negatives / interrogatives) |
|----------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| Persones | somebody / someone | anybody / anyone |
| Coses | something | anything |
| Llocs | somewhere | anywhere |

- Les terminacions *-body* i *-one* tenen el mateix significat.

Question tags

- Es poden emprar les *question tags* per revisar informació o per saber si algú hi està d'acord. Una afirmació amb una *question tag* sovint sembla més amable que una pregunta directa o una simple afirmació.
This is the quickest way to your house, isn't it?
(es revisa la informació)
The film was awful, wasn't it? (es demana si s'està d'acord)
- Quan el verb principal és afirmatiu, la *question tag* és negativa i quan el verb principal és negatiu, la *question tag* es afirmativa.
You were on holiday, weren't you?
You weren't happy, were you?
- Quan l'afirmació conté un verb auxiliar (*be, have, do*) o un verb modal (p. ex., *can, will, should*), aquest es repeteix en la *question tag*.
We aren't going to be late, are we?
You can skateboard, can't you?
- Quan en l'afirmació no hi ha un verb auxiliar o modal, s'empra la forma correcta de *do* en la *question tag*.
You moved here from Spain, didn't you?

| | Afirmació | Question tag |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Present simple</i> | You like walking, | don't you? |
| <i>Present perfect</i> | You haven't seen my bag, | have you? |
| <i>Past simple</i> | It was your last day yesterday, | wasn't it? |
| <i>will</i> | You'll find me, | won't you? |
| <i>can</i> | We can't meet, | can we? |
| <i>should</i> | We shouldn't do this, | should we? |