

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Present simple

- S'empra el *present simple* per parlar de a) hàbits i rutines, i b) fets i opinions

*Do you study every day?*

*She lives in Italy, but she doesn't like pasta.*

Afirmativa		
I / You / We / They	like	tea.
He / She / It	likes	tea.
Negativa		
I / You / We / They	don't like	tea.
He / She / It	doesn't like	tea.

Interrogativa			Respostes breus	
Do	I / you / we / they	like tea?	Yes, I / you / we / they do.	No, I / you / we / they don't.
Does	he / she / it	like tea?	Yes, he / she / it does.	No, he / she / it doesn't.

**RECORDEU!** No s'afegeix -s o -es al verb amb *he / she / it* quan és una pregunta o una forma negativa.

*She doesn't speak French.* ✓  
*She doesn't speaks French.* ✗

Present continuous

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

*We're watching a film.*

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	reading.	I'm not	reading.
You / We / They are	reading.	You / We / They aren't	reading.
He / She / It is	reading.	He / She / It isn't	reading.

Interrogativa		Respostes breus	
Am I	reading?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he / she / it	reading?	Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Are you / we / they	reading?	Yes, you / we / they are.	No, you / we / they aren't.

Els verbs següents normalment no s'empren en *present continuous*: *hate, know, like, love, need, prefer, remember, understand.*

*Do you know Max?* (NO: *Are you knowing Max?*)

Past simple: afirmativa verbs regulars i irregulars

- S'empra el *past simple* per parlar sobre accions finalitzades o estats del passat.

*It was sunny yesterday, so he went to the beach.*

- Quan s'empra el *past simple*, sovint es diu quan l'acció ha tingut lloc, p.e. *last winter, in 1999, ten minutes ago.*

*They lived in China in 2015.*

Afirmativa	I / You / He / She / It / We / They enjoyed the party.
Negativa	I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't enjoy the party.
Interrogativa	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they enjoy the party?

Verbs regulars	
play → played	live → lived
stop → stopped	study → studied
Verbs irregulars	
make → made	swim → swam
put → put	eat → ate
see → saw	write → wrote

Mireu el llistat de verbs irregulars.

Adjectius comparatius i superlatius

	Adjectiu	Comparatiu	Superlatiu
Adjectius curts	tall long	taller longer	the tallest the longest
Adjectius acabats en -y	happy easy	happier easier	the happiest the easiest
Adjectius llargs	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
Adjectius irregulars	good bad	better worse	the best the worst

- S'empra *less* + adjectiu per fer comparacions negatives. El superlatiu de *less* és *least*.

*Tennis is less exciting than football.*

*This is my least comfortable pair of trainers.*

- S'empra *as* + adjectiu + *as* per dir que les coses són iguals. La forma negativa (*not as* + adjectiu + *as*) té el mateix significat que *less* + adjectiu + *than*.

*She's as tall as her father.*

*Tennis isn't as exciting as football.*

# Unit 1

## RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

### Permís, prohibició i obligació

#### can / can't (permís)

- S'empra *can* i *can't* per parlar de permís i prohibició.  
*You can take a dictionary into the exam.*  
*You can't speak during the exam.*
- S'empra *can* per demanar permís i donar-ne o no donar-ne.  
*'Can I have a friend over tomorrow?' 'Yes, you can.'*  
*'Can we eat in here?' 'No, you can't.'*

Afirmativa	Negativa
I can go out.	I can't go out.
Interrogativa	Respostes breus
Can I go out?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't.

#### be allowed to

- S'empra *be allowed to* en lloc de *can* per parlar de permís i prohibició. *Be allowed to* s'empra amb l'infinitiu sense *to*.  
*'Am I allowed to stay out until 10 p.m.?' 'No, you aren't.'*

Afirmativa
I'm allowed to watch the film.
Negativa
I'm not allowed to watch the film.
Interrogativa
Am I allowed to watch the film?

#### have to / don't have to

- S'empra *have to* per parlar d'obligacions.  
*'Do I have to read this book?' 'Yes, you do.'*
- S'empra *don't / doesn't have to* quan alguna cosa no és necessària.  
*I don't have to get up early tomorrow.*

Afirmativa
I / You / We / They have to study. He / She / It has to study.
Negativa
I / You / We / They don't have to study. He / She / It doesn't have to study.
Interrogativa
Do I / you / we / they have to study? Does he / she / it have to study?

#### must / mustn't

- En llenguatge formal i normes escrites, s'empra *must* per parlar d'obligació i *must not* (o *mustn't*) per parlar de prohibició.

*Your parents must sign this form before returning it.*

*Students must not leave the school during break time.*

Afirmativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	must wear a uniform.
Negativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	mustn't wear trainers.

### Habilitat i consell

#### can / can't (habilitat) i be able to

- S'empra *can / can't* per parlar d'habilitats en el present.  
*Can you ski? Yes, I can.*
- S'empra *could* i *couldn't* per parlar d'habilitats en el passat.  
*My sister could run very fast, but she couldn't ride a bike.*
- No s'empra *could* quan s'està parlant d'un moment específic del passat. S'empra *was / were able to*.  
*The dog escaped, but I was able to catch it. ✓*  
*The dog escaped, but I could catch it. ✗*
- S'empra *will / won't be able to* quan s'està parlant d'una habilitat en el futur. No hi ha una forma de futur per a *can*.

Passat	Present	Futur
Afirmativa		
I could sing.	I can sing.	I will be able to sing.
Negativa		
I couldn't sing.	I can't sing.	I won't be able to sing.
Interrogativa		
Could you sing?	Can you sing?	Will you be able to sing?

#### should / ought to

- S'empra *should* o *ought to* per donar consell.  
*You should buy your mother a birthday present.*  
*You ought to buy your mother a birthday present.*

Afirmativa
You should go. / You ought to go.
Negativa
We shouldn't go. / We ought not to go.
Interrogativa
What should I do?

# Unit 2

## RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

### be going to

- S'empra *be going to* + infinitiu sense *to* per a plans, quan s'ha decidit alguna cosa abans de parlar.

*I'm going to book my flight to Tokyo next week.*

- També s'empra *be going to* per fer prediccions sobre què passarà en el futur quan veiem que alguna cosa és probable.

*Look at that black cloud! It's going to rain.*

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm going to visit London.	I'm not going to visit London.
You're going to visit London.	You're not going to visit London.
He's / She's going to visit London.	He / She isn't going to visit London.
We're / They're going to visit London.	We / They aren't going to visit London.
Interrogativa	
Am I going to visit London? Are you / we / they going to visit London? Is he / she / it going to visit London?	

### will

- S'empra *will* i *won't* per fer prediccions sobre el futur.

*We won't see them again this year.*

- S'empra *will* i *won't* per parlar sobre fets futurs.

*The sun will rise at 6.36 tomorrow morning.*

- També s'empra *will* per fer oferiments i promeses.

*'We'll pick you up from the station.'*

Afirmativa	Negativa
I / You / He / She / It / We / They will win the match.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They won't win the match.
Interrogativa	
Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they win the match?	

### Present continuous

- S'empra el *present continuous* per parlar de plans futurs.

*I'm meeting Mike in the library at 10 a.m.*

Afirmativa	Negativa
We're going to the cinema tomorrow.	We're not going to the cinema tomorrow.
Interrogativa	
Are we going to the cinema tomorrow?	

**RECORDEU!** És preferible utilitzar el *present continuous* amb el verb *go*.

*I'm going to the supermarket after breakfast. ✓*

*I'm going to go to the supermarket after breakfast. ✗*

### Present simple

- Es pot emprar el *present simple* per parlar de programacions i horaris.

*'When do the school holidays start?' 'On 6th July.'*

Afirmativa	Negativa
The train leaves from platform 2.	The train doesn't leave from platform 2.
Interrogativa	
Does the train leave from platform 2?	

### Primera condicional

- S'empra la primera condicional per parlar del resultat d'una possible acció o situació en el futur.

- La clàusula *if* descriu la possible acció o situació, i la clàusula de resultat descriu la conseqüència o l'efecte.

*If the weather is good on Saturday, we'll go to the beach.*

Clàusula <i>if</i>		Clàusula de resultat		
	<i>Present simple</i>	<i>will</i>	Infinitiu sense <i>to</i>	
+	Harry visits us,	we'll	take him to London.	
-	I don't see Lucas later,	I won't	be able to tell him.	
?	she gets the job,	will	she work on Saturdays?	

- Es pot posar la clàusula *if* abans o després de la clàusula de resultat. S'empra una coma després de la clàusula *if* quan es troba abans de la clàusula de resultat.

*If I see Cathy, I'll invite her for dinner.*

*I'll invite Cathy for dinner if I see her.*

# Unit 3

## RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

### Segona condicional

- S'empra la segona condicional per parlar dels possibles resultats de situacions irrealis o imaginàries.

*If people talked to each other more, it would make a big difference.*

Clàusula if		Clàusula de resultat	
	Past simple	would/wouldn't	Infinitiu sense to
+	you joined a sports club,	you'd	make new friends.
-	the app wasn't free,	people wouldn't	use it
?	we used electric cars,	would	we save money?

- Normalment s'empra la forma breu de *would* en l'anglès oral.

*I would → I'd you would → you'd he would → he'd, etc.*

- Es pot posar la clàusula *if* abans o després de la clàusula de resultat. Quan la clàusula *if* es troba en primer lloc, va seguida d'una coma. Quan la clàusula de resultat es troba en primer lloc, no es posa coma.

*If I were you, I'd be more careful.*

*I'd be more careful if I were you.*

- Es pot emprar *were* en lloc de *was* en expressions com *If I were you* per donar consell.

*If I were you, I'd watch that film.*

### Pronoms indefinits

- S'empra *somebody / someone, something o somewhere* en oracions afirmatives per parlar sobre una persona, cosa o lloc quan no ens referim a una de particular.  
*Something isn't right. The car won't start.*
- S'empra *everybody / everyone, everything i everywhere* en oracions afirmatives i interrogatives per parlar sobre tota la gent, totes les coses i tots els llocs.  
*Sam goes everywhere on his skateboard!*
- S'empra *nobody / no one, nothing i nowhere* amb un verb afirmatiu singular per fer referència a cap persona, cap cosa i cap lloc.  
*Nobody in my family cycles to work.*

- S'empra *anybody / anyone, anything i anywhere* en oracions negatives i interrogatives.

*I don't know anything about it.*

*Has anyone phoned?*

**RECORDEU!** Es pot emprar *any-* en oracions afirmatives quan té el significat de 'no importa qui / que / on'.  
*Anyone can write a blog. ✓*

	Persones	Coses	Llocs
un / una	somebody / someone	something	somewhere
tots / totes	everybody / everyone	everything	everywhere
ningú	nobody / no one	nothing	nowhere
ningú (negatives / interrogatives)	anybody / anyone	anything	anywhere

### wish / would rather

- S'empra *wish* per dir que volem que les coses siguin diferents de com són o eren. Per parlar del present, s'empra *wish* + passat.

*I wish it wasn't snowing.*

wish	Passat
I wish	they recycled more.

- També podem emprar *would rather* per parlar de desitjos i preferències. Quan el subjecte i l'objecte del desig és el mateix, s'empra *would rather* + infinitiu sense to.

*I'd rather go to the doctor now.*

*She'd rather not have to buy a new bike.*

would rather	Infinitiu sense to
I'd rather	go to the cinema.

- Quan el subjecte i l'objecte del desig és diferent, s'empra *would rather* + passat.

*I'd rather he spoke to me in English.*

*I'd rather you started revising now.*

would rather	passat
I'd rather	you went by train.

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Past simple

- S'empra el *past simple* per parlar sobre accions finalitzades en el passat.

*She waited for him for half an hour.*

*I got home, sat down and turned on the TV.*

Afirmativa	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They watch a film last night.
Negativa	I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They didn't watch a film last night.
Interrogativa	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they watch a film last night?
Respostes breus	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / they did. No, I / you / he / she / it / we / they didn't.

**RECORDEU!** S'empra el *past simple* per descriure estats del passat.

*I hated carrots when I was a child. ✓*

*I was hating carrots when I was a child. ✗*

Past continuous

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

*At 3 p.m., she was doing her homework.*

Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I was laughing.	I wasn't laughing.	Was I laughing?
You were laughing.	You weren't laughing.	Were you laughing?
He / She / It was laughing.	He / She / It wasn't laughing.	Was he / she / it laughing?
We / They were laughing.	We / They weren't laughing.	Were we / they laughing?

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

*'Were they wearing warm clothes?' 'Yes, they were.'*

*'Was he using his phone?' 'No, he wasn't.'*

Past simple i past continuous

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

*It was raining so I called a taxi.*

*While I was sitting on the train, I made a phone call.*

- Sovint s'empren el *past simple* i el *past continuous* junts quan una acció curta interromp una acció més llarga. S'empra el *past continuous* per a l'acció més llarga i el *past simple* per a l'acció més curta.

*While I was preparing dinner, my sister arrived home.*

while i when

- Es pot emprar *when* o *while* per connectar dos successos que tenen lloc al mateix temps.

- Sovint s'empra *when* i *while* amb el *past continuous* per parlar de successos que tenen lloc al mateix temps.

*While I was doing my homework, Ben was watching TV.*

*When dad was shopping, I was helping mum with the dinner.*

- Es pot emprar *when* per parlar d'una activitat finalitzada que va tenir lloc durant l'activitat més llarga. No s'empra *while*.

*He was walking his dog when he saw his favourite singer.*

(NO: ~~He was walking his dog while he saw his favourite singer.~~)

too / too much / too many / (not) enough

- S'empra *too* + adjectiu per indicar si volem o necessitem més o menys.

*This food is too hot – I can't eat it.*

*My brother can't drive a car – he's too young.*

- S'empra *too much* o *too many* + nom per dir que tenim més del que volem o necessitem.

*I've got too many books.*

*She drinks too much coffee.*

- S'empra *too many* abans dels noms comptables i *too much* abans dels noms in comptables.

*There are too many shops here – we can't go to them all.*

*I did too much shopping yesterday – I haven't got any money now.*

- S'empra *enough* + nom per dir que tenim la quantitat que necessitem.

*Have you got enough chairs?*

*There is enough cake for everyone.*

# Unit 4

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- S'empra *not enough* + nom per dir que tenim menys del que volem o necessitem.  
*There aren't enough chairs for everyone.*  
*We haven't got enough money.*
- S'empra adjectiu + *enough* per referir-se a "la quantitat que es necessita".  
*We can all travel in my mum's car. It's big enough.*
- S'empra *not* + adjectiu + *enough* per referir-se a "menys del que es vol o es necessita".  
*You can't hire a jet ski. You aren't old enough.*

**RECORDEU!** Posem *enough* abans d'un nom, però després d'un adjectiu.

*Have we got enough tickets?*

*Are you tall enough to be a basketball player?*

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

used to

- S'empra *used to* + infinitiu sense *to* per parlar d'accions que es van fer en el passat, però que ja no es fan ara.

**RECORDEU!** No s'empra *used to* quan l'acció només ha tingut lloc un cop.

*Kate used to play the piano.* ✓

*She played in a concert in the town hall once.* ✓

*She used to play in a concert in the town hall once.* ✗

- També s'empra *used to* per parlar de situacions que eren veritat en el passat, però que ara ja no ho són.

*People used to be good at finding their way around.*

- No s'empra *used to* per parlar d'una acció que ha tingut lloc durant un període de temps o del nombre de vegades que s'ha fet alguna cosa.

*Lisa presented the news for two years.* (NO: ~~*Lisa used to present the news for two years.*~~)

*I was on television five times.* (NO: ~~*I used to be on television five times.*~~)

Afirmativa			
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	<i>used to</i>	sing	in a band.

Negativa			
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	<i>didn't</i>	<i>use to</i>	shop online.

Interrogativa			
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	<i>use to</i>	play sports at school?

- Una pregunta es pot respondre amb una resposta breu o una oració completa.

*Did you use to play sports at school? Yes, I did.*

*Did people use to play computer games? No, they didn't. / No, they didn't use to have computers.*

Present perfect

- S'empra el *present perfect* per parlar d'una acció o succés que ha tingut lloc durant un període de temps que encara continua.

*I've worked very hard this week.*

*He's seen that film five times.*

- També s'empra el *present perfect* per a les accions o successos finalitzats que tenen un conseqüència en el present.

*I can't play football because I've injured my knee.*

*Good news! I've found my passport.*

- S'empra el *present perfect* amb *for* o *since* per parlar d'una acció o succés que va començar en el passat i que encara està en progrés. S'empra *for* amb un període de temps (*for a week, a year, etc.*) i *since* amb un punt del passat (*since Monday, last summer, 2019, etc.*).

*I've lived in Berlin for three years. (I still live there.)*

*She's been ill since the weekend. (She's still ill.)*

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

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

Interrogativa			
<i>Have / Has</i>	subjecte	participi passat	
Have	I / you	played	in a band?
Has	he / she / it	had	guitar lessons?
Have	we / you / they	visited	London?

- El participi passat dels verbs regulars és el mateix que la forma del *past simple*, amb la terminació *-ed*.

Regular		
Infinitiu	<i>Past</i>	Participi passat
visit	visited	visited
arrive	arrived	arrived

- Amb els verbs irregulars, alguns participis tenen la mateixa forma que el *past simple*, però alguns són diferents. Mireu el llistat de verbs irregulars.

Irregular		
Infinitiu	<i>Past</i>	Participi passat
do	did	done
have	had	had
lose	lost	lost
eat	ate	eaten

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Present perfect amb ever i never

- S'empra el *present perfect* per parlar d'experiències viscudes.  
*I've tried water-skiing but I haven't tried bungee-jumping.*
- S'empra el *present perfect* amb *ever* per preguntar sobre experiències viscudes. *Ever* vol dir "en qualsevol moment del passat".  
*Have you ever won a prize? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.*  
*Has she ever worked in a restaurant? Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.*
- Es pot emprar *never* per parlar de coses que no s'han experimentat. *Never* vol dir "en cap moment del passat". S'empra en un verb afirmatiu.  
*I've never won a competition.*  
*He's never been to China.*

**RECORDEU!** No s'empra *never* amb un verb negatiu.

- I've never watched a horror film.* ✓
- I haven't never watched a horror film.* ✗

- Normalment s'empra *been* com al participi passat de *go* quan s'està parlant d'experiències.  
*I've been to this restaurant before.*

<i>ever / never</i>
Have you ever been to London?
I've never played the drums.

Mireu la Unitat 5, pàgina 114 per a la forma del *present perfect*.

Present perfect i past simple

- S'empra el *present perfect* per parlar d'una experiència o d'un assoliment que va tenir lloc en algun moment de la vida d'una persona (no es diu exactament on va tenir lloc).  
*She's recorded three best-selling albums.*  
*He's never won an Olympic medal.*
- S'empra el *present perfect* per a una acció o succés recent quan s'especifica un període de temps que encara està en progrés. S'hi inclou una expressió de temps com *today*, *this week*, *this year*, etc.  
*I haven't done very much today.*  
*They've argued a lot this week.*
- S'empra el *present perfect* per parlar d'una acció o succés recent del passat quan hi ha una connexió amb el present: per exemple, quan es donen notícies o s'explica una situació.  
*'I've just passed my driving test!' 'That's great news!'*  
*I can't do my homework because I've broken my laptop.*

- S'empra el *present perfect* amb *for* o *since* per parlar d'una acció o succés que va començar en el passat i encara està en progrés.  
*They've lived in Tokyo since 2020. They love it there!*
- S'empra el *past simple* per parlar d'una acció o succés que va tenir lloc en un moment específic del passat. S'hi inclou una expressió de temps com *yesterday*, *last night*, *last week*, *at six o'clock*, etc.  
*She won the World Championship in 2021.*  
*I woke up at midday.*
- S'empra el *past simple* per a una seqüència d'accions o successos finalitzats en el passat.  
*He went upstairs, had a shower and then got into bed.*
- S'empra el *past simple* per parlar d'una experiència o assoliment quan la persona ja no viu.  
*Beethoven wrote nine symphonies.*
- S'empra el *past simple* per parlar d'una acció o succés que va durar un període de temps específic en el passat.  
*She worked for Microsoft for three years.*  
*When I was a child, I hated cheese.*

Present perfect		
Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I've / You've been to Sydney.	I / You haven't been to Sydney.	Have I / you met him?
He / She / It has finished.	He / She / It hasn't finished.	Has he / she / it finished?
We / They have booked the flight.	We / They haven't booked the flight.	Have we / they booked the flight?
Expressions de temps		
<i>for, since, today, this week, today, etc.</i>		

Past simple		
Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa
I / You / He / She / It / We / They saw it.	I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't see it.	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they see it?
Expressions de temps		
<i>yesterday, last night / week / year / month, at six o'clock, in the winter, two weeks ago, etc.</i>		

# Unit 7

## RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

### Activa i passiva

- Una oració activa té un subjecte i un verb. El subjecte és la persona o cosa que fa l'acció del verb.

*Dolphins swim.*  
subjecte verb

- Algunes oracions actives tenen un subjecte, un verb i un objecte. L'objecte és la persona o cosa que rep l'acció.

*Dolphins eat fish.*  
subjecte verb objecte

- Una oració passiva és diferent: el subjecte del verb és la persona o la cosa que rep l'acció. El subjecte de la passiva té el mateix significat que l'objecte d'un verb és veu activa.

*Fish are eaten by dolphins.*  
subjecte verb en passiva objecte

- Sovint s'empra la passiva quan no sabem qui o que fa l'acció del verb.

*Thousands of phones are stolen every day.* (No sabem qui els roba.)

*The dish is traditionally served with rice.* (No sabem qui el serveix.)

- També s'empra la passiva quan la persona o la cosa que fa l'acció no és el focus de l'oració.

*Zoology and ecology are studied in the first year.* (S'està donant informació sobre zoologia i ecologia, no sobre els estudiants.)

### La veu passiva: present simple

- S'empra la forma passiva del *present simple* per parlar de coses que tenen lloc regularment o que són sempre veritat.

*The football World Cup is held every four years.*

*The tables are cleaned every morning.*

*Oranges are grown in Spain.*

- També es pot emprar la forma passiva del *present simple* per descriure un procés.

*The cans are washed. They are sorted into different metals and then they are sent to the recycling centre.*

- Si es vol dir qui o què fa l'acció en passiva, s'empra *by*.

*All the recycling at the school is organized by the students.*

*Thousands of animals are killed by hunters.*

- La forma passiva del *present simple* es forma amb el present simple de *be* + participi passat.

Afirmativa	Negativa
The best pasta is produced in Italy. These cars are made by robots.	Philosophy isn't taught in most schools. Pineapples aren't grown in England.
Interrogativa	
Where is the best chocolate produced? Are the awards presented every year?	

- Es pot respondre una pregunta de si/no amb una resposta breu.

*Are the awards presented every year?*

*Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.*

### La veu passiva: past simple

- S'empra la forma passiva del *past simple* per parlar de successos del passat.

*The first modern Olympics were held in Athens in 1896.*

*My bike was stolen last night.*

- També s'empra la passiva del *past simple* per parlar de situacions i processos del passat.

*In the 19th century, Latin was taught in every school.*

- Si es vol dir qui o què fa l'acció en passiva, s'empra *by*.

*X-rays were discovered by Wilhelm Roentgen.*

- La forma passiva del *past simple* es forma amb el past simple de *be* + participi passat.

Afirmativa	Negativa
The cave was discovered by teenagers. These houses were designed by a famous architect.	Our hotel room wasn't cleaned before we arrived. Three men were arrested by police last night.
Interrogativa	
When was Wi-Fi invented? Were all the songs written by the band?	

- Es pot respondre una pregunta de si/no amb una resposta breu.

*Were all the songs written by the band?*

*Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.*

RESUM GRAMATICAL I ACTIVITATS

Verbs modals: deducció i especulació

- S'empren els verbs modals *may / might / could, can't* i *must* per especular o fer deduccions sobre situacions del present.

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They may	may / might / could be at home.	(= és probablement cert)
	must be at home.	(= és indubtablement cert)
Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	may not / might not be at home.	(= és probablement fals)
	can't be at home.	(= és indubtablement fals)
Interrogativa		
Could she be at home? Might they be at home?		

- S'empren *may, might* o *could* per especular sobre possibilitats.  
*Maya isn't at school yet. She may be at home or she could be on the bus.*
- Per expressar possibilitats negatives, es pot emprar *may not* o *might not*. No s'empra *couldn't*.  
*Don't eat that chicken. It might not be fresh.*  
*Let's go to the supermarket later. It may not be open yet.*
- Per preguntar sobre possibilitats, s'empra *might* o *could*. No s'empra *may*.  
*Could this be your writing?*  
*Might they be late?*
- S'empra *must* quan deduïm que alguna cosa és indubtablement certa.  
*This must be her bag – it's got her name on it.*  
*You must live quite close to school, if you walk here.*
- S'empra *can't* quan deduïm que alguna cosa és indubtablement falsa.  
*She can't be at work – she never works at weekends.*  
*This can't be my dad's phone – he's got a Samsung.*

Past perfect

- S'empra el *past perfect simple* per parlar d'accions que van acabar abans d'una altra acció o situació en el passat.

*Anna had left when we arrived.*

*Had the meeting started by the time you got there?*

*We'd known each other for about five years before we became friends.*

Afirmativa	
I / You had gone.	I / You'd gone.
He / She / It had gone.	He / She'd gone.
We / They had gone.	We / They'd gone.
Negativa	
I / You had not gone.	I / You hadn't gone.
He / She / It had not gone.	He / She / It hadn't gone.
We / They had not gone.	We / They hadn't gone.

Interrogativa	
Had I / you gone?	Where had I / you gone?
Had he / she / it gone?	Where had he / she / it gone?
Had we / they gone?	Where had we / they gone?

Respostes breus	
Yes, I / you had.	No, I / you hadn't.
Yes, he / she / it had.	No, he / she / it hadn't.
Yes, we / they had.	No, we / they hadn't.

- S'empra el *past simple* per fer referència a l'acció més recent.  
*By the time we arrived at the station, the train had already left.*
- Sovint s'empra *already* amb el *past perfect* per emfasitzar que l'acció va tenir lloc més aviat. Sovint també s'empra *just* per mostrar que l'acció va tenir lloc molt poc temps abans.  
*She had already seen the film.*  
*Sam had just left when we arrived.*