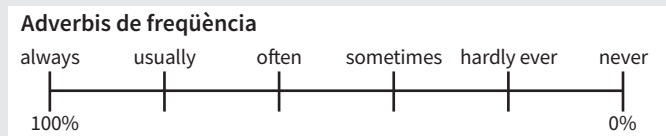


GRAMMAR REFERENCE

STARTER

Adverbis de freqüència



- Els **adverbis de freqüència** es fan servir per dir amb quina freqüència succeeix quelcom.
- Van davant del verb principal, però darrere del verb **to be**.
I often message my friends.
There are always music festivals in summer.
- **Often, sometimes** i **usually** també poden anar al començament de la frase.
Sometimes, my family and I listen to music.

Expressions de freqüència

every	day/week/weekend/year
once/twice/three times	a day/a week/a month/a year

- Per dir amb quina freqüència succeeix quelcom també s'utilitzen **expressions de freqüència**.
- Solen anar al començament o al final de la frase.
I see my friends twice a week.
Every weekend, they give a concert.
- Podem utilitzar expressions i adverbis de freqüència en la mateixa frase.
I usually go on holiday once a year.

Present simple i present continu

- El **present simple** es fa servir per parlar de fets, hàbits i rutines.
My sister likes rock music.
I use my phone every day.
- Amb el **present simple** s'utilitzen **adverbis de freqüència** (*always, often*, etc.), i amb el **present continu**, **at the moment** i **now**.
My dad often plays computer games with me.
My teacher is walking into the classroom now.

Passat simple: verbs regulars i irregulars

	Afirmativa	Negativa
I/He/She/It	called me.	didn't call me.
We/You/They		

Pregunta		
Did	I/he/she/it/we/you/they	call you?

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

- El **passat simple** es fa servir per parlar de fets acabats i accions del passat.
I watched the band play last night.
Three years ago, she had a great party.
- Per construir la forma afirmativa del **passat simple** s'afegeix **-ed** o **-d** a l'infinitiu.
help – helped *organise – organised* *play – played*
- En els verbs acabats en **consonant + y**, s'elimina la **y** i s'hi afegeix **-ied**.
study – studied *cry – cried* *try – tried*
- En els verbs acabats en **consonant + vocal + consonant**, es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix **-ed**.
drop – dropped *chat – chatted*
- Molts verbs d'ús comú tenen el **passat simple** irregular. La llista de verbs irregulars és a la pàgina 128.
get – got *put – put*
have – had *make – made*
- Les partícules interrogatives sempre van al començament de la pregunta.
How did the fire start?
Where was your brother last night?

Passat continu

	Afirmativa	Negativa
I/He/She/It	was crying.	wasn't crying.
We/You/They	were crying.	weren't crying.
Preguntes		
Was	I/he/she/it	crying?
Were	we/you/they	
Respostes breus		
Yes,	I/he/she/it	was
	we/you/they	were
No,	I/he/she/it	wasn't
	we/you/they	weren't

- El **passat continu** es fa servir per parlar d'accions que estaven succeint en un moment del passat.
At seven o'clock, I was waiting for the bus.
Chloe was wearing jeans yesterday.
- També s'utilitza **when, while** i **as** per expressar "durant aquest temps" o per connectar dos fets que estaven succeint al mateix temps.
When my parents were studying, they didn't have the internet.
While he was eating, the phone rang.
As Heather was walking, she was singing a song.

Used to

	Afirmativa	Negativa
I/He/She/It	used to play	didn't use to
We/You/They	football.	play football.
Preguntes i respostes breus		
Did	I/you/he/she/it/we/ you/they use to be scared?	
Yes,	I/he/she / it/we you/ they	did.
No,		didn't.

- **Used to** emfasitza quins estats, hàbits i accions del passat ja han acabat.
It used to be a library, but now it's a museum.
We used to walk to school, but now we cycle.
- **Used to** no s'utilitza per indicar accions que van succeir una vegada, quantes vegades van succeir o la durada d'aquestes accions.
They went to the cinema yesterday.
~~*They used to go to the cinema yesterday.*~~
My brother lived there for four years.
~~*My brother used to live there for four years.*~~
- **Used to** no té forma de present. Per a hàbits i estats en present es fa servir el present simple.
My cousin drinks coffee in the morning.

Present perfect: regular

Afirmativa/Negativa			Preguntes		
I/We/You/They	have walked/ haven't walked	to school.	Have	I/we/you/they	walked to school?
He/She/It	has walked/ hasn't walked		Has	he/she/it	
Respostes breus					
Yes,	I/we/you/they	have.	No,	I/we/you/they	haven't.
	he/she/it	has.		he/she/it	hasn't.

- El **present perfect** es fa servir per parlar d'accions, experiències i fets del passat, quan el moment exacte no s'esmenta o no és important.
The orchestra have played my favourite song.
He has visited the art exhibition.
- En la forma afirmativa s'utilitza **subjecte + have/has + participi passat**.
I've talked to Danielle.
She's asked me for help.
- La forma negativa s'expressa amb **subjecte + haven't/hasn't + participi passat**.
Max hasn't auditioned for the part.
They haven't performed in front of an audience.
- Les preguntes en **present perfect** es construeixen amb **have/has + subjecte + participi passat**. En les preguntes en present perfect s'utilitza **ever** per preguntar per quelcom que ha succeït al llarg de la vida.
Has she ever had drum lessons?
Have you ever been to the theatre?
- **Never** s'utilitza per expressar "en cap moment" en respondre aquestes preguntes.
A: Has he ever met a famous person? B: No, never.
- Els **participis passats** regulars acaben en *-ed, -d* o *-ied*.
want – wanted believe – believed worry – worried

Present perfect: verbs irregulars

- Molts verbs d'ús comú tenen participis passats irregulars.
go – gone put – put be – been make – made
see – seen hear – heard
- La llista de verbs irregulars és a la pàgina 128.
- Per expressar que algú no ha tornat d'un lloc o de fer una activitat es fa servir **go (gone)**. Per dir que ha tornat s'utilitza **be (been)**.
They've gone to Rome. (They are in Paris now.)
They've been to Rome. (They have returned.)

Present perfect amb just

- **Just** es fa servir amb el present perfect per parlar de fets i accions molt recents.
I've just heard the good news. It's fantastic!
Dad's just got home and he's feeling tired.

Present perfect amb already, still i yet

- Amb el present perfect se sol usar **already, still i yet**.
Jack has already been to the exhibition twice.
We still haven't decided a film to watch.
I haven't had time to go shopping yet.
- **Already** s'utilitza per explicar que quelcom ha succeït abans de l'esperat o per emfasitzar que ha succeït. **Already** sol anar entre **have** i el **participi passat**.
She has already bought a ticket. I have already seen the show.
- **Still** es fa servir en frases negatives per expressar que quelcom que esperàvem que passes no ha succeït però imaginem que passarà en el futur. **Still** va tot just darrere del subjecte.
My uncle still hasn't seen the new play.
- **Yet** s'utilitza en frases negatives per emfasitzar que quelcom que esperàvem que passes no ha succeït. **Yet** es col·loca al final de la frase.
John hasn't arrived yet.
I haven't asked my parents for permission yet.
- En les preguntes, **yet** s'utilitza per preguntar si quelcom ha passat abans d'aquest moment. Va al final de la pregunta.
Have you bought the bus tickets yet?
- En les respostes breus negatives es fa servir **not yet**.
A: Have you spoken to the drama teacher? B: Not yet.

Can, could, will be able to

- Per parlar de l'habilitat de fer quelcom en present, se sol utilitzar **can**.
She can speak English and Polish.
- Per parlar de l'habilitat de fer quelcom en passat, se sol utilitzar **could**.
We could visit the pyramids when we went to Egypt.
- Per parlar de l'habilitat de fer quelcom en futur, se sol utilitzar **will be able to**.
I will be able to translate this document tomorrow.

Present perfecte amb for/since i How long ... ?**For i since**

- Es fa servir **for i since** amb el **present perfecte** per dir durant quant de temps ha tingut lloc una situació.
She hasn't lived in Manchester for three years.
I've lived here since I was seven.
- **For** s'utilitza per expressar períodes de temps.
Liam's had a new bike for three days.
My parents have been married for 21 years.
- **Since** s'utilitza per fer referència a un moment específic.
We've been best friends since 2009.
Emma and Anna haven't seen each other since June.

How long...?

- **How long ...? + present perfecte** es fa servir per preguntar per la durada d'una situació o activitat.
A: How long have you known Greg?
B: I've known him since 2012.

Present perfecte i passat simple

- El **passat simple** es fa servir quan el moment en què ha succeït quelcom ja ha acabat. No sempre es diu quan va tenir lloc, generalment perquè se sobreentén.
I went to Liverpool in June. (it's now July)
They began the exam two minutes ago. (it's now 10.02, not 10.00)
She wanted to ask you a question. (when I spoke to her)
- El **present perfecte** es fa servir quan quelcom va començar o va succeir en el passat i segueix tenint lloc actualment. Podem dir quant de temps ha succeït, però no quan va començar.
I've been to Liverpool. (no s'especifica quan, però continua essent així en aquest moment)
They've begun the exam. (i l'examen no ha acabat)
She's wanted to ask you a question for a few days. (encara ho vol fer)

Quantificadors

Comptable	Incomptable
a few	a little
enough	enough
too many	too much

- Els **quantificadors** es fan servir per parlar de la quantitat d'alguna cosa.
- **A little** i **a few** expressen quantitats petites.
I have a little time to watch TV, but not much.
I've got a few messages that I need to reply to.
- **Too much/too many** expressen una quantitat excessiva.
There was too much noise and I couldn't sleep.
There were too many options. I didn't know what to choose!
- **Enough** expressa que una quantitat és suficient i **not enough** que no és suficient.
We've got enough players to make two teams.
I didn't have enough time to answer all the questions.

Should/shouldn't i ought to

	Afirmativa	Negativa
I/He/She/It We/You/They	should help.	shouldn't help.
Preguntes		
Should	I/he/she/it/we/ you/they	help?
Respostes breus		
Yes,	I/he/she/it/we/ you/they	should.
No,		shouldn't.

- **Should** es fa servir per expressar allò que pensem que és una bona idea o és important fer, aconsellar o recomanar.
You should stay in bed if you have a fever.
Laura shouldn't use her phone before bed.
- La forma de **should** no varia. Darrere de **should** s'utilitza l'infinitiu sense **to**.
John should get more sleep. (~~John should to get more sleep.~~)
- **Ought to** es fa servir per parlar d'allò que seria desitjable o ideal.
We ought to eat lots of fruit and vegetables every day.

Primer condicional

Oració amb <i>if-</i>	Oració principal
<i>(if + present simple)</i>	<i>(will/won't, may/might (not), could)</i>
If I pass all my exams,	my parents will/may/might buy me a present.
If I don't pass all my exams, Unless I pass all my exams,	I won't/may not/might not go on holiday.
Oració principal	Oració amb <i>if-</i>
<i>(will/won't, may/might (not), could)</i>	<i>(if + present simple)</i>
My parents will/may/might buy me a present	if I pass my exams.
My parents won't buy me a present	if I don't pass all my exams. unless I pass all my exams.
Pregunta	
Will my parents buy me a present	if I don't pass all my exams?

- El **primer condicional** es fa servir per parlar de situacions possibles en present o futur i expressar quin pensem que serà el resultat.
- **If + present simple** se sol utilitzar per descriure l'acció o el fet possibles.
We'll pass the exam if we work hard.
- En lloc d'*if not* també es pot utilitzar **unless + present simple**.
Unless we hurry up, we'll miss the train.
- **Will/won't + infinitiu** es fa servir quan estem segurs del resultat, i **may o might + infinitiu** si no n'estem tan segurs.
If we don't leave now, we won't catch the 8:30 bus.
If my grandfather doesn't feel better, he may not visit this weekend.
I might go the beach if it's warm enough.
- S'acostuma a utilitzar **will** per construir les preguntes de primer condicional i no **may o might**.
Will you chat with me online this evening if you have time?

Segon condicional

Oració amb <i>if-</i>	Oració principal
<i>(if + present simple)</i>	<i>(would/could/might + infinitiu)</i>
If I knew him,	I would/could/might ask him.
If I didn't know him,	I wouldn't/couldn't/might not ask him
Oració principal	Oració amb <i>if-</i>
<i>(would/could/might + infinitive)</i>	<i>(if + past simple)</i>
I would/could/might ask him	if I knew him.
I wouldn't/couldn't/might not ask him	if I didn't know him.
Pregunta	
Would you ask him	if you knew him?

- El **segon condicional** es fa servir per parlar de situacions imaginàries en present i les possibles conseqüències.
- **If + passat simple** (en afirmativa o negativa) s'utilitza per descriure la situació imaginària i **would, could o might** per a la conseqüència.
If he didn't like you, he wouldn't talk to you,
- **Would (not)** es fa servir quan estem segurs de la conseqüència.
He would do better in school if he didn't spend all his time playing computer games.
- Per expressar una possibilitat o habilitat com a conseqüència s'utilitza **could (not)**.
If it was Saturday, we could go out for pizza.
I could do some volunteer work if I didn't need to study so much.
- Per expressar que no estem del tot segurs de la conseqüència es fa servir **might (not)**.
If I had more free time, I might take up the guitar
Madison might lend you her laptop if you asked her.
- En l'oració amb **if-** es pot utilitzar **was o were** amb *I, he/she i it*.
If it wasn't/weren't so spicy, I could finish it.
I wouldn't say anything if I were/was you.

El present simple en veu passiva

Afirmativa			Negativa			
This bottle	is	made of plastic.	isn't		made of plastic.	
These toys	are		aren't			
Preguntes			Respostes breus			
Is	this bottle	made of plastic?	Yes,	it is.	No,	it isn't.
Are	these toys			they are.		they aren't.

- La **veu passiva** es fa servir per descriure accions i processos quan no ens interessa, o no sabem, qui és el responsable d'aquesta acció o procés.
English is spoken in many countries.
Many plastic bottles aren't recycled.
- Per construir el **present simple en veu passiva**, s'utilitza **is/are (not) + participi passat**.
The streets are cleaned on Sundays after the market finishes.
- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **Is/Are + subjecte + participi passat**.
Is the main square decorated during the festival?
When are the results sent to students?

El passat simple en veu passiva

Afirmativa			Negativa			
The rubbish	was	thrown away.	wasn't		thrown away.	
The old chairs	were		weren't			
Preguntes			Respostes breus			
Was	the rubbish	thrown away?	Yes,	it was.	No,	it wasn't.
Were	the old chairs			they were.		they weren't.

- El **passat simple en veu passiva** es fa servir per descriure accions i processos en passat.
The competition winners were given books and a certificate.
- Per construir el **passat simple en veu passiva**, s'utilitza **was/were (not) + participi passat**.
The first CD was made in 1982.
Some of us weren't invited to the party.
- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **was/were + subjecte + participi passat**.
Were the instructions written in Spanish or Portuguese?

Passiva + by

- En la veu passiva s'utilitza **by** per indicar qui o què va ser el responsable de l'acció.
Facebook was started by Mark Zuckerberg.
A lot of houses were destroyed by the fire.

Passat perfecte

Afirmativa			Negativa		
I/You/He/She/It We/You/They	had forgotten.	I/You/He/She/It We/You/They	hadn't (had + not) forgotten.		
Preguntes			Respostes breus		
Had	I/you/he/she/it	forgotten?	Yes,	I/you/he/she/it	had.
	we/you/they		No,	we/you/they	hadn't.

- El **passat perfecte**, juntament amb altres temps de passat, es fa servir per parlar d'accions o estats que van tenir lloc abans de l'acció o l'estat principals.
We hadn't seen the news so we didn't know about the storms.
I couldn't call you on Friday because I had left my phone at home.

Oracions en estil indirecte

	Estil directe	Estil indirecte
Present simple	'I want some new jeans.'	He said (that) he wanted some new jeans.
Present continu	'I had a great time.'	She said (that) she' d had a great time.
Passat simple	'We' ve just seen a live concert.'	She said (that) they' d just seen a live concert.
Present perfecte	'We' re making our own clothes.'	He said (that) they were making their own clothes.

- Quan s'informa de les paraules que ha dit una altra persona, sovint s'han de canviar les formes verbals –a la taula de més amunt es poden veure els canvis en les formes verbals.
- En l'estil indirecte també s'acostumen a canviar els pronoms.
'You have to arrive before 7 pm.'
He said (that) we had to arrive before 7 pm.

Can/can't, be allowed to

Afirmativa/ Negativa			
I'm (not)		allowed to run.	
You/We/They're (not)			
He/She/It's (not)			
Preguntes		Respostes breus	
Am	I	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.	
Are	you/ we/ they	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.	
Is	he/ she/ it	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't	

- **Be allowed to** es fa servir per dir que es té permís per fer quelcom.
We're allowed to use my aunt's laptop.
You're not allowed to take books out of the library.
- En les frases negatives, **be** se sol contraure.
They aren't allowed to have phones in class.
He isn't allowed to go to the party.

Must/mustn't

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/He/She/It	must go. mustn't go.
We/You/They	

- **Must** es fa servir per expressar allò que pensem que cal fer, per parlar d'obligació i per fer recomanacions serioses.
I must start studying more.
You must listen to this song. It's fantastic!
- **Mustn't** es fa servir per dir allò que pensem que cal no fer, per parlar de prohibició i per aconsellar amb contundència en contra de quelcom.
We mustn't forget to buy her a present.
Tell them that they mustn't be late tomorrow.
- Les preguntes amb **must** no són gaire comunes perquè resulten molt formals. En lloc seu se sol utilitzar **have to**.
Must I go to bed so early? Do I have to go to bed so early?
- **Must** no varia en les diferents formes.
- Després de **must** s'utilitza l'infinitiu sense **to**.

Need to/don't need to

Afirmativa		Negativa		
I/We/You/They	need to work.	don't need to work.		
He/She/It	needs to work.	doesn't need to work.		
Preguntes				
Do	I/we/you/they	need to work?		
Does	he/she/it			
Respostes breus				
Yes,	I/we/you/they	do.	No, I/we/you/they	don't.
	he/she/it	does.	he/she/it	doesn't.

- **Need** es fa servir per expressar que és obligatori fer quelcom.
I need to go home after class.
- **Don't need to** s'utilitza per expressar que no és obligatori fer quelcom.
I don't need to take the bus. I can walk.

Have to/don't have to

Afirmativa/Negativa				
I/We/You/They		have to learn/don't have to learn.		
He/She/It		has to learn/doesn't have to learn.		
Preguntes				
Do	I/we/you/they	have to learn?		
Does	he/she/it			
Respostes breus				
Yes,	I/we/you/they	do.	No, I/we/you/they	don't.
	he/she/it	does.	he/she/it	doesn't.

- **Have to** es fa servir per expressar allò que cal fer.
You have to answer all the questions in the exam.
He has to wear a uniform at school.
- **Don't have to** s'utilitza per expressar que no cal fer quelcom, però que es pot fer si es vol.
You don't have to help me with my homework.
Elsie doesn't have to get up early tomorrow.
- Les partícules interrogatives van al començament de la pregunta.
How much homework do you have to do every day?
When do we have to make a decision?

Be going to i present continu

Afirmativa/Negativa		Preguntes	
I	'm/'m not	Am I	going to tell him?
He/She/It	's/isn't	Is he/she/it	
We/You/They	're/aren't	Are we/you/they	
Respostes breus			
Yes,	I am.	No,	I'm not.
	he/she/it is.		he/she/it isn't
	we/you/they are.		we/you/they aren't.

- **Be going to** s'utilitza per parlar d'accions que hem decidit fer en el futur.
After we finish school, I'm going to travel to Australia.
My grandparents are going to stay with us this summer.
- S'expressa mitjançant la forma adequada de **be (not) + going + to + verb**.
I'm going to wear my new jeans and my red T-shirt.
We're not going to take the bus.
- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **be + subjecte + going + to + verb**.
When are you going to start studying for the exams?
Is she going to get here before 9 o'clock?
Why are they going to see that show?

Present continu per parlar de futur

- El **present continu** es fa servir per parlar de plans futurs quan aquests tenen una data fixada.
They're getting married this summer.
What are you doing this weekend?
I'm going shopping with my parents.
She isn't coming to the party.
She's spending the day with her cousins.

Futur continu

- El **futur continu** es pot utilitzar per parlar d'accions que estaran en progrés en un moment del futur.
My sister will be living in London next year. She's going to study there.
Next Saturday, we'll be sitting on the beach and chilling out.
- Quan estem segurs que l'acció estarà en progrés s'utilitza **will/won't**, i quan no n'estem segurs s'utilitza **may (not)/might (not)**.
They'll be answering questions online at 7 pm.
We might be having dinner at 9 pm.

Pronoms relatius i oracions relatives

- Les **oracions relatives** es fan servir per aclarir quelcom sobre la persona, el lloc o la cosa de la qual es parla.
My aunt has a friend who makes beautiful bags.
This is the song that I told you about.
- Els pronoms relatius van al començament de les oracions relatives. El pronom de subjecte no es repeteix quan el subjecte d'ambdues frases és el mateix.
We know a lot of people who live in the village.
~~*We know a lot of people who they live in the village.*~~
- Per parlar de persones s'utilitza **who** o **that**.
The man who/that lives next door to us works at night.
She's the scientist who's/that's moving to Antarctica next year.
- Per parlar de coses s'utilitza **that** o **which**.
I really don't like books which/that have sad endings.
They want to buy some boots which/that they can wear all year round.
- Per parlar de llocs s'utilitza **where**.
That's the office where my uncle works.
You could try the restaurant where we had my party.
- Per parlar d'aspectes temporals s'utilitza **when**.
That was the day when we were late for school.
It's the holiday when everyone is happy.
- Per parlar de raons s'utilitza **why**.
You studied a lot. That's why you passed!
I lost my passport. That's why I'm so sad.
- Per parlar de possessions s'utilitza **whose**.
Do you remember the name of the guy whose phone charger I borrowed last week?