

GRAMMAR REFERENCE

STARTER

Pronoms de subjecte

Singular	Plural
I	we
you	you
he/she/it	they

- Els pronoms de subjecte van davant dels verbs.
She is Brazilian. (NO ~~is Brazilian.~~)
- You** no varia en singular i plural.

Adjectius possessius

Singular	Plural
my	our
your	your
his/her/its	their

- Els adjectius possessius es fan servir per dir que quelcom pertany a algú. Sempre van acompanyats d'un nom.
Our house is big. Their school is fun.

Verb *be*

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm Turkish.	I'm not Turkish.
You're Turkish	You aren't Turkish.
He's/She's/It's Turkish.	He/She/It isn't Turkish.
We're Turkish.	We aren't Turkish.
You're Turkish.	You aren't Turkish.
They're Turkish.	They aren't Turkish.

Pregunta	Resposta breu	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I Turkish?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you Turkish?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it Turkish?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we Turkish?	Yes, we are.	No we aren't.
Are you Turkish?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they Turkish?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- El verb **be** s'utilitza per identificar o descriure quelcom.
They're red. He's Spanish. It's good.
- En les converses se solen utilitzar les formes contractes.
We're from Canada. She's ten.

- En les preguntes canvia l'ordre de les paraules; **be** es col·loca davant del subjecte.
Is David OK? Are you from London?
(NO ~~You are from London?~~)
- Per respondre-les, se solen utilitzar les respostes breus.
A: Is it blue? B: Yes, it is. A: Is it red? B: No it isn't.

Partícules interrogatives

- What** es fa servir per demanar informació.
What is your favourite colour?
- Where** es fa servir per preguntar per llocs.
Where are you from?
- When** es fa servir per preguntar per aspectes temporals.
When is your birthday?
- How old** es fa servir per preguntar l'edat.
How old is your father?
- Who** es fa servir per preguntar per persones.
Who is your best friend?

Whose + pronoms possessius

	Singular	Plural
Whose book is this?	It's mine.	It's ours.
	It's yours.	It's yours.
	It's his/hers.	It's theirs.

- Whose** pregunta per la possessió o propietat de quelcom.
- Per respondre les preguntes amb **whose** se solen utilitzar pronoms possessius perquè ens eviten repetir informació.
Whose pencil is this? It's mine. (NO ~~It's my pencil.~~)
its no s'utilitza com a pronom possessiu.
Whose book is this? (NO ~~It's its.~~)
- Per parlar de coses que són a prop fem servir **this** (singular) i **these** (plural).
This is my pencil. These are my books.
- Per parlar de coses que no són a prop fem servir **that** (singular) i **those** (plural).
That is my schoolbag. Those are my pens.

Imperatius

Afirmativa	Negativa
Stand up!	Don't stand up!
Open the book!	Don't open the book!

- L'imperatiu es fa servir per donar ordres o instruccions.
Come here, please.
- En la forma negativa es fa servir **don't**.
Don't write in your textbook.

Have got: afirmativa i negativa

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I've got		I haven't got	
You've got		You haven't got	
He's/She's/ It's got	two brothers.	He/She/It hasn't got	three sisters.
We've got		We haven't got	
You've got		You haven't got	
They've got		They haven't got	

- **Have got** es fa servir per parlar de possessió.
I've got five cousins. She's got 12 grandchildren.
- En les converses se solen utilitzar les formes contractes.
*He's got an aunt in Mexico City.
They've got a photo of our grandfather.*
- Per parlar de manera més formal s'utilitza la forma plena **have got**.
*He has got an aunt in Mexico City.
They have got a photo of our grandfather.*
- En la forma negativa es posa **n't** (not) darrere de **have** i abans de **got**.
We haven't got a big house. She hasn't got a sister.

Have got: preguntes

Pregunta		Resposta breu	
		Afirmativa	Negativa
Have	I got a blue book?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
	you got a blue book?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has	he/she/it got a blue book?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have	we got a blue book?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
	you got a blue book?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
	they got a blue book?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **have + subjecte + got + objecte**.
Have you got a bike? Has your mum got a cousin?
- En l'anglès parlat se sol respondre amb respostes breus.
A: *Have you got a brother?*
B: *Yes, I have. (NO Yes, I have got.)/No, I haven't. (NO No, I haven't got.)*

How many ... have you got?

- Per preguntar pel nombre de coses, s'utilitza **how many + objecte + have + subjecte + got**.
A: *How many cousins has he got? B: He's got 30.*
A: *How many brothers and sisters have you got? B: I've got two sisters. I haven't got a brother.*

La 's del possessiu

Noms en singular	Noms en plural	Noms irregulars en plural
Beth's computer	His parents' house	The women's football team
Carles's bike	The students' books	The children's favourite toy

- Per indicar possessió es fa servir **apòstrofe + s**.
This is Andrea's notebook.
- Darrere dels noms o substantius en singular s'hi posa **'s** i darrere dels noms o substantius en plural s'hi posa **s'**.
*Carla's phone (NO The phone of Carla.)
His grandparents' house (NO The house of his grandparents.)*
- Per indicar possessió en els noms amb plural irregular, s'hi posa **'s**.
men's, people's, children's
- Quan quelcom pertany a dues persones, es posa **'s** darrere del segon nom.
*Joan and Anna's family.
Mum and Dad's computer.*

Present simple:
afirmativa i negativa

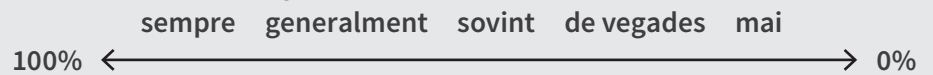
Afirmativa	
I live	in Madrid.
You live	
He/She/It lives	
We/You/They live	
Negativa	
I don't live	in Madrid.
You don't live	
He/She/It doesn't live	
We/You/They don't live	

- El present simple es fa servir per parlar de fets, hàbits i rutines.
I speak Chinese. He goes to school. They study English.
- Les frases negatives del present simple es construeixen amb el **subjecte + don't/doesn't + infinitiu**.
They don't speak English.
- En la tercera persona s'utilitza **doesn't** (*he/she/it*).
He doesn't do his homework.

Ortografia: tercera persona

- La tercera persona (*he/she/it*) en present simple acaba en **-s**.
eat – he eats read – she reads
- En els verbs acabats en **consonant + y**, se substitueix la **y** per **-ies** en les formes de *he/she/it*.
study – she studies
- La terminació per a la forma de *he/she/it* dels verbs acabats en **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x i -o** és **-es**.
kiss – she kisses relax – he relaxes finish – he finishes go – she goes teach – she teaches
- Alguns verbs utilitzen una forma irregular en la tercera persona.
have – she has be – he is

Adverbis de freqüència



- Els adverbis de freqüència indiquen la freqüència amb la qual es fa quelcom. Van darrere del verb *be* però davant de tots els altres verbs.
She's always happy. He sometimes checks his phone in the afternoons. We usually do homework after school.
- Amb **never** sempre s'utilitza un verb en forma afirmativa.
I never go out with my friends on Monday.
- En les preguntes, sempre van darrere del subjecte.
Do you always have English class on Wednesday?

Present simple: preguntes

Pregunta		Resposta breu	
		Afirmativa	Negativa
Do	I like oranges? you like oranges?	Yes, I do. Yes, you do.	No, I don't. No, you don't.
Does	he/she/it like oranges?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.
Do	we like oranges? you like oranges? they like oranges?	Yes, we do. Yes, you do. Yes, they do.	No, we don't. No, you don't. No, they don't.

- Les preguntes amb resposta **Yes/No** en present simple es construeixen amb **do/does + subjecte + infinitiu**.
Do you brush your teeth in the morning? Does she go to bed at 9 pm?
- Amb *do/does* s'usen les respostes breus. El verb principal no es repeteix.
A: Do you often go to school by car? B: Yes, I do.
A: Does he live in London? B: No, he doesn't.

Preguntes amb partícules Wh-

Partícula interrogativa	do/does	Subjecte	Verb
Who	do	you	live (with)?
What time	does	the party	start?
Where	does	she	live?
What	does	his dad	do?
When	do	they	play?

- Les preguntes encapçalades per **Wh-** es construeixen amb la **partícula interrogativa + do/does + subjecte + verb**.
What time do you go to bed? (NO ~~What time you go to bed?~~)
Where does he go to school?
- També s'utilitza la forma **How often ...?** per preguntar la freqüència.
How often do you play video games?

Can per a habilitat i permís

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I	can play the piano.	I	can't play the piano.
You		You	
He/She/It		He/She/It	
We		We	
You		You	
They		They	

- **Can** es fa servir per expressar habilitat i permís.
He can play the guitar. (habilitat)
Dad says we can play video games tonight. (permís)
- La forma de **can** no varia. En les persones *he/she/it* no s'hi afegeix **-s**.
She can speak Portuguese.
- Darrere de **can** s'utilitza sempre l'infinitiu sense **to**.
They can go to school.
(NO ~~They can to go to school.~~)

Preguntes Yes/No	Resposta breu	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Can I go?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can you go?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can he/she/it go?	Yes, he/she/it can.	No, he/she/it can't.
Can we go?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can you go?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can they go?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

- Per construir les preguntes es canvia l'ordre de les paraules. No s'hi fa servir **do/does**.
Can you use your dictionary at school?
(NO ~~Do you can use your dictionary at school?~~)
- Per descriure com es fan les coses s'utilitzen els adverbis **very well, well, quite well, not very well, badly** o **not at all**.
A: Can you play the guitar? B: Yes, but not very well.

Formes verbals: (don't) like, don't mind, love, hate + -ing

- Darrere de **like, don't like, don't mind, love** i **hate** s'utilitza la forma **-ing** del verb.
She loves reading books. (NO ~~She loves read books.~~)
I don't mind going to school. (NO ~~I don't mind go to school.~~)
- Darrere d'aquests verbs també s'hi poden posar noms.
They don't mind geography but they love history.

Pronoms d'objecte

Pronom de subjecte	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
Pronom d'objecte	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

- Es fan servir els pronoms d'objecte darrere d'alguns verbs i preposicions.
She meets my sister and I after school every day. – She meets us after school every day.
I usually have lunch with my friends. – I usually have lunch with them.
- Per a animals i coses, s'utilitza **it** (singular) i **them** (plural).
Don't feed the bird! – Don't feed it!
Do you read books? – Do you read them?
- També es pot utilitzar un pronom d'objecte darrere de **like, don't like, don't mind, love** i **hate**.
This is my new book. Do you like it? (NO ~~Do you like?~~)
I don't like Mondays. I hate them.

Noms comptables i no comptables

- Els noms comptables són els que es poden comptabilitzar individualment. Tenen forma de singular i de plural.
one apple – two apples one book – three books
- Els noms no comptables no es poden comptabilitzar individualment. Només tenen la forma de singular.
bread (NO a-bread) milk (NO a-milk) homework (NO a-homework) music (NO a-music)

A/An, some/any

	Comptable singular	Comptable plural	No comptable
Afirmativa	I've got an orange.	I've got some tomatoes.	I've got some chocolate.
Negativa	I haven't got an orange.	I haven't got any tomatoes.	I haven't got any chocolate.
Pregunta	Have you got an orange?	Have you got any tomatoes?	Have you got any chocolate?

- Amb els noms comptables en singular s'utilitza **a**.
a banana a cat a snack
- S'utilitza **an** amb els noms comptables en singular quan comencen per vocal.
an orange an uncle
- Quan no sabem la quantitat o no és important, s'utilitza **some** i **any**.
- Amb els noms comptables en plural s'usa **some** i **any**. **Some** se sol utilitzar en les frases afirmatives i **any** en les negatives i interrogatives.
We need some apples. He hasn't got any tomatoes. Have we got any carrots?
- Amb els noms no comptables també s'usa **some** i **any**. **Some** se sol utilitzar en les frases afirmatives i **any** en les negatives i interrogatives.
We need some juice. Marta hasn't got any water. Have we got any rice?

There is/isn't, there are/aren't

	Singular	Plural
Afirmativa	There's a quiz today.	There are some eggs on the table.
Negativa	There isn't a quiz today.	There aren't any eggs on the table.
Pregunta	Is there a quiz today?	Are there any eggs on the table?
Resposta breu	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

- **There is** s'utilitza amb els noms comptables en singular i amb els no comptables.
There is a school. There is some cheese.
- **There are** s'utilitza amb els noms comptables en plural.
There are some potatoes. There are four pizzas.
- **Any** se sol utilitzar en les preguntes i frases negatives amb els noms comptables en plural i amb els no comptables.
Are there any bananas? There isn't any bread.
- S'utilitza la contracció **there's**, però **there are** no s'abreuja.

Much/many, a lot of

	Plural comptable	No comptable
Afirmativa	There are a lot of eggs.	There's a lot of cheese.
Negativa	There aren't many eggs.	There isn't much cheese.
Pregunta	How many eggs are there?	How much cheese is there?

- **Much, many** i **a lot of** es fan servir per expressar la quantitat.

- **Much** s'utilitza en frases negatives amb noms no comptables.
There isn't much water.
- **Many** s'utilitza en frases negatives amb noms comptables.
There aren't many tomatoes.
- **A lot of** s'utilitza en frases afirmatives amb noms comptables en plural i amb no comptables per indicar una gran quantitat.
There are a lot of vegetables. We've got a lot of rice.
- **How many** s'utilitza amb els noms comptables en plural i **how much** amb els no comptables per preguntar per la quantitat.
How many carrots are there? How much juice have you got?

Present continu

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	eating dinner.	I'm not	eating dinner.
You're		You're not	
He's/She's/ It's		He's/She's/ It's not	
We're		We're not	
You're		You're not	
They're		They're not	

- El present continu es fa servir per parlar d'accions que estan succeint en el moment que es parla.
You are reading this sentence.
- La forma afirmativa és **subjecte + be + verb + -ing**.
The dog is sleeping. The children are playing.
- En la forma negativa es posa **not** darrere de **be**.
She is not (isn't) downloading songs.

(Partícula interrogativa)	be	Subjecte	Verb + ing
-	Am	I	reading?
-	Are	you	thinking?
-	Is	he/she/it	sleeping?
-	Are	we/you/they	learning?
What	are	you	doing?
Where	is	she	going?

Resposta breu	
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 es construeixen amb **be + subjecte + verb + -ing**.
Are you listening?
- En les respostes breus no es fa servir **verb + -ing**.
Yes, I am. (NO Yes, I am listening.)
- Les preguntes d'informació es construeixen amb la partícula interrogativa **Wh-** davant de **be**.
Who are you talking to? What are they doing?

Ortografia: -ing

- En la majoria de verbs, s'afegeix **-ing** a l'infinitiu.
eat – eating read – reading think – thinking
- En els verbs acabats en **-e**, s'elimina la **-e** i s'hi afegeix **-ing**.
write – writing have – having give – giving
- En els verbs acabats en una vocal i una consonant, es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix **-ing**.
stop – stopping shop – shopping plan – planning

Present simple i present continu

- El present simple es fa servir per parlar de fets, hàbits i rutines.
*Red and yellow make orange.
I read a lot of books.
He usually wears boots.*
- El present continu es fa servir per parlar d'accions que estan succeint en el moment que es parla.
*I read a lot of books. At the moment, I'm reading a really good one.
He usually wears boots but he's wearing trainers today.*
- Hi ha verbs que no s'acostumen a utilitzar en la forma contínua: **hate, know, like, love, need, remember, think, understand, want**.
I like that song. (NO I'm liking that song.)
- Amb el present continu s'utilitzen expressions com **at the moment** i **right now**.
He's playing video games at the moment.

Comparatius

Comparatius	
Adjectius curts <i>smart</i>	s'hi afegeix -er : <i>smarter</i>
Adjectius curts acabats en vocal + consonant <i>big</i>	es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix -er : <i>bigger</i>
Adjectius acabats en -e <i>safe</i>	s'hi afegeix -r : <i>safer</i>
Adjectius acabats en -y <i>easy</i>	s'elimina la -y i s'hi afegeix -ier : <i>easier</i>
Adjectius llargs <i>interesting</i>	es posa more davant de l'adjectiu: <i>more interesting</i>
Adjectius irregulars <i>good</i> <i>bad</i>	<i>better</i> <i>worse</i>

- Els adjectius comparatius s'utilitzen per comparar una cosa amb una altra. La forma és **verb be + un adjectiu comparatiu + than**.
Josep is taller than his father.

Superlatius

Superlatius	
Adjectius curts <i>smart</i>	s'hi afegeix -est : <i>smartest</i>
Adjectius curts acabats en vocal + consonant <i>big</i>	es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix -est : <i>biggest</i>
Adjectius acabats en -e <i>safe</i>	s'hi afegeix -est : <i>safest</i>
Adjectius acabats en -y <i>easy</i>	s'elimina la -y i s'hi afegeix -iest : <i>easiest</i>
Adjectius llargs <i>interesting</i>	es posa most davant de l'adjectiu: <i>most interesting</i>
Adjectius irregulars <i>good</i> <i>bad</i>	<i>best</i> <i>worst</i>

- Els adjectius superlatius s'utilitzen per dir que una persona o una cosa té el màxim o el mínim grau d'una qualitat particular. Davant dels **adjectius superlatius** s'hi posa **the**.
Josep is the tallest person in his family.

Was/were

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I/He/She/It	was good.	I/He/She/It	wasn't good.
You/We/They	were good.	You/We/They	weren't good.
Pregunta	Resposta breu		
	Afirmativa	Negativa	
Was I/he/she / it good?	Yes, I/he/she/it was.	No, I/he/she/it wasn't.	
Were you/we/ they good?	Yes, you/we/they were.	No, you/we/they weren't.	

- **Was** i **were** són les formes de passat simple de **be**.
There was a special gorilla in Barcelona zoo.
The elephants were born without tusks.
- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **was/were**. No s'hi usa **do**.
Was he a white tiger? (NO ~~Does he was a white tiger?~~)
Were the elephants enormous?
- Les preguntes d'informació es construeixen amb la partícula interrogativa encapçalada per **Wh-** davant de **was/were**.
What was it? Where were you last night?

There was/were

	Afirmativa	Negativa
Singular	There was a gorilla at the zoo.	There wasn't a gorilla at the zoo.
Plural	There were three lions.	There weren't three lions.
Pregunta	Resposta breu	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Was there a gorilla at the zoo?	Yes, there was.	No, there wasn't.
Were there three lions?	Yes, there were.	No, there weren't.

- **There was/were** són les formes de passat simple de **there is/are**.
There was a park here. There were two cars.
- **There was** s'utilitza amb els noms comptables en singular i amb els no comptables.
There was a pen here. There was some milk in the fridge.
- **There were** s'utilitza amb els noms comptables en plural.
There were a lot of tourists in our town last weekend.
- En les preguntes i les frases negatives, se sol utilitzar **any** amb els noms comptables en plural i amb els no comptables
Were there any interesting animals at the zoo?
Was there any bread at home?
There weren't any cats. There wasn't any rice.

Passat simple: verbs regulares i irregulars

- El passat simple es fa servir per parlar de fets acabats i accions del passat.
I played basketball yesterday.
He lived in London last year.

Ortografia

- En la majoria de verbs, s'hi afegeix **-ed**.
show - showed
- En els verbs acabats en **-e**, s'hi afegeix **-d**.
live - lived
- En els verbs acabats en **consonant + -y**, s'elimina la **-y** i s'hi afegeix **-ied**.
study - studied
- En els verbs acabats en **consonant + vocal + consonant**, es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix **-ed**.
shop - shopped stop - stopped

Verbs irregulars

- El passat simple dels verbs irregulars no segueix cap patró.
get - got do - did see - saw have - had
- La llista de verbs irregulars és a la pàgina 128.

Afirmativa	didn't	Infinitiu	Altres paraules
I/You/He/She/It/You/We/They	didn't	play	football yesterday.
		go	to the cinema.

- El passat simple en negativa es construeix amb **subjecte + didn't + infinitiu** sense **to**.
Albert didn't watch TV last night.
They didn't have lunch at home today.
- Amb el passat simple es poden utilitzar expressions temporals com **yesterday, last night, last weekend** i **last summer**. Solen anar al final de la frase.
We went to a safari park last weekend.
- Es fa servir **ago** amb el passat simple per parlar de quan va succeir quelcom. Sol anar al final de la frase.
Alex arrived home two hours ago.

Passat simple: preguntes

<i>did</i>	Subjecte	Infinitiu	Resposta breu	
			Afirmativa	Negativa
Did	I/you/he/she/it/we/ you/they	play?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/ you/they did.	No, I/you/he/she/it/ we/you/they didn't.

- Les preguntes en passat simple es construeixen amb **did** + **subjecte** + **infinitiu**.
Did she enjoy the yoga class?

Partícula interrogativa	<i>did</i>	Subjecte	Infinitiu
Who	did	I/you/he/she/it/we/you/ they	go with?
What time			go?
Where			go?
What			go for?
When			go?
How			go?

- Les preguntes també es poden construir amb una **partícula interrogativa** + **did** + **subjecte** + **infinitiu**.
What time did you go to bed?
Where did they go on holiday?
What did you do at the weekend?
Who did she see there?
How did he feel?
When did you arrive?

Futur amb *will/won't*

Afirmativa		Negativa		Pregunta		Resposta breu	
						Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/ She/It/We/ You/They	will pass the exam.	I/You/He/ She/It/We/ You/They	won't pass the exam.	Will I/you/ he/she/it/ we/you/they	pass the exam?	Yes, I/you/ he/she/it/ we/you/they will.	No, I/you/ he/she/it/ we/you/they won't.

- Per fer prediccions sobre el futur s'usa **will** i **won't**.
Computers will control our lives in the future.
- **Will/Won't** no canvien en la tercera persona
- Per construir les preguntes es canvia l'ordre de les paraules. No s'hi utilitza **do/does**.
Will we travel in cars in the future?
- En l'anglès informal s'utilitza la forma contracta **'ll**.
They'll sleep in a camper van on holiday.
- **Be going to** es fa servir per parlar de plans i intencions de futur.
She's going to take her camera on holiday.
I'm going to wear my new trainers.
- En la forma afirmativa s'utilitza **be + going to + infinitiu**.
We're going to have dinner in a restaurant.
- En la forma negativa s'utilitza **be + not + going to + infinitiu**. **Not** se sol abreujar.
They aren't going to go on holiday this summer.

Present continu per parlar de futur

- El present continu es pot utilitzar per parlar de plans previstos en el futur.
I'm meeting my friend Maite at 6.30.
My sister's travelling to Brazil in October.
- Se solen utilitzar expressions temporals per indicar futur, com **tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, this summer, next week, next month** i **after class/school**.
What are you doing tonight?
We're travelling to Paris this summer.
Is he coming to the party on Saturday?

Be going to

Afirmativa		Negativa	
I'm	going to run.	I'm not	going to run.
You're		You aren't	
He's		He isn't	
She's		She isn't	
It's		It isn't	
We're		We aren't	
You're		You aren't	
They're		They aren't	

Pregunta	Resposta breu	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I going to be there?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to be there?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to be there?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to be there?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to be there?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to be there?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to be there?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to be there?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **be** davant del subjecte.
Is he going to tell us the answers to the homework?
- Les preguntes d'informació es construeixen amb una partícula interrogativa **Wh-** davant de **be**.
Who is he going to ask?
What are you going to wear to the party?
Why is Susana going to be late?