

GRAMÀTICA

Unitat inicial

S.1 Present simple i present continuous

Estructura

Present simple

Afirmativa	
I / You / We / They	+ infinitiu
He / She / It	+ infinitiu + -s

Negativa		
I / You / We / They	+ do not (= don't)	+ infinitiu
He / She / It	+ does not (= doesn't)	+ infinitiu
Interrogativa		
Do	I / you / we / they	+ infinitiu?
Does	he / she / it	+ infinitiu?

Present continuous

Afirmativa			
I	am ('m)	infinitiu	-ing
He / She / It	is ('s)	infinitiu	-ing
You / We / They	are ('re)	infinitiu	-ing
Negativa			
I	am not ('m not)	infinitiu	-ing
He / She / It	is not ('s not / isn't)	infinitiu	-ing
You / We / They	are not ('re not / aren't)	infinitiu	-ing
Interrogativa			
Am	I	-ing	?
Is	he / she / it	-ing	?
Are	you / we / they	-ing	?

Ús

S'utilitza el present simple per parlar de rutines i de coses que són sempre certes.

He wakes up at 6.45 a.m.

School starts at 8.30 a.m.

S'utilitza el present continuous per parlar d'accions que s'esdevenen en el moment en què es parla i d'accions programades que s'esdevindran en un futur.

I'm enjoying my online French course.

We aren't spending a lot of time together at the moment.

Tomorrow, I'm getting up at 5.00 in the morning!

Normalment, el present continuous no s'utilitza amb verbs d'estat. Els verbs d'estat més habituals expressen sentiments, pensaments, estats i sentits.

Verbs d'estat

Sentiments: *hate, like, love, need, prefer, want*

Pensaments: *believe, know, think, understand*

Estats: *be, belong, seem*

Sentits: *hear, taste, sound*

I love dancing! (NO I'm loving dancing!)

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

She seems nice. (NO She's seeming nice.)

Ortografia

De vegades, en afegir-hi *-ing* apareixen canvis ortogràfics. Per exemple, es pot:

- perdre la *e* final
- canviar *ie* per *y* i, de vegades, es dobla la lletra final.

1 Completa el text amb els verbs del requadre en present simple.

find go go off have not know turn off

Many people .(1) find it difficult to wake up in the morning. James is one of those people. He .(2) four alarms, that .(3) five minutes after each other. He .(4) each alarm and .(5) straight back to sleep. His parents .(6) what to do. James is often late for school.

2 Mitjançant els següents elements, construeix oracions en present continuous.

- 1 I / not go / to school today / .
I'm not going to school today.
- 2 He / try / to find his new alarm clock / .
- 3 I / really / enjoy / taking photos at the moment / .
- 4 She / get dressed / .
- 5 I / have a go / at upcycling / .
- 6 you / enjoy / school at the moment / ?

3 Completa les oracions amb els verbs entre parèntesis en present simple o present continuous.

- 1 Is Ana (...) ? (get dressed)
Is Ana getting dressed?
- 2 I (...) the weekends when I can have a lie in. (prefer)
- 3 Hurry up! The school bus (...). (leave)
- 4 The bus for school (...) at 7.30. (leave)
- 5 He (...) photography at the moment. (get into)
- 6 What (...) at the weekend? (you do)

S.2 get / be used to doing i used to do

Estructura

get / be used to doing

Afirmativa			
I	am / am getting	used to	+ -ing
You / We / They	are / are getting	used to	+ -ing
He / She / It	is / is getting	used to	+ -ing
Negativa			
I	am not / am not getting (= 'm not / 'm not getting)	used to	+ -ing
You / We / They	are not / are not getting (= aren't / aren't getting)	used to	+ -ing
He / She / It	is not / is not getting (= isn't / isn't getting)	used to	+ -ing
Interrogativa			
Am	I	used to / getting used to	+ -ing?
Are	you / we / they	used to / getting used to	+ -ing?
Is	he / she / it	used to / getting used to	+ -ing?

used to do

Afirmativa			
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	used to		+ infinitiu
Negativa			
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	+ did not (= didn't) use to		+ infinitiu
Interrogativa			
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	use to	+ infinitiu?

Ús

Es fa servir *be used to* + *-ing* per dir que estem o no estem acostumats a alguna cosa, o que ens és o no és familiar.

I'm used to getting up early these days.

I'm not used to having breakfast at 6.00 in the morning.

S'utilitza *get used to* + *-ing* per dir que ens estem acostumant o que ens hem acostumat a alguna cosa, o que ens hi estem familiaritzant.

We're getting used to living here, but we've only been here three months.

I've got used to hanging out at the beach at weekends now I live in Valencia.

També es pot utilitzar *be / get used to* + substantiu.

I'm not used to the sound my new alarm makes.

I'm getting used to my new school.

Es fa servir *used to* + infinitiu per parlar d'hàbits, estats o situacions del passat.

I used to go to bed around midnight when I was a teenager.

We used to live in Manchester before we moved here.

4 Escull les opcions correctes per completar el text.

I (1) *used to* / *got used to* / *am used to* get out of bed at 7.30 when we lived near my school. I couldn't wake up, so my mother (2) *got used to* / *used to* / *is used to* wake me up. My mum and I (3) *get used to* / *are used to* / *used to* have breakfast together every morning. But then we moved house, so now I have to get out of bed at 6.30. My mum leaves the house at 6.15, and it has taken me a long time to (4) *get used to* / *be used to* / *used to* waking up with an alarm on my phone. I have to get on the bus at 7.00. I didn't (5) *use to* / *used to* / *be used to* get a bus to school, I (6) *use to* / *got used to* / *used to* walk to school with my friends. I'm (7) *getting used to* / *being used to* / *get used to* the bus now – but it took a long time. I (8) *am not used to* / *not got used to* / *got used to* getting home later in the evening though – that's hard.

S.3 Pronoms reflexius

Estructura

Pronom personal	Verb	Pronom reflexiu
I	hurt	myself
You		yourself
He		himself
She		herself
It		itself
We		ourselves
You		yourselves
They		themselves

Ús

S'utilitzen els pronoms reflexius quan el subjecte de l'oració o de la clàusula és el mateix que l'objecte.

El pronom reflexiu és l'objecte del verb o de la preposició.

Sam keeps fit and takes care of himself.

We took some photos of ourselves to put on social media.

I get myself breakfast every morning before school.

El pronom reflexiu concorda amb el subjecte.

He looked at himself in the mirror.

De vegades, però, es fa servir *themselves* en lloc de *himself* / *herself* quan es fan afirmacions generals.

Anyone can get themselves up on time if they want to.

Hi ha alguns verbs que porten un pronom reflexiu quan tenen un significat específic.

I really enjoyed myself (= had a good time) today.

Help yourself to (= please take) some more cake.

I couldn't help myself (= stop) – I just had to check my phone in class.

Es poden utilitzar els pronoms reflexius *yourself / yourselves* amb el verb en imperatiu per expressar desitjos o ordres.

Look after yourself!

Enjoy yourselves at the pool!

Get yourself dressed!

També es poden utilitzar els pronoms reflexius per expressar que algú fa quelcom "sense ajuda".

I can do it myself (= without help).

They made themselves breakfast.

He taught himself to code.

5 Completa les oracions amb el pronom reflexiu correcte.

- 1 Lucy goes to yoga by *herself*.
- 2 'Jesse, did you make that by (...)?'
He took ages to make (...) breakfast.
- 3 I'm really proud of (...) for doing well in my exams.
- 4 Be kind to (...)!
- 5 They keep on going to bed late – they can't help (...).
- 6 She hurt (...) at the gym yesterday.
- 7 He gets (...) up at 6.30 every morning.
- 8 We really enjoyed (...) at the weekend.
- 9 Everybody can make (...) go to bed early a few nights a week.

S.4 Present simple i present continuous

Estructura

Past simple

Afirmativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	infinitiu	+ -ed
Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	+ did not (= didn't)	+ infinitiu
Interrogativa		
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	+ infinitiu?

Past continuous

Afirmativa			
I / He / She / It	was	infinitiu	-ing
You / We / They	were	infinitiu	-ing
Negativa			
I / He / She / It	was not (wasn't)	infinitiu	-ing
You / We / They	were not (weren't)	infinitiu	-ing
Interrogativa			
Was	I / he / she / it	infinitiu	-ing?
Were	you / we / they	infinitiu	-ing?

Ús

S'utilitza el past continuous per parlar d'accions que estaven passant en un moment concret del passat.

At 7.30 a.m., she was still trying to wake up.

També s'utilitza el past continuous per descriure una escena, especialment al començament d'una història.

We were walking to school and the rain was pouring down.

Es fa servir el past simple per a accions acabades, accions repetides i fets que han succeït de manera consecutiva en el passat.

They woke up to the sounds of birds singing.

She got up, got dressed and made herself some breakfast.

He had a go at the practice activity three times.

S'utilitza el past continuous quan una acció s'interromp o queda inacabada i el past simple per a accions acabades. Compara aquestes dues oracions:

I was reading my book on the train. (= No l'he acabat.)

I read the magazine on the train. (= L'he llegida tota.)

Sovint es combinen el past simple i el past continuous per parlar d'accions que han tingut lloc al mateix temps. El past continuous es fa servir per a l'acció més llarga i el past simple per a l'acció més curta.

It was raining. Dad drove me to school.

While I was getting dressed, I texted my friend.

FIXA'T

Se sol fer servir el past simple per descriure estats del passat.

I hated sports when I was a child.

(NO ~~I was hating sports when I was a child.~~)

6 Completa el text amb els verbs del requadre en past simple.

break can decide manage sleep wake up

In 1964, American high-school student Randy Gardner ⁽¹⁾ *decided* to see how long he ⁽²⁾ stay awake for. He ⁽³⁾ to stay awake for 11 days and 24 minutes. This ⁽⁴⁾ the existing world record. Afterwards, he ⁽⁵⁾ for 14 hours and 40 minutes and ⁽⁶⁾ without an alarm clock the next day.

7 Mitjançant els següents elements, construeix oracions en past continuous.

- 1 At 7.30 this morning, / I / be / eat breakfast / .
At 7.30 this morning, I was eating breakfast.
- 2 This time yesterday, / she / have / a lie in / .
- 3 They / sleep / when I left the house / .
- 4 The alarm clock / ring loudly / .
- 5 I / take / some photos when I saw my friends in the park yesterday / .
- 6 you / play / the guitar when he got home / ?

8 Completa les frases amb els verbs entre parèntesis en past simple o past continuous.

- 1 Mia (...) the house when Luke (...). (leave, arrive)
Mia was leaving the house when Luke arrived.
- 2 Bea (...) when the alarm (...). (sleep, go off)
- 3 I (...) my dad when my phone battery (...). (call, die)
- 4 I (...) painting furniture while I (...) with my grandparents. (get into, stay)

Unitat 1

1.1 Present perfect simple i present perfect continuous

Estructura

Present perfect simple

El present perfect simple es forma amb: *have* + participi passat.

Afirmativa		
I / You / We / They	+ have (= 've)	+ participi passat
He / She / It	+ has (= 's)	+ participi passat
Negativa		
I / You / We / They	+ have not (= haven't)	+ participi passat
He / She / It	+ has not (= hasn't)	+ participi passat
Interrogativa		
Have	I / you / we / they	+ participi passat?
Has	he / she / it	+ participi passat?

Present perfect continuous

El present perfect continuous es forma amb: *have* + *been* + forma en *-ing*.

Afirmativa			
I / You / We / They	+ have (= 've) been		+ -ing
He / She / It	+ has (= 's) been		+ -ing
Negativa			
I / You / We / They	+ have not (= haven't) been		+ -ing
He / She / It	+ has not (= hasn't) been		+ -ing
Interrogativa			
Have	I / you / we / they	been	+ -ing?
Has	he / she / it	been	+ -ing?

Ús

S'utilitza el present perfect per connectar el passat amb el present.

The email has just arrived. (= Acaba d'arribar.)

I've never been scuba diving. (= Encara no he fet submarinisme.)

She's been looking for him for months. (= Encara l'està buscant.)

I've been hanging out with Jade a lot recently. (= Encara continuo passant temps amb la Jade.)

S'utilitza el present perfect simple per centrar-se en el resultat d'una acció i el present perfect continuous per centrar l'atenció en l'acció en sí mateixa.

I've been waiting for an answer from her for weeks but she still hasn't replied.

Es fa servir el present perfect simple per parlar de quant de temps o de quantes vegades. El present perfect continuous s'utilitza per centrar l'atenció en el temps que fa que alguna cosa està passant.

They've met three times.

I can speak French because I've been learning it for six years.

S'utilitza el present perfect continuous per a accions repetides quan no s'especifica quantes vegades han tingut lloc aquestes accions. Normalment, en aquestes oracions s'utilitzen expressions com *all day* i *recently*.

They've been meeting a lot recently.

Normalment, s'utilitza el present perfect simple, no el present perfect continuous, per parlar d'estats més que d'accions amb verbs com *be*, *have*, *know*, *seem*.

We've known each other since university. (NO *We've been knowing each other since university.*)

Sofia's seemed very awkward in social situations recently.

(NO *Sofia's been seeming very awkward in social situations recently.*)

Sovint s'utilitza el present perfect simple, no el present perfect continuous, per anunciar quelcom que ha tingut lloc per primer cop.

Have you heard?

Tom's written a book.

1 Completa les oracions amb els verbs que hi ha entre parèntesis en present perfect simple o en present perfect continuous.

- 1 Why is everyone laughing? (...) (make a fool of yourself)
Have you been making a fool of yourself?
- 2 'Is the party still going on?' 'No, it (...).' (finish)
- 3 I love your trainers. (...) them for long? (have)
- 4 'Why is Jo so tired?' '(...) well recently.' (not sleep)
- 5 'Have they (...) each other for long?' 'No, they haven't.' (see)
- 6 'How many times (...) each other?' '(...) for coffee twice.' (see, go out)

1.2 Present perfect simple amb expressions temporals

Estructura

Es pot fer servir el present perfect simple en afirmativa amb *just* o *already*.

Afirmativa			
I / You / We / They	have ('ve)	already	+ participi passat
He / She / It	has ('s)	just	+ participi passat

They have already texted twice.

He has just answered my email.

Normalment, en llengua oral s'utilitzen les formes abreujades (*I've*, *You've*, *He's*, etc.).

Es pot utilitzar el present perfect en negativa amb *yet* o *still*.

Negativa		
I / You / We / They	+ have not (haven't)	+ participi passat
He / She / It	+ has not (hasn't)	+ participi passat

I haven't made a decision yet.

I / You / We / They	still	+ have not (haven't)	+ participi passat
He / She / It	still	+ has not (hasn't)	+ participi passat

She still hasn't heard from him.

Es poden formar oracions interrogatives en present perfect amb *yet*.

Preguntes amb resposta Sí / No			
Have	I / you / we / they	+ participi passat	yet?
Has	he / she / it	+ participi passat	yet?

Have you seen Artur yet?

Es pot utilitzar el present perfect amb *for* i un període de temps.

Es pot fer servir el present perfect amb *since* i una data, un dia, una hora o un esdeveniment.

Es poden formar oracions interrogatives en present perfect amb *How long ...?*

Afirmativa				
I / You / They / We	have ('ve)	+ participi passat	for	període de temps
He / She / It	has ('s)		since	data, dia, hora o esdeveniment
Negativa				
I / You / They / We	have not (haven't)	+ participi passat	for	període de temps
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)		since	data, dia, hora o esdeveniment
Interrogativa				
How long	have	I / you / we / they	+ participi passat	?
	has	he / she / it		

I've been best friends with Jaime for twelve years.

We haven't seen Maya since last Saturday.

How long have they known Maya?

S'utilitza el present perfect simple amb *ever* o *never* + participi passat per comentar si alguna cosa ha tingut lloc en el passat. En oracions afirmatives, també es pot utilitzar *ever* amb un superlatiu.

Have they ever visited that town?

It's the nicest present I've ever received.

She's never failed an exam.

Ús

S'utilitza el present perfect simple amb *still*, *already*, *yet* i *just* per parlar d'alguna cosa o esdeveniment recents.

Es fa servir *just* en oracions afirmatives per parlar de coses molt recents.

I have just met my sister.

S'utilitza *yet* en oracions interrogatives i negatives per parlar de fets i esdeveniments que encara estan passant.

I haven't decided if I like him or not yet.

Have you read that book yet?

S'utilitza *already* en oracions afirmatives per parlar de fets i esdeveniments que han tingut lloc anteriorment o abans del que s'esperava.

He's already made a good impression on me.

Es fa servir *still* en oracions negatives per destacar que una situació no ha canviat.

The party is about to start and my boyfriend still hasn't arrived.

S'usa el present perfect amb *for* i *since* per expressar quant temps fa que un estat o acció que van començar en el passat continuen en el present.

S'utilitza *for* per indicar el període de temps fins al present, p. ex. *for four years*, *for two days*.

I've been at the party for an hour.

S'utilitza *since* per parlar del moment en què una activitat va començar. Es pot tractar d'una data, un dia, un mes, una hora o un esdeveniment, p. ex. *since 1903*, *since yesterday*, *since May*, *since 8 a.m.*, *since my birthday*, *since I was ten years old*.

He's been at the party since 7.00.

Sovint s'utilitza el past simple després de *since*.

I haven't been bungee jumping since I hurt my back.

Es fa servir *ever* per expressar la idea d'"algun moment de la teva vida".

Have you ever been skiing?

It's the most exciting film I've ever seen.

S'usa *never* per expressar la idea de "mai a la teva vida".

I've never been to that museum.

2 Reescriu les oracions tot mantenint-ne el significat. Utilitza les paraules entre parèntesis.

- 1 It's not long since I took up acting. (just)
I've just taken up acting.
- 2 She still hasn't planned her birthday party. (yet)
- 3 They've acted in two school plays before. (already)
- 4 We haven't been on the really scary ride yet. (still)
- 5 I haven't been to Germany at any time in my life. (never)

3 Completa el diàleg amb *for* o *since*.

- Kate** How long have we known each other ⁽¹⁾ *for*, Dave?
Dave Well, we've known each other ⁽²⁾ *since* we were at college.
Kate So, ⁽³⁾ *for* four years?
Dave Yes.
Kate And how long have you known Fred ⁽⁴⁾ *since*?
Dave ⁽⁵⁾ *for* about ten years, but I haven't seen him ⁽⁶⁾ *since* we went skiing together two years ago.

1.3 Afegiments interrogatius

Estructura

S'utilitza un afegiment interrogatiu negatiu després d'una oració afirmativa. S'utilitza un afegiment interrogatiu positiu després d'una oració negativa. Es posa una coma abans de l'afegiment interrogatiu.

Oració afirmativa		+ afegiment interrogatiu en negativa
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	+ verb	auxiliar negatiu + pronom
Oració negativa		+ afegiment interrogatiu en afirmativa
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	+ verb en negativa	auxiliar afirmatiu + pronom

Julio's very friendly, isn't he?
Your parents didn't see this film at the weekend, did they?
You haven't already read that book, have you?

Ús

Els afegiments interrogatius s'utilitzen per comprovar la informació o preguntar a algú si està d'acord amb nosaltres.

The film wasn't very good, was it?

FIXA'T

Compte! L'afegiment interrogatiu per a *I am* és *aren't I?*
I'm late, aren't I?

4 Completa les oracions amb afegiments interrogatius.

- 1 You've read the book, *haven't you?*
- 2 He's been in lots of films, (...)?
- 3 I think he's a really good actor, (...)?
- 4 He's never won an Oscar, (...)?
- 5 You went to the cinema last night, (...)?
- 6 They weren't in the school play last year, (...)?

1.4 Verbs amb la forma -ing i infinitiu amb to

Estructura

De vegades, després del verb principal s'hi afegeix un segon verb. Aquest segon verb pot ser una forma en -ing o un infinitiu amb to.

Afirmativa			
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	verb principal	+ forma en -ing / infinitiu amb to	
Negativa			
I / You / He / She/ It / We / They	verb principal	not	infinitiu amb to

Kim has decided to study art at college.

They can't stand getting up early.

I promise not to show off at the party.

Ús

S'utilitza la forma en -ing després de verbs que expressen grat i desgrat: *enjoy*, *can't stand* i *don't mind*.

I enjoy being adventurous.

Sarah can't stand socializing.

I don't mind spending time on my own.

També es fa servir la forma en -ing després d'aquests verbs habituals: *finish*, *go*, *imagine*, *keep*, *mind*, *stop*.

She keeps paying me compliments.

Can you imagine doing a bungee jump?

També s'utilitza la forma en -ing després de les preposicions *about*, *at*, *before*, *in*, *on*, *to* i *without*.

We're thinking of going to the cinema this evening.

Es fa servir l'infinitiu amb to després de verbs que expressen plans i intencions: *agree*, *arrange*, *decide*, *hope*, *plan*, *promise*, *want* i *would like*.

They decided to learn a new skill.

Ali hopes to study architecture at college.

Es fa servir l'infinitiu amb to després dels verbs *learn* i *need*.

He learned to swim when he was six.

Emma needs to pass all her exams this year.

Alguns verbs utilitzen l'infinitiu amb to o la forma en -ing sense que canviï el significat: *begin*, *hate*, *prefer*, *like*, *love*.

I prefer going out to staying in, so I think I'm an extrovert.

I prefer to go out than to stay in, so I think I'm an extrovert.

Altres verbs canvien el significat: *forget*, *go on*, *mean*, *regret*, *remember*, *stop*, *try*.

I must remember to get up early on Saturday. (= no oblidar)

I remember going to secondary school for the first time.

(= tenir un record d'alguna cosa del passat)

5 Indica si les següents oracions són correctes o no. Corregeix-ne els errors.

- 1 Lana forgot meeting Pedro in 2006. *Correcta*
- 2 After school, I hope studying physics at university.
- 3 Are you planning going to the concert this weekend?
- 4 Have you ever wanted doing anything risky?
- 5 I remember my grandad being very funny.
- 6 Would you like to join a new singing group with me?

Unitat 2

2.1 Adjectius acabats en -ed / -ing

Estructura

Hi ha un grup d'adjectius que acaben en -ed, com *interested*, *bored*, *excited* i *surprised*.

Hi ha un altre grup d'adjectius que acaben en -ing, com *interesting*, *boring*, *exciting* i *surprising*.

Els parells d'adjectius com *interested* i *interesting* presenten una forma molt similar, però tenen un significat molt diferent.

Adjectiu amb -ed	Que té un sentiment concret	Adjectiu amb -ing	Que té una qualitat concreta
amazed	Sam was amazed when he read what Irena had done.	amazing	It's amazing how brave some people are.
bored	My brother gets bored reading the newspaper.	boring	I sometimes think my life is boring compared to other people's.
interested	I'm really interested in real-life hero stories.	interesting	I think Muhammed Ali's an interesting person.

Ús

S'utilitzen els adjectius acabats en -ed per parlar de com se sent una persona. Normalment s'utilitzen després del verb *be*.

I'm amazed that I won the prize.

I'm exhausted because I've been planning a healthy eating campaign at my school.

Es fan servir els adjectius acabats en -ing per parlar de la manera d'ésser d'alguna persona o d'alguna cosa. Normalment s'usen després del verb *be* o abans d'un substantiu.

This story's really surprising.

It's a really exciting film.

FIXA'T

Sovint s'utilitza una preposició després dels adjectius que acaben en *-ed*.

Lin's *annoyed about* her exam result.

I'm *tired of* waiting.

Anna's *interested in* music and dance.

1 Escull l'adjectiu correcte.

- 1 Have you ever been really **frightened** / **frightening** by anything?
- 2 She was **bored** / **boring** listening to him speak.
- 3 There's a very **interested** / **interesting** interview in this magazine.
- 4 I'm so **excited** / **exciting** that they are going to make a film about her life.
- 5 It's **shocked** / **shocking** when you hear about some of the silly things that people do.
- 6 He was so **bored** / **boring** that Misha started texting her friends.

2.2 Past perfect simple vs past simple

Estructura

El past perfect simple es forma amb: subjecte + *had* / *hadn't* + participi passat.

La forma és la mateixa per a totes les persones.

Afirmativa		
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	had ('d)	+ participi passat
Negativa		
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	had not (hadn't)	+ participi passat
Preguntes amb resposta Sí / No		
Had	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	+ participi passat

I *had read* the article.

Jess *hadn't read* the article.

'Had she read the article?' 'Yes, she *had*.' / 'No, she *hadn't*.'

Ús

S'utilitza el past perfect simple amb el past simple quan es parla de dues accions o dos esdeveniments del passat. S'utilitza el past perfect per a l'acció que ha tingut lloc primer. Sovint es fa servir *already* / *just* amb el past perfect per dir quan va tenir lloc l'acció.

I *brought* the article to show Emma, but she *had already read* it.

I *ran home*, but my dad *had just left*.

S'usa el past simple per a l'acció més recent. Es pot fer servir *when* + past simple.

When I *got to* the cinema, the film *had already started*.

Es pot utilitzar *when* + present perfect.

When I *had finished* my drink, I *left* the café.

S'utilitza el past perfect amb el past simple per donar una raó a una situació. El past simple s'utilitza per a la situació i s'usa *because* + past perfect per a la raó.

I *was happy* (la situació) *because I'd sorted out* the problem of the missing cat (el motiu).

2 Completa el text amb els verbs entre parèntesis en past simple o past perfect simple.

Jim has a puppy called Bibby. One day, he ⁽¹⁾ *left* (leave) her outside the post office for two minutes, and when he ⁽²⁾ (come) back, Bibby ⁽³⁾ (go). Jim was shocked. A thief ⁽⁴⁾ (steal) the fifteen-week-old puppy. Poor Jim ⁽⁵⁾ (not know) what to do, so he ⁽⁶⁾ (call) the police. When they ⁽⁷⁾ (interview) Jim, they ⁽⁸⁾ (post) Bibby's photo online. Jim was amazed when a friend knocked on his door. Joan ⁽⁹⁾ (see) the photo and ⁽¹⁰⁾ (recognize) the dog. The thief ⁽¹¹⁾ (live) next door to her! When Jim and Joan ⁽¹²⁾ (get) to the police station, the police ⁽¹³⁾ (already rescue) Bibby. Bibby was very excited to see Jim again. Jim was very relieved to have Bibby back.

2.3 Past perfect simple vs past perfect continuous

Estructura

El past perfect continuous es forma amb: *had* + *been* + *-ing*.

Afirmativa		
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	had ('d) been	+ <i>-ing</i>
Negativa		
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	had not (hadn't) been	+ <i>-ing</i>
Preguntes amb resposta Sí / No		
Had	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	+ <i>-ing</i> ?

She *had been crying* for hours.

Lola *hadn't been looking* in that direction.

'Had she been waiting long?' 'Yes, she *had*.' / 'No, she *hadn't*.'

Partícules interrogatives				
Partícula interrogativa	had ('d)	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	been	+ <i>-ing</i> ?

How long *had she been crying*?

Why *had you been reading* the book again?

Ús

S'utilitza el past perfect continuous per expressar que alguna cosa ha passat abans d'una altra cosa en el passat. I'd *been living* in Italy for three years when we first met. When I *woke up*, I *saw* that it *had been raining*.

Normalment, s'utilitza el past perfect simple i no el past perfect continuous per parlar d'estats més que d'accions, amb verbs com *be*, *have*, *know*, *seem*.

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

3 Completa les oracions amb els verbs entre parèntesis en past perfect simple o past perfect continuous.

- 1 I *had been reading* a frightening book so I jumped when Ava knocked on the door. (read)
- 2 The actress was really blonde, but in the film she (...) dark hair. (have)
- 3 I was standing outside the door because I (...) my keys again. (forgot)
- 4 They (...) house all day and were exhausted. (move)
- 5 The old lady (...) any visitors and didn't have any biscuits in the house. (not expect)
- 6 The poor man (...) the windows all morning before he realized it was the wrong house! (clean)

2.4 *used to* i *would* per a hàbits en el passat

Estructura

Afirmativa			
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	used to / would ('d)	+ infinitiu	
Negativa			
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	did not (didn't) use to / would not (wouldn't)	+ infinitiu	
Interrogativa			
Did	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	use to	+ infinitiu?
Would	I / he / she / it / you / we / they		+ infinitiu?

I *used to* sing in the school choir.
 People *would* write each other letters.
 People *didn't use to* have smartphones.
 Mrs Cole *wouldn't go to* the post office every day.
 'Did you *use to* play in the park?' 'Yes, I did.' / 'No, I *didn't*.'
 'Would she *go to* the post office on Mondays?' 'Yes, she would.' / 'No, she *wouldn't*.'

Ús

Es fa servir *used to* + infinitiu per parlar d'accions que en el passat es feien, però ara ja no.

Kate *used to* read three books a month. (= Però ara ja no)

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

She *watched* a horror movie once. (NO *She used to watch* a horror movie once.)

També s'usa *used to* + infinitiu per parlar d'estats del passat.

Jenna Logan *used to be* a really famous actress.

També es fa servir *used to* per parlar de situacions que en el passat eren certes, però ara ja no.

People *used to* buy more books.

Sovint s'utilitza *used to* per comparar el present i el passat.

People *used to* go to the cinema more often than they do nowadays.

No s'usa *used to* per parlar sobre un període de temps o un nombre de vegades.

Lisa *acted* in films for two years. (NO *Lisa used to act* in films for two years.)

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

S'utilitza *would* + infinitiu per parlar d'accions del passat.

She *would go and see* every new film that came out before she met Harry.

4 Completa el text amb els verbs del requadre tot utilitzant *used to* o *would*. En alguns casos hi ha més d'una forma possible.

call disappear explore give go have swim

I ⁽¹⁾ *used to have* wonderful holidays when I was a child. Every year, we ⁽²⁾ with my aunt to Lanzarote. We ⁽³⁾ in the sea every day. In those days, adults ⁽⁴⁾ children a lot more freedom, and I remember that us kids ⁽⁵⁾ off for the whole day. We ⁽⁶⁾ all the caves on the beach. My aunt ⁽⁷⁾ for us from the top of the cliff when it was time to come home for dinner. It was wonderful!

2.5 Exclamacions

Estructura

How / What	(Article)	Adjectiu	(Substantiu)
How		exciting! lovely!	
What	a	beautiful awful good	garden! weather! luck! nightmare!

Ús

S'usa *How* + adjectiu! per contestar a notícies bones o dolentes.

'Maya's going to Canada.' 'How exciting!'

'My car's been stolen.' 'Oh, how awful!'

S'utilitza *What* + adjectiu + substantiu! per dir que alguna cosa és preciosa, excitant, terrible, etc.

What a beautiful garden!

What awful weather!

També es fa servir *What* + substantiu! (sense un adjectiu) quan el substantiu és quelcom que sempre és preciós, excitant, terrible, etc.

'The train was three hours late.' 'Oh, what a nightmare!'

2.6 Connectors temporals

Ús

Els connectors temporals són paraules que connecten esdeveniments o idees de temps. S'utilitzen per dir quan o en quin ordre han passat les coses.

- Per introduir la primera de les dues accions, es fa servir:
before
Wake me up before you go.
Enter the house, but before, you have to disconnect the alarm system.
Don't just open the door. Before that, ask who is knocking.
I met Charles before lunch.
- when**
When I opened the door, the dog looked at me and went out. (Primer, obro la porta; després, el gos surt.)
- Per emfasitzar que la segona acció succeeix immediatament després de la primera, s'utilitza:
as soon as the moment
Phone me as soon as you see her.
The moment I saw her, I lost control.
- Per introduir la segona de les dues accions, s'usa:
after
After the music stopped, everything was quiet.
I went out after work.
- afterwards then later**
Later porta implícita la idea d'un interval de temps entre dues accions. Es poden utilitzar *afterwards* i *then* quan hi ha un interval de temps o quan la segona acció té lloc immediatament després de la primera.
There was a power cut. Afterwards / Then, everything was quiet.
She had a shower. Later / Afterwards / Then, she went for a walk.
- Per expressar que la segona acció succeeix ràpidament i inesperada, s'utilitza:
suddenly
I saw her. Suddenly, I lost control.
- Per introduir la primera d'una sèrie d'accions, es fa servir:
first, sovint utilitzat amb *then* o també amb *second*, *third*, etc.
First, go into the house, then, go upstairs and wait for me.
First, switch it on. Second, search for the channel, and last, adjust the volume.
- Per expressar accions simultànies:
 - si ambdues accions són llargues, normalment s'utilitza:
while meanwhile
While Mary was studying, Peter was painting.
Mary was studying. Meanwhile, Peter was painting.
 - si una acció és llarga i l'altra curta o instantània, s'utilitza:
as just as when while
As / When / While I was walking down the street, I saw a rabbit.

Unitat 3

3.1 Les formes de futur: *will*, *be going to*, present simple i present continuous

Estructura

En anglès, no hi ha un temps verbal de futur. Per parlar sobre el futur, s'utilitzen diverses formes verbals i cadascuna té el seu propi significat i ús.

Futur amb *will*: afirmativa, negativa i interrogativa

I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will ('ll)	+ infinitiu
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will not (won't)	+ infinitiu
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	+ infinitiu?

Futur amb *be going to*: afirmativa, negativa i interrogativa

I	am ('m)	going to	+ infinitiu
You / We / They	are ('re)	going to	+ infinitiu
He / She / It	s ('s)	going to	+ infinitiu

I	am not ('m not)	going to	+ infinitiu
You / We / They	are not ('re not / aren't)	going to	+ infinitiu
He / She / It	is not ('s not / isn't)	going to	+ infinitiu

Am	I	going to	+ infinitiu?
Are	you / we / they	going to	+ infinitiu?
Is	he / she / it	going to	+ infinitiu?

Ús

S'utilitza *will*, *be going to*, el present simple i el present continuous en el següents casos.

will

Es fa servir *will* per fer prediccions o opinar sobre el futur.
People will probably live longer as nanobots in our bodies will detect any illness early and treat it instantly.

També es fa servir *will* per prendre una decisió o escollir alguna cosa a l'instant. Poden ser promeses, oferiments, plans, rebuigs i peticions.

I think I'll get an upgrade on my smartphone.

I'll help you if you like.

I won't ever use a VR headset.

be going to

S'utilitza *be going to* per fer prediccions per al futur basant-nos en proves.

That drone is flying very low to the ground. I think it's going to crash into someone.

També es fa servir *be going to* per parlar de plans i intencions.

I'm going to buy the latest fitbit.

Present simple

S'usa el present simple per parlar sobre esdeveniments futurs programats o amb un horari.

Your Skype lesson is at 10.00.

When does the virtual concert start?

Present continuous

Es fa servir el present continuous per parlar sobre plans programats i fixats quan sabem el lloc i l'hora.

My teacher is taking us to a technology conference next week.

FIXA'T

De vegades es poden utilitzar dues formes diferents per parlar de la mateixa cosa. Es pot fer servir *will* i *be going to* per fer prediccions.

My phone will probably be outdated by next year.

My phone's going to be outdated by next year.

(Saps que sortirà al mercat una nova versió del teu telèfon.)

Es pot fer servir *be going to* i el present continuous (però no *will*) per parlar de plans i intencions.

I'm going to order a new laptop online. (= Tinc la intenció de fer-ho.)

I'm getting my new laptop delivered online. (= Ja el tir demanat.)

1 Completa el diàleg amb els verbs entre parèntesis. Utilitza *will* o *be going to*.

- 1 A Have you decided what to do at the weekend?
B Yes, I'm *going to* visit the planetarium. (visit)
- 2 A Why are you turning your tablet on?
B I (...) the launch of the latest space probe. (watch)
- 3 A Have you charged your phone?
B No, I forgot! I (...) it right away. (do)
- 4 A Apparently it's not good to sleep with the wifi on, so I (...) tonight. (turn it off)

2 Completa les oracions amb els verbs que hi ha entre parèntesis en present simple o en present continuous.

- A Aziz and I (!!) *are going* (go) to see the sequel to *Passengers* tomorrow. Would you like to come?
- B Great idea! What time (!?) (you / meet)?
- A Aziz (!?) (pick) me up at seven o'clock.
- B OK, and what time (!?) (the film / start)?
- A It (!?) (begin) at quarter to eight.
- B Well, I (!?) (work) until 7.15 tomorrow, so I'll meet you there.

3 Completa el diàleg amb els verbs entre parèntesis. Utilitza *will*, *be going to*, present simple o present continuous.

- Sara Dan, have you seen the advert for volunteers for the technology experiment?
- Dan No – what is it for?
- Sara It says they (!!) *are going to do* (do) experiments on brain-to-brain communication on five volunteers.
- Dan You mean, emailing without a computer or a phone?
- Sara Yes. Do you think that (!?) (be) possible in the future?
- Dan The technology is nowhere near being ready. It (!?) (not happen) in our lifetime.
- Sara It's an interesting idea though – I think I (!?) (volunteer) for the experiment.
- Dan Really? When is it?
- Sara It (!?) (be) in the last week of May. Are you (!?) (come) too?
- Dan Oh, I can't. I (!?) (go) on holiday then.

3.2 Future continuous

Estructura

El future continuous es forma amb: *will* + *be* + forma en *-ing*

Afirmativa / negativa / interrogativa			
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	will (= 'll)	be	-ing
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	will not (= won't)	be	-ing
Will	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	be	-ing?

At eight o'clock this evening, I will be having dinner.

In six months time, she won't be living at home.

Will he be doing his exams this time next week?

Ús

Es fa servir el future continuous per parlar d'accions o situacions que estaran succeint en un moment concret del futur.

This time tomorrow, I'll be doing my exam!

També s'usa el future continuous per fer prediccions sobre accions o situacions que estaran succeint en un moment concret del futur.

This time next week, I won't be worrying about my exams!

'Will you be enjoying life?' 'Yes, I will.'

'Where will you be living next year?' 'I'll be living at home.'

Normalment, amb el future continuous, s'utilitza una expressió temporal de futur. L'expressió temporal es pot posar tant al començament com al final de les oracions afirmatives o negatives. (Si va al principi de l'oració, cal separar-la amb una coma.)

This time tomorrow, I'll be doing my exam!

I won't be worrying about my exams this time next week.

En les frases interrogatives, l'expressió temporal normalment es posa al final.

'What will you be doing in five years' time?'

4 Llegeix aquest programa d'una conferència sobre tecnologia. Escriu oracions en future continuous per a cadascuna de les hores.

1	8.00	collect name badges
2	9.00	attend welcome talk
3	10.00	have coffee
4	10.30	do workshops
5	12.00	have lunch
6	1.00	visit exhibition stands [NOTE: no workshops at this time]
7	2.30	discussion of ideas
8	4.00	have tea
9	4.30	leave the conference

1 At 8.00, they will be collecting their name badges.

3.3 Adverbs: *very*, *really*, *much*, *a bit*, *rather* i *quite*

Estructura

Subjecte + verb	+ adverb	+ adjectiu
Aspectes positius		
I'm	very / really / quite	stylish.
He's	much	more stylish than you.
Aspectes negatius		
It's	too / very / really / rather / quite / a bit	expensive
They're	not very	appealing

Ús

Els adverbis *very* o *really* es fan servir abans d'un adjectiu per emfasitzar-lo.

The gamers were *very* happy with the new equipment.

That device is *really* innovative.

S'usa l'adverbi *quite* abans d'un adjectiu perquè l'adjectiu tingui menys força.

My laptop is *quite* heavy.

Es pot utilitzar *very* (però no *quite* / *really*) en oracions negatives.

This speaker is *not very* user friendly.

Es poden usar els adverbis *a bit*, *rather* o *too* abans d'adjectius que descriuen qualitats negatives (però NO qualitats positives).

It was *a bit* bizarre, actually. (NO *I'm a bit* happy.)

I bought *some rather* expensive headphones.

S'utilitza *much* + adjectiu comparatiu + *than* quan es comparen dues persones o coses.

Much emfasitza la comparació.

Driverless cars will be *much* safer than cars with drivers.

Tom had *a much more* compact case than Emma.

5 Tria l'opció correcta per completar cada oració.

- 1 My Fitbit isn't *very* / **much** user friendly.
- 2 Personally, I think driverless cars are **a bit** / **much more** dangerous than cars with drivers.
- 3 The device is **rather** / **much** expensive and I can't afford it.
- 4 Virtual reality is **rather** / **really** fantastic fun and a great experience for everyone.
- 5 The battery life is not **very** / **quite** long and it runs out of charge quickly.

3.4 Connectors concessius

Estructura

Although I can download books onto my e-reader, I still prefer to read printed books.

Even though we bought the latest equipment, the previous version was better.

In spite of having all the latest gadgets, John was bored.

I like playing computer games, while my brother prefers sports.

Ús

Les clàusules concessives descriuen com alguna cosa contrasta amb la informació d'una altra clàusula d'una manera sorprenent o inesperada. Una clàusula concessiva pot anar abans o després de la clàusula amb la qual contrasta. La clàusula concessiva se separa de la clàusula principal amb una coma.

He pretended to be a scientist, although he had no qualifications.

Although he had no qualifications, he pretended to be a scientist.

Les clàusules concessives sovint comencen amb *although*, *though* i *even though*.

She bought the laptop, even though it was very expensive.

Although the laptop was very expensive, it wasn't very user-friendly.

Especialment a l'oral, es pot utilitzar *though* (però no *although* o *even though*) amb un significat similar a *however* o *nevertheless*.

De manera més formal, les clàusules concessives poden començar amb *in spite of* i *despite*. S'utilitzen estructures diferents després d'aquestes expressions:

- *despite* / *in spite of* + the fact (that) + clàusula.

Despite the fact that it was very expensive, she decided to buy the drone.

- *despite* / *in spite of* + -ing + clàusula.

Despite being very expensive, she decided to buy the drone.

- *despite* / *in spite of* + substantiu.

Despite the cost, she decided to buy the drone.

S'usa *whereas* o *while* en una clàusula concessiva per indicar un contrast amb els fets exposats en la clàusula principal.

Whereas the first laptops were really heavy, the latest ones are very light and portable.

I always wanted to be a gamer, while my sister wanted to be a scientist.

6 Llegeix les oracions i identifica l'opció incorrecta.

- 1 **Even though** / **Although** / **Despite** my laptop is heavy, it's very portable.
- 2 My main priority is cost, **whereas** / **though** / **while** your main priority is versatility.
- 3 **In spite of** / **Despite** / **However** the many advantages, we chose another option.

Unitat 4

4.1 Verbs modals: Habilitat i permís

Estructura

S'utilitza *can / could* + infinitiu sense *to*.

The human brain *can* think creatively.

Computers *aren't able to* feel emotions.

També es pot fer servir *be able to* + infinitiu. Només *be* canvia (*am, are, is, was, were*).

I *wasn't able to* finish the 10 km run at the weekend.

Quan es parla del futur, s'utilitza *will be able to* + infinitiu.

In the future, we *will be able to* talk to robots.

He *won't be able to* work out at the gym today.

Ús

Habilitat

S'usa *can* i *be able to* per parlar d'habilitats. *Can* és més comú quan es parla d'habilitats en el present i amb verbs com *see, hear, smell*, etc.

Can you ski?

I can smell gas.

Es pot fer servir *could* i *couldn't* per parlar d'allò que la gent podia fer en general en el passat.

In the 1880s, you *couldn't* exercise using electronic gym equipment, but you *could* exercise with weights.

Be able to pot utilitzar-se en el present i el passat, però sona més formal que *can / can't* i *couldn't*.

Scientists *are able to* understand many things about the human body and brain.

The swimmer *was not able to* race because of his hip injury.

Can no és un infinitiu. Quan cal un infinitiu, es fa servir *be able to*.

I'd like *to be able to* climb better.

S'utilitza *be able to* quan es parla d'habilitats en el futur.
I *will be able to* climb better after the course. (NO *I will can climb better...*)

Però quan s'ha decidit sobre alguna cosa del futur, normalment s'utilitza *can*.

I'm free tomorrow so I *can* do the test then. ("I *will be able to* do the test" sona més formal.)

Permís

S'usa *can / could* per parlar d'alguna cosa que està permesa. També s'utilitza *may*, però és menys habitual i més formal.

Students *can* use the gym for free.

Could I borrow a pencil, please?

1 Completa les oracions amb la forma correcta de *can / could* o *be able to*. En alguns casos hi ha més d'una resposta correcta.

- 1 Dogs *can't* smile, but they *can* wag their tails to tell you that they're happy.
- 2 I (...) sleep last night, so I (...) concentrate today.

- 3 (...) you explain how the human nervous system works, because I (...) understand it?
- 4 You (...) borrow books from the library if you have a library card.

4.2 Verbs modals: Consell, obligació i prohibició

Estructura

S'utilitza el verb modal + infinitiu sense *to*.

Ús

Els verbs modals (p. ex. *must, can, could, might, should*) s'utilitzen de diverses maneres. També s'usen alguns verbs no modals (p. ex. *have to, need (to), ought (to)*) de manera semblant. Exemples d'aquests usos són:

Consell i obligació

Es fa servir *should / shouldn't* i *ought / oughtn't* per aconsellar. S'utilitzen *must, mustn't* i *have to* per expressar obligació i necessitat. Normalment es fa servir *have to* per parlar de normes o obligacions que vénen de fora.

You *should* drink lots of water during exercise. (= És un consell.)

You *have to* stop the running machine before you step off it. (= És una norma.)

We *mustn't* be late for yoga. (= És una obligació.)

Manca d'obligació

S'utilitza *don't have to* o *don't need to* per parlar d'allò que no s'està obligat a fer o que no és necessari. *Needn't* també és una opció, però no es tan freqüent. No s'utilitza *mustn't*.
You *don't have to* go to the gym to be fit. It's just one way of being active.

You *don't need to* play / *needn't* play football with us if your foot is still hurting.

Prohibició

S'usa *can't* per parlar d'alguna cosa que està prohibida o que no es permet de fer. Per posar-hi més èmfasi, es pot utilitzar *mustn't*.

You *can't* / *mustn't* eat in the pool.

2 Per a cada oració, digues si el verb modal expressa consell, obligació, manca d'obligació o prohibició.

- 1 Do I have to wear a tie to the party? *obligació*
- 2 You needn't shower before you go into the gym.
- 3 He should warm up before running. He's going to injure himself.
- 4 You mustn't dive into the pool in the shallow end.
- 5 She ought to go to bed earlier. She looks exhausted.
- 6 You must tell me if you start to feel ill.

4.3 Verbs modals: Possibilitat, probabilitat i certesa

Estructura

S'utilitza un infinitiu sense *to* després de *could* / *must* / *might* / *may*. L'estructura de cadascun dels verbs modals és la mateixa per a cada subjecte.

Afirmativa		
subjecte	could / might / may / must	+ infinitiu sense <i>to</i>
Negativa		
subjecte	could not (couldn't) / can not (can't) might not (mightn't) may not must not (mustn't)	+ infinitiu sense <i>to</i>

She might need to see a doctor.

They may not know where we are.

Ús

S'utilitza *could*, *may* i *might* per expressar possibilitat en el present i també per expressar certesa / incertesa. El significat és bàsicament el mateix, tot i que *might* i *could* poden suggerir més incertesa que *may*.

She could / might / may need to see a doctor – she can't walk on her ankle. (sobre el present)

Es pot utilitzar *couldn't* però NO *could* per parlar de possibilitats específiques del passat. S'utilitza *was* / *were* *able to* en lloc de *could*.

When I was at school, I couldn't play badminton very well, but now I can.

I couldn't get seats for the football match on Saturday, but I was able to get some for the match on Friday.

(NO ... I couldn't get some for the match on Friday.)

Were you able to see the doctor today? (NO Could you see the doctor...?)

Es pot utilitzar *must* per expressar probabilitat més alta que *could* / *might* / *may*.

It could be raining. There are grey clouds outside.

It must be raining. The ground looks wet.

S'usa *must* i *can't* per expressar certesa. S'utilitza *must* quan s'està segur que alguna cosa és veritat, i s'usa *can't* quan s'està segur que alguna cosa és impossible.

The instructor must be mad. He's made us run on the spot for twenty minutes now!

The gym can't be closing already.

També s'utilitza *could*, *may* i *might* per expressar possibilitat en el futur.

In the future, there could / might / may be many more sick people in hospital because we're living for longer.

Es poden fer servir *may not* i *might not* quan no s'està segur si alguna cosa és veritat, però no *couldn't*. S'utilitza *couldn't* quan se sap del cert que alguna cosa no és veritat.

This might / may not be Kate's tennis racket – I think hers has got a grey handle.

This couldn't be Kate's tennis racket – I'm sure hers has got a grey handle.

Es pot preguntar sobre possibilitats del present i del futur amb *could*.

Jenny can't find her bag. Could this one be hers?

3 Reescriu les oracions utilitzant les paraules entre parèntesis.

- I'm certain Lucy is at the gym. (must)
Lucy must be at the gym.
- It's possible that the muscle is damaged. (may)
- There's a chance that we will win the beach-ball tournament this year. (might)
- There's no way that he'll be able to run a marathon next month. (can't)

4.4 Verbs modals perfectius

Estructura

Els verbs modals perfectius es formen amb: *may / must / can't / might / could + have + participi passat*.

Ús

Verbs modals perfectius de deducció

Es poden utilitzar els verbs modals perfectius per fer deduccions sobre alguna cosa del passat.

S'utilitza *must have + participi passat* per expressar una certesa o fer una deducció lògica sobre el passat.

James isn't in his room. He must have just left.

I didn't know Olivia was a member at this gym. She must've joined quite recently.

FIXA'T

A l'oral i a l'escrit informals, se sol utilitzar *'ve* en lloc de la forma completa, *have*.

He must've been mistaken.

They might've got lost.

S'utilitza *can't / couldn't have + participi passat* quan es té la certesa que alguna cosa no ha succeït o no era veritat.

He can't have known about it.

You couldn't have seen Alice today. She's in Dubai.

Verbs modals perfectius de penediment

S'utilitza *should have + participi passat* per expressar penediment o desaprovació sobre alguna cosa que no es va fer o que no va tenir lloc en el passat.

I should have waited before I sent the email.

I should never have tried bungee jumping.

S'usa *shouldn't have + participi passat* per expressar penediment o desaprovació sobre alguna cosa que va tenir lloc en el passat i tant de bo no hagués passat.

You shouldn't have said anything to him. He's really upset now.

Verbs modals perfectius de necessitat

S'utilitza *needed to / had to + infinitiu* per indicar que alguna cosa era necessària en el passat.

We needed to speak to the instructor before we could join the class.

S'utilitza *didn't have to / didn't need to + infinitiu* quan alguna cosa no era necessària. Pot significar que va passar o que no va passar.

They didn't have to take an exam at the end of the course.

We didn't need to bring shampoo. There was some in the showers.

S'utilitza *needn't have + participi passat* quan alguna cosa no era necessària, però igualment va tenir lloc.

We needn't have got up so early. Our first lesson was cancelled anyway.

4 Corregeix els errors de les oracions següents.

- 1 The party was fun – you shouldn't have going to bed.
The party was fun – you shouldn't have gone to bed.
- 2 He was smiling but he might had been pretending.
- 3 Paul was yawning – he must having been very tired.
- 4 You should had told us you were feeling ill so that we could have took you to the nurse.

5 Completa les frases amb els verbs entre parèntesis en la forma correcta de modal perfectiu. En alguns casos hi ha més d'una possibilitat.

- 1 I feel sick now – it was a bad idea to eat more cake!
I feel sick now – I shouldn't have *eaten* more cake! (eat)
- 2 It wasn't necessary for Chi to call me when she arrived at the airport, but she did anyway.
Chi (...) me when she arrived at the airport, but she did anyway. (call)
- 3 John is on a yoga holiday until Sunday – it was definitely not him you saw today.
John is on a yoga holiday until Sunday – it (...) him that you saw today. (not be)

4.5 Connectors d'addició (afegir informació i canviar de tema)

Estructura

Afegir una idea en ...	Exemples de marcadors discursius
llengua oral i escrita poc formal	<i>also, additionally, alternatively, as well as</i>
llengua oral i escrita formal	<i>moreover, furthermore, in addition</i>
llengua oral	<i>besides, too, what's more</i>
Canviar de tema en ...	Exemples de marcadors discursius
llengua oral i escrita poc formal	<i>anyway, as I was saying, by the way, in any case</i>
llengua oral i escrita formal	<i>incidentally, regarding, with regards to ..., as far as ... is concerned, in terms of ..., talking of ...</i>

Ús

S'utilitzen connectors per ajudar a relacionar idees o per indicar allò que es dirà a continuació.

Es poden utilitzar connectors en llengua oral i escrita, i poden ser formals o informals. Alguns connectors poden anar al principi, al mig o al final de l'oració, segons el missatge que es vulgui transmetre.

6 Llegeix les oracions i identifica l'opció incorrecta.

- Working out is beneficial to physical well-being. **Furthermore** / **Moreover** / **Too**, it releases endorphins in the brain.
- I don't know much about that so I can't comment. **Anyway** / **In any case** / **In addition to**, what are you doing tomorrow?
- As well as** / **In addition to** / **Incidentally** eating well, it's important to get enough sleep to function properly.

Unitat 5

5.1 Adverbis de manera

Estructura

Adjectiu	Adverbi
He was calm when I told him.	He behaved calmly.
That was a beautiful presentation, Carla.	Your work is beautifully presented, Carla.

Alguns adverbis són irregulars i presenten una forma del comparatiu irregular.

Adjectiu	Adverbi	Adverbi comparatiu
good	well	better
bad	badly	worse

Alguns adverbis tenen dues formes diferents: una com un adverbi regular (p. ex. *quickly*); i una altra amb la mateixa forma que l'adjectiu (p. ex. *quick*).

Aquests adverbis també tenen dues formes diferents de comparatiu.

My sister eats ice cream more quickly / quicker than me.
Dave works more slowly / slower than Ed.

Ús

Els adverbis de manera (p. ex. *slowly, rapidly, suddenly*) solen aparèixer després del verb i l'objecte.

They left suddenly.

He drove very slowly.

Això no obstant, alguns adverbis de manera també poden anar abans del verb, especialment si l'objecte és llarg.

They suddenly left.

He slowly opened the door at the end of the corridor.

(~~NO He opened slowly the door.~~)

5.2 Estil indirecte

Estructura

Quan s'utilitza l'estil indirecte, el temps verbal se sol traslladar un grau de temps cap al passat. D'aquesta manera, s'aprecia que les paraules es van dir en el passat.

Estil directe	→	Estil indirecte
present simple	→	past simple
present continuous	→	past continuous
present perfect simple	→	past perfect simple
past simple	→	past perfect simple
past perfect simple	→	past perfect simple
will	→	would
can	→	could
must	→	had to

'It's a great idea.' (present simple en estil directe)
→ He said it was a great idea. (past simple en estil indirecte)

'I've never been there.' (present continuous en estil directe) → She said she'd never been there. (past perfect simple en estil indirecte)

Ús

L'estil indirecte s'utilitza per informar d'allò que una altra persona ha dit.

Sovint s'utilitzen els verbs introductoris *say* i *tell*.

Tell ha de portar un objecte de persona.

She told me ... I told them ... He told us ...

Say no ha de portar un objecte de persona.

He said ... (NO He said me ...)

S'usa *say* i *tell* amb o sense *that*.

He said it was a great idea. OR He said that it was a great idea.

Es pot utilitzar *ask* per reproduir preguntes.

Es pot utilitzar *ask* amb o sense objecte de persona. Sempre s'usa una partícula interrogativa amb *ask*.

She asked what I did in the evenings.

She asked me what I did in the evenings.

(NO She asked that I did in the evenings.)

FIXA'T

De vegades, no es canvia el temps verbal. Sol ser el cas quan alguna cosa encara és certa o rellevant.

She said they'll be ten minutes late.

El pronom també pot canviar (p. ex. de *I* a *he* o *she*, o de *we* a *they*).

'I really like the new ad.' Anne said. →

She said she really liked the new ad.

Les paraules que fan referència a temps i lloc a vegades també canvien quan l'"aquí i l'ara" de qui transmet el que una altra persona ha dit és diferent de l'"aquí i l'ara" del locutor original.

Estil directe	Estil indirecte
here	there
this	that
these	those
now	then
next week	the following week
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the following day
yesterday	the day before
last week	the week before

I saw him here yesterday. → He said that he'd seen him there the day before.

1 Llegeix l'article i completa el següent resum tot reescrivint les paraules en negreta en estil indirecte.

The article told me two statistics that I hadn't known about lying. It said that a study ⁽¹⁾ *had revealed* that one in three people ⁽²⁾ that lying ⁽³⁾ wrong, but that one in eight people ⁽⁴⁾ that it ⁽⁵⁾ OK to lie in the right circumstances.

A man called Jaime said that a lie usually ⁽⁶⁾ false information and that the liar ⁽⁷⁾ to deceive the person being lied to, but that you sometimes ⁽⁸⁾ lie without upsetting anyone. He said that he ⁽⁹⁾ upset about white lies. The article asked a philosopher called Freya Shulsson if it ⁽¹⁰⁾ ever OK to lie. She said that some lies ⁽¹¹⁾ you into trouble and that if you ⁽¹²⁾ you ⁽¹³⁾ a lot you should ask several sensible people if it's justified first.

A recent study **revealed** that one in three people **think** that lying is wrong. However, it also found that one in eight people **think** it is OK to lie if there's a good reason for it. Huh?

Jaime, 24, says, 'A lie usually **gives** false information and the liar **wants** to deceive the listener, but sometimes you **can** lie without giving false information and without wanting to hurt or upset another person.' Expert Jools Whittaker explains, 'People call these "white lies" because they are actually told to prevent the other person from being hurt or upset – so the "liar" actually has good intentions.' I asked Jaime, 'Does lying upset you?' He replied, 'Yes, but I **have never** got upset about white lies.'

So, **is** it ever OK to lie? Philosopher Freya Shulsson declares, 'Some lies **will** get you into trouble. If you **find** you **are lying** a lot, try asking several sensible people you know if they think it is justified.' So, next time you want to tell a lie – try it out on your friends or family first!

5.3 Preguntes en estil indirecte

Estructura

Les preguntes amb partícules *Wh-* es reproduïxen amb una partícula interrogativa (*when, where, what, etc.*).

Amb *ask / want to know*, s'utilitza una partícula interrogativa (no *that*).

'What were you doing yesterday evening?' → *She asked me what I was doing yesterday evening.* (NO *She asked that I was doing yesterday evening.*)

S'utilitza *if / whether* en les preguntes de resposta sí / no.

'Did you understand?' → *She asked us if we'd understood.*

'Do you read a lot?' → *He asked whether I read a lot.*

Les preguntes en estil indirecte segueixen el mateix ordre que les oracions afirmatives. No s'inverteix l'ordre del subjecte i del verb auxiliar, ni tampoc es fa servir el verb auxiliar *do*.

Ús

Les preguntes en estil indirecte s'utilitzen per informar d'allò que algú ha preguntat. Normalment es fa servir el verb introductori *asked*. Es pot utilitzar *asked* amb o sense objecte de persona.

He asked me what ... OR, *He asked what ...*

Es pot utilitzar *wanted to know* en lloc de *asked*. L'objecte de persona no s'utilitza amb *wanted to know*.

He wanted to know what I was doing.

Quan s'utilitzen preguntes en estil indirecte, normalment el temps verbal de la pregunta es trasllada un grau de temps al passat. D'aquesta manera, s'aprecia que les paraules es van dir en el passat.

'What do you do in the evenings?' → *He asked what I did in the evenings.*

2 Transforma aquestes preguntes directes en preguntes indirectes.

- 1 'What are you two arguing about?' asked our teacher.
Our teacher asked us what we were arguing about.
- 2 'What are the best qualities in a friend?' Jose asked Lily.
- 3 'Do you want a hug?' Mum asked.

3 Escriu preguntes en estil indirecte per a aquestes respostes.

- 1 'No, I can't come round to your house,' Philip said to Luca.
Luca asked Philip if he could come round to his house.
- 2 'No, I don't know where the money has gone,' James told his dad.
- 3 'No, I've never seen this girl before,' Ayisha told the policewoman.
- 4 'I'm going out to the shops,' Vera replied to Mum.

5.4 Verbs introductoris

Estructura

Els verbs introductoris van seguits de diverses estructures.

Verb	+ to	+ infinitiu	
agree, ask, demand, offer, promise, refuse, threaten			
Verb	persona / pronom	+ to	+ infinitiu
advise, ask, convince, encourage, invite, order, persuade, remind, tell, warn			
Verb	(preposició)	+ -ing	
admit, apologize for, deny, insist on, suggest			
Verb	persona / pronom	+ preposició	+ -ing
accuse ... of, blame ... for, congratulate ... on / for, praise ... for, thank ... for, warn ... against			
Verb	(that)	+ clàusula	
add, admit, argue, claim, complain, deny, explain, mention, predict, promise, suggest, think, warn			
Verb	persona / pronom	(that)	+ clàusula
assure, convince, inform, promise, reassure, remind, tell, warn			

Jana *agreed to come* with us.

Xavier *advised me to talk* to my teacher.

He *didn't apologize for being* late.

Did you thank Claire *for helping* you?

Helen *promised (that) she wouldn't be* late.

Ús

Els verbs introductoris es poden utilitzar per expressar allò que s'ha dit,

p. ex. *He promised ...*, *She offered ...*, *He suggested ...*.

Sovint es fan servir els verbs *tell*, *say* i *ask* per expressar allò que diu algú. No obstant això, també es poden utilitzar altres verbs introductoris per fer oferiments, demanar disculpes, fer promeses, etc.

'I'll help you with your homework, if you like.' → *He offered to help me with my homework.*

4 A la llibreta, uneix els sintagmes 1-6 amb els sintagmes A-F per formar oracions en estil indirecte.

- 1 She warned ... D
- 2 The shop assistant recommended ...
- 3 He replied ...
- 4 The child explained ...
- 5 She suggested ...
- 6 My mum offered ...

- A to talk about my problem with my best friend with me.
- B that she hadn't meant to break the window.
- C that I go for a long walk before doing any more studying.
- ~~D me not to go into town alone at night.~~
- E that he wasn't going out on Saturday night.
- F that I tried the trousers in a different colour.

5.5 Elisions

Estructura

(Have you) *Seen* my gloves anywhere?

(Are) You *ready* yet?

Yes. (I'm) *Ready* now. (I'm) *Sorry to keep* you waiting.

Ús

Quan no cal mencionar algú o alguna cosa perquè es dedueix de manera òbvia de la situació anterior, s'utilitzen elisions situacionals. En converses informals, podem elidir tant el pronom personal *I* o *you* com l'auxiliar que l'acompanya a l'inici de la clàusula quan el significat sigui obvi. Sol ser molt habitual en preguntes.

5 Escriu les paraules que falten en aquestes oracions.

- 1 Hope you have a nice holiday.
- 2 Finished with the newspaper?
- 3 Sorry to keep you waiting.
- 4 You going to the match on Saturday?

Unitat 6

6.1 La veu passiva

Estructura

La veu passiva es forma amb *be* + participi passat. Els verbs en veu passiva poden estar en el mateix temps verbal que els verbs en veu activa.

Temps verbal	Activa		Passiva
Present simple	enjoy	→	is enjoyed
Present continuous	is enjoying	→	is being enjoyed
Past simple	enjoyed	→	was enjoyed
Past continuous	was enjoying	→	was being enjoyed
Present perfect simple	have enjoyed	→	have been enjoyed
Past perfect simple	had enjoyed	→	had been enjoyed
Future	will enjoy / going to enjoy	→	will be / going to be enjoyed
Verbs modals	can / might / etc. enjoy	→	can / might / etc. be enjoyed

They cancel hundreds of flights every day. → Hundreds of flights are cancelled every day.

They had changed the flight time without telling me. → I wasn't told that the flight time had been changed.

Si es vol dir qui o quina cosa duu a terme l'acció, s'utilitza *by*.

The London Underground map was designed by Harry Beck.

Ús

S'utilitza la veu passiva per dir què és allò que li passa a algú o a alguna cosa.

The bus was knocked over in the storm.

Sovint se sol utilitzar la passiva per evitar dir qui o quina cosa duu a terme l'acció. Això passa perquè no se sap qui és aquesta persona o cosa, o perquè és obvi o irrellevant.

Tickets can be booked in advance.

S'utilitza la passiva impersonal per parlar de fets en general o per indicar les opinions d'experts. Sovint es fa servir en anglès escrit, formal o a les notícies.

It is thought that electric cars will become more common.

It is believed that a gap year is beneficial for some students.

1 Transforma a veu passiva les següents frases actives. Omet el complement agent (*by*) sempre que sigui possible.

- 1 People call the London Underground the Tube.
The London Underground is called the Tube.
- 2 The Metropolitan Railway company opened the first line in 1863.
- 3 Private companies funded the Tube until the 1930s.
- 4 Experts estimate that the Tube carries about 1,107 million passengers every year.
- 5 You can pay for your trips with an Oyster card.

6.2 La passiva causativa

Estructura

L'estructura es forma amb: *have / get* + objecte + participi passat.

I / You / He / She / It / We / They	have / get	objecte	+ participi passat
--	------------	---------	-----------------------

I had my bike fixed last week.

We are getting our car serviced tomorrow.

Ús

S'empra *have / get something done* per dir que algú fa una cosa per a nosaltres, normalment quan s'ha organitzat. No s'especifica qui fa l'acció. Generalment, *get* s'utilitza per a situacions més informals.

I had my essay proofread – there were loads of mistakes in it!

Where do you get your hair cut?

I'm getting my flat painted tomorrow.

També es pot fer servir *have something done* per explicar que passa alguna cosa desagradable o negativa. En aquests casos, no s'utilitza *get*.

I've had my car broken into.

Sarah's had her bike stolen.

2 Ordena les paraules per formar oracions causatives.

- 1 the / They've / station / repainted / had / .
They've had the station repainted.
- 2 had / they / this / recently / train / cleaned /
Have / ?
- 3 need / checked / I / get / to / tyres / my / .
- 4 car / delivered / We / our / are / new / Saturday /
on / getting / .
- 5 should / You / car key / get / cut / another / .

Unitat 7

7.1 Condicionals

Estructura

Les oracions condicionals es formen amb una clàusula condicional (que comença amb *if*) + una clàusula principal.

Tipus de condicional	Clàusula amb <i>if</i>	Clàusula principal
Tipus 0	<i>if</i> + present simple	present simple / imperatiu
Tipus I	<i>if</i> + present simple	<i>will</i> / <i>might</i> + infinitiu
Tipus II	<i>if</i> + past simple	<i>would</i> ('d) + infinitiu
Tipus III	<i>if</i> + past perfect simple	<i>would have</i> (<i>would've</i>) + participi passat

If you don't feed a pet, it dies.

If a predator catches its prey, it will eat it.

If I could be any animal, I'd be a lion.

If I had studied more, I wouldn't have failed the science exam.

Es posa la clàusula amb *if* abans o després de la clàusula principal. S'utilitza una coma després de la clàusula amb *if* quan apareix abans de la clàusula principal.

If this bird doesn't get better, I'll take it to the animal hospital.

I'll take this bird to the animal hospital if it doesn't get better.

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

I'd be more careful if I were you.

If I'd seen you, I would have said hello.

I would have said hello if I'd seen you.

En la clàusula amb *if* no s'utilitza cap pronom quan apareix després de la clàusula principal.

I'll take this bird to the animal hospital if it doesn't get better. (NO I'll take it to the animal hospital if this bird doesn't get better.)

Ús

Condicionals de tipus 0

Es fa servir un condicional de tipus 0 per descriure les conseqüències habituals d'una situació real.

If you heat water, it boils.

Condicionals de tipus I

S'utilitzen els condicionals de tipus I per descriure les conseqüències d'una acció o situació possibles o probables en el present o futur.

If we are very calm and quiet, we might see a kingfisher.

If an animal isn't dangerous, it won't hurt you.

També es poden utilitzar els condicionals de tipus I per aconsellar.

If you stay still, the animals won't run away.

Si no s'està segur del resultat, es pot utilitzar *might* / *might not* en lloc de *will* / *won't*.

Spiders might come into the house if you leave the doors open.

If you ask your parents, they might let you have a pet snake.

Condicionals de tipus II

S'utilitzen els condicionals de tipus II per expressar coses o situacions imaginàries.

La clàusula amb *if* expressa una situació impossible o improbable i la clàusula principal expressa un resultat hipotètic.

If an animal needed my help, I'd help it.

If you had a superpower, I'd be so jealous.

I'd be much happier if people didn't hunt endangered species.

Quan no s'està segur del resultat, es poden utilitzar els verbs modals *might* o *could* en lloc de *would*.

If I were braver, I might swim with sharks.

If you weren't careful, you could hurt yourself.

També és pot utilitzar *could* amb el sentit de "es podria fer quelcom".

If it wasn't raining, we could go for a walk.

A la clàusula amb *if*, amb *I* / *he* / *she* / *it*, sovint s'utilitza *were* en lloc de *was*. És més formal i, de vegades, se l'anomena subjuntiu.

If I were older, I'd become an animal doctor.

També es fa servir *were* en certes expressions prefixades, p. ex.

If I were you (que s'utilitza per aconsellar).

If I were you, I'd get some bees.

Condicional de tipus III

S'utilitza el condicional de tipus III per parlar de situacions que no han tingut lloc en el passat.

S'utilitza aquest condicional per parlar de situacions o d'esdeveniments que són el contrari del que realment ha passat.

If we had stayed in the water, we would have seen the shark. (No ens vam quedar a l'aigua. No vam veure el tauró.)

També es poden utilitzar els verbs modals *could* o *might* en lloc de *would*.

If you had been out late last night, you might have seen the bats flying around.

1 Completa les oracions amb condicionals de tipus I. Utilitza els verbs entre parèntesis.

Sharks are amazing creatures ...

- 1 If there is blood in the water, *sharks* will *smell* it from many kilometres away.
- 2 If sharks find new prey, (...) the flavour with one bite. (they / test)
- 3 (...) the prey if they don't like the taste. (Sharks / reject)
- 4 If a shark loses a tooth, (...) a new one. (it / grow)
- 5 If we don't ban some types of shark fishing, (...) extinct. (sharks / become)

2 Completa el diàleg amb condicionals de tipus II. Utilitza els verbs del requadre.

be feel it / be know ~~not touch~~ put

- A I ⁽¹⁾ ~~wouldn't touch~~ that insect if I ⁽²⁾ you.
B Why not?
A It might be dangerous.
B ⁽³⁾ better if I ⁽⁴⁾ gloves on?
A Yes. If I ⁽⁵⁾ you were protected, I ⁽⁶⁾ much happier.

3 Corregeix els errors de les següents oracions condicionals de tipus III.

- 1 If he hadn't touch the snake, it wouldn't have bitten him.
If he hadn't touched the snake, it wouldn't have bitten him.
- 2 If you have watched carefully, you would have seen the woodpecker.
- 3 Mike wouldn't been so badly hurt if he'd worn an extra-protective bike helmet.
- 4 If it hadn't had echo-location, the bat can't have navigated its way through the forest.

7.2 unless, in case, as long as, only / even if

Estructura

Quan s'utilitzen connectors condicionals com ara *unless, in case, as long as, i only if / even if*, solen aparèixer seguits d'un temps verbal en present. La clàusula principal pot estar en una forma de present o de futur.

You should take your umbrella in case it rains.

Unless my friend arrives in the next five minutes, I'm going home.

Even if we see a tiger, you probably won't be able to get a very good photo of it.

You can watch the birds as long as they don't see you.

Ús

Quan es parla del futur, es poden utilitzar connectors condicionals com ara *unless, even if / only if, in case i as long as* per relacionar dues idees en la mateixa oració.

Don't touch the animals unless you want to get hurt.

4 Escull el connector condicional correcte per completar cada oració.

- 1 *Unless / In case* we find an antidote, the poison will kill him.
- 2 *As long as / Even if* we get to the hospital in the next 20 minutes, he should be fine.
- 3 Don't get out of the safari vehicle, *as long as / even if* you need the toilet.
- 4 *Unless / Only if* we teach young people to respect animals, many species will probably die out.
- 5 *Even if / In case* there is an emergency, the first-aid kit is under the driver's seat.

7.3 Connectors causals i consecutius

Estructura

Connexió d'idees mitjançant...	Exemples de connectors
Causa	due to (+ substantiu), as a result of (+ substantiu), because of (+ substantiu), because (+ clàusula), since (+ clàusula), as (+ clàusula)
Conseqüència	therefore, as a result, consequently, so, so that, the more ... the better

Ús

Aquests connectors s'utilitzen per relacionar la causa i la conseqüència en una oració. Això aporta varietat i coherència al text.

5 Reescriu les oracions utilitzant els connectors causals i consecutius entre parèntesis.

- 1 He opened the window. The room was very warm. (because)
- 2 I took my camera. I wanted to take some photos. (so that)
- 3 I can't buy any milk. The shops are closed. (since)
- 4 He often stays late in the office and finds it difficult to meet his friends. (consequently)

Unitat 8

8.1 Clàusules de relatiu especificatives

Estructura

Una clàusula de relatiu especificativa pot fer referència al subjecte de l'oració ...

Subjecte	Clàusula de relatiu especificativa	Clàusula principal
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	pronom relatiu / adverb	predicat verbal
Someone	who avoids technology	is called a technophobe.
The blog	that Kevin writes	is really interesting.

... o pot fer referència a l'objecte de l'oració.

Clàusula principal	Clàusula de relatiu especificativa	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They + verb	pronom relatiu / adverb	predicat verbal
A technophobe is someone	who	avoids technology.
Kevin writes a blog	that	is really interesting.

Es pot ometre el pronom relatiu si és l'objecte del verb.

The first school (that) I went to was a single-sex school.

No es pot ometre el pronom relatiu si és el subjecte del verb.

Is that the politician who visited your school? (NO Is that the politician visited your school?)

Ús

Les clàusules de relatiu especificatives aporten informació imprescindible sobre una persona o una cosa. No es pot entendre tot el sentit de l'oració sense aquesta informació.

S'utilitza el pronom relatiu *who* per a persones.

Do you know anybody who is studying Russian?

S'utilitzen els pronoms relatius *which* o *that* per a coses.

You take a test that shows if you're clever enough to go to university.

Es fa servir el pronom relatiu *whose* per a possessions.

Isn't that the lecturer whose lectures you found interesting?

També es poden fer servir els pronoms relatius *where* i *when* en clàusules de relatiu especificatives.

Is this the hotel where the graduation ball was last year?

May and June are the months when students take their exams.

S'utilitzen *which* o *that*, no *where*, per parlar d'un lloc que fa de subjecte de la clàusula de relatiu especificativa.

The museum which I visit most often is the Prado. (NO The museum where I visit most often is the Prado.)

1 Completa les oracions amb les paraules del requadre.

that where ~~which~~ which who (x3) whose

Memento is a film .⁽¹⁾ ~~which~~ came out in 2000. It's about a man .⁽²⁾ wife was killed and .⁽³⁾ now suffers from short-term memory loss as a result of an injury he got trying to help her. It is set in the small town .⁽⁴⁾ the man, Leonard Shelby, and his wife lived. Leonard Shelby is a man .⁽⁵⁾ can no longer make new memories. Leonard is trying to work out who killed his wife. Every day he investigates, takes photos and makes notes .⁽⁶⁾ he tattoos onto his body in the hope that he will remember what they mean when he wakes up. But the tattoos .⁽⁷⁾ he makes are useless, as he has forgotten what they mean the next day. He calls another man, called Sammy Jankis, .⁽⁸⁾ also has short-term memory loss. Their lives seem connected but Leonard can't work out how.

8.2 Clàusules de relatiu explicatives

Estructura

Una clàusula de relatiu explicativa pot aportar informació complementària sobre el subjecte d'una oració ...

Subjecte	Clàusules de relatiu explicatives	Clàusula principal
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	pronom relatiu	predicat verbal
Otto,	who died in 2016,	was a student.

... o pot donar informació sobre l'objecte de l'oració.

Clàusula principal	Clàusules de relatiu explicatives
I / You / He / She / It / We / They + verb	objecte pronom relatiu predicat verbal
I'm researching	King Felipe, who studied in Madrid.

Ús

Les clàusules de relatiu explicatives aporten informació complementària sobre una persona o una cosa. L'oració també té sentit sense la informació complementària.

Harvard, which is in the USA, is one of the world's top universities.

Harvard is one of the world's top universities.

2 Aquestes oracions contenen clàusules de relatiu específiques o explicatives? Escribe ES o EX i afegeix comes on sigui necessari.

- Roedean where my friend went to school is a private boarding school.
N. Roedean, where my friend went to school, is a private boarding school.
- I studied at the Sorbonne which is in Paris.
- York is the university where I want to study.
- My mum who is a teacher is called Pam.
- That's the new suitcase my parents gave me.

8.3 Omissió de pronoms relatius

Es poden ometre els pronoms relatius *which*, *who* o *that* si es tracta de l'objecte del verb en una clàusula de relatiu especificativa. En canvi, no es poden ometre aquests pronoms relatius si són el subjecte del verb en una oració de relatiu especificativa, o si apareixen al començament d'una clàusula de relatiu explicativa.

3 En quines de les següents oracions es pot ometre el pronom relatiu?

- Do you know the boy who she's talking to?
- Can you recommend a film which is exciting to watch?
- I haven't listened to any of the music that I downloaded.

8.4 Clàusules de relatiu reduïdes

Algunes clàusules de relatiu poden ésser simplificades, o reduïdes, a clàusules de participi. Les clàusules amb un participi present (forma en *-ing*) substitueixen un verb en activa. Les clàusules amb un participi passat substitueixen un verb en passiva.

4 Reescriu aquestes oracions utilitzant un clàusula de relatiu reduïda

- This is the bridge which connects the two villages.
- The woman who was injured was taken to hospital.
- Everybody who is here can come to my party.

8.5 Preguntes indirectes

Estructura

Les preguntes indirectes es formen amb una oració interrogativa i una partícula interrogativa.

Preguntes indirectes amb partícules *wh-*

Frase interrogativa	Partícula interrogativa	
Can you tell me	where	the museum is?
Could you tell me	when	the bank opens on Saturdays?
Would you mind telling me	how	to get to the railway station?
I'd like to know	where	I can buy a birthday card.

S'utilitza *if* en lloc d'una partícula interrogativa quan la resposta és sí o no.

Preguntes indirectes amb resposta sí / no

Frase interrogativa	if		Resposta curta
Can / Could you tell me	if	the train goes to Munich?	Yes, it does.
Would you mind telling me I'd like to know		you sell fresh bread?	No, we don't.

Ús

S'utilitzen les preguntes indirectes perquè soni més amable, especialment quan es parla amb algú que no coneixem, p. ex. per preguntar direccions.

'Could you tell me where the school is, please?' 'It's over there.'

Les preguntes indirectes comencen amb una frase interrogativa (p. ex. *Could you tell me ...*, *Would you mind telling me ...*, *I'd like to know ...*)

Després d'una frase interrogativa, l'ordre de les paraules és com en una oració afirmativa. No s'utilitza cap verb auxiliar (*do / does / did*) ni es canvia l'ordre del subjecte i el verb.

Could you tell me which colour you like best? (NO *Could you tell me which colour do you like best?*)

Es fa servir una frase interrogativa + *if* (no una partícula interrogativa) quan la resposta és sí o no.

'I'd like to know if children are allowed in the café?' 'Yes, they are.'

'Please could you tell me if the market is open today?' 'No, it isn't.'

Sovint s'utilitza *please* en les preguntes indirectes que comencen amb *can*, *could* o *would*. *Please* es posa al principi o al final de la pregunta.

Please could you tell me where the university is?

Could you tell me what time the theatre opens, please?

5 Reescriu aquestes oracions per convertir-les en preguntes indirectes.

- 1 What time does the lesson start tomorrow?
- 2 Where can I find more information about the course?
- 3 Will I be staying in private accommodation?
- 4 How many students are in a typical classroom?