

Unitat inicial

S.1 Formes verbals del present i del passat

Temps verbal	Estructura			S'utilitza per...
	Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	
Present simple	I / You / We / They work He / She / It works	I / You / We / They don't work He / She / It doesn't work	Do I / you / we / they work ? Does he / she / it work ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fets i estats. hàbits i accions que es repeteixen. verbs estatius. esdeveniments planificats en el futur.
Present continuous	I am ('m) working He / She / It is ('s) working You / We / They are ('re) working	I am not ('m not) working He / She / It is not (isn't) working You / We / They are not (aren't) working	Am I working ? Is he / she / it working ? Are you / we / they working ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions actualment en procés. situacions temporals. esdeveniments o intencions planificats en el futur.
Present perfect simple	I / You / We / They have ('ve) worked He / She / It has ('s) worked	I / You / We / They have not (haven't) worked He / She / It has not (hasn't) worked	Have I / you / we / they worked ? Has he / she / it worked ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions o estats del passat que són vigents en el present. accions passades que repercuteixen en el present. experiències passades (que no especifiquem quan van tenir lloc).
Present perfect continuous	I / You / We / They have ('ve) been working He / She / It has ('s) been working	I / You / We / They have not (haven't) been working He / She / It has not (hasn't) been working	Have I / you / we / they been working ? Has he / she / it been working ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> una acció que va començar en el passat i continua en el present. una acció que ha finalitzat recentment i afecta el present.
Past simple	I / You / He / She / It / We / They worked	I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't work	Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they work ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions acabades en el passat. estats del passat. coses que van passar repetidament en el passat.
Past continuous	I / He / She / It was working You / We / They were working	I / He / She / It was not (wasn't) working You / We / They were not (weren't) working	Was I / he / she / it working ? Were you / we / they working ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions en procés en un moment concret del passat. accions passades interrompudes per altres accions.
Past perfect simple	I / You / He / She / It / We / They had worked	I / You / He / She / It / We / They had not (hadn't) worked	Had I / you / he / she / it / we / they worked ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> una acció que va passar abans d'una altra en el passat.
Past perfect continuous	I / You / He / She / It / We / They had been working	I / You / He / She / It / We / They had not (hadn't) been working	Had I / you / he / she / it / we / they been working ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> una acció que va passar abans d'una altra en el passat.

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

- It (...) (bug) me when people (...) (speak) really quickly in another language.
- Tracy (...) (try) to speak to me in Spanish again, but she (...) (be) so bad at it, that she (...) (get) on my nerves.
- What languages (...) (you study) this year? I (...) (do) French, but I (...) (not enjoy) it very much.
- I want to (...) (improve) my English this year, so that I (...) (pass) the exams.
- I (...) (not use) a translation website for my English essays because I (...) (think) they sometimes (...) (get) it wrong.

2 Completa el text amb els verbs de la taula en past simple o en past continuous.

be (x2) consider decide live read speak think work out

If you *are reading* this article, then you ⁽¹⁾ probably one of the 360 million native English speakers or one of the half a billion people who ⁽²⁾ English as a second language. However, you may be surprised to hear that we ⁽³⁾ in a world where English is only the third most spoken language. Can you ⁽⁴⁾ what the number one and number two languages ⁽⁵⁾? You may ⁽⁶⁾ Hindi, Arabic or Portuguese, but no! At number two, it's Spanish. And at number one – in top position, it's Mandarin. So, when you ⁽⁷⁾ what to study next, maybe ⁽⁸⁾ Mandarin as an option.

3 Completa la conversa amb els verbs que hi ha entre parèntesis en present perfect simple o en present perfect continuous.

Jose You look very tanned. *Have you been* (be) abroad?
 Laura My family and I **1** (travel) around north Africa for the last five weeks.
 Joe Wow! **2** (you be) back long?
 Laura No! We **3** (just get) back. My new boyfriend came with us.
 Joe Really? How long **4** (you go out with) him?
 Laura For a few months. He's French.
 Joe Do you speak French?
 Laura Yes, I **5** (learn) it all summer while we **6** (be away).

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

- I (hope) to study Italian, so I was very disappointed when the Italian teacher left.
- I used the dictionary because I (forgot) how to ask for directions in French.
- They (travel) all day and were exhausted by the time they got to the hotel.
- The teacher (not realize) that she had an Arabic speaker in her class.
- The tour guide (speak) for ages before he realized that the tourists didn't understand Mandarin.

S.2 Les formes del futur

Temps verbal o estructura	Estructura			S'utilitza per...
	Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	
<i>will</i>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They will ('ll) work	I / You / He / She / It / We / They will not (won't) work	Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prediccions generals sobre el futur, promeses, oferiments i advertències. decisions que es prenen a mesura que es va parlant.
<i>be going to</i>	I am ('m) going to work He / She / It is ('s) going to work You / We / They are ('re) going to work	I am not ('m not) going to work He / She / It is not (isn't) going to work You / We / They are not (aren't) going to work	Am I going to work? Is he / she / it going to work? Are you / we / they going to work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plans i intencions. prediccions sobre el futur basades en l'evidència actual.
Present simple	I / You / We / They work He / She / It works	I / You / We / They don't work He / She / It doesn't work	Do I / you / we / they work? Does he / she / it work?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> esdeveniments planificats en el futur.
Present continuous	I am ('m) working He / She / It is ('s) working We / You / They are ('re) working	I am not ('m not) working He / She / It is not (isn't) working We / You / They are not (aren't) working	Am I working? Is he / she / it working? Are you / we / they working?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> esdeveniments o intencions planificats en el futur.
Future continuous	I / You / He / She / It / We / They will ('ll) be working	I / You / He / She / It / We / They will not (won't) be working	Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they be working?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions o esdeveniments que estaran en procés en el futur.
Future perfect simple	I / You / He / She / It / We / They will ('ll) have worked	I / You / He / She / It / We / They will not (won't) have worked	Will I / you / he / she / it / we / they have worked?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions o esdeveniments que s'hauran completat en un moment determinat del futur.

5 Completa el diàleg amb els verbs que hi ha entre parèntesis. Fes servir *will* o *be going to*.

- A** Why are you turning your phone on?
B I ... (check) my answers with an online translator.
- A** Aren't you meant to be in your French class now?
B Is it that time already? I ... (go) right now.
- A** Apparently, my French is better than my Portuguese, so I ... (drop) Portuguese.

6 Completa el diàleg amb els verbs que hi ha entre parèntesis. Fes servir *will*, *be going to*, el present simple o el present continuous.

- Lucy** Dan, have you seen the posters for the language exchange group?
- Dan** No – what is it?
- Lucy** I think some people ⁽¹⁾ *are planning* (plan) to meet on a Tuesday for an intercambio.
- Dan** That sounds good. But do you think there ⁽²⁾ (be) anyone who can speak Portuguese?
- Lucy** It says there ⁽³⁾ (be) people from all different nationalities there speaking lots of different languages.
- Dan** You mean, you turn up and practise whatever language you want to?
- Lucy** Yes! Do you want to go. It ⁽⁴⁾ (start) at 8.00.
- Dan** Where ⁽⁵⁾ (meet)?
- Lucy** In the Red Rooster cafe in town.
- Dan** I don't know. Do you think it ⁽⁶⁾ really help me improve my Portuguese?
- Lucy** Probably. Well, I ⁽⁷⁾ (go) anyway. Message me if you want to come too.
- Dan** OK, but I ⁽⁸⁾ (look at) online courses first, because I think I might learn more that way.

7 La mare de la Irene parla sobre la seva filla amb una amiga. Escriu oracions en future continuous per a cadascun dels períodes de temps.

This afternoon, English exam. *This afternoon, Irene will be doing her English exam.*

- (1) Tomorrow, revise French
- (2) Next week, celebrate end of exams with friends
- (3) In a fortnight's time, in Edinburgh, speak in English
- (4) Next month, start university
- (5) Next summer, work as a translator
- (6) When she's 21, leave university, get a job

S.3 Clàusules de relatiu

Una clàusula de relatiu *especificativa* defineix un substantiu. Identifica de qui o de què estem parlant.

Clàusula de relatiu especificativa		Clàusula principal	
Subjecte	pronom relatiu / adverb	predicat verbal	clàusula
Someone	who	works in languages	is called a linguist.
The language course	that	Rachel did	wasn't very good.

Clàusula principal		Clàusula de relatiu especificativa	
Subjecte + verb	objecte	pronom relatiu / adverb	predicat verbal
You take	a test	which / that	shows what level you are.
That's	the school	where	Jaime teaches Italian.

Una clàusula de relatiu *explicativa* aporta informació addicional sobre un element que ja està identificat.

Clàusules de relatiu explicatives		Clàusula principal	
Subjecte	pronom relatiu	predicat verbal	clàusula
Georgia,	whose	mum is French,	lived in Morocco for a year.
The school,	which	is in the centre of the town,	does evening classes.
Clàusula principal		Clàusules de relatiu explicatives	
Subjecte + verb	objecte	pronom relatiu	predicat verbal
I'm researching	Sumerian,	which	is thought to be the oldest language.

Consulta la pàgina 115 per veure una explicació més detallada de les clàusules de relatiu.

8 Completa la segona oració amb una clàusula de relatiu especificativa o una d'explicativa. Afegeix comes on sigui necessari.

Isa lives in Ibiza. She went to Toronto in Canada to improve her French.

Isa, who lives in Ibiza, went to Toronto in Canada to improve her French.

- 1 This is an online translation app. It is used by more students than any other.
This is the online translation app ...
- 2 There's a photo of a girl from my school in the paper. She did charity work in China this summer.
There's a photo of the girl from my school in the paper ...
- 3 China is in Asia. It has the most widely-spoken language in the world.
China ... has the most widely-spoken language in the world.
- 4 Canada has two official languages. Canada did not have a national flag until 1965.
Canada ... did not have a national flag until 1965.
- 5 I speak Russian. I learnt it as a baby.
Russian is the language ...

S.4 used to, be used to i would

<i>used to</i>	<i>be used to + participi present</i>	<i>would + infinitiu</i>
I / You / He / She / It / We / They used to work	I / You / He / She / It is used to working We / They are used to working	I / You / He / She / It / We / They would work
I / You / He / She / It / We / They didn't use to work	I / You / He / She / It / We / They ...	I / You / He / She / It / We / They wouldn't work
Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they use to work?	... I / you / he / she / it / we / they ...	Would I / you / he / she / it / we / they work?
S'utilitza per...		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parlar d'accions repetides en el passat. parlar d'estats del passat que ara ja no són certs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> parlar d'activitats que fem regularment i/o que coneixem bé. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> referir-se a accions repetides en el passat, però no a estats del passat.

9 Completa el text amb els verbs de la taula. Fes servir *used to*, *be used to* o *would*. Sometimes there is more than one possible form.

find learn not be not go rely use

There are currently over 900,000 deaf people in the UK alone. Many of them use British Sign Language (BSL) to communicate, but BSL *didn't use to be* an official language. It was only recognized as an official minority language in 2003. BSL developed over the years from a new method which was invented by Mr Braidwood in the eighteenth century. At that time, deaf people (!) to school. But Mr Braidwood started a school for deaf children in 1760. The children (?) at first, but they soon started to find it easier. Mr Braidwood (?) hand gestures and signing as a way of communicating. Before then, deaf people (!) on lip reading to understand what hearing people were saying to them. They (!) it hard to communicate with each other.

Unitat 1

1.1 Exclamacions

Estructura

What	a / an	adjectiu	subjecte + verb
What	a	nuisance	he is!
What	a / an	substantiu	
What	a	pain!	
How / That's	adjectiu		
How	amazing!		
That's	hilarious!		

Ús

Les exclamacions es fan servir per expressar sorpresa, commoció o una emoció forta en resposta o respecte d'alguna cosa.

Es pot utilitzar *What* + a / an + substantiu o predicat nominal.

What a shame!

També es pot fer servir *What* + a / an + substantiu o predicat nominal i un subjecte i un verb per expressar que alguna cosa sempre és igual.

What an awful friend he is!

Sovint s'empra *How* + adjectiu en donar una resposta a bones o males notícies.

How lovely!

How dreadful!

That's + adjectiu serveix per fer comentaris positius o negatius sobre alguna cosa.

That's mean!

That's really kind!

1 Escull l'opció correcta per completar cada exclamació.

- Jane's old boyfriend sometimes ignored her when he was with his friends.
Really? **What** / **That's** horrible.
- Chris spent all weekend with me last weekend because I was so upset.
Ah! **How** / **What** a lovely person he is!
- Lisa finished with Owen last night.
What / **How** a pity! I thought they were a really good couple.
- We are both called Laura, we have the same birthdays, we are the same age and we are best friends.
What / **How** funny!
- Apparently, Jules and Si have been gossiping about Chloe behind her back.
How / **That's** so cruel!

1.2 Afirmacions i preguntes en estil indirecte

Estructura

Estil directe	Estil indirecte
'I don't want to let you down.'	She said that she didn't want to let me down.
'You're hurting my feelings.'	He said that I was hurting his feelings.
'I've split up with my boyfriend.'	Maya said that she had split up with her boyfriend.
'We fell out over his friends.'	She said that they had fallen out over his friends.
'I had asked him to spend less time with them.'	She said that she had asked him to spend less time with them.
'It will get easier.'	Cora told her it would get easier.

'I can go out with anyone I like now.'	Maya said she could go out with anyone she liked now.
'You must come out with me this weekend.'	She said that I had to come out with her that weekend.

Pregunta directa	Pregunta en estil indirecte
When are they starting?	She asked me when they were starting.
Where do you work?	He asked me where I worked.
What course did you do?	She wanted to know what course I had done.
Do you understand?	He asked us if we understood.
Have you ever been discriminated against?	She asked us whether we had ever been discriminated against.

Ús

L'estil indirecte es fa servir quan volem explicar a algú alguna cosa que ha expressat, pensat o preguntat una tercera persona. Si expliquem alguna cosa en un moment en l'espai o el temps diferents de quan es va expressar originalment, solem traslladar el temps verbal un grau cap al passat.

'I've never thought about unconscious bias before.' (present perfect simple estil directe) → *She said she'd never thought about unconscious bias before.* (past perfect simple en estil indirecte)

En estil indirecte, el past perfect o el past perfect continuous no canvien.

'I hadn't thought we would ever fall out.' → *She said that she hadn't thought they would ever fall out.*

Els següents verbs modals tampoc no canvien en estil indirecte: *would, should, might, could, ought to, needn't, had better*. Això no obstant, *will, can* i *must* sí que canvien.

'You should have talked to me if you were worried.' → *She said that I should have talked to her if I was worried.*

'Can you help me with my homework?' → *My friend asked if I could help her with her homework.*

'You must be home by seven o'clock.' → *He said that I had to be home by seven o'clock.*

Si allò de què es parla habitualment és cert o ho segueix sent en el moment de parlar, tampoc no s'ha de canviar el temps verbal.

'We'll be there in five minutes.' → *They said they'll be here in five minutes.*

Si el verb introductor està en present, present perfect o futur, el temps verbal no canvia.

'Everyone will meet here tomorrow to discuss the situation.' → *He says that everyone will meet here tomorrow to discuss the situation.*

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

'I really like your new YouTube channel.' Anna said. → *She said she really liked my new YouTube channel*

En el cas de les preguntes, es fan servir verbs introductoris com ara *ask, want to know* o *wonder*.

'What do you think?' she asked. → *She asked (me) what I thought.*

'How long will it take?' → *He wanted to know how long it would take.*

'Should I say something?' → *She wondered whether she should say anything.*

Les preguntes en estil indirecte tenen el mateix ordre sintàctic que les oracions afirmatives: el subjecte precedeix el verb i no es fa servir el verb auxiliar *do*.

'Are you going to ask for more money?' → *She wanted to know whether I was going to ask for more money.*

En les preguntes en estil indirecte, se sol fer servir el verb introductor en passat; p. ex. *asked, wondered*, i normalment es trasllada el verb de l'oració original un grau de temps cap al passat.

'What did you fall out over?' → *He asked what we had fallen out over.*

1.3 Expressions de temps i de lloc

Estructura

Expressions de temps i de lloc	
Estil directe	Estil indirecte
now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
this (morning / week / month / year)	that (morning / week / month / year)
yesterday	the day before
last (week / month / year)	the (week / month / year) before
(two days / a year) ago	(two days / a year) earlier
tomorrow	the next / following day
next (week / month / year)	the next / following (week / month / year)
here	there

Determinants	
Estil directe	Estil indirecte
this	that
these	those

Ús

Les expressions de temps i de lloc i els determinants com ara *this* i *these* sovint també canvien quan "l'ara i l'aquí" de qui transmet la informació difereixen dels del locutor original.

'There will be a meeting here next week to discuss unconscious bias in this university.' → *He said that there would be a meeting there the following week to discuss unconscious bias at that university.*

Si la situació no ha canviat o si el verb introductor és en un temps verbal en present, les expressions de temps i de lloc tampoc no canvien.

'We will meet here tomorrow to decide what to do.' → *He says that we will meet here tomorrow to decide what to do.*

1.4 Verbs introductoris

Estructura

Els verbs introductoris van seguits de diverses estructures.

Estructura	Verbs	Exemple
Verb (+ <i>that</i>) + clàusula	acknowledge, admit, agree, assert, claim, complain, deny, emphasize, explain, insist, promise, recommend, repeat, reveal, say, suggest, think, warn	The company admitted that some female employees did get paid less than the men.
Verb + objecte (+ <i>that</i>) + clàusula	assure, convince, inform, promise, reassure, remind, tell, warn	They assured us that they would reconsider our salaries.
Verb + objecte (+ <i>not</i>) + infinitiu	advise, ask, beg, encourage, invite, order, persuade, remind, tell, urge, warn	Lawyers encouraged the female employees to demand equal pay.
Verb + infinitiu	agree, ask, claim, demand, offer, promise, refuse	They promised to make sure that it didn't happen again.
Verb + infinitiu perfectiu	claim	The company claims to have offered compensation.
Verb + forma en -ing	admit, deny, recommend, suggest	They have admitted to paying women less than men.
Verb + objecte + preposició + forma en -ing (+ objecte)	accuse ... of, compliment ... on, congratulate ... on, praise ... for, remind ... about, talk ... into, thank ... for, warn ... against / about.	My parents warned me against applying for a job there.
Verb + preposició + forma en -ing (+ objecte)	apologize for, complain about, insist on, object to, reflect on	I insisted on seeing the boss.
Verb (+ objecte) + <i>if</i> / <i>whether</i>	ask (someone), enquire, want to know, wonder	I wondered whether I should complain or not.
Verb (+ objecte) + partícula interrogativa	ask (someone) describe, enquire, explain, suggest, want to know, wonder	I wondered when the company's culture would change.

Fixa't

Hi ha verbs que tenen més d'una forma.

She promised she wouldn't be late.

She promised me she wouldn't be late.

She promised not to be late.

She asked if I was aware of the impact of unconscious bias on women in the workplace.

She asked me if I was aware of the impact of unconscious bias on women in the workplace.

Ús

Sovint es fan servir els verbs *tell*, *say* i *ask* per explicar allò que diu la gent. No obstant això, també es poden emprar altres verbs introductoris per oferir, demanar disculpes, fer promeses, etc.

'I'll come to the cinema with you, if you like. →

He offered to come to the cinema with me.

Quan s'informa amb estil indirecte, normalment es fa servir la forma en passat del verb introductor.

'I'm sorry I talked about you behind your back.' →

Ben apologized for talking about me behind my back.

S'empra un verb introductor en present (*He says...*, *She tells me...*) si es vol explicar alguna cosa que algú ha dit fa poc.

'I'm upset.' → *Luca says that he's upset so let's try to make him feel better.*

2 Llegeix l'entrevista. Després, completa el següent resum reescrivint el text en negreta en estil indirecte.

Interviewer Is it true to say that university-educated women still get paid less than university-educated men?

Dr Wang Well, that's a very good question. **A recent study in America, suggested that women who have been to university get paid 23% less than their male colleagues who went to exactly the same colleges.**

Interviewer That's quite a high percentage. **I have to say that I am astonished by that figure. So, broadly speaking, men are earning a lot more than women. Does the earning gap have anything to do with women's choices to leave work for a while when they have children?**

Dr Wang No, there is no real evidence that this is a major contributing factor. **It would appear that there is a positive bias towards men when it comes to high earnings.**

Interviewer Well, let's hope that **by making employers aware of this pay gap, the situation will change in the future.**

The interview was about the difference in pay between university-educated men and women. The interviewer asked (?!). Dr Wang replied that a recent study (?!).

The interviewer said that she (?!?) and that, broadly speaking, (?!). She then asked (?!). Dr Wang answered that there was no real evidence, but that it (?!).

The interviewer ended the interview by expressing a hope that (?!).

3 Reescriu aquestes oracions en estil indirecte.

- 1 'Lucia fell out with Maya this week,' Fatima said.
- 2 'There's a big jobs fair in town next Tuesday,' Julio said.
- 3 'Are you going to come round tonight?' her boyfriend asked.
- 4 'The park is a mess because there was a firework display here last week,' said Grandad.

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

She warned ... D

- 1 He wondered ...
- 2 Benny explained ...
- 3 Her boss apologized ...
- 4 Hector agreed ...
- 5 My Mum persuaded ...
- 6 In some cultures, coins are considered ...
- A for ignoring her suggestions in the meeting.
- B me to study economics.
- C not to stay up late before his exams.
- ~~D me not to go into town alone at night.~~
- E to bring you good luck.
- F that he and Marla weren't going out anymore.
- G whether I was going to the meeting on Friday night.

Unitat 2

2.1 Usos del gerundi i de l'infinitiu

Estructura

Afirmativa				
Subjecte	verb principal	+ forma en <i>-ing</i> / infinitiu		
Kim	has decided	to get up	an hour earlier tomorrow.	
They	can't stand	getting up	early.	
Negativa				
Subjecte	verb principal	not	+ infinitiu	
I	promise	not	to be late	for the party.

Ús

De vegades, s'empra un segon verb després del verb principal. El segon verb pot ser un gerundi o bé un infinitiu amb *to*.

Els verbs seguits de gerundi inclouen: *adore, hate, finish, go, keep, love, like, can't help, (can't) imagine, can't stand, enjoy, fancy, feel like, involve, (don't) mind, miss, stop*.

Javi loves eating in restaurants.

I enjoy being busy.

Sarah can't stand waiting for people.

I don't mind spending the weekend at home.

She keeps being late.

Can you imagine having an extra day every weekend?

Els verbs seguits d'infinitiu amb *to* inclouen: *agree, aim, appear, arrange, choose, decide, expect, hope, learn (how), need, offer, plan, promise, refuse, tend, want, wish, would like*.

He arranged to eat in a restaurant today.

They decided to learn a new skill.

Ali hopes to catch up with her friends over the summer.

You promised to be more sensitive.

He learned to tell the time when he was six.

Emma needs to pass all her exams before she can become a doctor.

Es pot emprar el gerundi després de les preposicions següents: *about, at, before, in, of, on, to, without*.

He insisted on paying for the meal.

El gerundi pot ser el subjecte d'una clàusula.

Eating out is such a treat.

També es pot emprar el gerundi + *by* per expressar el mètode amb el qual fem alguna cosa.

I have saved money by not eating out in restaurants recently.

L'infinitiu amb *to* pot fer-se servir després d'adjectius.

It was nice to eat in a restaurant for a change.

També es pot emprar infinitiu amb *to* per expressar una intenció.

He invited me to the restaurant to ask me a favour.

Fixa't

No se solen fer servir dos gerundis junts.

I'm starting to feel better. (NO I'm starting feeling better.)

1 Decideix si cadascuna d'aquestes oracions és correcta o no. Corregeix-ne els errors.

The story of The Time Traveller's Wife is about a man whose genetics allow him to time travel.

Correcta

- 1 The Time Traveller has controlled his time travel by to run often and for a very long way.
- 2 But he tends losing control when he gets upset or emotional.
- 3 One day, he meets a woman who takes him to a restaurant to tell him that she has known him since she was six.
- 4 He doesn't remember to meet her, as he has not time travelled to that particular time yet.
- 5 It feels comforting meeting someone who understands his strange situation.
- 6 To time travel is a disturbing business, and the time traveller knows more about the future than he wants to.

2.2 Verb + gerundi o infinitiu

Alguns verbs poden anar seguits tant de gerundi com d'infinitiu sense que en canviï pràcticament o gens el significat. Aquests verbs inclouen: *attempt, begin, can't stand, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start*.

I started playing the drums when I was six.

I started to play the drums when I was six.

Alguns verbs poden anar seguits tant de gerundi com d'infinitiu, però en canvia el significat: *stop, forget, remember, regret, try*.

I remember my Dad playing the drums when I was little.

(Recordo que aquesta activitat passava regularment en el passat.)

I remembered to send my Dad a birthday card.

(M'he recordat de fer una acció.)

2 Relaciona cada oració amb el seu significat.

- 1 She forgot to meet her friend at the pool.
- 2 She forgot meeting him at the pool.
 - A She meant to go but didn't go to the pool.
 - B She did go to the pool but doesn't remember it.
- 3 I regret not listening more in class.
- 4 I regret to inform you that you have not got an interview.
 - C I have to do this, but I don't really want to.
 - D I wish I had done this.
- 5 He tried to give up chocolate for a month, but he only managed two weeks.
- 6 He tried giving up chocolate for a month to see if he stopped getting headaches.
 - E It was an experiment.
 - F It was an effort.

2.3 Verb + objecte + infinitiu

Estructura

Subjecte	+ primer verb	+ objecte + segon verb en infinitiu + to
I	'm teaching	my cousin to play the piano
you / we / they	're teaching	my cousin to play the piano
he / she / it	's teaching	my cousin to play the piano
Subjecte	+ primer verb	+ objecte + segon verb en infinitiu
I	watched	my cousin play the piano
you / we / they	watched	my cousin play the piano
he / she / it	watched	my cousin play the piano

Ús

Els verbs que van seguits d'**objecte + infinitiu amb to** inclouen: *advise, allow, ask, authorize, encourage, expect, forbid, help, need, promise, remind, teach (how), tell, want*.

He asked me to eat in the restaurant with him.

Els verbs que van seguits d'**objecte + infinitiu sense to** inclouen: *make, let, watch, help*.

Can you help me cook?

3 Llegeix el text i escull a quins buits hi cal una forma d'infinitiu amb to.

Did you know that Einstein had a theory called 'The case of the travelling twins'? You would probably expect twins ⁽¹⁾ age at the same speed, wouldn't you? But what if when the twins are 20 years old, you make one twin ⁽²⁾ go into space on a super-fast rocket for two years and leave the other twin on Earth? You may need help ⁽³⁾ process this idea fully, but Einstein discovered that time passes differently depending on how you move, so when that twin came back to Earth aged 22, they would need help ⁽⁴⁾ recognize their twin who by now would have aged by 30 years and be 50 years old! We don't encourage any twins ⁽⁵⁾ try this experiment as it is sure to lead to arguments about who should go and who should stay. But if you do, then please can you let us ⁽⁶⁾ know so that we can record the experiment?

2.4 Future perfect

Estructura

Future perfect simple

Subjecte	+ will	+ have	+ participi passat	+ clàusula
I	will	have	finished	by the time you get here.
She	won't	have	left	yet.

Future perfect continuous

Subjecte / clàusula subjecte	+ will	+ have been	+ forma en -ing	+ clàusula
When he arrives in London, Tom	will	have been	flying	for over ten hours!
He	won't	have been	working	long by the time we arrive.

Ús

S'empra el future perfect per parlar d'alguna cosa que s'haurà completat en un moment concret del futur.

Normalment, s'empra *by* per indicar quan serà aquest moment concret del futur.

By eight o'clock, I will have finished my homework.

Will you have read the book by next week?

We'll have left school by this time next year.

S'empra el future perfect continuous per parlar d'accions que continuaran fins a un moment concret del futur.

In ten minutes, we'll have been doing this exam for two hours.

4 Completa les oracions amb els verbs que hi ha entre parèntesis en **future perfect simple** o en **future perfect continuous**.

- 1 By the time Lucas is six, he (...) (move) house three times.
- 2 Next year, my mum and dad (...) (be together) for 25 years.
- 3 In one more kilometre, we (...) (run) ten kilometres and we (...) (go) for 55 minutes!
- 4 By the time I'm 25, I (...) (travel) all over the world.
- 5 If we don't hurry up, we (...) (not / clean) up this mess before Mum and Dad get home from their holiday.
- 6 In 2025, my Mum (...) (teach) French for 25 years.
- 7 By the time Lola takes her driving test, she (...) (drive) for almost a year.
- 8 By the time Joan gets to bed, she (...) (awake) for nearly 22 hours.

2.5 Temps verbals narratius

Estructura

Consulteu el past simple, el past continuous, el past perfect simple, el past perfect continuous i les formes de futur a les pàgines 100-101.

Ús

Una narració és la descripció d'un esdeveniment que normalment ha tingut lloc en el passat. Les narracions s'utilitzen per relatar històries, explicar notícies o anècdotes. Es poden fer servir molts temps verbals diferents.

Past simple i past continuous

Generalment, s'empra el past simple per explicar l'esdeveniment principal o una seqüència d'accions o d'esdeveniments. També s'empra per parlar d'hàbits.

My father went to work at the same time every day, he ate the same thing for lunch, and he watched the news at the same time every evening. He never took any risks in his life.

Generalment, s'empra el past continuous per descriure el rerefons o les accions en procés en el moment en què s'esdevé l'esdeveniment principal. Sovint, s'empra per a accions més llargues en procés en el mateix moment que una de més curta, o accions més llargues que es veuen interrompudes per una de més curta.

It was a lovely day. The sun was shining, the birds were singing and everything seemed right in the world.

Past perfect simple i continuous

El past perfect simple es fa servir per explicar accions o esdeveniments que van passar abans d'una altra acció o esdeveniment en la narració.

Before he could think twice about it, he had already walked into the office.

El past perfect continuous el fem servir per a activitats en procés que ens duen a un esdeveniment passat més recent i per aportar rerefons a un esdeveniment.

He had been waiting for this moment all his life.

El futur del passat

De vegades, en una narració sobre el passat volem referir-nos a coses que en aquell moment eren futur. Es pot fer amb formes que permeten expressar futur des d'una perspectiva del passat.

I promised myself that I was going to win, however long it took. Nobody knew that this young child would become the richest man in America.

He was about to give up writing when he got a call from a publisher.

5 Completa el text amb la forma correcta dels verbs que hi ha entre parèntesis.

It ⁽¹⁾ (be) a beautiful day. The sun ⁽²⁾ (shine) and the birds ⁽³⁾ (sing). However, Josh ⁽⁴⁾ (feel) miserable. Every day ⁽⁵⁾ (seem) exactly the same to him and he ⁽⁶⁾ (feel) so bored. Every night, he ⁽⁷⁾ (tell) himself that tomorrow would be different, but it never was.

This day really was different though! After he ⁽⁸⁾ (wake) up at eight o'clock, Josh ⁽⁹⁾ (decide) to go to his favourite café for breakfast. He ⁽¹⁰⁾ (be) about to order his food when he saw a famous YouTuber sitting at one of the tables! Josh ⁽¹¹⁾ (introduce) himself to her and they started talking. He ⁽¹²⁾ (can not) believe his luck! He ⁽¹³⁾ (wait) for this moment his whole life. Perhaps she could help him to be a famous YouTuber too! His parents ⁽¹⁴⁾ (be) surprised.

2.6 Adverbis

Estructura

Els adverbis sovint poden ocupar posicions molt diverses. Per norma, els adverbis formats per una sola paraula apareixen al mig d'una clàusula i les estructures adverbials més llargues van al principi o al final. Aquí tenim algunes regles més específiques:

- **Els adverbis de freqüència** (p. ex. *often, usually, occasionally*) generalment apareixen abans d'un verb simple, després del (primer) verb auxiliar o després del verb *be*.
We'll often watch TV for the whole evening. We've sometimes watched it all night.
- **Els adverbis de temps relatiu** (p. ex. *already, just, yet*) generalment apareixen abans del verb, després del (primer) verb auxiliar o després del verb *be*.
You've just missed Carmen. They just left. Get a move on! We're already late.
- **Els adverbis de quantitat** (p. ex. *very, really, so, such, extremely, quite*) generalment apareixen directament abans de la paraula que modifiquen. Si hi ha un verb auxiliar, generalment apareixen abans del verb principal.
She's quite busy at the moment.
- **Els adverbis de manera** (p. ex. *slowly, rapidly, suddenly*) generalment apareixen després del verb.
They left suddenly. He worked slowly.
Això no obstant, alguns adverbis de manera també poden anar abans del verb, especialment si l'objecte és una frase llarga.
They suddenly left. He slowly opened the door at the end of the corridor.

- **Els adverbis i locucions adverbials de lloc** (p. ex. *in London, on the coast*) i **de temps** (p. ex. *yesterday, at the weekend, in a fortnight, at 2.30*) generalment apareixen després del verb i de l'objecte.
We're leaving on Monday.

També poden col·locar-se al principi d'una oració o d'una clàusula.

At 12.30 we have lunch and then we have more.
In Australia, they drive on the left.

- **Els adverbis que comenten o expressen l'actitud** respecte de tota una oració o clàusula generalment apareixen abans o després de l'oració o clàusula.
To put it bluntly, it's a terrible idea.
I don't agree with you, to be honest.
- Amb certs adverbis (p. ex. *actually, just, only, really, particularly*), el significat de l'oració depèn de la posició de l'adverbi o de les paraules emfasitzades.
I really don't like it.
I don't like it really.

Ús

Hi ha adverbis que sovint van acompanyats de certs verbs o adjectius. Algunes d'aquestes col·locacions adverbi + verb / verb + adverbi són: *deeply regret, clearly remember, desperately need, eagerly await, apologize profusely, laugh hysterically*.

I clearly remember meeting you for the first time.
They apologized profusely before leaving.

Algunes d'aquestes combinacions adverbi + adjectiu són: *perfectly clear, blatantly obvious, bitterly cold, bitterly disappointed, fatally injured, highly motivated*.

Paula is highly motivated to do well in her exams.
The teacher made it perfectly clear that he was bitterly disappointed with the students' test results.

Els adverbis graduables, com ara *fairly, really*, o *very*, acompanyen adjectius normals. Els adverbis no graduables, com ara *absolutely, completely, totally* o *utterly*, acompanyen adjectius forts.

Marta really is very good at science.
The exam was totally disastrous!

"Quite" significa "fairly" (força) quan acompanya adjectius normals, però significa "to the greatest degree" (absolutament) quan acompanya adjectius forts.

The hotel was quite comfortable – the rooms were lovely and big.
The meal was quite disgusting – I'll never go to that restaurant again.

6 Completa les oracions amb els adverbis i les locucions adverbials de la taula.

already hurriedly in the evenings on
Monday particularly rarely unlikely

- 1 Elena is (...) on time.
- 2 Hector (...) sat down, hoping the teacher hadn't noticed that he was late.
- 3 Jorge tends to go to the gym (...)
- 4 (...) I have a really stressful day, but the rest of the week isn't too bad.
- 5 Hurry up! Class has (...) started!
- 6 Exams are a (...) stressful time for most students.
- 7 It's (...) that Luisa will be late – she's always on time.

Unitat 3

3.1 Oracions clivellades

Estructura

Es poden formar oracions clivellades amb *it, what* i *all*.

It	+ be	+ predicat nominal	+ clàusula de relatiu
It	is	the noise of the traffic	that keeps me awake.
It	was	my little brother	who left the keys in the door.
What	+ clàusula	+ be	+ predicat nominal
What	keeps me awake	is	the noise of the traffic.
What	would really help	is	if you could tidy up before people arrive.
All	+ clàusula	+ be	+ predicat nominal
All	she'd wanted to do	was	(to) visit Niagara Falls.

També es poden fer servir oracions que comencen amb *The*, com per exemple: *The person who / that ...; The thing which / that ...; The place where ...; The day when ...; The reason why ...; The problem with ...*

The reason why I download films is so that I can watch them on my tablet on the journey to school.

The problem with mainstream TV is that I'm never at home at the times my favourite programmes are on.

Ús

Les oracions clivellades s'utilitzen per emfasitzar o per aportar informació nova. La part que es vol emfasitzar es col·loca darrere del verb *be*.

Fixem-nos-hi:

They liked the on demand nature of Netflix.

Mitjançant una oració clivellada, es pot emfasitzar una part de la frase:

It was the on demand nature of Netflix that they liked.

What they liked was the on demand nature of Netflix.

Una oració clivellada permet emfasitzar una acció o fins i tot una locució adverbial:

What Paula did last night was watch a whole series of her favourite thriller.

All Paula did last night was watch a whole series of her favourite thriller.

1 Reescriu les oracions en oracions clivellades amb les paraules que es donen.

- 1 Pablo loves staying up to date with the latest news via apps on his phone.
What ...
- 2 I can't understand why my grandparents never watch programmes on catch up.
What ...
- 3 My girlfriend gets really annoyed when I watch the next episode of the box set without her.
The thing ...

- 4 My cousin helped me to make my first YouTube video.
It ...
- 5 I think Netflix is great, apart from the fact that in my family we can only watch it on two devices at any one time.
The only problem ...

3.2 Verbs modals

Estructura

La majoria de verbs modals (excepte *ought to*) van seguits d'infinitiu sense *to*.

I must read the papers more often.

She should be more careful about what she posts online.

PERÒ People ought to be more aware of what fake news is.

En la tercera persona del singular, els verbs modals no afegeixen una -s.

Newspapers can really influence what people think.

Els verbs modals no fan servir l'auxiliar *do / does* per formar oracions negatives, interrogatives o respostes curtes.

She might not have seen the news today.

You needn't believe everything you read in the papers or online.

'Should newspapers be allowed to publish stories without saying where they got their information from?' 'Yes, they should.'

En el cas de les oracions negatives, els verbs modals poden formar contraccions.

He should not have uploaded those photos. → He shouldn't have uploaded those photos.

Ús

Els verbs modals tenen unes característiques molt peculiars. A més del verb principal, aquests verbs afegeixen un sentit addicional a l'oració, com ara obligació o permís.

Habilitat, permís i prohibició

Habilitat

S'empra *can / can't* + infinitiu per parlar d'una habilitat en el present.

Do you think you can recognize a fake news story?

I can download apps on my tablet.

També s'empra *be able to / not be able to* + infinitiu per parlar d'una habilitat en el present. Aquesta segona estructura és menys freqüent i sona més formal.

The internet is able to connect people around the world instantaneously.

Tot i així, s'utilitza *be able to* després del verbs que fan servir l'infinitiu o la forma en -ing.

I like being able to get news updates on my phone.

(NO I like can get news updates...)

I want to be able to recognize fake news stories.

(NO I want can recognize fake news stories.)

També es fa servir *be able to* després de *will* i de *would*.

You will be able to read more about this on the following website.

He'd be able to concentrate better if he switched his phone off.

S'empra *could / couldn't* + infinitiu per parlar d'una habilitat general en el passat.

When I was younger, I couldn't read the news without feeling confused and upset, but now I find it much easier.

Before the internet, you couldn't access information 24/7, but you could watch the news on TV three times a day.

Was / were able + infinitiu, *succeeded in* + -ing o *managed to* + infinitiu serveixen per parlar d'una habilitat en un moment concret del passat. En aquest context, no es pot fer servir *could*.

I couldn't find any information about it last night, but I was able to find some this morning.

(NO ... I could find some this morning.)

Were you able to retweet that post before lunch?

(NO Could you retweet that post...?)

The paper succeeded in fooling millions of readers with their fake news story. (NO The paper could fooling millions of readers...)

I managed to convince my brother to watch the new horror movie with me last night. (NO I could convince my brother to watch the new horror movie with me last night.)

S'empra *will be able to* per parlar d'una habilitat en el futur.

I will be able to surf the web more quickly when I get a new phone.

(NO I will can surf the web...)

Permís

Per demanar permís s'empra *can, could* o *may*. *Could* és més formal que *can*, i *may* és el més formal de tots tres verbs.

'Can I have a drink, Mum?' 'Yes, you can.'

'May I take a photo of you for my blog, please?' 'No, you may not.'

I don't like people uploading my photo online.'

Amb *could* es formen respostes curtes amb *can / can't*.

'Could I have some extra time to complete my homework, please?' 'No, you can't. You've had over three weeks to do it already.'

Fixa't

Could i *couldn't* no es fan servir quan s'expressa permís, només en preguntes.

Prohibició

S'empra *can't, couldn't* i *not be able to* per expressar prohibició.

Students can use the wifi at school.

You can't use your phones or tablets in lessons.

Could I use the wifi, please?

You're not able to check your messages until break time.

També es pot empra *be not allowed to*.

When I was at primary school, you weren't allowed to bring phones with you.

Are we allowed to use our phones to look this up?

També serveix *be not supposed to*, però això pot fer entendre que de vegades la gent no segueix les normes.

We're not supposed to use online translator apps, but most people do.

Can / can't i *may (not)* es fan servir per parlar d'allò que està o no està permès. *May (not)* és més formal que *can / can't*.

You can play computer games once you've finished your homework.

You may work together on this project if you'd like to.

2 Per a cada oració, digues si el verb modal expressa habilitat, permís o prohibició.

Many people aren't able to keep up with all the latest news. *habilitat*

- 1 You can use any of the computers to get online.
- 2 Yesterday, I was able to read the news in French.
- 3 You're only 17, so you're not supposed to watch programmes or films that are rated 18.
- 4 You won't be able to get online today – the wifi isn't working.
- 5 No one is allowed to use their phones at mealtimes.

Consell

Estructura

Subjecte	+ verb modal	+ infinitiu sense to	+ clàusula
I	should / shouldn't	imagine	that's all true.
You	ought to / oughtn't to	check	the facts.
We	had better / had better not	publish	this yet.

Normalment, s'empra *should* / *shouldn't* en preguntes i en respostes.

Partícula interrogativa	should	+ subjecte	+ infinitiu sense to	+ clàusula
	Should	I	repost	this?
What	should	we	do?	

Amb les preguntes que comencen amb *should*, es fan servir respostes curtes.

Yes, you should. No, you shouldn't.

Ús

Should, *ought to* i *had better* es fan servir per aconsellar i per fer suggeriments fermes. *Ought to* és més formal que *should* i *had better* és una expressió de més intensitat.

You should read *El País* online today – there's a very interesting article on the first page.

You ought to check out this new web site – it's got lots of really informative stuff about what's going on in the UK.

You'd better not go online now as the lesson's about to start.

3 Escull les opcions correctes.

- 1 You really **should** / **ought** follow him on Twitter.
- 2 What do you think I **should** / **shouldn't** do?
- 3 That **ought** / **had better not** be a spoiler!
- 4 He really **shouldn't** / **had better** over-react like that.
- 5 **Should** / **Had better** we tweet about this? Yes, we should.
- 6 You **ought** / **had better** to check your status updates.

Obligació i manca d'obligació

Per expressar diversos graus d'obligació es poden emprar verbs modals (p. ex. *must*, *can't*), verbs semimodals (p. ex. *have to*, *ought to*) i altres construccions (p. ex. *supposed to*, *not necessary*).

S'empra *must* i *have (got) to* per expressar obligació. *Have got to* generalment s'empra en contextos més informals. *Had to* s'empra com a passat de *must* i de *have (got) to*.

I must pay more attention to what's going on in the news.

(= Una ordre per a si mateix/a.)

You must be 18 to use some online sites. (= És una norma.)

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

I had to set up a Google doc for the class. (= Era una obligació.)

També es pot emprar *need to* per expressar obligació i necessitat.

You need to get here on time or you'll miss the most important part.

També serveix *be supposed to*, però això pot fer entendre que de vegades la gent ignora la norma.

We're supposed to have our phones switched off in class, but most people leave them on silent.

Don't have to, *don't need to* o *needn't* es fan servir per expressar manca d'obligació; en altres paraules, que algú no està obligat a fer alguna cosa.

You don't have to read the news online, you could read a newspaper.

We don't need to / needn't watch *Vikings* if you'd prefer to watch something else.

També es pot fer servir *be not necessary*.

It isn't necessary to get there before 8.30.

Fixa't

Mustn't té un significat diferent de *don't have to*. Es fa servir *mustn't* per a coses que són prohibides.

You mustn't read that, it's private.

You don't have to read that if you don't want to.

4 Completa el diàleg amb els verbs de la taula.

had to	have to	mustn't	needn't
be	ought to	supposed to be	

Louis Where were you, Pamela? You were !!(1) at my house at 11.00.

Pamela Oh no, Louis! I'm sorry – I didn't realize what the time was. I !(2) help my mum with the shopping.

Louis Well, I'm really cross – you !(3) have set a reminder on your phone..

Pamela Ok – I've said I'm sorry – you !(4) so horrible about it.

Louis But you know we !(5) do this assignment today – it's due in on Monday. We !(6) hand it in late – we'll get in trouble.

Pamela OK, OK – I'll come round now.

Possibilitat i deducció

Estructura

	Subjecte	could / might / may	infinitiu sense to	+ clàusula
+	This	could / might / may	be	a true story.
-	He	might not (mightn't)	be	a very reliable journalist.
	We	may not	know	the truth.

Verbs modals perfectius	subjecte	verb modal	not	have	participi passat	
segur que va passar	I You He She	must		have	read	the same article as you.
segur que no va passar	It We They	can could	-n't		finished	already.
incert		could might may	not		watched	the final episode yet.

Ús

S'empra *could*, *may* i *might* per expressar possibilitat en el present i en el futur, i també per fer deduccions. El significat és bàsicament el mateix, tot i que *might* i *could* suggereixen més incertesa que *may*.

She could / might / may need to check her messages – she is waiting to hear about the interview. (sobre el present)

In the future, there could / might / may be much more misinformation posted online by governments themselves as propaganda. (sobre el futur)

Es pot fer la forma *might not* / *may not*, però no la forma *could not*.

This might / may not be free – you have to pay for most streaming services. (NO *This could not be free...*)

Es fa servir *could* per fer preguntes sobre possibilitats del present i del futur. No es poden formar preguntes directes amb *may*; només d'indirectes i amb una frase introductòria com ara *Do you think...?* Normalment, es fan servir preguntes indirectes amb *might*. Les preguntes directes amb *might* són molt formals.

Could this be an interesting topic to research?

Do you think this may be an interesting topic to research?

(NO *May this be an interesting topic to research?*)

Do you think this might be an interesting topic to research?

(molt formal) *Might this be an interesting topic to research?*

Must have serveix per fer deduccions sobre el passat quan estem molt convençuts que una cosa és certa. S'empra *can't have* quan s'està convençut que alguna cosa no és certa.

Couldn't have té el mateix significat que *can't have*.

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

I didn't know Olivia was following me on Twitter. She must have joined quite recently.

Quan no se sap del cert què ha passat, s'empra *could have*, *might have*, *may have* i *might (not) have*.

Lila might not have seen your message yet.

The journalist may have been paid to write a fake story.

Amb *could* es poden construir preguntes directes i indirectes.

'Could Jo have misunderstood your email?' 'Yes, she could have.' (Crec que és possible.) *'No, she couldn't have.'* (No crec que sigui possible.)

'Do you think Jo could have misunderstood your email?' 'Yes, I do.' / 'No, I don't.'

També se solen fer preguntes indirectes amb *might*.

'Do you think you might have spent too much time watching TV now?' 'Yes, I do.' / 'No, I don't.'

Fixa't

No se sol fer servir *must have not* o *can't have* per fer preguntes perquè són estructures que expressen certesa.

5 Reescriu les oracions utilitzant les paraules entre parèntesis.

I'm certain Lucy is at the library. (must)

Lucy must be at the library.

- It's possible that you've typed the password incorrectly. (may)
- There's a chance that they'll make another series. (might)
- He won't be able to keep his job after writing that article. (can't)
- I'm sure that wasn't online yesterday, but it is today. (can't)
- I'm certain that Elizabeth was at the party last night. (must)

3.3 Paraules equívokes: like i as if / as though

Estructura

Subjecte	+ look like	+ substantiu o pronom	
They	look like	twins.	
Subjecte	+ look / feel / seem	+ as if / as though	+ clàusula
They	look	as if	they are good friends.

Ús

Es fa servir *look like* i *as if / as though* per fer comparacions.

S'utilitza *like* + substantiu o pronom per manifestar que es pensa que dues persones o dos objectes s'assemblen.

You don't look like your mother.

That sleeping cat looks like a toy.

As if o *as though* es fan servir per parlar d'una situació imaginària o d'una situació que potser no s'esdevingui, però és factible o possible. S'empra *as if* o *as though* després dels verbs *look*, *seem* i *feel*.

She felt as if she'd been an idiot to spend so much money on her phone.

It looks as though the main character is going to die at the end of this series.

6 Esmena els errors de les oracions següents.

- 1 They haven't announced it officially yet, but it looks though there will be a second series.
- 2 It looks the writer was having a bad day.
- 3 The actors look as if they are bored.
- 4 The new android phone is so big it looks as a tablet.
- 5 He seems as if a teacher.

3.4 Connectors de finalitat

Estructura

Els connectors de finalitat inclouen: *in order to*, *so as (not) to*, *so that*, *with a view to* i *with the aim of*.

Les oracions que fan servir *in order to* i *so as (not) to* tenen l'estructura següent:

Connector + infinitiu + frase

In order to protect their children, parents should follow them on their social media pages.

So as not to embarrass their children, parents shouldn't post comments on their social media pages.

Les oracions que fan servir *so that* tenen l'estructura següent:

Frase + connector + subjecte + infinitiu o modal + frase

He went home early so that he could watch a box set in bed.

Les oracions que fan servir *with a view to* i *with the aim of* tenen l'estructura següent:

Frase + connector + gerundi + frase

The school is running workshops for parents with the aim of educating them about popular websites for teenagers.

The school is running workshops for parents with a view to helping them see what websites teenagers are using.

Ús

Els connectors de finalitat expressen una intenció i expliquen per què s'ha fet alguna cosa. Es fan servir per organitzar i connectar el que expressem perquè qui ens escolta o ens llegeix ens pugui entendre millor.

7 Escull les opcions correctes.

- 1 We must watch the end of the series tonight **in case** / **so as to** it gets taken off catch up.
- 2 **With the aim of** / **In order to** be safe online, never post your personal details.
- 3 Always close your laptop at night **so as to** / **so as not to** allow anyone to watch you through the camera.
- 4 Maria's changed all her passwords **with a view to** / **in order to** make her accounts more secure.
- 5 The school is introducing classes on how to use the internet safely **with the aim of** / **so that** making all their students stay safe online.

Unitat 4

4.1 Condicionals

	Estructura		S'utilitza per...	Exemples
	clàusula amb if	clàusula principal		
Tipus 0	<i>if</i> + present simple	present simple / imperatiu	- parlar d'una situació que deriva automàticament d'una altra. (Normalment s'usa amb el present, però en situacions reals, també amb el passat.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you do sport, your heart rate increases. • If a woman in the 1800s in America wanted to do sport, she had to choose a non-competitive activity.
Tipus I	<i>if</i> + present simple	<i>will</i> / <i>might</i> + infinitiu	- parlar d'una situació present o futura que és possible o probable. - aconsellar.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If we go to Nicaragua, we might go volcano surfing. • If a sport isn't dangerous, it won't be as exhilarating. • If you wear a helmet, you won't damage your head.
Tipus II	<i>if</i> + past simple	<i>would</i> / <i>could</i> + infinitiu	- parlar d'una situació present o futura que és imaginària o hipotètica.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If people didn't do dangerous sports, I'd be much happier. • If it wasn't so expensive, we could go to Nicaragua.
Tipus III	<i>if</i> + past perfect simple	<i>would</i> / <i>may</i> / <i>might</i> / <i>could</i> / <i>should have</i> + participi passat	- parlar d'una situació hipotètica en el passat que té una conseqüència / resultat en el passat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.) • If Jack had worn the safety glasses, he might not have lost the sight in his left eye. (En Jack no portava les ulleres de seguretat. Va perdre la visió de l'ull esquerre.)

Fixa't

Recordeu que es posa la clàusula amb *if* va abans o després de la clàusula principal. S'empra una coma després de la clàusula amb *if* quan aquesta apareix abans de la clàusula principal.

If my friend and I earn enough money this year, we'll go to Nicaragua in August.

My friend and I will go to Nicaragua in August if we earn enough money this year.

Recordeu que es pot fer servir *were* en comptes de *was* en les oracions condicionals de tipus II, però és més formal.

If I were more adventurous, I'd go volcano surfing.

If I were sporty, I'd come climbing with you.

If I weren't so scared of them, I might swim with sharks.

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

També es pot recórrer a *If I were you* per aconsellar.

If I were you, I'd choose a less dangerous hobby.

I'd be more careful if I were you.

1 Completa les oracions amb els verbs que hi ha entre parèntesis. Fes-hi servir les oracions condicionals de tipus I.

Bungee jumping has been a popular extreme sport for many years now ...

If you jump off a bridge or a high structure, (you / fall) down.

If you jump off a bridge or a high structure, you will fall down.

- 1 If you have a rope tied to your foot ... (you / go) headfirst.
- 2 (You / reach) the end of the fall quicker if you are heavy.
- 3 If you hang upside down for a long time, your (blood / rush) to your brain.
- 4 If blood rushes to your brain, (you / feel) dizzy.

2 Completa el diàleg amb els verbs de la taula. Fes-hi servir les oracions condicionals de tipus II.

be	encourage	love	not
do	offer	prefer	stay
			understand

- A Hi.
- B Hi. What are you doing over the holidays?
- A If the gear wasn't so expensive, I ⁽¹⁾ to go snowboarding.
- B If your parents ⁽²⁾ to buy it all for you for your birthday, would you say yes?
- A Absolutely. But I don't think they will – my parents would be much happier if I ⁽³⁾ any extreme sports.
- B Oh? Why?
- A I don't know. Perhaps if they ⁽⁴⁾ younger, they ⁽⁵⁾ how exciting extreme sports are.
- B If I were them, I ⁽⁶⁾ you to do extreme sport as they are active, sociable and outdoors.
- A I know – crazy huh?! I think they ⁽⁷⁾ it if I ⁽⁸⁾ at home and played video games all day long!

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

If he hadn't be in Namibia, he wouldn't have tried sandboarding.

If he hadn't been in Namibia, he wouldn't have tried sandboarding.

- 1 The air ambulance might not have seen her so quickly if she will not be wearing pink.
- 2 Mike wouldn't been so badly hurt if he'd had a better bike helmet.
- 3 If it had erupted, the thrill-seekers can't have volcano surfed on Cerro Negro.
- 4 If he hadn't try surfing before, he wouldn't have gone volcano surfing.
- 5 If you have watched TV last night, you would have seen a documentary about volcanoes.

4.2 Condicionals mixtes

Estructura

Es poden barrejar diversos tipus de condicionals per referir-se a esdeveniments que van tenir lloc en moments diferents. El resultat és una oració condicional mixta.

Estructura		S'utilitza per...	Exemples
clàusula amb <i>if</i>	clàusula principal		
<i>if</i> + past perfect	<i>would / might / could / should</i> + infinitiu	- parlar del resultat present d'una condició anterior.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you'd had the right protective gear on, you wouldn't be in hospital now. • If he hadn't been working, he'd be here now.
<i>if</i> + verb en passat (simple o continuous)	<i>would / might / could / should</i> + <i>have</i>	- parlar del resultat passat d'una condició present o que segueix vigent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If I had more money, I would have bought you a better snowboard. • If he wasn't working, he'd have come with me. • If you had been listening, you might know what to do.

Ús

Es poden barrejar condicionals si la referència temporal de la clàusula amb *if* difereix de la referència de la clàusula principal. Es fan servir quan:

- una condició del passat repercuteix en el present.
- una condició del present o vigent va repercutir en el passat.

4 Per a cada oració, indica si és una oració condicional de tipus I, II, III o mixt.

- 1 If Marta hadn't gone on a shark-feeding dive at the Great Barrier Reef, she wouldn't have met George.
- 2 If George wasn't into extreme sports, Marta would never have gone bungee jumping.
- 3 I might have gone to Australia with Marta if I wasn't scared of flying.
- 4 If it didn't take so long, I'd take a boat to Australia.
- 5 If I get some counselling, I might be able to overcome my fear of planes.

4.3 as long as, even if, provided that, unless

Estructura

Es poden formar oracions condicionals sense *if* si es recorre a altres paraules o estructures, com ara *as long as*, *even if*, *provided that* i *unless*.

You can go out as long as you take your phone with you.

Even if you go to the volcano, you may not be able to go on it as it is active.

I will be able to go skiing tomorrow provided that my shoulder gets better overnight.

Unless my shoulder gets better overnight, I won't be able to go skiing tomorrow.

Ús

Hi ha paraules i expressions que es poden utilitzar en tots els condicionals i tenen un significat similar a *if*; per exemple: *provided that* i *as long as*.

As long as Cerro Negro doesn't erupt, people will continue to surf down it. (Mentre el Cerro Negro no entri en erupció, la gent seguirà fent-hi surf.)

Provided that you have the right insurance, you are allowed to take part in extreme sports. (Només es poden practicar esports de risc si es té l'assegurança adequada.)

Unless es fa servir amb un verb afirmatiu. Genera el mateix significat que un verb negatiu. *Unless* no es pot fer servir en oracions condicionals de tipus III.

Don't do extreme sports unless you are very brave. (Practica esports de risc només si ets molt valenta.)

Unless more air ambulances are made available, many people may die on the mountain. (Pot haver-hi morts a la muntanya si no es disposa de més ambulàncies aèries.)

Es fa servir *even if* per emfasitzar que una situació sempre seguirà igual encara que passin altres coses.

I wouldn't go bungee jumping even if someone paid for me to go.

5 Escull les opcions correctes.

- 1 **Unless / In case** the authorities limit the amount of people allowed on the volcano, there is sure to be a disaster.
- 2 **As long as / Even if** we get him to the hospital in the next twenty minutes he should be fine.
- 3 Don't swim in the sea here **as long as / even if** you think you it looks calm.
- 4 **Unless / Provided that** you are healthy, you should be able to do most extreme sports.
- 5 **Even if / In case** of an emergency, your instructor has a first aid kit.

4.4 Desitjos i laments

Wish o *if only* + past simple / past continuous es fan servir quan desitjaríem que alguna cosa del present fos diferent. I wish I didn't have to go home tomorrow. (Demà he de tornar a casa.)

If only it weren't raining. (Plou.)

Wish o *if only* + past perfect simple serveixen per lamentar-nos d'alguna cosa del passat.

I wish I'd stopped to help them. (No vaig parar-me a ajudar-los.)

Wish o *if only* + *would* + verb serveixen per queixar-nos d'alguna cosa o situació.

I wish he would stop going on about all the extreme sports he's done. (No deixa de parlar-ne.)

If only you wouldn't complain all the time. (No pares de queixar-te.)

6 Completa les oracions amb la forma correcta dels verbs en negreta.

- 1 I wish I (...) on the dive today. Apparently they saw lots of enormous **moray** eels. (**go**)
- 2 Your mum and I really wish you (...) taking risks all the time. (**stop**)
- 3 If only I (...) there too. (**be**)
- 4 I'm hot. I wish I (...) so many clothes on. (**put**)

4.5 Les clàusules de relatiu

Les clàusules de relatiu poden referir-se al subjecte o a l'objecte d'una oració, o poden aportar-ne més informació. Poden ser especificatives o explicatives. Se solen utilitzar per evitar repetir paraules o per combinar dues clàusules.

Subjecte	Clàusula de relatiu especificativa	Clàusula principal
Someone	who commits a crime	is called a criminal.
The extreme sports	that Kevin does	are really dangerous.
Subjecte	Clàusula de relatiu explicativa	Clàusula principal
The documentary,	which was very good,	was about personal privacy.

Clàusula principal (objecte)	Clàusula de relatiu especificativa
A cyberbully is someone	who says nasty things to or about someone on social media sites.
Clàusula principal (objecte)	Clàusula de relatiu explicativa
I'm researching adrenalin, which	is the hormone we release when we feel nervous or excited.

Clàusules de relatiu especificatives

Les clàusules de relatiu especificatives serveixen per identificar de qui o de què estem parlant.

The crime was committed by some teenagers who had met each other at school.

En les clàusules de relatiu especificatives, es pot ometre el pronom relatiu si aquest identifica l'objecte del verb.

The first suspect (that) the police arrested was from Libya. (objecte)

Is that the policeman who visited your school? (subjecte)

Si un pronom relatiu va seguit del verb *be*, es pot ometre tant el verb *be* com el pronom. Això s'anomena clàusula de relatiu reduïda.

They've found the money (which was) stolen in the robbery.

Can we just interview the candidates (who are) on the shortlist?

Es pot fer servir els adverbis de relatiu *when* / *that* (per a temps), *why* (per a raons) i *where* (per a llocs). Normalment, s'omet *why* després de la raó, *when* després d'algunes expressions temporals i *where* després de *somewhere*, *everywhere*, *anywhere* i *nowhere*.

We'll never know the reason (why) she did it.

Is there somewhere (where) we can speak in private?

Next Tuesday is the day (when) we get back from skiing.

De vegades es pot utilitzar una clàusula de participi en lloc d'una de relatiu. El participi passat té un significat passiu i el participi present, actiu.

Footage caught on CCTV cameras near the school showed students with cans of paint. (= que van ser enregistrades)

Students drawing graffiti will be punished. (= que dibuixin)

Clàusules de relatiu explicatives

Les clàusules de relatiu explicatives donen informació addicional sobre una persona o una cosa.

The crime was committed by some teenagers, who had met when they were at school together.

Una clàusula de relatiu explicativa pot aparèixer al mig o al final d'una oració.

Kia, who loves climbing, uploads lots of photos.

Kia's photos, which are amazing, have won a prize in a competition.

El pronom relatiu d'una clàusula de relatiu explicativa no es pot ometre.

His bike, which he doesn't use a lot, is covered in rust.

(NO ~~His bike, he doesn't use a lot, is covered in rust.~~)

7 Aquestes oracions contenen clàusules de relatiu especificatives, explicatives o reduïdes? Escribeu ES, EX o RE i afegeix comes on sigui necessari. En les relatives reduïdes, afegeix-hi el pronom relatiu omès i els verbs que hi faltin.

This is the computer the suspicious email was sent from. RE (*que*)

- 1 The gang were living in a rented apartment in Marbella which is in the south of Spain.
- 2 There's a photo of the woman who is the main suspect in the paper.
- 3 In the photo there's a man holding a baby.
- 4 The car the suspect hired has been found in a car park.
- 5 Detectives working on the case are appealing for witnesses.

Unitat 5

5.1 Substantius comptables i incomptables

Els substantius comptables poden ser o bé singular o bé plural. En els substantius comptables singulars, es fa servir *a* / *an*. En els substantius comptables plurals s'utilitza *some* (en oracions afirmatives) o *any* (en les interrogatives i les negatives).

I'll have a banana for dessert.

I've got some bananas.

Have you got any bananas?

Els substantius incomptables sempre són singulars i, per tant, van acompanyats d'un verb en singular. No hi fem servir *a* / *an*. Sí que s'hi utilitza *some* (en oracions afirmatives) o *any* (en les interrogatives i les negatives).

I've got some soup for lunch.

I don't have any information about the menu.

Do you have any information about the menu?

Alguns substantius poden ser comptables (en singular o en plural) o incomptables en funció del seu significat.

How much time have we got until dinner?

How many times have you eaten in this restaurant?

Sovint es fan servir els substantius incomptables com a comptables si es fa referència a una quantitat. És força habitual quan es parla de menjar i beure.

I'm sorry, there isn't much coffee left.

How many coffees did you pay for?

Would you like a coffee?

Fixa't

De vegades es fan servir estructures com *a piece of*, *a slice of* per parlar d'elements únics, com ara *a piece of cake / furniture / chocolate / paper / research*, o *a slice of bread / toast / cheese*.

Could I have another slice of toast, please?

1 Decideix si cadascuna d'aquestes oracions és correcta o no. Corregix-ne els errors.

- Excuse me, waiter, but there are several plastics in my soup.
- The windows in this restaurant let a lot of light in.
- In some countries, it is good manner to burp after a meal.
- Do you want any snacks?
- Could we have four glass, please?

5.2 Substantius col·lectius

Els substantius col·lectius com ara *family*, *team*, *audience* o *police* fan referència a un grup de persones o de coses que es consideren una totalitat. La majoria poden anar seguits d'un verb en singular o en plural, però sol dependre de si l'orador concep el substantiu com a una sola unitat o un grup d'individus.

My family is absolutely huge.

My family are all coming to stay this weekend.

Fixa't

Hi ha un grupet de substantius col·lectius que sempre van amb verbs en plural, p. ex. *police* o *people*.

També se solen fer servir uns substantius col·lectius concrets per a grups d'animals, com per exemple: *a pride of lions*, *a pack of dogs*, *a flock of birds*.

2 Completa les oracions 1-5 amb els substantius col·lectius de la taula i la forma correcta de *be*.

audience crowd flock group team

- There (...) a large (...) of friends sitting in the corner.
- (...) the basketball (...) practising at 7 p.m.?
- This (...) the biggest studio (...) we have had on the show!
- Be careful! There (...) a (...) of sheep in the road.
- I can't get into the shop because there (...) a (...) of people in the doorway.

5.3 Paraules compostes

Una paraula composta és la unió de dues o més paraules que s'ajunten i generen una paraula amb un significat nou. La majoria de paraules compostes en anglès estan formades per substantius modificats per altres substantius o adjectius, com per exemple: *ice cream*, *cheeseburger*.

Aquesta unió de paraules pot adoptar formes diverses:

- De vegades les dues paraules s'uneixen en una.
cheese + burger = cheeseburger
- De vegades, s'uneixen amb un guió.
brother-in-law
- També poden aparèixer com a dues paraules separades.
ice cream

3 Completa les oracions amb una paraula composta formada per dues paraules de la taula.

berry birth blind cake cheese colour corn
day hair mouth pop spray straw watering

- Jake's having a (...) party on Saturday - he'll be 18!
- When I go to the cinema I always get salted (...)
- In her cooking classes, Janet created some (...) desserts.
- My hair is a mess today - I think it's the new (...) I'm using - it's too sticky.
- People who are (...) confuse the colours red and green.
- My favourite flavour of (...) is (...).

5.4 La veu passiva

Estructura

La veu passiva es forma amb *be* + participi passat. Es poden construir passives amb tots els temps verbals, amb verbs modals i en infinitiu.

Temps verbal	Activa		Passiva
Present simple	use	→	is used
Present continuous	is using	→	is being used
Past simple	used	→	was used
Past continuous	was using	→	was being used
Present perfect simple	have used	→	have been used
Past perfect simple	had used	→	had been used
Futur	will use / going to use	→	will be / going to be used
Verbs modals	can / might / etc. use	→	can / might / etc. be used

Ús

La veu activa es fa servir quan ens centrem en la persona o en la cosa que fa l'acció.

They gave James a brain scan.

Doctors have diagnosed many cases of synaesthesia.

S'empra la veu passiva quan ens centrem en què li passa a algú o a alguna cosa. Qui fa l'acció és menys rellevant.

James was given a brain scan.

Many cases of synaesthesia have been diagnosed.

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

James was told he would grow out of it by his doctor.

4 Reescriu aquestes oracions actives convertint-les en passives. Omet el complement agent (by) sempre que sigui possible.

People call synaesthesia a gift.

Synaesthesia is called a gift.

- Many doctors do not recognize the symptoms.
- Bosses have told some sufferers that they don't fit in at work.
- We often link smells to particular moments in our past.
- Researchers have now recorded many cases of synaesthesia.

5.5 Oracions amb dos objectes

Hi ha oracions adjectives que poden tenir un objecte **directe** i un d'**indirecte**. Sovint apareixen amb verbs com *give*, *send* o *bring*.

They offered **people** **a test**.

En transformar aquestes oracions a la veu passiva, qualsevol dels dos objectes pot convertir-se en subjecte. Si l'objecte indirecte va després del verb passiu, hi afegim *to* o *for*.

People were offered a test.

A test was offered to people.

5 Reescriu cada oració activa dos cops, un amb l'objecte directe de subjecte, i un altre amb l'objecte indirecte.

- They brought flowers for their aunt.
- Jason sent a postcard to Jenny.
- Dina has been selling sweets to her friends.

5.6 Formes impersonals i d'infinitiu

Estructura

Es tracta d'estructures passives que es fan servir en llengua escrita formal. Es construeixen amb verbs de percepció com ara *know*, *believe*, *think*, *say*, etc.

- It* + passiva + *that*
It is believed that the teacher was assisted by the students.
- It* / Subjecte + passiva + infinitiu
Your sense of smell / It is associated with making memories.
- Subjecte / *It* + passiva + infinitiu perfectiu
Leonardo Da Vinci is known to have invented several machines.
- Subjecte / *It* + passiva + infinitiu perfectiu passiu
Shakespeare is reported to have been married at the age of 18.

Ús

Típicament, es fan servir les formes impersonals i d'infinitiu:

- per continuar parlant de la mateixa cosa o de la mateixa persona.
Synaesthesia is a rare condition in which people's senses get mixed up. It is often viewed as a gift by those who have it.

- per generar un estil més impersonal o objectiu; per exemple, en contexts oficials, empresarials o acadèmics.

Darwin is known to have studied in Cambridge.

- per aportar informació de manera impersonal, amb verbs com ara *believe*, *claim*, *estimate*, *expect*, *hope*, *report*, *say*, *think*, *reckon*, *rumour* o *understand*.
It is expected that many more people with this condition will be diagnosed in the future.

6 Completa les oracions amb la forma correcta d'una paraula de la taula.

be believe have not know

- It (...) that the Mediterranean diet is one of the healthiest you can eat.
- It (...) who invented the wheel.
- South America is thought (...) the home of many superfoods.
- Ancient Egyptians are said (...) very bad teeth because of the sand in their bread.

5.7 La passiva causativa (have / get something done)

Estructura

Subjecte	have / get	alguna cosa o algú	+ participi passat	
I	had	my sight	tested.	
We	are getting	our essays	proofread.	
Subjecte	get	alguna cosa o algú	infinitiu amb to	(+ alguna cosa)
They	got	him	to describe	the colours of their names.
Subjecte	have	algú	+ infinitiu sense to	(+ alguna cosa)
They	had	us	retake	the test.
Subjecte	have	alguna cosa o algú	+ forma en -ing	(+ alguna cosa)
They	had	us	waiting	for about an hour.

Ús

S'empra *have* / *get* en diverses estructures per parlar d'acordar alguna cosa o de fer que passi alguna cosa. Aquestes estructures inclouen:

- S'empra *have* / *get* + algú o alguna cosa + participi passat per expressar acord, sovint quan fem ús d'un servei.
I had my suit dry-cleaned yesterday.
Where do you get your hair cut?
- S'empra *have* + algú + infinitiu sense *to* quan acordem amb algú que ens farà alguna cosa, o els fem fer alguna cosa.
I'll have my assistant send you the letter tomorrow.

- S'empra *have* + algú + *-ing* per mostrar o fer èmfasi en una activitat o en la seva durada.
Her music is so good she'll have you crying by the second song.
- També es pot fer servir *get* + algú + infinitiu amb *to* per expressar una idea similar. Normalment, *get* s'utilitza en contexts més informals.
I got my friend to help me revise for the exam.

7 Ordena les paraules per formar oracions causatives.

had / They / tasting / them / food / all / the.

They had them tasting all the food.

- 1 had / they / tested / their / son / Have / for dyslexia?
- 2 need / checked / I / get / to / hearing / my.
- 3 phone / delivered / I / my / am / new / Saturday / on / getting.
- 4 should / You / test / get / done / another.

5.8 Intensificadors d'adjectius

Abans d'un adjectiu es pot afegir-hi un adverbí per indicar la seva magnitud o quantitat. L'adverbí reforça o debilita l'adjectiu.

Els adjectius normals descriuen qualitats que es poden mesurar, p. ex. *intelligent*, *tedious*, *interesting*. Es pot expressar que una persona és més o menys intel·ligent que una altra. Amb els adjectius normals es poden fer servir adverbis graduables, com ara *a little*, *a bit*, *particularly*, *very*, *not at all*, *rather*. Normalment, es fan servir *a little* i *a bit* abans d'adjectius que expressen una idea negativa.

The orchestra was very impressive.

I was a little disappointed by the violin solo though.

Els adjectius forts descriuen qualitats absolutes o extremes, p. ex. *ideal*, *awesome*, *overwhelming*. No es poden utilitzar com a adjectius comparatius. No es pot expressar que alguna cosa és més o menys ideal que una altra: o bé és ideal o no ho és. Amb aquests adjectius s'han d'utilitzar adverbis no graduables, com ara *utterly*, *absolutely*, *completely*, *deeply*, *terribly*, *thoroughly*, *truly*.

Your suggestion is absolutely perfect.

The film was utterly terrible.

8 Escull les opcions correctes per completar el text.

Last night, my sister and I, along with my dog Toby, went to see Laurie Anderson in concert. The concert was (1) **a bit** / **completely** silly – it was called Music For Dogs. I think Laurie Anderson is (2) **particularly** / **truly** talented. The idea is that everyone brings their dog to the concert and that Laurie plays music at a higher pitch so that only dogs can hear it! I was (3) **very** / **completely** delighted to see Toby wagging his tail a lot of the time. It was obvious he thought it was (4) **rather** / **absolutely** awesome. However, my sister and I weren't (5) **very** / **thoroughly** impressed!