

Present simple i present continuous

- el *present simple* s'empra per parlar d'hàbits i rutines
- el *present continuous* s'empra per parlar d'accions que estan succeint en el moment de parlar

Expressions temporals

- amb el *present simple* i el *present continuous*, les expressions temporals (p. ex., *every day, now*) solen anar al final, però també poden anar al principi

Adjectius comparatius i superlatius

	Adjectiu	Comparatiu	Superlatiu
adjectius d'1 síl·laba	big old large	bigger than older than larger than	the biggest the oldest the largest
2 síl·labes acabats en -y	lovely	lovelier than	the loveliest
2 o més síl·labes	famous	more famous than	the most famous
irregular	good bad far	better than worse than further than	the best the worst the furthest

- els comparatius s'empren per comparar dues coses
- els superlatius s'empren per comparar tres coses o més

was/were

- *was* s'empra amb *I/he/she/it* i *were*, amb *you/we/they*
- la negativa es forma amb *was not (wasn't)* o *were not (weren't)*
- en interrogativa, posem *was/were* davant del subjecte, i a les respostes breus fem *was/wasn't* o *were/weren't*

Quantificadors: a/an, some/any, much/many, a few, a lot of

- *a lot of* s'empra amb noms no comptables i comptables en plural, i expressa una quantitat gran
They eat a lot of pasta and rice.
Mengen molta pasta i arròs.
- *some* s'empra amb noms no comptables i comptables en plural, i expressa una quantitat mitjana
The students need to bring some money with them.
Els alumnes han de portar alguns diners.

- *a few* s'empra amb noms comptables en plural i expressa una quantitat petita
They each have a few sweets for the journey.
Cadascú té uns quants caramels per al viatge.
- *many* s'empra en oracions negatives amb noms comptables en plural i expressa una quantitat petita
He doesn't have many friends to talk to.
No té gaires amics amb qui parlar.
- *much* s'empra en oracions negatives amb noms no comptables i expressa una quantitat petita
They don't have much time to relax.
No té gaire temps per relaxar-se.
- *any* s'empra en oracions negatives amb noms no comptables i comptables en plural, i expressa una quantitat zero, cap o gens
Students don't need to bring any snacks.
No cal que els alumnes portin cap snack.

too, too much/many, (not) enough

- *too* + adjectiu indica que alguna cosa és 'massa' + adjectiu
This book is too long.
Aquest llibre és massa llarg.
- *too much* + un nom no comptable indica una quantitat excessiva: massa
There was too much traffic.
Hi havia massa trànsit.
- *too many* + un nom comptable en plural, també: massa
There are too many dishes on the menu.
Hi ha massa plats a la carta.
- adjectiu + *enough* expressa una quantitat suficient
The car was big enough for us all.
El cotxe era prou gran per a tots nosaltres.
- *not* + adjectiu + *enough* expressa una quantitat insuficient
The holiday wasn't exciting enough for me.
Per mi les vacances no van ser prou emocionants.

Past simple

- per parlar d'accions completades en el passat

used to

- per parlar d'hàbits i estats del passat

Present simple and continuous

1 Choose the correct words.

- I **prefer/am preferring** pop music to classical music.
- We often **order/are ordering** a takeaway pizza on Friday evenings.
- He **uses/is using** WhatsApp to send messages to his friends.
- They **don't like/aren't liking** cats; they prefer dogs.
- She **isn't driving/doesn't drive** to the shops because she doesn't have the car today.
- How many of you **exercise/are exercising** twice or three times a week?

Comparative and superlative adjectives

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- I think physics is *more interesting than* chemistry. (**interesting**)
- Angie and Mary are _____ people in our class. (**noisy**)
- I'm _____ you at basketball. (**bad**)
- Climbing up a mountain is _____ walking down a mountain. (**tiring**)
- They live in _____ house in the village. (**large**)
- I think skiing is _____ surfing. (**easy**)

was/were

3 Complete the dialogue with *was, were, wasn't* or *weren't*.

A: It 1 was my parent's tenth wedding anniversary yesterday. My mum 2 _____ excited; it was just another normal day for her. There 3 _____ many letters in the post that morning, but there 4 _____ a card from my dad. When my mum opened it, there 5 _____ two plane tickets to Vancouver in it.

B: 6 _____ she excited then?

A: Yes, she 7 _____! Very excited!

Quantifiers: *a/an, some/any, much/many, a few, a lot of*

4 Find and correct one mistake in each sentence.

- How ~~much~~ different countries have you been to?
_____ *many* _____
- He didn't buy me some presents – not one!

- I've got a few of homework – I can't go out tonight. _____
- Do you have a umbrella I could borrow?

too, too much/many, (not) enough

5 Rewrite the sentences so they have the same meaning. Use *too, (not) enough* and the word in brackets.

- This town is too small. (**big**)
This town isn't big enough. _____
- These exercises aren't easy enough. (**difficult**)

- Ted is the right height to be a pilot. (**tall**)

- This pizza is too small for all of us. (**big**)

- We ordered a huge amount of food. (**much**)

Past simple and *used to*

6 Complete the sentences with the past simple, *used to* or *didn't use to* form of the verbs in the box.

do not like not post send take

- I sent you a text at 11 o'clock last night.
- He read the blog, but he _____ a comment.
- _____ they _____ any good photos yesterday?
- We _____ our homework in our notebooks but now we use our laptops.
- They _____ like eating sushi but now they love it.

Past simple, past continuous i used to

Past simple

Afirmativa

I/You lived.
He/She/It lived.
We/You/They lived.

Negativa

I/You didn't (did not) live.
He/She/It didn't (did not) live.
We/You/They didn't (did not) live.

Preguntes

Did I/you live?

Did he/she/it live?

Did we/you/they live?

Respostes breus

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

Past continuous

Afirmativa

I was living
You were living
He/She/It was living
We/You/They were living

Negativa

I wasn't living
You weren't living
He/She/It wasn't living
We/You/They weren't living

Preguntes

Was I living?

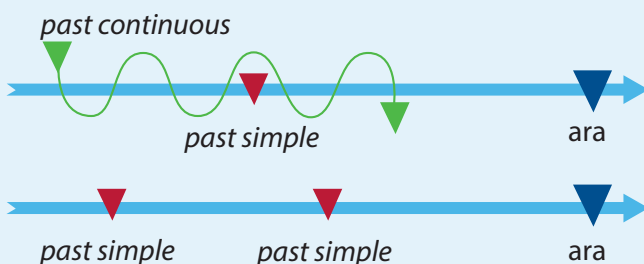
Were you living?

Was he/she/it living?

Were we/you/they living?

Respostes breus

Yes, I was.
No, I wasn't.
Yes, you were.
No, you weren't.
Yes, he/she/it was.
No, he/she/it wasn't.
Yes, we/you/they were.
No, we/you/they weren't.



- el *past simple* s'empra per parlar d'accions acabades en el passat
*Last night I **had** dinner, **watched** a film and **went** to bed.*
Ahir a la nit vaig sopar, vaig veure una pel·lícula i me'n vaig anar a dormir.
- el *past continuous* s'empra per parlar d'accions que estaven succeint en el passat
*We **were watching** TV at eight o'clock last night.*
Ahir a les vuit del vespre, estàvem mirant la tele.
- el *past simple* de *be* és *was/were* i el de *can* és *could*
*He **was** ten years old when he did his first photoshoot.*
Tenia deu anys quan va fer la seva primera sessió de fotos.
*They **couldn't** remember what the homework was.*
No van poder recordar quins deures tenien.
- used to/didn't use to* s'empra per parlar d'hàbits i estats passats
*I **didn't use to** drink coffee but now I love it.*
Abans no prenia cafè, però ara m'encanta.
*She **used to** be shy but now she's very confident in front of the camera.*
Abans era tímida, però ara se sent molt segura davant de la càmera.

when i while

when i while

He was cycling away **when** he **saw** the bird.

While he was cycling away, he **saw** the bird.

- és habitual emprar el *past simple* i el *past continuous* junts en una oració: el *past continuous*, per expressar una acció que estava succeint en el passat, i el *past simple*, per dir que alguna cosa va interrompre aquella acció en progrés
*Will **was doing** his homework **when** Lucy arrived.*
En Will estava fent els deures quan va arribar la Lucy.
- el *past simple* s'empra darrere de *when*
- el *past continuous* s'empra darrere de *while*

Preguntes d'objecte i subjecte

- les partícules interrogatives poden ser el subjecte o el complement directe del verb
- si són el subjecte, no s'empra verb auxiliar
***Who saw** you in the library? Tom saw me in the library.*
Qui et va veure a la biblioteca? En Tom em va veure a la biblioteca.
- si són el complement, s'empra verb auxiliar (*do, does* o *did*)
***Who did** you **see** in the library? I saw Tina and Jill.*
A qui vas veure a la biblioteca? Vaig veure la Tina i en Jill.

Past simple and past continuous

1 Choose the correct words.

- I saw the accident while I **walked/was walking** to school this morning.
- A bus was coming along the road when a cat **ran/was running** in front of it.
- The driver **saw/was seeing** the cat and tried to avoid it.
- While the driver **tried/was trying** to avoid the cat, he drove into a tree.
- Some birds **sat/were sitting** in the tree and they suddenly flew away.
- The driver **couldn't move/could moving** the bus, so I called the emergency services.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

- Someone went into their room while they were sleeping. (go/sleep)
- While Ali _____, she _____ her arm. (snowboard/break)
- _____ when I _____ home? (you work/get)
- We _____ at our desks when the teacher _____ in. (not sit/come)
- Dad _____ a photo of us while we _____. (take/windsurf)
- They _____ a picnic when it _____ to rain. (have/start)

3 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use the past simple or the past continuous.

do go not know sit try watch

- 1 I was doing my homework at nine o'clock last night. I had to write a blog, but I
- 2 _____ what to write about. Then, while I
- 3 _____ in front of my computer, I heard a noise outside. I
- 4 _____ outside and I saw three men who
- 5 _____ to open our garage door. I
- 6 _____ them for a few seconds and then I called the police!

when and while

4 Complete the sentences with *when* or *while*.

- I was surprised when I heard the news.
- They saw a whale _____ they were sailing.
- We stayed in the café _____ it was raining.
- Jane was running towards me _____ she suddenly stopped.
- I felt bored _____ I was listening to the presentation.
- I was taking a photo of the bird _____ it flew away.

Subject and object questions

5 Are these questions subject or object questions? Write *subject* or *object*.

- Where did you go on holiday? object
- What did you do at the weekend? _____
- What happened in the last scene of the film? _____
- Who ate all the biscuits? _____
- Why did he leave university? _____
- Who told you about this new café? _____

6 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1 Who married Prince Harry? | <u>e</u> |
| 2 Who did Prince Harry marry? | ___ |
| 3 Who phoned you? | ___ |
| 4 Who did you phone? | ___ |
| 5 Who wrote <i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</i> ? | ___ |
| 6 What did J.K. Rowling write? | ___ |
| a J.K. Rowling wrote <i>Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone</i> . | |
| b He married Meghan Markle. | |
| c I phoned my friend. | |
| d She wrote books. | |
| e Meghan Markle married Prince Harry. | |
| f My friend phoned me. | |

Present perfect

- s'empra per parlar d'experiències o accions passades quan no esmentem (o desconeixem) el moment exacte en què van succeir
*He **has bought** a lottery ticket.*
Ha comprat un bitllet de loteria.

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You've (have) seen	I/You haven't (have not) gone
He/She/It's (has) seen	He/She/It hasn't (has not) gone
We/You/They've seen	We/You/They haven't (have not) gone

- l'afirmativa es forma amb *have/has* + participi de passat del verb
*My brother **has built** a robot.*
El meu germà ha construït un robot.
- la negativa es forma amb *haven't/hasn't* + participi de passat del verb
*We **haven't collected** any money for charity this year.*
Aquest any no hem recollit diners per a beneficència.

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Have I/you (ever) been ...?	Yes, I/you have. No, I/you haven't.
Has he/she/it (ever) been ...?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we/you/they (ever) been ...?	Yes, we/you/they have. No, we/you/they haven't.

- la interrogativa es forma amb *have/has* + subjecte + participi de passat
*Where **have you been**?*
On has estat?
- és habitual fer servir *ever* amb el *present perfect* per preguntar sobre experiències del passat.
*Have you **ever** built a robot?*
Alguna vegada has construït un robot?
- el participi de passat dels verbs regulars té la mateixa forma que el *past simple*
- vegeu la llista de verbs irregulars de la pàgina 80 del llibre

for, since i How long ...?

- *How long* s'empra amb el *present perfect* per preguntar la durada d'una acció o situació actual
***How long** has she been an engineer?*
Quant fa que és enginyera?
- *for* indica la durada de l'acció o situació
*She's been an engineer **for** more than three years.*
És enginyera des de fa més de tres anys.
- *since* expressa quan va començar l'acció o situació
*She's been an engineer **since** August 2016.*
És enginyera des de l'agost de 2016.

just, yet i already

- *just* s'empra amb el *present perfect* per expressar que alguna cosa acaba de succeir
*I've **just** finished cooking dinner.*
Acabo d'acabar de preparar el sopar.
- *already* s'empra amb el *present perfect* per dir que alguna cosa ha succeït abans de l'esperat
*He's **already** learnt to drive.*
Ja ha après a conduir.
- *yet* s'empra amb el *present perfect* per expressar o preguntar si alguna cosa ha succeït o no
*We **haven't** written our essays **yet**.*
Encara no hem escrit les redaccions.
*Have you **phoned** him **yet**?*
Ja l'has trucat?

Present perfect i past simple

- el *present perfect* parla de situacions que van començar en el passat i continuen en el present
*He's **had** that laptop for six months.*
Té aquell portàtil des de fa sis mesos.
- també s'empra per a fets que han succeït una vegada o un nombre de vegades determinat en un període de temps concret
*I've **had** German class twice this week.*
He tingut classe d'alemany dues vegades aquesta setmana.
- mai no s'empra per parlar d'alguna cosa que va succeir en un moment determinat del passat; en aquest cas, fem el *past simple*
*We **went** to the shopping centre last Saturday.*
Dissabte passat vam anar al centre comercial.
- el *past simple* s'empra per demanar més informació sobre una experiència passada
*When **did you** go to the Philippines?*
Quan vas anar a les Filipines?

Present perfect

1 Complete the sentences with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 She 's bought a new bag. (buy)
- 2 We _____ a good time today. (have)
- 3 The students _____ any voluntary work this term. (not do)
- 4 _____ you ever _____ Chinese food? (eat)
- 5 _____ he ever _____ a car? (drive)
- 6 They _____ the museum in the city centre. (not visit)
- 7 I _____ this dish before – it's delicious. (cook)

2 Write complete sentences or questions in the present perfect.

- 1 you / ever / design / a video game / ?
Have you ever designed a video game?
- 2 how long / you / live / in / this house / ?

- 3 she / not try / sushi / before / .

- 4 I / not / catch / a fish / in this river / .

- 5 he / get / his driving licence / ?

- 6 we / see / the Tower of London / .

- 7 he / learn / to cook / pasta and pizza / .

Present perfect with *for, since* and *How long ...?*

3 Complete the table with the time expressions in the box.

2019 a few minutes a long time a year
April four o'clock hours last year
six months the beginning of the century

For	Since
_____	2019
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4 Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- 1 My mum hasn't worked for ten years.
- 2 There's been a church here _____ more than five centuries.
- 3 I've known her _____ last summer.
- 4 Henry has wanted to be a singer _____ he was young.
- 5 They haven't seen Rose _____ two weeks.
- 6 I've had a headache _____ I woke up this morning.

Present perfect with *just, already* and *yet*

5 Complete the sentences with *just, already* or *yet*.

- 1 I've just cleaned the floor so it's still wet.
- 2 They've _____ eaten all the sandwiches, but there is some cake left.
- 3 He's _____ passed his driving test so he's very excited.
- 4 Have you designed the new video app _____ ?
- 5 We haven't completed our project _____ .
- 6 I've _____ read this book – we studied it in English last year.
- 7 Tina's _____ walked in. Do you want to speak to her?

Present perfect and past simple

6 Complete the dialogue with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs in the box.

go (x2) have live see take visit

- A: 1 Have you ever seen any of the natural wonders of the world?
- B: Yes, I have. I 2 _____ the Great Barrier Reef off the Australian coast.
- A: Really? When 3 _____ you _____ there?
- B: I 4 _____ two years ago when I was visiting my cousins in Cairns. They 5 _____ there for three years.
- A: What was it like?
- B: It was amazing. It's the best experience I 6 _____ ever _____ .
I 7 _____ some great photos while I was diving.

Verbs modals: possibilitat

Present	Passat
Afirmativa	
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They can run.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They could run.
	I was able to run.
	You were able to run.
	He/She/It was able to run.
	We/You/They were able to run.
Negativa	
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They can't run.	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They couldn't run.
	I wasn't able to run.
	You weren't able to run.
	He/She/It wasn't able to run.
	We/You/They weren't able to run.

- can/can't* expressa la possibilitat que succeeixi alguna cosa en el present o en el futur
*We **can** cook pizza tonight.*
Aquesta nit podem preparar una pizza.
- could* o *be able to* expressen possibilitat en el passat
*I **was able to** learn songs easily when I was younger.*
Quan era més jove aprenia cançons fàcilment.
- (not) be able to* i *couldn't* expressen una impossibilitat concreta en el passat
*I **couldn't** eat it – it was too hot.*
No podia menjar-m'ho; estava massa calent.

Verbs modals: obligació

Present	Passat
Afirmativa	
I/You/He/She/It/We/You/ They must go.	
I/You have to go.	I/You had to go.
He/She/It has to go.	He/She/It had to go.
We/You/They have to go.	We/You/They had to go.
Negativa	
I/You don't (do not) have to go.	I/You didn't have to (did not) have to go.
He/She/It doesn't (does not) have to go.	He/She/It didn't (did not) have to go.
We/You/They don't (do not) have to go.	We/You/They didn't (did not) have to go.

- must* i *have to* expressen obligació
*We **must** be quiet in the library.*
Hem d'estar en silenci a la biblioteca.

- en interrogativa, només fem *have to*
*Do I **have to** do the exam today?*
He de fer l'examen avui?
- had to* expressa obligació en el passat
*She **had to** tidy her bedroom before she went out.*
Havia d'arreglar la seva habitació abans de sortir.
- don't have to* expressa falta d'obligació
*She **doesn't have to** go to work tomorrow.*
Demà no ha d'anar a la feina.

Verbs modals: prohibició

- mustn't* expressa prohibició. No significa el mateix que *don't have to*
*You **mustn't** eat in the classroom.*
No es pot menjar a classe.

El gerundi i l'infinitiu

- alguns verbs van seguits d'un gerundi; altres, d'un infinitiu, i altres, de tots dos

Verb + gerundi	Verb + infinitiu	Verb + gerundi o infinitiu
admit, deny, enjoy, finish, hate, miss, practise, recommend, (can't) stand, suggest	agree, choose, decide, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, promise, want	continue, like, prefer, remember, stop, try
He denied finishing the cake.	We need to study harder.	She continues to study French. They continued playing that horrible music.

- el gerundi pot ser el subjecte d'una oració
Eating too much chocolate can be bad for your health.
Menjar massa xocolata és dolent per a la salut.
- el gerundi s'empra darrere d'algunes preposicions
*She is very good **at playing** the piano.*
És molt bona tocant el piano.
*We are interested **in studying** Chinese history.*
Estem interessats a estudiar la història xinesa.
*My dad keeps fit **by cycling** to work every day.*
El meu pare es mantén en forma anant a la feina en bici cada dia.
- l'infinitiu s'empra per parlar de propòsits
*Add salt and pepper **to improve** the flavour.*
Afegeix sal i pebre per millorar el gust.
- l'infinitiu s'empra darrere d'alguns adjectius
*It's **difficult to concentrate** with all that noise next door.*
És difícil concentrar-se amb tot aquest soroll dels veïns.
*It's **good to know** that you like your new school.*
És bo saber que t'agrada la nova escola.
*I think it's **important to consider** all your options before you decide.*
Crec que és important que tinguis en compte totes les opcions abans de prendre una decisió.

Modal verbs: possibility

1 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases in the box.

can can't could couldn't was able
were able to

- The teacher asked me a question, but I couldn't answer it.
- The concert was very popular, but luckily we _____ get tickets.
- After improving my diet, I found I _____ remember information better.
- Eating certain fruits, such as mangoes, _____ help you relax.
- You _____ ride your bike today because the tyre is flat.
- I _____ to answer all the questions in the exam so I should get a good mark.

Modal verbs: obligation

2 Read the sentences and choose the correct meaning.

- Classes must start at eight o'clock.
a obligation b no obligation
- We have to say 'hello' when the teacher comes in.
a obligation b no obligation
- Do you have to wear school uniform?
a obligation b no obligation
- Students don't have to eat lunch in school.
a obligation b no obligation
- We must hand in our homework on time.
a obligation b no obligation
- My brother must wear glasses in class.
a obligation b no obligation

Modal verbs: prohibition

3 Write complete sentences with *mustn't*.

- you / point / it's rude / at him / because
You mustn't point at him because it's rude.
- forget / Luke / to send / a birthday card / we

- only three / play / Jack / video games / is / so / he

- tell / you / because / wrong / it's / lies /

- me / interrupt / it's very / because / rude / you

Modal verbs

4 Choose the correct words.

- I'm exhausted. I must **don't have to** go to bed.
- We haven't got much time. We **don't have to/ must** hurry.
- The water isn't free. You **have to/don't have to** pay for it.
- He can bring some food, but he **must/ doesn't have to**.
- We don't have any plans today, so we **were able to/can** take it easy this morning.
- She **was able to/could** reserve a table at the restaurant for eight o'clock tonight.

Gerund and infinitive

5 Choose the correct words.

- He admitted **to do/doing** the wrong exercise for homework.
- My school considers it important **to keep/ keeping** the streets near school free of traffic.
- I promise **to meet/meeting** you after school today.
- My dad is improving his Spanish by **practising/ to practise** with native Spanish speakers.
- Drinking/To drink** a minimum of one litre of water a day is a good way to keep hydrated.
- I go cycling with my friends twice a week **to try/ trying** to keep fit.

6 Find and correct one mistake in each sentence.

- The teacher suggested ~~to take~~ the book home for the weekend.
The teacher suggested taking the book home for the weekend.
- John chose studying maths and physics this term.

- My sister is only interested in get good grades at school.

- To study all night long is not a very good idea.

- Does the doctor think it's necessary stopping eating meat?

- I went into the shop buying a drink.

Past perfect

- sempre s'utilitza el *past perfect* amb el *past simple*. El primer per a l'acció que va començar abans, i el segon, per a l'acció més propera al present



*They **had finished** dinner when I arrived.*
Havien acabat de sopar quan vaig arribar.

- l'estructura és subjecte + *had* + participi de passat
- la negativa es forma afegint *not* darrere de *had*

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

- la interrogativa es forma amb *had* + subjecte + participi de passat

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

- és habitual emprar les paraules *after*, *before*, *when* i *by* amb el *past perfect*
*After I'd **done** my homework, I watched a film.*
Després d'haver fet els deures, vaig veure una pel·lícula.

Pronoms relatius

Persona	Possessió	Cosa	Temps	Lloc
who	whose	which	when	where
that	-	that	-	-

- els pronoms relatius s'empren per donar informació essencial sobre persones, coses, temps i llocs. S'empren per unir dues oracions.
There's the boy. He lives on my street.
Allà hi ha el noi. Viu al meu carrer.
*There's the boy **who** lives on my street.*
Allà hi ha el noi que viu al meu carrer.
- *who* s'empra per a persones; *which*, per a coses; *when*, per a aspectes temporals, i *where*, per a llocs
*That's the classroom **which** doesn't have a whiteboard.*
Aquella és la classe que no té pissarra.
*I'll never forget the day **when** my little brother was born.*
Mai oblidaré el dia que va néixer el meu germà petit.
*She'd love to live in a country **where** it's always hot.*
Li encantaria viure en un país on sempre fa calor.
- es pot emprar *that* en lloc de *who* o *which*
*There's the boy **that** lives on my street.*
Allà hi ha el noi que viu al meu carrer.
- s'empra *whose* per parlar de possessió
*There's the man **whose** dog barks a lot.*
Allà hi ha l'home el gos del qual borda molt.

Oracions de relatiu especificatives

- s'empren per donar informació necessària sobre algú o alguna cosa
*This is the restaurant **where** John works.*
Aquest és el restaurant on treballa en John.
- normalment, els pronoms relatius es posen immediatament darrere del nom al qual fan referència
*I know a boy **who** plays in a band.*
Conec un noi que toca en un grup de música.

Past perfect

1 Choose the correct words.

- We ran to the bus stop but by the time we got there, Sue **had already left/left already**.
- The restaurant **close/had closed** long before we arrived.
- I celebrated after I'd **won/win** the prize.
- By the time she was 21, she **had already finished/have finished** university.
- The play **had just started/hadn't just start** when we entered the theatre.
- Had they designed/Did they designed** any apps before they made this one?
- We **hadn't done/didn't done** any research before the class began.

2 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

had already seen had he starred
had invented had just started
~~had looked~~ hadn't done hadn't found

- Before I bought this phone I had looked at a lot of different models.
- It _____ to rain when we set off on our walk.
- I _____ the film, but I didn't mind watching it again.
- After they _____ a new water filter process, they won an award.
- She _____ an empty seat on the train before it set off.
- _____ in any other films before he got this role?
- We _____ our experiment so we couldn't write up the results in class.

3 Complete the sentences with the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- When I got home, my brother had eaten all my sweets. (eat)
- She didn't buy the book because she _____ the film. (see)
- My mum got angry because I _____ her where we were going. (not tell)
- Before he went to Beijing, he _____ Chinese food. (not try)
- I didn't play in the match because I _____ my tennis racket at home. (leave)
- They _____ tickets so they couldn't go to the concert. (not buy)

Relative pronouns

4 Choose the correct word.

- Veronica Roth is the author who/which/whose wrote *Divergent*.
- That is the girl **whose/that/which** brother knows your brother.
- Portobello Road Market in London is a place **that/which/where** you can buy all kinds of things.
- That's the teacher **which/whose/who** gave Joe and Tim detention.
- A graphic novel is a book **who/which/what** contains more pictures than text.
- Spike Lee and Chris Nolan are two directors **that/whose/which** I really admire.
- It was last week **that/when/which** I bought this dress, wasn't it?

Defining relative clauses

5 Use a relative pronoun to join the two sentences.

- I've got three cousins. They live in the south of France.
I've got three cousins who live in the south of France.
- We visited the Natural History Museum. We saw a dinosaur exhibition.

- We went to a great new restaurant. It had a lot of seafood.

- James Dashner is the author. He wrote the *Maze Runner* series of books.

- Camila Cabello is a singer. Her single 'Havana' was a great hit.

- I was working in my bedroom. I heard the news.

6 Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun.

- Paige Brown is a young inventor _____ comes from America.
- Paige invented a device _____ can clean water.
- Paige built a laboratory at home _____ she developed her first invention.
- Her invention is useful for farmers _____ crops can benefit.

La passiva: present

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm (am) paid.	I'm not (am not) paid.
You're (are) paid.	You aren't (are not) paid.
He/She/It's (is) paid.	He/She/It isn't (is not) paid.
We/You/They're (are) paid.	We/You/They aren't (are not) paid.

- es forma amb el *present simple* de *be* + el participi de passat del verb
English is spoken all over the world.
L'anglès és parlat/es parla arreu del món.
- vegeu la llista de verbs irregulars a la pàgina 80 del llibre
- si volem dir qui va fer l'acció utilitzem *by*
This song is sung by Taylor Swift.
Aquesta cançó és cantada per la Taylor Swift.

La passiva: passat

Afirmativa	Negativa
I was invited.	I wasn't (was not) invited.
You were invited.	You weren't (were not) invited.
He/She/It was invited.	He/She/It wasn't (was not) invited.
We/You/They were invited.	We/You/They weren't (were not) invited.

- la passiva en *past simple* es forma amb el *past simple* del verb *be* + el participi de passat del verb
The film was directed by Spike Lee.
La pel·lícula va ser dirigida per Spike Lee.

Activa i passiva

- les oracions actives comencen amb el subjecte, que és la persona o cosa que fa l'acció
Ed Sheeran wrote the song.
Ed Sheeran va escriure la cançó.
- emprem la passiva quan l'important de l'oració és l'acció, no la persona que la va dur a terme
activa: *They make chopsticks from wood.*
Fan bastonets xinesos de fusta.
passiva: *Chopsticks are made from wood.*
Els bastonets xinesos estan fets de fusta.
- també emprem la passiva quan no sabem qui duu a terme l'acció
activa: *Somebody designed the app in 2019.*
Algú va dissenyar l'aplicació el 2019.
passiva: *The app was designed in 2019.*
L'aplicació va ser dissenyada el 2019.

- és més habitual emprar la passiva en el llenguatge escrit que en l'oral
- sovint s'empra la passiva en el llenguatge escrit per descriure un procés
Then the app was released.
Aleshores l'aplicació va ser llançada.

La passiva: preguntes i respostes

Passiva en present	
Am I paid?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you paid?	Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it paid?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they paid?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

Passiva en passat	
Was I invited?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
Were you invited?	Yes, you were. No, you weren't.
Was he/she/it invited?	Yes, he/she/it was. No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we/you/they invited?	Yes, we/you/they were. No, we/you/they weren't.

- les preguntes en passiva es formen amb (partícula interrogativa) + el *present/past simple* de *be* + subjecte + el participi de passat del verb
When was the Eiffel Tower built?
Quan es va construir la Torre Eiffel?
- les preposicions i altres partícules es posen al final de la pregunta
Who was the photo taken by?
Qui va fer la foto?
What is the statue made of?
De què està feta l'estàtua?

The passive: present

1 Complete the sentences with the present passive of the verbs in brackets.

- This stadium is used for concerts. (**use**)
- CDs _____ in many shops these days. (**not sell**)
- Millions of selfies _____ every day. (**take**)
- Over two hundred photos _____ on my phone. (**store**)
- Mandarin Chinese _____ in this film. (**not speak**)
- Graffiti art _____ on this wall in the city centre. (**allow**)
- These paintings _____ in the Fine Art gallery. (**display**)

The passive: past

2 Choose the correct words.

- The film *Toy Story 4* _____ by Josh Cooley.
a was directed b were directed
- The competition _____ last week.
a was held b were held
- A lot of fan letters _____ to the actor.
a were send b were sent
- We _____ to the award ceremony.
a weren't invited b were invite
- The email account _____ by Grace.
a was create b wasn't created
- The animals _____ by the noisy visitors yesterday.
a weren't disturbed b aren't disturbed

Active and passive

3 Choose the correct words.

The film *Avengers: Endgame* was released **is released** in 2019. It quickly **2 became/ was become** one of the most profitable films ever. It **3 made/was made** over \$1 billion in the first weekend. The film **4 was directed/directed** by Joe and Anthony Russo. Several famous actors **5 appear/ is appeared** in the film including Robert Downey Jr, Chris Evans and Scarlett Johansson. The plot **6 is based/based** on the need to destroy Thanos and return order to the universe. Superheroes like Thor, Iron Man and Hulk **7 are required/required** to work together to save the day.

4 Correct the mistakes.

- This photo ~~took~~ on our holiday in Indonesia last summer.
This photo was taken on our holiday in Indonesia last summer.
- Leonardo da Vinci was painted this picture in around 1506.

- This designer is produced wonderful clothes for teenagers.

- These sculptures made for a special outdoor exhibition last summer.

- The potter is used special materials to make this kind of pottery.

- In this room we have artwork that painted by Monet, Picasso and Dali.

The passive: questions and answers

5 Complete the present passive questions with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

close display ~~make~~ own speak use

- What products are made of plastic?
- _____ the drawings _____ in this room?
- _____ Spanish _____ in this country?
- _____ these paper bags _____ by many customers?
- What time _____ the park gates _____?
- _____ this field _____ by the school?

6 Write past passive questions.

- who / this essay / write / by
Who was this essay written by?
- this picture / paint / by Frida Kahlo

- when / this statue / make

- this app / design / by the new student

- where / the show / hold

Temps de futur: *will*

Afirmativa

I/You'll (will) win.

He/She/It'll (will) win.

We/You/They'll (will) win.

Negativa

I/You won't (will not) lose.

He/She/It won't (will not) lose.

We/You/They won't (will not) lose.

Preguntes

Will I/you win?

Respostes breus

Yes, I/you **will**.

No, I/you **won't**.

Will he/she/it win?

Yes, he/she/it **will**.

No, he/she/it **won't**.

Will we/you/they win?

Yes, we/you/they **will**.

No, we/you/they **won't**.

- el futur es forma amb *will/won't* + infinitiu sense *to*
I think that TV series will become very popular.
Crec que les sèries de televisió es faran molt populars.
- definitely* expressa certesa sobre alguna cosa que succeirà en el futur, i *probably*, probabilitat; s'empren darrere dels auxiliars afirmatius i davant dels negatius
That athlete will probably win the next race.
Aquest atleta probablement guanyarà la propera carrera.
That actor definitely won't win any awards.
Aquest actor clarament no guanyarà cap premi.
- també s'empren *will/won't* + infinitiu sense *to* per expressar decisions espontànies
I'm very tired – I think I'll go to bed.
Estic molt cansat. Crec que me'n vaig a dormir.

Temps de futur: *be going to*

Afirmativa

I'm (am) going to run.

You're (are) going to run.

He/She/It's (is) going to run.

We/You/They're (are) going to run.

Negativa

I'm not (am not) going to leave.

You aren't (are not) going to leave.

He/She/It isn't (is not) going to leave.

We/You/They aren't (are not) going to leave.

Preguntes

Am I going to speak?

Respostes breus

Yes, you are.

No, you aren't.

Are you going to speak?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Is he/she/it going to speak?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they going to speak?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

- be + (not) + going to + infinitiu* sense *to* s'empren per parlar d'intencions
They aren't going to see their friends.
No aniran a veure els seus amics.
- també s'empren quan hi ha una evidència en el present que alguna cosa és probable que succeeixi
It looks like it's going to rain later.
Sembla que plourà/d'aquí una estona plourà.

Temps de futur: *might*

- might/might not + infinitiu* sense *to* s'empren per parlar de possibilitat en el futur
I think I might go swimming tomorrow. I'm not sure.
Demà potser vaig a nedar. No n'estic segur.

Temps de present amb significat de futur

- el *present simple* s'empren per parlar d'esdeveniments futurs fixats en un horari o programa
Our train leaves at eight o'clock.
El nostre tren surt a les vuit.
- el *present continuous* s'empren per parlar de plans fixats amb anterioritat
I'm meeting my friends in the park later.
Més tard em trobaré amb els meus amics al parc.

Future continuous

Afirmativa

I/You'll (will) be finishing soon.

He/She/It'll (will) be finishing soon.

We/You/They'll (will) be finishing soon.

Negativa

I/You won't (will not) be finishing soon.

He/She/It won't (will not) be finishing soon.

We/You/They won't (will not) be finishing soon.

Preguntes

Will I/you be finishing soon?

Respostes breus

Yes, I/you will.

No, I/you won't.

Will he/she/it be finishing soon?

Yes, he/she/it will.

No, he/she/it won't.

Will we/you/they be finishing soon?

Yes, we/you/they will.

No, we/you/they won't.

- es forma amb *will + (not) + be + gerundi*
- s'empren amb verbs d'acció per expressar el que estarà succeint en un moment determinat del futur

Future tenses

1 Write predictions and questions with *will* or *won't*. Be careful with word order.

- more people / travel / by bicycle / probably / .
More people will probably travel by bicycle.
- my brother / not be / an artist / definitely / .

- schoolchildren / not use / books / probably / .

- more people / use / electric cars / definitely / .

- you / leave / school / this year / ?

- where / you / go / on holiday / this summer / ?

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be going to* and the verbs in brackets.

- They 're going to build a new cinema. (build)
- I _____ any more video games. (not buy)
- My sister _____ a party for her birthday. (have)
- Matt _____ science at university. (not study)
- Today, we _____ a camel to the pyramids. (ride)
- _____ you _____ the transport museum this weekend? (visit)

Present tenses with future meaning

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

are meeting are we meeting
does his plane arrive is starting
~~Is your father giving~~ leaves opens

- Is your father giving you a lift to the party tonight?
- We _____ Lynn and Amira at the cinema at 4:00 this afternoon.
- The train _____ at 11:50 so we still have time.
- Hurry up! The film _____ in ten minutes.
- The shop _____ at 10:00 so we don't need to leave early.
- What time _____ at the sports centre on Sunday?
- When _____ on Friday?

Future continuous

4 Complete the sentences with the future continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Will you be going to the cinema sometime this weekend? (go)
- I _____ business at college when I'm 20. (study)
- They _____ in Canada next year. (not live)
- _____ you _____ your cousins in Florida over the summer? (visit)
- He _____ his driving test this time tomorrow. (take)
- She _____ in the café during the exams. (not work)

5 Choose the correct answer.

- What will you be doing after/before this class?
- Where will you be living **when/this time** you're 20?
- We will be starting the summer holidays **at/on** this time tomorrow.
- I **will be working/will work** at nine o'clock in the morning.
- Will you be travelling/Will be travelling** you alone next month?
- They **won't be taking/won't taking** part in the project this month.
- They will be swimming in the sea **next/last** Sunday.

Future tenses

6 Find and correct the mistakes.

- I will be see him in three weeks' time.
I will be seeing him in three weeks' time.
- We won't be go to see the new film this weekend.

- They meet at six o'clock outside the restaurant.

- People will to use less plastic in ten years' time.

- I'll to pay in cash.

- This time next week he'll be sit on a beach in Vietnam.

- The next train leaving at 8:30 pm.

Primer condicional

Acció/situació	Resultat
If I don't see you,	I'll call you.
Resultat	Acció/situació
We won't get wet	if we take an umbrella.

- el primer condicional expressa el que succeirà si passa alguna cosa que és possible
- es forma amb *if* + subjecte + *present simple* a la situació, i subjecte + *will/won't* + infinitiu sense *to* al resultat
- si la situació va en primer lloc, posem una coma
If I have time, I'll go to the supermarket.
Si tinc temps, aniré al supermercat.
- si el resultat va en primer lloc, no posem coma
She'll get cold if she doesn't wear a coat.
Agafarà fred si no es posa l'abric.

Segon condicional

Acció/situació	Resultat
If I bought her a dog,	she would be very excited.
Resultat	Acció/situació
She would eat some cake	if you made one.

- el segon condicional expressa el que succeiria si passés alguna cosa que és improbable
- es forma amb *if* + subjecte + *past simple* a l'acció, i subjecte + *would/wouldn't* + infinitiu sense *to* al resultat
- si l'acció va en primer lloc, posem una coma
If I won the lottery, I'd buy a big house.
Si guanyés la loteria, em compraria una casa gran.
- si el resultat va en primer lloc, no posem coma
Grandma would be lonely if I didn't visit her.
L'àvia se sentiria sola si no l'anés a visitar.
- la interrogativa es forma amb (partícula interrogativa) + *would* + subjecte + infinitiu sense *to* + *if* + subjecte + *past simple*
What would you do if you lost a lot of money?
Què faries si perdessis molts diners?
- en el segon condicional es pot emprar *if I were* en lloc d'*if I was*
If I were you, I would study hard for the exam.
Si fos tu, estudiaria molt per a l'examen.
- tant en el primer com en el segon condicional, podem emprar *unless* en lloc d'*if... not*
We'll miss the bus if we don't hurry.
Perdrem l'autobús si no ens espavilem.
We'll miss the bus unless we hurry.
Perdrem l'autobús tret que ens espavilem.

Tercer condicional

Acció/situació	Resultat
If I had received the invitation,	I would have gone to the party.
Resultat	Acció/situació
She would have passed the exam	if she had studied harder.

- el tercer condicional parla de resultats impossibles, ja que es refereix a situacions passades que no van succeir
If you had called, I would have answered the phone.
(*You did not call so I did not answer the phone.*)
Si haguessis trucat, hauria contestat el telèfon.
- es forma amb *if* + subjecte + *past perfect* a la situació, i subjecte + *would/wouldn't have* + participi al resultat
She wouldn't have eaten that cake if she had known it contained nuts.
No s'hauria menjat aquell pastís si hagués sabut que portava nous.
- would* i *had* es poden contraure en *'d*
They'd have gone with you if you'd asked them.
Haurien anat amb tu si els ho haguessis demanat.

should/shouldn't have

- should/shouldn't have* + participi expressa penediment d'alguna cosa que s'ha fet o no
I feel sick. I shouldn't have eaten that chocolate cake.
Em trobo malament. No hauria hagut de menjar aquell pastís de xocolata.
He's very upset. You should have invited him to the party.
Està molt molestat. L'hauries hagut de convidar a la festa.

Pronoms indefinits

Persones	Llocs	Coses
everyone/everybody	everywhere	everything
someone/somebody	somewhere	something
anyone/anybody	anywhere	anything
no one/nobody	nowhere	nothing

- es refereixen a persones, llocs o coses indeterminades
Nobody knew the answer to the teacher's question.
Ningú no sabia la resposta a la pregunta de la mestra.
I've looked everywhere for my phone but I can't find it.
He buscat el meu telèfon per tot arreu però no el trobo.
I went shopping yesterday but I didn't buy anything.
Ahir vaig anar a comprar, però no vaig comprar res.
- el pronom i el verb sempre van en singular
Does anyone know what the new teacher is called?
Algú sap com es diu el nou professor?

First conditional

1 Choose the correct words.

- I **am**/**'ll be** surprised if you **enjoy**/**'ll enjoy** that film.
- If Joan **comes**/**will come**, there **aren't**/**won't be** enough chairs.
- If they **read**/**'ll read** more, they **increase**/**'ll increase** their vocabulary.
- We **have**/**'ll have** a picnic if it **doesn't rain**/**won't rain**.
- If I **go**/**'ll go** to London, I **buy**/**'ll buy** you a present.
- He **won't take**/**take** any photos unless you **give**/**'ll give** him the camera.

Second conditional

2 Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

'd be 'd know didn't know had saw
would complain wouldn't have

- I **'d be** extremely rich, if I won the lottery.
- If we _____ a dog, we would take it for a walk every day.
- If I _____ where to go, I'd ask for directions.
- My parents _____ if they didn't like their hotel room.
- If we checked the route on Google maps, we _____ where to go.
- They _____ so many friends if they didn't go to school.
- My sister would laugh if she _____ this photo.

3 Write second conditional sentences and questions.

- where / you study / if you chose a university abroad / ?
Where would you study if you chose a university abroad?
- you win / a plane ticket / where would you go / ?

- I wouldn't eat in this restaurant / unless / I have to / .

- Where would we eat / we can choose / any restaurant / ?

- he / not buy / a new phone / unless / he need / one / .

- If you didn't agree with someone's opinion online / what / you do / ?

First and second conditional

4 Complete the first and second conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If I **wanted** (want) to improve my French, I would practise more.
- If I _____ (be) you, I would spend less time surfing the Internet.
- Unless you charge your phone, the battery _____ (run) out.
- They _____ (get) such low grades if they followed the instructions.
- If she _____ (not come) to class today, she'll miss the exam.
- We won't post this photo online unless you _____ (give) us permission.

Third conditional

5 Choose the correct answer.

- If we had known about the bad weather, we **wouldn't have planned**/**didn't plan** a barbecue.
- If I **hadn't spent**/**didn't spend** so much time on the internet, I would have gone to bed earlier.
- We **won't climb**/**wouldn't have climbed** the mountain if it had rained the night before.
- If he **had checked**/**would check** his messages, he would have known about the test.
- What would you have done if you **saw**/**had seen** someone cheating in the exam?
- If I had listened more during class, I **didn't get**/**wouldn't have got** such bad marks.
- Nina **reacted**/**would have reacted** to his post if I hadn't told her to ignore it.

L'estil indirecte

- s'empra per comunicar el que ha dit una altra persona
- l'estil directe es passa a estil indirecte canviant el temps verbal
'I'm talking to the teacher.' → *He said that he **was talking** to the teacher.*
'Estic parlant amb el professor' → *Va dir que estava parlant amb el professor.*

Estil directe	Estil indirecte
present simple 'I love chocolate cake.'	past simple She said that she loved chocolate cake.
present continuous 'We're shopping in the mall.'	past continuous They said that they were shopping in the mall.
past simple 'I ordered it yesterday.'	past perfect He said that he had ordered it yesterday.
present perfect 'She hasn't studied French before.'	past perfect He said that she hadn't studied French before.
future with <i>will</i> 'I'll see you on Friday'	<i>would</i> She said that she would see me on Friday.
<i>can</i> 'We can go tomorrow.'	<i>could</i> They said that they could go the next day.

- es canvien els pronoms de subjecte i objecte
*'I'll send **you** an email,' said Tariq.*
*Tariq said that **he** would send **me** an email.*
En Tariq va dir que m'enviaria un correu electrònic.
- es canvien els adjectius possessius
*'This is **my** laptop,' said Tina.*
*Tina said that it was **her** laptop.*
La Tina va dir que aquell era el seu portàtil.
- es canvien les expressions temporals
*'I'll collect it **tomorrow**,' said Lena.*
*Lena said that she would collect it **the following day**.*
La Lena va dir que ho recolliria el dia següent.

Estil directe	Estil indirecte
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the following/next day
last week	the week before
next week	the following week
yesterday	the day before
now	then

- també es canvien els adverbis de lloc
*Mum and Dad said, 'We have some **here** in the kitchen.'*
*They said that they had some **there** in the kitchen.*
Van dir que en tenien alguns a la cuina.

Oferiments, peticions, ordres i suggeriments en estil indirecte

Oferiments

offer + (not) + infinitive

'I'll give you a lift to the station,' he said.

He **offered to give** me a lift to the station.

Peticions

ask/tell + object + (not) to + infinitive

'Please give us your opinion,' she said.

She **asked them to give** her their opinion.

Suggeriments

Suggest + to/that

'You should visit this museum,' he said.

He **suggested that** we visit that museum.

Ordres

ask/tell + object + (not) to + infinitive

'Take a warm coat with you,' she said.

She **told me to take** a warm coat.

- també es canvien els pronoms personals i els adjectius possessius

Modals de deducció

- *must, can't* i *might* s'empren per fer deduccions sobre el present
- empren *must* quan estem segurs que alguna cosa és certa
*It **must be** four o'clock. We've been here for over an hour.*
Deuen ser les 4. Hem estat aquí més d'una hora.
- empren *can't* quan estem segurs que alguna cosa no és certa
*That **can't be** Jared's sister – his sister has got brown hair.*
Aquella no pot ser la germana d'en Jared. La seva germana té el cabell castany.
- empren *might* quan no estem segurs que alguna cosa sigui certa o no
*Have a look in your bag, Your phone **might be** in there.*
Mira a la teva motxilla. Pot ser que el teu telèfon sigui allà.
- podem emprar modals de deducció en passat; l'estructura és verb modal + *have* + participi
*He **must have gone** home. I can't find him anywhere.*
Se'n deu haver anat a casa. No el trobo enlloc.
*It **can't have been** my dad's car that you saw. His car is at the garage.*
No pots haver vist el cotxe del meu pare. És al taller.

Reported speech

1 Choose the correct words.

- 1 He said that we **are/were** going to study algebra.
- 2 The judge said that he **will/would** go to prison for his crime.
- 3 I said that I **won't know/didn't know** the answer.
- 4 You told me that you **could/can** go to the meeting.
- 5 She said that this product **removed/remove** dirt quickly.
- 6 We told my parents that we **won't/wouldn't** get back late.

2 Complete the reported speech with the phrases in the box.

he could donate he hadn't donated
she would see us I was meeting
they were going to she hadn't seen me

- 1 'I didn't donate any money to charity last year,' he said.
He said that he hadn't donated any money to charity the previous year.
- 2 'We're going to learn about the French Revolution.' The teacher said that _____ learn about the French Revolution.
- 3 'I haven't seen you since last year.' She said that _____ since the year before.
- 4 'I can donate £10 if that helps.' He said that _____ £10 if that helped.
- 5 'I'll see you later at the party.' She said that _____ later at the party.
- 6 'You're meeting them at the zoo.' She said that _____ them at the zoo.

3 Complete the reported speech.

- 1 'We're offering customers a special discount today,' said the shop owner.
The shop owner said that they were offering customers a special discount that day.
- 2 'You can buy this book online,' said the teacher.
The teacher said that _____.
- 3 'I haven't been here before,' he said.
He said that _____.
- 4 'We'll try out the new café next week,' they said.
They said that _____.
- 5 'The shop isn't very easy to find,' she said.
She said that _____.
- 6 'We did a survey last year,' they said.
They said that _____.

Reported offers, requests, suggestions and commands

4 Read the sentences and write *offer, request, suggestion or command* next to each one.

- 1 'Don't eat any more cake or you'll be sick!' said Mum. command
- 2 'Let me help you carry that bag.' _____
- 3 'You should do a little more exercise,' the doctor said. _____
- 4 'Please advise us if you need any help,' they said. _____
- 5 'Bring an umbrella because it's raining,' she said. _____
- 6 'We'll open the door for you,' they said. _____
- 7 'You should all study the reference section tonight,' the teacher said. _____

5 Choose the correct words.

- 1 He asked/offered me to present my findings to the team.
- 2 She **asked/offered** me to give this to you.
- 3 The teacher **suggested/told** them to finish their homework.
- 4 He **suggested/offered** that we meet for a coffee after class.
- 5 Mum **offered/told** to take me to school.
- 6 We **told/suggested** them not to bring any food into the library.
- 7 I **offered/asked** you to keep today free to do project research.

6 Read the sentences. Then write a reported offer, request, suggestion or command for each one.

- 1 'Please can you buy some milk on the way home?' Mum asked me to buy some milk on the way home.
- 2 'Text me tonight.' Yusuf told _____.
- 3 'How about ordering a pizza?' Steve suggested that _____.
- 4 'We'll help you with the website.' Bill and Tom offered _____.
- 5 'Send me a copy of your passport.' Dad told _____.
- 6 'Let's go to the charity event tomorrow.' Nisha suggested that _____.
- 7 'Could you put the rubbish out, please?' Auntie Sarah asked _____.