

Material de consulta

A PRESENT SIMPLE exercici 1, pàg. 4

- El present simple es forma amb l'infinitiu. La forma és la mateixa per als pronoms *I / you / we / they*.
I sing. You don't sing.
Why do we sing?
Do they sing? Yes, they do.
- Per a *he / she / it*, s'hi afegeix *-s* o *-es* i es fa servir *does / doesn't* tant a les frases interrogatives com a les respostes curtes.
It works. He doesn't work.
Where does she work?
Does she work on Saturday? No, she doesn't.
- No es fa servir el verb auxiliar *do / does* amb *be*, *have got* i els verbs modals com *can*.
I'm not from England.
Have you got any family in Madrid?
Can you dance Sevillanas?
- L'ortografia d'alguns verbs canvia quan hi afegim *-s* a la tercera persona del singular.
 - A la majoria dels verbs senzillament s'hi afegeix *-s*.
enjoy + -s → enjoys
 - Als verbs que acaben amb *-o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x*, s'hi afegeix *-es*.
catch + -es → catches
 - Als verbs que acaben amb consonant + *-y*, se substitueix *-y* per *-ies*.
study + -ies → studies
- El present simple es fa servir per parlar de:
 - fets i estats.
8.2 million people live in London.
 - hàbits i accions repetitives.
95,000 people arrive at the airport every year.

B PRESENT CONTINUU exercici 2, pàg. 4

- El present continu es construeix amb *be* + gerundi.
She's having tapas for lunch.
I'm not studying Swedish.
Are you reading a good book at the moment?
- L'ortografia d'alguns verbs canvia quan hi afegim *-ing* per formar el gerundi.
 - Als verbs que acaben amb consonant + *-e*, s'elimina la *-e*.
hide + -ing → hiding
 - Als verbs que acaben amb *-ie*, se substitueix *-ie* per *-y*.
die + -y → dying
 - Als verbs que acaben amb *-l*, aquesta es duplica.
travel + -l → travelling
 - Als verbs d'una síl·laba que acaben amb una vocal + consonant, la consonant final es duplica.
get → getting
 - Als verbs de dues o més síl·labes que acaben amb una vocal + consonant, la consonant final es duplica.
forget → forgetting
- El present continu es fa servir per parlar de:
 - accions en curs en el moment present o al voltant.
I'm watching TV.
 - situacions temporals.
She's not driving at the moment.

C PASSAT SIMPLE exercici 3, pàg. 4

- El passat simple dels verbs regulars es construeix amb l'infinitiu + *-ed*.
She played tennis yesterday.
She didn't play tennis yesterday.
Did she play tennis yesterday?
- L'ortografia d'alguns verbs canvia.
 - Als verbs que acaben amb *-e*, s'elimina la *-e*.
phone + -ed → phoned
 - Als verbs que acaben amb consonant + *-y*, se substitueix *-y* per *-i*.
marry + -i → married
 - Als verbs que acaben amb *-l*, aquesta es duplica.
travel + -l → travelled
 - Als verbs d'una síl·laba que acaben amb una vocal + consonant, la consonant final es duplica.
stop → stopped
 - Als verbs de dues o més síl·labes que acaben amb una vocal + consonant, la consonant final es duplica.
admit → admitted
- Els verbs irregulars tenen diferents participis de passat.
Consulta la llista de verbs irregulars a les pàg. 142-143 al llibre de l'alumne
- El passat simple es fa servir per descriure:
 - accions o estats passats que s'han acabat.
What time did she arrive home?
 - coses del passat que tenien lloc amb freqüència.
They played that song six times yesterday!
 - estats passats.
She liked swimming when she was younger.

D PASSAT CONTINU exercicis 4 i 5, pàg. 4

- 1 El passat continu es construeix amb *was / were* + gerundi.
We were playing computer games.
She wasn't waiting for him.
Were they listening to music?
- 2 El passat continu es fa servir per descriure una acció en curs en un moment concret del passat.
Yesterday morning we were sitting outside.
- 3 Es pot emprar el passat simple amb el passat continu i *when* o *while* per descriure una activitat que estava tenint lloc quan una altra activitat la va interrompre.
I was walking home when I saw Paul.

E VERBS D'ESTAT exercici 6, pàg. 4

Amb els verbs d'estat mai es fa servir la forma contínua. Els més comuns són aquells verbs que expressen:

- idees i opinions: *believe, know, understand, remember, forget, think ...*

- preferències: *like, love, prefer, hate ...*
- un estat o possessió: *be, have (got), own*

F PREGUNTES D'OBJECTE I SUBJECTE exercici 7, pàg. 4

- 1 Les preguntes d'objecte per a les frases amb un verb auxiliar o modal es construeixen invertint l'ordre dels mots.
He is a fireman. → Is he a fireman?
Quan no hi ha ni verb auxiliar ni modal, es fa servir *do* per formular la pregunta d'objecte.
I know her from work. → Do you know her from work?
- 2 Les preguntes de subjecte es construeixen utilitzant el pronom interrogatiu com a subjecte de la frase. No es fa servir un verb auxiliar, ni tampoc s'inverteix l'ordre dels mots.
Compara aquestes frases:
Who loves Joe? Bella loves Joe.
Who does Joe love? Joe loves Bella.

G PERFET SIMPLE exercici 8, pàg. 4

- 1 El perfet simple es construeix amb *have* + participi de passat.
I've bought a lot of new books.
She hasn't bought a lot of new books.
Have you bought a lot of new books?
- 2 El perfet simple es fa servir per descriure:
 - una acció o estat que no s'ha acabat.
How long have you lived in Oxford?
 - una situació que ha canviat i que afecta el present.
I've lost my glasses. (Ara ja no tinc les ulleres.)
 - una experiència en algun moment del passat.
She's met lots of new people.

H PERFET CONTINU exercicis 9 i 10, pàg. 5

- 1 El perfet continu es construeix amb el perfet simple de *be* + gerundi.
I've been eating a lot of Italian food.
He hasn't been eating a lot of Italian food.
Has she been eating a lot of Italian food?
- 2 L'ortografia d'alguns verbs canvia quan hi afegim *-ing* per formar el gerundi.
- 3 El perfet continu es fa servir per descriure:
 - accions sostingudes en el temps que tenen efectes en el present.
She's been working in Barcelona for many years.
I've been having problems with my computer.
 - una explicació d'alguna cosa fent referència a una acció o esdeveniment passats.
I got an A because I've been studying for months.

Consulta «Present continu» a la pàg. 1

I EVER I NEVER, FOR I SINCE exercici 11, pàg. 5

- 1 *Ever* o *never* es fan servir amb el perfet simple per expressar que una cosa ha tingut lloc en el passat. *Ever* se sol fer servir en preguntes i significa «en qualsevol moment». *Never* vol dir «en cap moment».
Have you ever been to the Prado museum?
No, I've never been to the Prado museum.
- 2 *For* es fa servir amb el perfet simple quan es fa referència a un període de temps, mentre que *since* s'hi fa servir juntament amb un punt en el temps.
We've known her for two years.
She's worked here since last Christmas.

J STILL, YET, ALREADY I JUST exercici 12, pàg. 5

Sovint es fa servir *still*, *just*, *yet* o *already* amb el perfet simple.

S'utilitza:

- *still* entre el subjecte i *have* per expressar que una situació no ha canviat.
It's 11 p.m. and Sue still hasn't arrived!
- *yet* al final d'una pregunta per demanar si una acció s'ha acabat.
Have you done the homework yet?

- *yet* al final de les frases negatives per mostrar que es té la intenció d'acabar una acció en el futur.

I haven't saved enough money yet.

- *already* entre *have* i el participi de passat per expressar que una acció ha tingut lloc.

I've already seen that film. It's terrible!

- *just* entre *have* i el verb auxiliar per descriure una acció que acaba de passar.

I've just read the first Percy Jackson book.

K NONE, BOTH, ALL I NEITHER exercici 13, pàg. 5

- 1 Es fa servir *both* o *neither* per parlar de dues coses o persones. Es fa servir *all* o *none* per parlar de grups de tres o més coses o persones.
- 2 *Both* o *all* es col·loquen darrere de *be* o dels verbs modals.
We could all go dancing this weekend.
- 3 Amb la resta de verbs, *both* i *all* es col·loquen davant.
They both bought new trainers for the gym.
- 4 *Both*, *neither* i *all* es fan servir amb *of* davant d'articles i pronoms.
Neither of them have enough money to buy the tickets.

L PRONOMS INDEFINITS exercici 14, pàg. 5

- 1 Els pronoms indefinits es fan servir per descriure persones, coses o llocs de forma indeterminada. S'utilitzen pronoms acabats en:
 - *-body* / *-one* per a persones: *someone*, *anybody*, *everyone*, etc.
 - *-thing* per a coses: *something*, *anything*, *nothing*, etc.
 - *-where* per a llocs: *somewhere*, *anywhere*, *nowhere*, etc.
- 2 Darrere d'un pronom indefinit es fa servir el verb en singular.
Everything was ready for the exam this year.
- 3 A les preguntes, se solen fer servir pronoms amb *any-* davant.
Is there anywhere good to eat nearby?

M COMPARATIUS I SUPERLATIUS exercici 15, pàg. 5

- 1 Els adjectius comparatius es fan servir per establir comparacions. *Rome is bigger than Madrid.*
- 2 Els adjectius superlatius es fan servir per expressar extrems.
Italians make the best pizzas in the world.
- 3 Un comparatiu + *than* serveix per comparar persones, llocs i coses. *Tallinn is colder than Toledo.*
- 4 *The* + superlatiu expressa el grau més alt d'una cosa.
I think jamon ibérico is the best in the world.

N (NOT) AS ... AS, LESS I LEAST exercici 16, pàg. 5

- 1 *as* + adjectiu + *as* compara dues coses iguals.
The second film was as good as the first.
not as + adjectiu + *as* expressa desigualtat.
The second exam wasn't as difficult as the first.
- 2 *less* és el contrari de *more*.
Gold is more expensive than silver.
Silver is less expensive than gold.
- 3 *the least* + adjectiu és el contrari de *the most*.
This is the most / least expensive café in town.

Exercicis

1 Copia i completa el text amb els verbs del quadre en present simple.

describe explain feel follow not eat spend win

In this week's magazine, there's an interview with Rafa Nadal, who *explains* how he (1) ... about playing tennis professionally. He (2) ... what it's like when he (3) ... a major championship and he tells us about his lifestyle – what exercise programme he (4) ... , what types of food he eats and (5) ... and how he (6) ... his free time.

2 Escriu frases o preguntes en present continu a partir del vocabulari que et donem.

we / eat / lunch / at the moment

We're eating lunch at the moment.

- 1 the students / take / an exam / today
- 2 we / talk about / our greatest fears
- 3 she / not cry / because of the film
- 4 we / not stay / for dinner
- 5 what / you / study / at university

3 Copia i completa el text amb els verbs del quadre en passat simple.

eat grow have lift not use

People's amazing achievements

In 2018, 'Game of Thrones' actor, Hafthor Bjornsson of Iceland *lifted* 501 kg – a new world record. In 2020, Nilanshi Patel, a seventeen-year-old Indian girl (1) ... her hair to 190 cm and so (2) ... the longest teenage hair in the world. In 2010, Ashrita Furman (US) (3) ... 610 g of jelly in one minute. He (4) ... a spoon – he used chopsticks.

4 Copia i tria les opcions correctes.

This time last week, we *was* / *are* / *were* staying in Seville.

- 1 At 7.30 a.m. today, they *were eating* / *eat* / *eats* breakfast.
- 2 He *is* / *was* / *are* talking on the phone an hour ago.
- 3 Last term, the students *are* / *were* / *be* learning Dutch.
- 4 This time yesterday, I *am* / *was* / *were* watching TV.

5 Copia i completa el correu electrònic posant els verbs entre parèntesis en present simple, present continu, passat simple o passat continu.

Hi Josie, I'm *emailing* (email) to let you know that I (1) ... (be) at home now. I (2) ... (decide) to come back early because two days ago a huge tornado (3) ... (pass) through Oklahoma City, which I (4) ... (visit) at the time. I (5) ... (take) shelter in the cellar of the house that I (6) ... (stay) in. I (7) ... (watch) the TV news about the tornado now and (8) ... (think) I'm lucky to be alive. Love, Kim

6 Copia i corregeix els errors de les frases. Hi ha una oració que és correcta.

I *am regretting* hurting the people I love.
regret

- 1 The students are preferring to do tests online.
- 2 This time yesterday we were playing football.
- 3 He was knowing that she was annoyed.
- 4 My mum isn't minding if you stay for dinner.
- 5 I'm not knowing how to speak French.

7 Redacta preguntes per a les respostes següents fent servir el vocabulari que et donem.

Kim wrote the email.

Who / write / email?

Who wrote the email?

- 1 Juliet loved Romeo.
Who / Juliet / love?
- 2 Pedro lived in Buenos Aires.
Who / live / Buenos Aires?
- 3 Mariana told me she was leaving.
What / Mariana / tell / you?
- 4 Lauren found this umbrella yesterday.
Who / find / umbrella / yesterday?
- 5 Sophia saw the accident.
Who / saw / accident?

8 Copia i completa el text posant els verbs entre parèntesis en perfet simple.

- A So, looking at your CV, I see that you've *got* (get) some experience. (1) ... (you / ever / have) a job at McDonalds?
- B No, I (2) ... (not / work) there.
- A OK. (3) ... (you / pass) your driving test?
- B Yes, I (4) ... (have) my licence since last year.

9 Copia i corregeix els errors en perfet continu a les frases següents. Hi ha una oració que és correcta.

She's **being** studying English for six months.
been

- 1 I've been living in Dubai for eight years.
- 2 We've being walking all day!
- 3 The students aren't been living in Paris all year.
- 4 Josh and Kate haven't be going out for very long.
- 5 Were they been sitting in the sun all afternoon?

10 Copia i completa les frases posant els verbs entre parèntesis en perfet simple o bé en perfet continu.

I've been working (work) in Berlin since Christmas.

- 1 Why are you so wet? ... (you / jog) in the rain?
- 2 Is it still snowing? No, it ... (stop).
- 3 My brother ... (play) computer games all afternoon.
- 4 I ... (not / study) medicine for three years.
- 5 How many times ... (you / visit) New York?

11 Copia i completa les frases amb *ever*, *never*, *for* o *since*.

We haven't been to Dublin *since* we were young.

- 1 Have you ... been to Venezuela?
- 2 I haven't seen James ... 2012.
- 3 I've ... worked in a bar.
- 4 My parents have been married ... 42 years.

12 Reescriu les frases de manera que el significat continuï sent el mateix, fent servir les paraules en negreta.

He hasn't learned to drive yet. (**still**)

He still hasn't learned to drive.

- 1 It's not long since my brother left university. (**just**)
- 2 She still hasn't thanked us for her present. (**yet**)
- 3 They've visited the Eiffel Tower before. (**already**)
- 4 We haven't started studying yet. (**still**)
- 5 Have you got married recently? (**just**)

13 Copia i tria les opcions correctes.

All / None / **Both** my cousin and I have red hair.

- 1 *Neither of* / All / Both us could make it to the concert.
- 2 *Neither* / Both of / None the children are going out.
- 3 They *all* / *neither of* / *none of* look very tired.
- 4 You must *both* / *none* / *neither of* come and stay.
- 5 *Both* / *Neither* / All my sister nor I can speak Chinese.

14 Copia i completa les frases amb les paraules del requadre.

anybody everywhere nobody
nothing somewhere something

Can I tell you *something* private?

- 1 I've looked ... , but I can't find my phone.
- 2 The fridge is empty – there's ... to eat.
- 3 I've never met ... as beautiful as you.
- 4 The cinema was empty – there was ... there.
- 5 Finally, he's found ... he wants to study next year.

15 Copia i completa el text posant els adjectius entre parèntesis en la forma comparativa o en la superlativa.

Record breakers

Sultan Kosen (Turkey) is *the tallest* (tall) man in the world – he's 251 cm tall.

Hans N. Langseth (Norway) had (1) ... (long) beard ever recorded – it was 5.33 m long. It was (2) ... (long) than he was tall.

The Samoyed dog from Siberia is (3) ... (expensive) dog in the world. At \$14,000 it is only a little (4) ... (cheap) than a family car.

Juan Pedro Franco (Mexico) is (5) ... (heavy) man in the world – he weighed 595 kg in 2018. That is (6) ... (heavy) than five St Bernard dogs.

16 Copia i ordena les paraules per formar frases.

exciting / yours. / less / than / Our / plans / holiday / are

Our holiday plans are less exciting than yours.

- 1 large / Peter's. / as / Our / is / not / family / as
- 2 patient / mother / is / than / My / less / me.
- 3 least / His / suggestion / the / is / exciting

Material de consulta

A PASSAT SIMPLE I PASSAT CONTINU exercicis 1 i 2, pàg. 7

- 1 El passat simple es fa servir per descriure accions o estats passats que s'han acabat.
*I **wrote** my essay last night.*
- 2 El passat continu es fa servir per descriure accions o estats passats que no s'havien acabat o estaven en curs en un moment concret del passat.
*At nine o'clock last night, I **was writing** my essay.*
- 3 Es poden combinar el passat simple i el passat continu fent servir *when* o *while*. Es poden combinar el passat simple i el passat continu fent servir *when* o *while*.
*While I **was driving**, my phone **rang**.*
*My phone **rang** while I **was driving**.*

B PLUSQUAMPERFET SIMPLE exercicis 3, 4 i 5, pàg. 7

- 1 El plusquamperfet simple es construeix amb *had* + participi de passat.
*She **had gone** to the cinema with her mum.*
*I **hadn't phoned** him before my flight took off.*
*Had you **brought** a warm coat?*
- 2 El plusquamperfet simple es fa servir:
 - per emfasitzar que una acció va tenir lloc abans que una altra en el passat.
*I'd only **seen** Khan in photos before I visited India.*
 - amb l'expressió «*It was the first / second / third time*».
*It was the first time that I'd **tried** octopus.*

C PLUSQUAMPERFET SIMPLE I PLUSQUAMPERFET CONTINU exercici 6, pàg. 7

- 1 El plusquamperfet continu es fa servir per parlar sobre accions temporals, mentre que, per parlar sobre situacions més duradores en el temps o fins i tot permanents, s'utilitza el plusquamperfet simple.
*We were exhausted because we **had been walking** all day.*
*She met a man who **had lived** in the city for 70 years.*
- 2 El plusquamperfet continu emfasitza que una acció va continuar, mentre que el plusquamperfet simple emfasitza que l'acció es va acabar.
*I **had been watching** a zombie film, and my head was full of strange images.*
*I **had finished** my meal, and I was ready to go home.*

D PASSAT SIMPLE *USED TO* I *WOULD* exercicis 7 i 8, pàg. 7

- 1 Es fa servir el passat simple *used to* i *would* per descriure hàbits i accions en el passat.
- 2 Es fa servir *used to* per a activitats o estats repetitius.
*We **used to live** in Castellon when we were young.*
*Mike **didn't use to play** a lot of sport.*
- 3 El passat simple es fa servir per a accions úniques.
*I **bought** a new dress last week.* (Aquí no podem fer servir *used to* o *would*).
- 4 Només es pot fer servir *would* per descriure accions repetitives.
*Jan **would get up** very early when she was at school.*

Exercicis

1 Copia i corregeix els errors de les frases. Hi ha una oració que és correcta.

arrived

The children were playing when the postman ~~was arriving~~.

- They walked to college when they found the money.
- Did you have your dinner when I called?
- Jo didn't hear the bell because she was listening to music.
- When I walked into the room, everyone worked hard.

2 Copia i completa les frases amb les formes correctes dels verbs del requadre.

arrive ~~do~~ drive eat fall
happen hurt play ring watch

I *was doing* my homework when the doorbell *rang*.

- Gemma ... asleep while she ... the film.
- The student ... his foot while he ... football.
- Mario ... too fast when the accident
- Everyone ... dinner when the final guests

3 Emparella 1-4 amb A-E i redacta les frases A-E fent servir el plusquamperfet simple.

She wasn't hungry. C *She'd just eaten her lunch*.

- I couldn't unlock the door.
- I got to the station late.
- Simone was happy to see her brother.
- Javi wasn't ready to leave the party.

A she / not see / him / three months

B I / forgot / my key

C she / just / eat / lunch

D the train / already / leave

E he / only just / arrive

4 Copia i tria les opcions correctes.

After he *fed* / *had fed* the cat, he went to work.

- They *got* / *had got* dressed then they ate their breakfast.
- Had they already eaten* / *Did they already eat* by the time you got there?
- Had you eaten* / *Did you eat* any lunch yesterday?
- Mark was surprised to see Maria's ring because she *hadn't told* / *didn't tell* him that she was engaged.

5 Copia i completa les frases posant els verbs entre parèntesis en passat simple o en plusquamperfet.

I *failed* (fail) my exam because I *hadn't studied* (not study).

- Thomas ... (not / meet) Sam before today.
- ... (study) Mandarin before you ... (get) a job in China?
- I ... (not / go) to the party because I ... (not / finish) the homework.
- We ... (never / play) tennis before we ... (join) this school.

6 Copia i completa les frases posant els verbs entre parèntesis en plusquamperfet simple o bé en plusquamperfet continu.

I didn't remember that I *had met* (meet) Peter before.

- It was 6 a.m. and we realized we ... (talk) all night long.
- I ... (understand) the maths the day before, but then I realized I didn't anymore.
- We ... (drive) for hours and I was really bored.
- Sheila ... (made) three cakes when we arrived at her house.

7 Copia i corregeix els errors de les frases. Hi ha una oració que és correcta.

Roger *used to send* me a text this morning. *sent*

- I would know how to play the piano, but I haven't played for years.
- David didn't used to enjoy swimming.
- I used to meet Harry for a coffee last night.
- They would go to the same beach every year for their summer holidays.

8 Copia i completa el text amb els verbs del requadre fent servir el passat simple o *used to* / *would* + verb. En alguna ocasió hi ha més d'una resposta possible.

decide find get ~~have~~ swim stay

I *used to have* wonderful holidays when I was a child. Every year, we (1) ... with my aunt in Lanzarote. We (2) ... in the sea every day. One year, we found a cave – we (3) ... to go exploring but we (4) ... lost. After two hours, my aunt (5) ... us – and she never let us go exploring alone again!

Material de consulta

A WILL, BE GOING TO, PRESENT SIMPLE I PRESENT CONTINUU exercicis 1, 2, 3 i 4, pàg. 9

Futur amb will

- El futur amb *will* es construeix amb *will* + infinitiu.
They will / won't come with me to the supermarket.
Will you come with me to the supermarket?
- S'utilitza *will* + infinitiu:
 - per fer prediccions generals sobre el futur.
I think it'll rain later today.
 - per expressar una decisió ja presa en el moment de parlar.
Wait a second – I'll get the bus too.
 - per fer promeses, oferiments o advertències.
I'll buy you some chocolate for dessert.
- També es poden fer servir expressions temporals com ara *ever*, *never*, *just*, *only* i *still*. L'adverbi es col·loca entre *will* i l'infinitiu.
I'll never speak to him again.

Futur amb be going to

- El futur amb *be going to* es construeix amb *be going to* + infinitiu.
I'm going to / 'm not going to take my driving test this year.
Are you going to take your driving test this year?

- Be going to* es fa servir per descriure:
 - plans generals i intencions.
What are you going to wear to the party?
 - prediccions basades en evidències actuals.
He hasn't studied, so he's going to fail his exam.
- Amb *be going to*, també es poden fer servir expressions com ara *never*, *ever*, *just*, *only* i *still*. L'adverbi es col·loca davant de *be going to*.
Is he ever going to finish talking?

Futur amb el present continuu

El present continuu es fa servir per parlar d'arranjaments ja acordats i plans definits en el futur.
I'm meeting Alexei at the theatre on Friday.

Futur amb el present simple

El present simple es fa servir per descriure un esdeveniment futur programat.
The flight leaves at six o'clock in the morning.

B FUTUR CONTINUU exercici 5, pàg. 9

- El futur continuu es construeix amb *will be* + gerundi (verb + *ing*).
At eight o'clock tonight I'll be watching TV.
At eight o'clock tonight I won't be watching TV.
Will you be watching TV at eight o'clock tonight?
- El futur continuu es fa servir per descriure accions que:
 - estaran en curs en un moment concret del futur.
At three o'clock I'll be playing football.
 - continuaran durant un període concret de temps en el futur.
We'll be dancing at the club all evening.

C FUTUR PERFET exercici 6, pàg. 9

- El futur perfet es construeix amb *will* + *have* + participi de passat.
She will have made dinner by nine o'clock.
I won't have made dinner by nine o'clock.
Will you have made dinner by nine o'clock?
- El futur perfet es fa servir per descriure una acció que s'haurà acabat o no en cert moment del futur.
Will you have had dinner before we go out?
- Fem servir *by* davant d'una expressió de temps per explicar quan tindrà lloc aquest moment concret.
We'll have eaten by nine o'clock.

D TEMPS VERBALS EN FRASES TEMPORALS DE FUTUR exercicis 7 i 8, pàg. 9

Es poden fer servir expressions temporals com ara *when*, *before*, *after*, *while*, *until* i *as soon as* per fer referència al temps futur. S'empra una forma de futur a la frase principal, mentre que a la subordinada temporal s'utilitza el present simple.

I'm going to have a gap year before I go to university.
We'll go home after this film finishes.

Exercicis

1 Escriu frases fent servir *will* ('ll) o *won't* amb els verbs de sota.

become have help see not forget

I'll have a coffee, please.

- 1 We ... to call you when we arrive.
- 2 I ... you at work on Tuesday.
- 3 ... you ... me with my science homework?
- 4 Do you think that robots ... more powerful than us?

2 Escriu frases en futur fent servir *be going to*.

Harry / study / astrophysics

Harry is going to study astrophysics.

- 1 I / be / an astronaut / when I grow up
- 2 we / not go / on holiday next month
- 3 she / not come / for dinner / tonight
- 4 you / meet / us / at the restaurant / ?

3 Copia i completa els diàlegs posant els verbs entre parèntesis en la forma correcta de futur, fent servir *will* o bé *be going to*.

A Have you decided what to do at the weekend?

B Yes, *I'm going to visit* (visit) the planetarium.

1 A Why are you putting your coat on?

B I ... (take) the dog for a walk.

2 A Oh, I'm cold.

B Me, too. I ... (put) the fire on.

3 A Did you call your mum?

B No, I forgot! I ... (do) it right away.

4 A Why are you putting the computer on?

B I ... (play) *Fallout*.

4 Copia i completa el text posant els verbs entre parèntesis en present continu o bé en present simple.

A Jane and I *are going* (go) to see the sequel to *Space Journey* tomorrow. Would you like to come?

B Great idea! What time (1) ... (you / meet)?

A Jane (2) ... (pick) me up at seven o'clock.

B OK, and what time (3) ... (the film / start)?

A It (4) ... (begin) at quarter to eight.

B Well, I (5) ... (finish) work at 7.15, so I'll meet you there.

5 Reescriu les frases fent servir el futur continu en lloc del passat continu.

This time last week, I was sitting on a beach.

This time next week, I'll be sitting on a beach.

- 1 This time last year, you were working in France.
This time next year,
- 2 This time yesterday, we were doing our last exam.
This time tomorrow,
- 3 At six o'clock yesterday, I was reading *The Hobbit*.
At six o'clock tomorrow,
- 4 Last year, we weren't playing in the final.
Next year,

6 Copia i completa les frases posant els verbs entre parèntesis en futur continu o bé en futur perfet.

I'll already have left (already / leave) by the time you wake up tomorrow.

- 1 By the end of the year, she ... (work) for 20 years.
- 2 I ... (not / study) on Saturday, so I can come to the party!
- 3 Do you think you ... (still / work) in ten years' time?
- 4 Do you think that aliens ... (land) on our planet by 2100?

7 EXAMEN Copia i tria les opcions correctes.

He won't start until we *'ll arrive* / *'ve arrived* / *'re going to arrive*.

- 1 He won't be full until he *'ll have eaten* / *'s eaten* / *ate* three sandwiches.
- 2 She'll text us as soon as the plane *landed* / *'s going to land* / *lands*.
- 3 What will happen to our planet after we *'ll destroy* / *destroy* / *'re destroying* it with pollution?
- 4 I'll make the dessert while you *'re cooking* / *'ll cook* / *'re going to cook* the steak.

8 Escriu frases sobre el futur. En alguna ocasió hi ha més d'una resposta possible.

we / wait here / until / you / arrive

We'll wait here until you arrive.

- 1 I / stay / until / the film / finish
- 2 the plane / leave / as soon as / the weather / improve
- 3 I / call / you / after / I / receive / my results
- 4 he / be happier / when / he / move / to America
- 5 they / help / you / while / you / learn / Mandarin

Material de consulta

A CARACTERÍSTIQUES DELS VERBS MODALS

Els verbs modals es fan servir davant d'altres verbs per aportar un significat afegit a un frase, com ara la obligació o el permís. Alguns verbs modals comuns són *can*, *could*, *must*, *may*, *might* i *should*.

Els verbs modals comparteixen les característiques següents:

- Darrere de la majoria dels verbs modals, s'hi posa un infinitiu sense *to*.

She should study harder.

- Als verbs modals no s'hi afegeix *-s* en la tercera persona.

I can ride a motorbike. He can ride a motorbike, too.

- Els verb modals no fan servir l'auxiliar *do* / *does* per construir frases negatives, interrogatives o respostes curtes.

She shouldn't eat so much cheese.

B CAPACITAT I PETICIONS exercicis 1 i 2, pàg. 11

- 1 Es fa servir *can* o *can't* per expressar allò som o no capaços de fer en present. Per al passat, s'utilitza *could* i *couldn't*.

I can't use a tablet computer.

Es fa servir *be able to* en tots els temps verbals i darrere d'altres verbs modals.

I'll be able to meet you tomorrow.

- 2 Es fa servir *can* i *could* per demanar coses. *Could* sol ser més educat.

Can I leave now?

Could you lend me a pen, please?

C OBLIGACIÓ, PROHIBICIÓ I CONSELLS exercicis 3 i 4, pàg. 11

- 1 En les frases afirmatives, es pot fer servir *must*, *need to* i *have to* (*need to* i *have to* no són verbs modals) per descriure obligació i necessitat.

Students must answer the questions honestly.

- 2 En les frases negatives, fem servir *don't have to*, *don't need to* o *needn't* quan no hi ha necessitat ni obligació (quan pots decidir què fer).

We don't have to / needn't / don't need to wear a uniform.

Però quan descrivim coses que no estan permeses (prohibició), fem servir *mustn't*.

You mustn't skip breakfast every day.

- 3 També es pot fer servir *can't* per rebutjar una petició.

You can't go out until you've finished your homework.

- 4 Es fa servir *ought to* i *should* per donar consells i fer recomanacions. *Ought to* és més formal que *should*.

You ought to / should apply for the job.

You ought not to / shouldn't go out if you're ill.

D POSSIBILITAT I CERTESA exercicis 5 i 6, pàg. 11

- 1 Es fa servir *may*, *may not*, *might*, *might not* i *could* quan una cosa és possible.

She might choose Jacob, not Edward.

- 2 S'utilitza *must* quan estem segurs que una cosa és certa i *can't* quan estem segurs que una cosa és impossible.

It must be quite late because it's getting dark.

It can't be midnight already!

E PERFETS MODALS exercici 7, pàg. 11

- 1 Els perfets modals es construeixen amb un verb modal + *have* + participi de passat.

He might have phoned her last night.

- 2 Els perfets modals es fan servir per especular i per fer deduccions sobre accions passades.

- 3 S'utilitza *must have* i *can't have* per expressar certesa en passat.

Dad must have felt disappointed when he lost.

It can't have been Rachael – she was in London.

- 4 S'utilitza *might have*, *may have* o *could have* per expressar una possibilitat en passat.

Tim might / may / could have gone to the cinema.

- 5 També es fa servir *could have* per suggerir una acció passada alternativa.

The police could have acted more quickly.

- 6 S'utilitza *should have* quan ens penedim de no haver fet alguna cosa.

We should have gone cycling while it was sunny.

- 7 S'utilitza *shouldn't have* quan creiem que la persona va obrar malament.

I shouldn't have stayed out so late last night.

Exercicis

1 Copia i tria les opcions correctes.

Tom can't swim / *can't swimming* / *can't be able to swim*, so he's having lessons at the moment.

- 1 *Can Mark to play* / *Can Mark play* / *Can Mark playing* the guitar?
- 2 *Could you give* / *Could give you* / *Could you giving* me some advice about good etiquette in Brazil, please?
- 3 Do you think *you'll be able to finish* / *you'll could to finish* / *could you finishing* your homework by 8 p.m.?
- 4 I'm disappointed that I *didn't could understand* / *wasn't could understand* / *wasn't able to understand*.

2 Copia i completa les frases amb les formes correctes de *can*, *could* o *be able to*. De vegades hi ha més d'una resposta possible.

Laura *can't* cook, so she eats out at restaurants.

- 1 Dogs ... talk, but they ... show their feelings using body language.
- 2 Ann doesn't think she's going to ... make it tonight.
- 3 ... you explain what this word means because I ... understand it.
- 4 I ... sleep last night, so I ... concentrate today.

3 Completa el text amb els verbs entre parèntesis i *should* / *ought to* or *shouldn't* / *ought not to*.

- A How *should I behave* (behave) when I'm in Japan?
B Well, to be polite, you (1) ... (address) people using family names with the title 'San'.
A OK, so for example, instead of saying 'Mr Hakita', I (2) ... (say) 'Hakita-San'.
B Yes, and when you greet somebody, you (3) ... (not / shake) hands. Instead, you (4) ... (bow).

4 EXAMEN Completa la segona frase de manera que tingui un significat semblant al de la primera. De vegades hi ha més d'una resposta possible.

I advise you to shop around before you buy a car. You *should shop around* before you buy a car.

- 1 It's necessary to take your passport if you travel abroad.
You ... your passport with you if you travel abroad.
- 2 It is not necessary to bow when you meet him.
You ... when you meet him.
- 3 It's against the rules to take photographs here.
You ... photographs here.
- 4 I advise you to avoid that area of town.
You ... that area of town.

5 Copia i completa les frases fent servir *can't*, *must* o *might*.

You *might* be right, but I think we should check.

- 1 That ... be my parents already – they said they wouldn't be here until tonight!
- 2 I don't know who's at the door, but it ... be Jane.
- 3 I'm not sure where Lucy is – she ... be at the gym.
- 4 He's a doctor – I'm sure he ... earn a lot of money.

6 EXAMEN Reescriu les frases fent servir les paraules en negreta.

It's possible that we will come to the party (*may*)
We may come to the party.

- 1 There's a chance that Sevilla will win La Liga this year. (*might*)
- 2 It's not possible that she's late for her own wedding. (*can't*)
- 3 I'm certain that he's Theo's brother. (*must*)
- 4 It's possible that they just have bad manners. (*could*)

7 EXAMEN Completa les frases posant els verbs entre parèntesis en la forma de perfet modal correcta. De vegades hi ha més d'una resposta possible.

I feel sick now – it was a bad idea to eat more cake!
I feel sick now – I *shouldn't have eaten* (eat) more cake!

- 1 Leo isn't smiling – I'm sure he heard the news.
Leo isn't smiling – he ... (hear) the news.
- 2 John is in France until Sunday – it was definitely not him you saw today.
John is in France until Sunday – it ... (not be) him that you saw today.
- 3 It's possible that Miguel proposed to Lisa last night.
Miguel ... (propose) to Lisa last night.
- 4 Chi was meant to call me when she arrived, but she forgot.
Chi ... (call) me when she arrived, but she forgot.

Material de consulta

A TIPUS DE CONDICIONALS exercicis 1, 2, 3, 4 i 5, pàg. 13

- 1 Les frases condicionals consten d'una subordinada condicional (que comença per *if*) i una principal consecutiva. Es pot canviar l'ordre de les dues parts de la frase, però quan la condicional va davant, va seguida d'una coma.

I'll phone you if the bus is late.

If the bus is late, I'll phone you.

- 2 Hi ha diversos tipus de condicionals, que varien segons el grau de probabilitat que expressen.

Condicional zero

if + present simple, present simple

La condicional zero es fa servir per descriure una veritat general.

If I revise, I always pass the exams.

Condicional primera

if + present simple, *will* + infinitiu

La condicional primera es fa servir:

- per descriure possibilitats en el present i el futur.

If I pass my exams, I'll work in IT.

- per fer promeses i advertiments.

You won't pass your exams if you don't revise.

A la subordinada condicional no es pot fer servir *will*.

Condicional segona

if + passat simple, *would* + infinitiu

La condicional segona es fa servir per descriure coses que és poc probable que passin en el present o el futur.

If I was a millionaire, I wouldn't need a job.

Es pot fer servir *could* en comptes de *would* a l'oració consecutiva.

If I had a camera, I could take a photo.

Es pot fer servir *were* en comptes de *was* amb *I, he, she* i *it* a la subordinada condicional.

I wouldn't do that if I were you.

Condicional tercera

if + plusquamperfet, *would have* + participi de passat

Es fa servir la condicional tercera per descriure situacions hipotètiques en el passat (situacions que no van arribar a passar).

We wouldn't have missed the train if we'd left the house on time. (No vam sortir a l'hora de casa i per això vam perdre el tren.)

B IF I UNLESS, PROVIDED THAT, AS LONG AS exercicis 6 i 7, pàg. 13

- 1 Es pot substituir *if* per *as long as* / *provided that* per expressar *but only if*, que és més emfàtic que *if*. Compara:
- They'll succeed if they try hard.*
They'll succeed as long as they try hard.
- 2 Es pot substituir *if* (...) en frases condicionals negatives per *unless* i un verb en la forma afirmativa. Compara:
- We'll be late if we don't leave now.*
(forma negativa del verb)
We'll be late unless we leave now.
(forma afirmativa del verb)

C CONTRACCIONS DE WOULD I HAD exercici 8, pàg. 13

- 1 Tan *had* com *would* es poden contraure a 'd en les frases condicionals.
- If you'd (= had) told me, I'd (= would) have understood.*
- 2 *Had* només es pot contraure a 'd quan és verb auxiliar, i no verb principal.
- If I'd (= auxiliary) studied, I'd have passed the exam.*
If I had (= main verb) lots of money, I'd go skiing.

Exercicis

1 Copia i completa les frases posant els verbs entre parèntesis en la forma condicional primera.

If you *practise* (practise) your football skills, you'll *improve* (improve) your performance.

- 1 If she ... (get) paid in time, she ... (give) you a donation.
- 2 He ... (not move) to New York if he ... (get) this job.
- 3 People ... (die) if we ... (not do) something to help.
- 4 If you ... (see) her, ... (you / give) her the message?

2 Emparella 1-4 amb A-E i copia i completa les frases amb la forma condicional primera dels verbs entre parèntesis.

If you don't want to go out, ... D

- 1 If you're thirsty, ...
- 2 If she doesn't study hard, ...
- 3 If they don't have fresh water, ...
- 4 If he's still sick tomorrow, ...

- A ... (I / get) you some water.
B ... (they / become) seriously ill.
C ... (he / not be able to) go to school.
D ... (we stay) home and watch TV tonight.
we'll stay at home and watch TV tonight.
E ... (she / fail) her exams.

3 Copia i completa el text amb els verbs de sota en la forma condicional segona.

agree be build give know support win

- A So, if you *won* €1 million, (1) ... some money to charity?
B Yeah, if I (2) ... that it was going to a good cause.
A What causes (3) ... if you (4) ... a millionaire?
B Well, I (5) ... a new shelter for homeless people in my city if the council (6) ... to the plan.

4 Copia i completa les frases posant els verbs entre parèntesis en la forma condicional tercera.

If I *had remembered* (remember) her birthday, I *would have sent* (send) her a card.

- 1 If I ... (know) it was going to rain, I ... (wear) a coat.
- 2 I ... (cut off) all my hair if I ... (know) it was for charity.
- 3 If she ... (not get married), she ... (not stay) in Berlin.
- 4 We ... (not come) if we ... (know) that he was ill.

5 Redacta frases en la forma condicional tercera fent servir el vocabulari que et donem.

I missed the train.

I / run / I / not miss / the train

If I had run, I wouldn't have missed the train.

- 1 The student failed the exam.
the student / study / more / he / pass / the / exam.
- 2 We woke up late.
we / have / breakfast / we / wake up / earlier.
- 3 I didn't have much money last month.
I / sponsor / your charity run / I / have / more / money.
- 4 I didn't have any spare time.
I / volunteer / at / the event / I / have / some spare time.

6 Corregeix els errors de les frases següents. Hi ha **una** oració que és correcta.

I'll start to look for a better job **if** I get a pay rise.
unless

- 1 They won't miss the start of the film unless they hurry.
- 2 She'll run the marathon unless I do it with her.
- 3 She wouldn't have got into university unless she hadn't studied hard.
- 4 Let's donate the proceeds to the homeless trust, unless you have any other suggestions.

7 Reescriu les frases fent servir **unless** o **as long as**.

I won't be able to come if I don't buy a ticket.

I won't be able to come unless I buy a ticket.

- 1 He'll pick you up if he doesn't have to work late.
- 2 I'll help you if I'm not too tired.
- 3 I wouldn't volunteer if I didn't want to.
- 4 People will suffer if we don't send money.
- 5 The Greenpeace march wouldn't have been cancelled if there hadn't been a good reason.

8 Escribe la forma completa de les contraccions emprades per a **would** i **had** en el diàleg següent.

- A I'm sorry about this morning. If I'd (*had*) known it was you dressed as a clown collecting for the Red Cross, I'd (1) ... definitely have given something.
B That's OK. I'd (2) ... probably have done the same thing if I'd (3) ... seen a fundraising clown!
A Well, here's my donation. It's not much, I'm afraid. If I'd (4) ... been paid on time this month, I'd (5) ... have been able to give more.

Material de consulta

A FRASES EN ESTIL INDIRECTE exercicis 1 i 2, pàg. 15

Temps verbals

- 1 L'estil directe es passa a indirecte posant el verb principal en un passat més anterior.

Present simple	→	Passat simple
Present continu		Passat continu
Perfet simple		Plusquamperfet simple
Passat simple		Plusquamperfet simple
<i>am / is / are going to</i>		<i>was / were going to</i>

El plusquamperfet simple no canvia.

'*They had eaten.*' → *She said that they had eaten.*

- 2 La majoria dels verbs modals no canvien de forma en l'estil indirecte.

Però *will*, *can* i *must* sí que canvien.

will → *would* *can* → *could* *must* → *had to*

'*I will call her.*' → *He said he would call her.*

Pronoms i adjectius possessius

També canvien els pronoms i els adjectius possessius que fan referència a la persona de qui es parla.

'*We arrived early,*' he said. → *He said that they had arrived early.*

Expressions de temps i de lloc

Les expressions de temps i de lloc també canvien.

Expressions de temps

now	then, at that moment
today / tonight	that day / night
this (week / month)	that (week / month)
yesterday	the day before
last (week / month)	the (week / month) before
(two days) ago	(two days) earlier
tomorrow	the next / following day
next (week)	the next / following week

Expressions de lloc

this	that
these	those
here	there

B SAY I TELL exercici 3, pàg. 15

Els verbs *say* i *tell*, que introdueixen el discurs indirecte, signifiquen el mateix, però s'empren de formes diferents:

say (+ *that*) + estil indirecte

They said (that) they had lived in Tirana.

EN CANVI, *tell* + objecte indirecte (+ *that*) + estil indirecte.

They told me (that) they had lived in Tirana.

Es fa servir *tell* + objecte (+ *not*) + *to* + infinitiu per expressar ordres i instruccions en estil indirecte, però no s'utilitza *say*.

'*Don't drive fast!*' → *He told me not to drive fast.*

C VERBS I ESTRUCTURES DE L'ESTIL INDIRECTE exercicis 4 i 5, pàg. 15

- 1 Per a ordres en estil indirecte, es fa servir l'estructura: subjecte + verb + objecte + *to* infinitiu.

'*Sit down!*' → *He ordered them all to sit down*

- 2 Per a ordres en negatiu, es posa *not* davant del *to*.

'*Don't forget to send me a text.*' → *She reminded him not to forget to send her a text.*

- 3 Es poden fer servir verbs com ara *ask*, *tell*, *order*, *remind* i *warn* per donar ordres en estil indirecte.

'*Be quiet!*' → *The librarian told us to be quiet.*

- 4 S'utilitza *suggest* o *recommend* per fer suggeriments en estil indirecte.

'*Lets go to the beach.*' → *Tom suggested that we go to the beach. / Tom suggested going to the beach.*

D INTERROGATIVES INDIRECTES exercici 6, pàg. 15

- 1 A les interrogatives indirectes l'ordre de les paraules és diferent que a les directes, però els verbs es canvien de la mateixa manera.

Verb + subjecte (interrogativa directa)

'*How old are you?*' she asked.

Subjecte + verb (interrogativa indirecta)

She asked me how old I was.

- 2 Si una interrogativa directa empra pronoms o adverbis interrogatius com ara *who*, *why*, *when*, *how* o *what*, aquest element es repeteix a la interrogativa indirecta.

'*How tall is he?*' → *She asked me how tall he was.*

- 3 Si una interrogativa directa no empra pronoms o adverbis interrogatius, a la interrogativa indirecta fem servir *if* o *whether*.

'*Are you hungry?*' Mum asked us.

Mum asked us if / whether we were hungry.

Exercicis

- 1 Llegeix l'article següent. A continuació, copia'l i completa el resum de sota passant els verbs en negreta a estil indirecte.

Two things you **didn't** know about online dating!

- Reports (1) **have stated** that only 33% of online daters (2) **form** a relationship.
- One study (3) **showed** that women who (4) **included** a photo on their profile page (5) **received** twice as many replies as women who (6) **didn't**.

The article told me two things that I *hadn't known* about online dating. It said that reports (1) ... that 33% of online daters (2) ... a relationship. It said that one study (3) ... that women who (4) ... a photo on their profile page (5) ... twice as many replies as women who (6) ...

- 2 Copia i corregeix l'error de la segona frase de cada parella. Hi ha **una** oració que és correcta.

'I'm going swimming tomorrow,' said Sam.

Sam said that she was going swimming the day before.
following day

- 1 Tom said, 'We camped here in these woods last night.'
Tom said that they had camped there in those woods the following night.
- 2 'You should come here tomorrow,' said Alex.
Alex said that we should go here the following day.
- 3 'I'll give you a call next week,' said Jan.
Jan said that he would give me a call the following week.
- 4 'We've brought our lunch with us,' said the boys.
The boys said that they had brought our lunch with them.

- 3 Reescriu les frases de dues maneres fent servir l'estil indirecte.

'I'm getting engaged, Oscar,' said Lana.

Lana said *to Oscar that she was getting engaged*.

Lana told *Oscar that she was getting engaged*.

- 1 'I've bought you some new jeans, Lily,' said her mother.
Lily's mother said Lily's mother told
- 2 'Rachel, I've signed up for online dating!' said Tony.
Tony said Tony told
- 3 'You can trust me, Max,' said Diane.
Diane said Diane told
- 4 'I'll call you tomorrow, Mum,' said Sophia.
Sophia said Sophia told

- 4 Copia i tria les opcions correctes.

'If I were you, I'd take it easy,' said John.

John suggested / *ordered* / *reminded* that we take it easy.

- 1 'Don't run!' shouted the teacher.
The teacher *recommended* / *ordered* / *suggested* the children not to run.
- 2 'I think you should try relaxing,' said Frank.
Frank *suggested* / *ordered* / *advised* me to try relaxing.
- 3 'Don't go swimming here,' he said.
He *warned* / *suggested* / *said* us not to go swimming.
- 4 'The new Korean restaurant is worth a try,' said Paula.
Paula *reminded* / *warned* / *recommended* that we try the new Korean restaurant.

- 5 Reescriu les frases fent servir les formes correctes dels verbs en negreta.

'Don't forget to return your book to the library, Lee,' said Lena. (**remind**)

Lena reminded Lee to return his book to the library.

- 1 'Jo, why don't you take my car?' said Max. (**suggest**)
- 2 'If you're home late again, I'll confiscate your phone, Martin,' said his mother. (**warn**)
- 3 'Take regular breaks when you're studying,' said Mr Peterson to his class. (**advise**)
- 4 'Put your hands up and don't move,' the policeman told the suspect. (**order**)

- 6 Redacta interrogatives indirectes per a cada resposta.

Lily asked Phillip if he was staying for dinner.

'No, I'm not staying for dinner,' Phillip said to Lily.

- 1 Jen asked
'Yes, I do like chocolate!' Katie replied to Jen.
- 2 Sophie asked
'No, I've never seen that film,' Ayisha told Sophie.
- 3 Jessica asked
'Yes, that's right. I am going to the hairdressers,' I said to Jessica.
- 4 John asked
'Yes, my best friend is Karen,' she told John.

Material de consulta

A USOS I TEMPS VERBALS exercicis 1, 2 i 3, pàg. 17

- 1 La veu passiva es construeix amb *be* + participi de passat. El temps verbal de *be* canvia de la mateixa manera que canviaria en la forma activa.

Activa	Passiva
Present simple <i>take / takes</i>	<i>am / is / are taken</i>
Present continu <i>am / is / are taking</i>	<i>am / is / are being taken</i>
Perfet <i>has / have taken</i>	<i>has / have been taken</i>
Passat simple <i>took</i>	<i>was / were taken</i>
Plusquamperfet simple <i>had taken</i>	<i>had been taken</i>
<i>will take</i>	<i>will be taken</i>
<i>be going to take</i>	<i>is / are going to be taken</i>
Verbs modals <i>can / must / should take</i>	<i>can / must / should be taken</i>

- 2 Hi ha alguns verbs que no tenen forma passiva. Això inclou els verbs transitius (que no accepten objecte), com ara *die*, *sleep* i *swim*.

- 3 La veu activa descriu allò que algú o alguna cosa fa. La veu passiva descriu què li passa a algú o a alguna cosa. Compara:
I threw away my old mobile phone last week.
(Activa: és important saber qui el va llençar.)
Thousands of old mobile phones are thrown away every week. (Passiva: és important conèixer la cosa que es llença –telèfons mòbils– més que no pas saber qui comet l'acció de llençar.)

La passiva amb *by*

- 4 Es pot fer servir *by* per dir qui o què va dur a terme l'acció d'una frase passiva si ofereix informació important.
Las Meninas was painted by Velázquez.
- 5 Es pot ometre el *by* + l'agent d'una passiva:
- quan es desconeix l'agent.
My pen has been stolen. (No sé qui el va robar.)
 - quan l'agent és molt obvi o no és rellevant.
Taxes have been raised again. (L'agent –el govern– és obvi.)

B TRANSFORMACIONS ACTIVA-PASSIVA exercicis 4 i 5, pàg. 17

- 1 Podem fer servir els passos següents per passar una frase d'activa a passiva.
Activa: *They have discovered a vaccine.*
- Identificar l'objecte de la frase activa i col·locar-lo al principi de la passiva com a subjecte d'aquesta.
A vaccine
 - Identificar el temps verbal que s'empra a la frase activa.
Utilitzar aquest temps del verb *be* amb el participi de passat del verb principal.
have discovered = perfet (activa)
A vaccine has been discovered

- Decidir si cal fer servir *by*.
A vaccine has been discovered.
NOT ~~*A vaccine has been discovered by them.*~~
- 2 Per transformar una oració passiva en activa, podem seguir els mateixos passos però de manera inversa. Potser caldrà inventar-se un subjecte si no se'n dona cap. Per fer-ho, preguntem-nos qui podria ser el responsable de l'acció.
Passiva: *They were being followed.*
Activa: *Someone was following them.*

C PASSIVA IMPERSONAL exercici 6, pàg. 17

- 1 La veu impersonal passiva es construeix amb *it + be* + participi de passat.

subjecte	have	participi de passat
It	is / was / has been	thought
They	are / were / have been	

- 2 La passiva impersonal expressa una opinió general o experta. Es fa servir en el llenguatge formal amb verbs que mostren «coneixement» i «pensament».
It is believed that prices will go down.
They have been known to tell lies to the public.

Exercicis

1 Copia i completa el text posant els verbs entre parèntesis en les formes passives correctes.

Progress is *being made* (make) to protect the environment from the negative effects of motoring. The Rasa is a new type of car that (1) ... (design) by Riversimple, an engineering and design company which is based in Wales. Hydrogen fuel cells (2) ... (use) to power the car, which can reach speeds of nearly 100 kph. The car (3) ... (test) in London traffic and on country roads and it performs very well. Even better, no harmful pollution (4) ... (produce). The car gives off water rather than carbon monoxide. Let's hope it will be for sale soon.

2 Copia i corregeix els errors de les frases. Hi ha una oració que és correcta.

The *Mona Lisa* is being painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
was

- 1 The oil spill was cleared up at the moment.
- 2 Mireia Belmonte will be born on 10 November 1990.
- 3 Animals that used to be extinct have now be cloned.
- 4 The iPad hadn't been invented in 1960.
- 5 When had America been discovered?

3 Copia les frases següents. Quines no necessiten *by + agent*?

The play has never been performed *by anyone*.

- 1 The explosion was heard far away by people.
- 2 The song was written by Rosalía.
- 3 My car has been stolen by somebody.
- 4 The light bulb was invented by Thomas Edison.
- 5 The Oscar wasn't won by *Little Women*.

4 Copia i completa les oracions actives de manera que tinguin el mateix significat que les passives.

My wallet was stolen yesterday.

Somebody *stole* my wallet yesterday.

- 1 I was given some amazing birthday presents.
My friends ... me some amazing birthday presents.
- 2 The blueprints of the new design have been lost.
Somebody ... the blueprints of the new design.
- 3 His new invention was being tested in the lab.
People ... his new invention in the lab.
- 4 Lots of new inventions will be produced next year.
People ... lots of new inventions next year.

5 Llegeix el primer text. En acabat, completa el segon reescrivint les frases subratllades en la forma passiva. Omet el complement agent sempre que sigui possible.

Sir Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989 when he designed a system where (1) he linked documents using 'hypertext'. Today, (2) 4.5 billion people use the web around the world. Berners-Lee is now the director of the World Wide Web Consortium where he still plays a part in how (3) we will develop the internet in years to come. He has received many awards for his work. The Queen (4) knighted him in 2004, making him 'Sir Tim Berners-Lee'. In the academic world, both (5) The University of Oxford and MIT have given him professorships.

The World Wide Web *was invented* by Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 when he designed a system where (1) ... using 'hypertext'. Today, (2) ... around the world. Berners-Lee is now the director of the World Wide Web Consortium where he continues to play a part in how (3) ... in years to come. He has received many awards for his work. In 2004 he (4) ... , making him 'Sir Tim Berners-Lee'. In the academic world, (5) ...

6 Fes servir la passiva impersonal per fer més formals les següents frases. Utilitza els verbs en negreta.

Some people believe that technology is changing the world too quickly. (**claim**)

It is claimed that technology is changing the world too quickly.

- 1 In the opinion of many, technology makes young people lazy. (**think**)
- 2 Researchers are certain that consumers are attracted to well-designed products. (**know**)
- 3 Scientists have thought for many years that the Earth is about 4.5 billion years old. (**estimate**)
- 4 For many years people believed that the Sun orbited the Earth. (**believe**)

Material de consulta

A PRONOMS I ADVERBIS RELATIUS: *WHO, WHOSE, WHICH, WHERE, WHEN* I *THAT* exercicis 1 i 2, pàg. 19

- Per afegir una subordinada de relatiu a una oració, es fan servir els pronoms i adverbis relatius. Concretament, s'empra el pronom o adverbi que fa relació al substantiu que fa d'antecedent a la frase de relatiu:
*That's **the woman!***
*That's **the woman who** won.*
- S'utilitza *who* o *that* per referir-nos a persones.
*The girl **who / that** works in the café is pretty.*
- S'utilitza *which* o *that* per referir-nos a coses.
*I only read the books **which / that** interest me.*
- S'utilitza *where* per referir-nos a llocs.
*This is the city **where** he was born.*
També es pot emprar *that* per fer referència a llocs si afegim una preposició de lloc al final de la subordinada.
*This is the city **that** he was born in.*
- S'utilitza l'adverbi *when* o *that* per a les referències temporals.
*July is the month **when / that** we finish school.*
- S'utilitza *whose* per expressar possessió.
*That's the singer **whose** album got to number one.*
Whose no és el mateix que *who's*, que és la contracció de *who is* o *who has*.
- Sovint es fa servir *that* darrere de *something*, *anything*, *everything*, *nothing*, *all* i els superlatius.
*Here's something **that** you can read in the car.*
*It's the best film **that** I've ever seen.*

B ORACIONS DE RELATIU ESPECIFICATIVES I EXPLICATIVES exercicis 3, 4 i 5, pàg. 19

- Les oracions de relatiu especificatives aporten informació essencial sobre el substantiu a què fan referència. Sense la subordinada de relatiu, la frase estaria incompleta i no tindria sentit. Compara:
That's the writer.
*That's the writer **who was on TV yesterday.***
- Les oracions de relatiu explicatives aporten informació addicional i que no és essencial sobre el substantiu a què fan referència. Si eliminem la subordinada, la frase segueix tenint sentit. Compara:
Festival tickets are on sale now.
*Festival tickets, **which cost £200,** are on sale now.*
- És possible combinar dues frases amb una subordinada explicativa.
Gemma's sister is called Elaine. She's a teacher.
*Gemma's sister, **who's a teacher,** is called Elaine.*
- Cal fer servir sempre comes per separar la subordinada explicativa de la resta de la frase. No es pot ometre *who*, *which*, *when* ni *where* d'una subordinada explicativa, ni tampoc la podem introduir amb *that*.
*My coat, **which I bought last year,** has never been worn.*
~~*My coat, that I bought last year, has never been worn.*~~

C OMISSIÓ DE PRONOMS RELATIUS exercicis 6 i 7, pàg. 19

Es poden ometre *who*, *which* o *that* si es tracta de l'objecte d'una subordinada especificativa, però no es pot ometre *whose*. Això és molt comú en l'anglès oral.

That's the moped (which / that) Pablo bought.
She's the girl (who / that) Martin asked out last night.

Exercicis

1 Copia i completa el text amb les paraules de sota.

when where **which** which who whose

War Horse is a book **which** was written nearly 30 years ago by Michael Morpurgo. It tells the story of a teenage boy, Albert, (1) ... horse Joey was taken to war in France. Morpurgo was inspired to write about how horses experienced World War I after he talked to war veterans in the village (2) ... he lived. Morpurgo, (3) ... used to be a school teacher, wrote the powerful and moving story in 1982. The book was still popular in 2007, (4) ... it was adapted into a stage play. A film adaptation, (5) ... was directed by Stephen Spielberg, was nominated for an Oscar.

2 Copia i completa la segona frase de manera que signifiqui el mateix que la primera. En alguna ocasió hi ha més d'una resposta possible.

That man's dog bit me.

That's the man **whose dog bit me.**

- 1 We ate at this restaurant last week.
This is the restaurant
- 2 I usually do yoga on a Tuesday.
Tuesday is the day
- 3 I saw a fantastic film last week.
The film
- 4 That man's wife is a film star.
That's the man

3 Les frases següents contenen oracions de relatiu especificatives o explicatives? Escriu **D (defining)** per a les especificatives i **N (non-defining)** per a les explicatives. Copia les frases i afegeix comes on calgui.

London where I used to live is an enormous city.

N *London, where I used to live, is an enormous city.*

- 1 Shanghai is the city where I want to live.
- 2 I study at the Sorbonne which is in Paris.
- 3 Paco who is my oldest friend comes from Seville.
- 4 This is the author whose mother comes from Bristol.
- 5 25 November is the date when we got engaged.

4 Copia i completa les oracions de relatiu explicatives amb les paraules de sota.

when which (x3) who **whose** where

Pedro Almodóvar is a Spanish director and screenwriter, **whose** films have won many awards. He was born in 1949 in Calzada de Calatrava, La Mancha, (1) ... he spent his childhood. He went to live in Madrid in 1968, (2) ... he was nineteen. In 1980, he made his first feature film, (3) ... was called *Pepi, Luci, Bom*. In 1986, he set up his own company with his brother Augustin, (4) ... has produced all his films since then. He has won two Academy Awards and five BAFTAs, (5) ... are the British Oscars. He has also won nine Goya awards, including three for his film *Pain and Glory*, (6) ... he released in 2019.

5 Copia i completa la segona frase amb subordinada de relatiu especificativa o explicativa. Afegeix comes on calgui.

Kim's sister is an architect. She lives in Malaga.
Kim's sister, **who's an architect,** lives in Malaga.

- 1 My best friend is called Jay. He comes from Denmark. My best friend ... comes from Denmark.
- 2 Diane Kruger is an actor. She used to be a model. Diane Kruger is an actor ... a model.
- 3 I've just read *The Life of Pi*. It's about a boy and a tiger. I've just read *The Life of Pi* ... a boy and a tiger.
- 4 Harry's is a café in New York. You can get bagels there.
Harry's is the café in New York ... bagels.

6 Copia i localitza el pronom relatiu de cada frase. És el subjecte (S) o l'objecte (O) de l'oració de relatiu? Es pot ometre?

These are the people **that** I met on holiday. **O** *yes*

- 1 I don't like films that are very long.
- 2 What's the name of the singer who we saw yesterday?
- 3 This is the book which we're going to buy.
- 4 I love books that have happy endings.

7 Redacta frases amb oracions de relatiu. Fes servir pronoms relatius només quan calgui.

That / is / jacket / you / give me

That is the jacket you gave me.

- 1 James / is / musician / we / meet / last year
- 2 rap / music / the / I / is / like the most
- 3 Lady Gaga / is / singer / a / very influential
- 4 Lucía Etxebarria / is / author / wrote / my favourite book