

## be: afirmativa i negativa

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm (am) from Mexico.	I'm not (am not) from Brazil.
You're (are) French.	You aren't (are not) Chinese.
He/She/It's (is) 15.	He/She/It isn't (is not) 14.
We/You/They're (are) at school.	We/You/They aren't (are not) in the classroom.

- *be* s'emptra per dir el nom, la nacionalitat, l'edat, etc., o per descriure persones i objectes
- normalment, en la conversa i en els escrits informals emprem les formes contretes
- la negativa es forma amb *not*

## be: preguntes de Sí/No

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Am I in this class?	Yes, you are. No, you're not.
Are you from Japan?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it new?	Yes, she/he/it is. No, she/he/it isn't.
Are we/you/they ten years old?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

- en interrogativa, l'ordre de les paraules canvia. *Am*, *are* o *is* es posen davant del subjecte (*I/you/he*, etc.)  
*She is the teacher. Is she the teacher?*  
Ella és la professora. És ella la professora?

## be: preguntes Wh-

les partícules *Wh-* s'empren per preguntar sobre:

- coses: *What* (Què?) *What's this?*
- llocs: *Where* (On?) *Where's he from?*
- un temps: *When* (Quan?) *When's your birthday?*
- una persona: *Who* (Qui?) *Who's your best friend?*
- un motiu o raó: *Why* (Per què?) *Why are you tired?*
- l'edat: *How old* (Quants anys?) *How old are your friends?*
- en aquestes preguntes, la partícula interrogativa *Wh-* es col·loca al principi, davant del verb

## Els adjectius possessius

Pronoms de subjecte					
I	you	he/she/it	we	you	they
Adjectius possessius					
my	your	his/her/its	our	your	their

## El possessiu amb 's i s'

- afegim apòstrof + s ('s) darrere d'un nom per indicar possessió  
*my brother's pencil*
- afegim 's darrere dels noms en singular i dels noms en plural que no acaben en -s  
*my uncle's house*      *the children's books*
- darrere dels noms en plural i dels noms de persona acabats en -s només afegim l'apòstrof  
*my friends' books*      *James' bike*

## have got

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You've (have) got a brother.	I/You haven't (have not) got a sister.
He/She/It's (has) got long hair.	He/She/It hasn't (has not) got short hair.
We/You/They've (have) got a dog.	We/You/They haven't (have not) got a cat.

- *have got* s'emptra per descriure l'aspecte físic i per expressar possessió
- *have got* s'emptra amb *I*, *you*, *we* i *they*, i *has got* amb *he*, *she* i *it*

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Have I/you got a big family?	Yes, I/you have. No, I/you haven't.
Has he/she/it got curly hair?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we/you/they got brown eyes?	Yes, we/you/they have. No, we/you/they haven't.

- en interrogativa, l'ordre de les paraules canvia
- en les respostes breus no s'emptra *got*

## can per expressar habilitat

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You can sing.	I/You can't cook.
He/She/It can draw.	He/She/It can't swim.
We/You/They can spell.	We/You/They can't dance.

- *can* s'emptra per expressar habilitat (saber, poder)
- s'emptra la mateixa forma de *can* per a totes les persones
- darrere de *can* es posa l'infinitiu del verb sense *to*
- *can't* és la forma negativa de *can*
- en interrogativa, l'ordre de les paraules canvia  
*Can you play the guitar? Yes, I can*  
Saps tocar la guitarra? Sí.

## be

### 1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *be*.

- The Japanese flag is red and white. It isn't (not) blue and white.
- My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ from France. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not) from Spain.
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ happy because it \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not) 15; I \_\_\_\_\_ 14 years old.
- My mum's birthday \_\_\_\_\_ (not) on 12th July. It \_\_\_\_\_ on 21st July.
- My favourite football player \_\_\_\_\_ (not) Marcus Rashford. It \_\_\_\_\_ Harry Kane.

### 2 Complete the questions with the question words in the box.

How ~~What~~ When Why Where Who

- What colour is the Japanese flag?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your favourite football player?
- \_\_\_\_\_ old are you?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your best friend from?
- \_\_\_\_\_ are your friends happy?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is your mum's birthday?

### 3 Match the questions in exercise 2 with the answers in exercise 1.

a 1 b \_\_\_\_\_ c \_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ e \_\_\_\_\_ f \_\_\_\_\_

## Possessive 's and s'

### 4 Correct the mistakes in the sentences using 's or s'.

- My cousin name is Hannah.  
My cousin's name is Hannah.
- Lena eyes are green.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My parents car is Italian.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Luis sister is 18 years old.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My best friends names are Sam and Alex.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## have got

### 5 Correct the information in the sentences using the words in brackets.

- I've got two brothers. (two sisters)  
I haven't got two brothers. I've got two sisters.
- My mum has got blonde hair. (brown hair)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You've got three cousins. (four cousins)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Our English teacher has got a beard. (a moustache)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My cousins live in a big house. (small house)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 6 Write a complete yes/no question. Then write the short answer.

- your sister / long hair ? (-)  
Has your sister got long hair?  
No, she hasn't.
- you / my pencil ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your classroom / a clock ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your friends / bikes ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- we / a lot of homework today ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## can for ability

### 7 Write sentences with the affirmative, negative or question form of *can*.

- my friends / swim (+)  
My friends can swim.
- I / dance (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- my dad / speak German (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you / play the piano (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your parents / sing (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Present simple: afirmativa i negativa

### Afirmativa

I/you **finish** school.

He/She/It **goes** to sleep.

We/You/They **get** dressed.

- per parlar d'hàbits i rutines  
*I **wake up** at seven o'clock every morning.*  
Em desperto a les 7 cada matí.
- per parlar d'horaris  
*My first class **starts** at 8:45 am.*  
La meva primera classe comença a les 8:45.
- per expressar fets o veritats generals  
*Some animals **sleep** during the day.*  
Alguns animals dormen de dia.
- amb *he/she/it*, afegim al verb una -s, -es o -ies

### Negativa

I/you **don't** (do not) start school.

He/She/It **doesn't** (does not) have a break.

We/You/They **don't** (do not) wake up.

- en negativa posem *don't* o *doesn't* davant del verb principal
- don't* és la forma contrària de *do not*
- doesn't* és la forma contrària de *does not*
- normalment les formes contràries s'empren en la conversa i en els escrits informals

## Present simple: preguntes de Sí/No

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Do I/you <b>ride</b> your bike to school?	Yes, I/you <b>do</b> . No, I/you <b>don't</b> .
Does he/she/it <b>go</b> to school?	Yes, he/she/it <b>does</b> . No, he/she/it <b>doesn't</b> .
Do we/you/they <b>do</b> sports?	Yes, we/you/they <b>do</b> . No, we/you/they <b>don't</b> .

- les preguntes comencen amb *do* o *does* i la forma del verb principal no canvia  
*She **makes** her bed in the morning.*  
***Does** she **make** her bed in the morning?*  
Es fa el llit al matí?
- a les respostes breus no es repeteix el verb principal  
*Do you **tidy** your room?* Arregles la teva habitació?  
*Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.* Sí./No.

## Regles ortogràfiques per a *he/she/it*

per formar la tercera persona del singular:

- la majoria dels verbs afegeixen una -s  
*clean* → *cleans*
- els acabats en -s, -sh, -ss, -ch i -x afegeixen -es  
*brush* → *brushes*, *watch* → *watches*, *fix* → *fixes*
- do* i *go* afegeixen -es  
*do* → *does*, *go* → *goes*
- els verbs que acaben en consonant + y perden la y final i afegeixen -ies  
*tidy* → *tidies*
- els que acaben en vocal + y conserven la y final i afegeixen -s  
*play* → *plays*
- alguns verbs són irregulars  
*be* → *is*, *have* → *has*

## Pronoms d'objecte

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

*I do my homework after school. Do **you** do it after school?*

Faig els deures després de l'escola. Tu els fas després de l'escola?

***We** have got some maths homework. Can **you** help **us**?*  
Tenim deures de mates. Ens pots ajudar?

## Present simple: affirmative

### 1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- You clean/cleans your teeth every morning.
- Alex **make/makes** his bed every morning.
- We **get/gets** changed for PE after lunch.
- Our dog **go/goes** to sleep in the evening.
- My parents **watch/watches** TV after dinner.
- I **walk/walks** to school with my friends.
- My sister **pack/packs** her bag at night.

### 2 Write the verbs in the third person singular. Be careful with the spelling!

- do does
- play \_\_\_\_\_
- finish \_\_\_\_\_
- have \_\_\_\_\_
- study \_\_\_\_\_
- be \_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in exercise 2.

- My school starts at 8 o'clock.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ karate on Wednesdays.
- My mum \_\_\_\_\_ got two brothers.
- Our PE teacher \_\_\_\_\_ football for a local team.
- My best friend \_\_\_\_\_ a lot for exams.
- Our chemistry teacher \_\_\_\_\_ very good.

## Present simple: negative

### 4 Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

- I have a shower every morning.  
I don't have a shower every morning.
- My dad gets up at 6 o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My friends go to bed at 10:30 pm.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Mrs Maguire teaches English and French.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I play sports in the park on Saturday morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We have lessons in the afternoon.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Yes/No questions and short answers

### 5 Write complete Yes/No questions.

- you / get dressed / on Sunday morning ?  
Do you get dressed on Sunday morning?
- your school / start / at 8 o'clock ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your dad / go to work / by car ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your friends / read books / in the evening ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you / tidy the classroom / every day ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you and your family / have dinner / together ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 6 Write short answers for the questions in exercise 5.

- Yes, I do.
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- No, \_\_\_\_\_.

## Object pronouns

### 7 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

her him it me them us you

- I have my breakfast at home. I don't have it at school.
- I clean my teeth every morning. I also clean \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
- Where are you? I can't see \_\_\_\_\_.
- I haven't got a rubber. Can you give \_\_\_\_\_ one?
- Your brother is in bed. Don't wake \_\_\_\_\_ up!
- It's my mum's birthday but I don't know what to buy \_\_\_\_\_.
- We've got a lot of difficult homework. Can you help \_\_\_\_\_?

## Adverbis de freqüència






més freqüent

always
usually
often
sometimes
hardly ever
never

menys freqüent

- indiquen la freqüència amb què fem una cosa
- la majoria es col·loquen davant del verb  
*We **usually** play football in the park after school.*  
Normalment juguem a futbol al parc després de l'escola.
- tanmateix, van darrere del verb *be*  
*I'm **often** tired on Monday morning.*  
Sovint estic cansat el dilluns al matí.

## Gustos i preferències

				
love	like	don't mind	don't like	hate

... + verb en -ing	... + nom
I love listening to music.	I love music.
You like playing video games.	You like video games.
She doesn't mind playing football.	She doesn't mind football.
We don't like going to the gym.	We don't like the gym.
They hate using social media.	They hate social media.

- darrere de *love*, *like*, *don't mind*, *don't like* i *hate* s'empra la forma -ing del verb  
*My friends **love** playing chess.*  
Als meus amics els encanta jugar a escacs.  
*They **don't like** playing hockey.*  
No els agrada jugar a hoquei.
- darrere aquests verbs també es poden emprar noms  
*My friends love **chess**.*  
Als meus amics els encanten els escacs.  
*They don't like **hockey**.* No els agrada l'hoquei.

## Present simple: preguntes Wh-

be	
How old <b>are</b> you?	I'm 13 years old.
Where <b>is</b> your brother?	He's at home.
When <b>is</b> our maths class?	It's after lunch.

- es formen amb una partícula interrogativa + *be* + subjecte  
*Why **are you** late?* Per què arribes tard?

have got	
What <b>have you</b> got in your bag?	I've got my school things.
How many brothers and sisters <b>has she</b> got?	She's got two brothers and a sister.
When <b>have we</b> got PE?	We've got it at 11 o'clock.

- es formen amb una partícula interrogativa + *have/has* + subjecte + *got*  
*How many pets **has she** got?*  
Quantes mascotes té?

Altres verbs	
Where <b>do you</b> play basketball?	I <b>play</b> it at school.
How <b>does your</b> dad go to work?	He <b>walks</b> to work.
When <b>do your</b> friends watch TV?	They <b>watch</b> TV after dinner.

- es formen amb una partícula interrogativa + *do/does* + subjecte + infinitiu  
*Where **do they** play basketball?*  
On juguen a bàsquet?

## Adverbs of frequency

### 1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

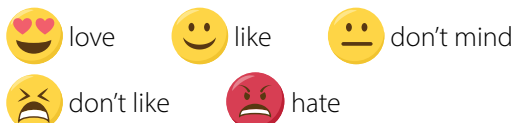
- She sometimes practises / practises sometimes the piano.
- Our teacher **is always** / always is happy.
- We **watch often** / often watch TV after dinner.
- You **hardly ever help** / help hardly ever at home.
- My friends **are never** / never are in the park on Saturday morning.
- My sister **has usually** / usually has a shower in the morning.
- I **am often** / often am early for school.

### 2 Order the words to make sentences.

- go / gym / to / the / I / usually  
I usually go to the gym.
- often / He / volleyball / plays  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We / use / sometimes / media / social  
\_\_\_\_\_
- never / late / am / I / school / for  
\_\_\_\_\_
- video / games / They / play / usually  
\_\_\_\_\_
- gym / always / is / She / the / in  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Likes and dislikes

### 3 Write sentences with the correct verb in the box and the verbs in brackets.



- I'm happy when my room is clean. I like tidying (tidy) it. 😊
- Our teacher (draw) on the board. 😍
- My dad (wash) the cars. 😡
- I (get up) early, but I (make) my bed. 😞 / 😐
- We (do) aerobics, it's fun! 😊

### 4 Correct one mistake in each sentence.

- I love make videos.  
I love making videos.
- We don't like collect things.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I love to meeting my friends at the weekend.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My dad like sleeping.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My little sister hates make videos.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Present simple: Wh- questions

### 5 Choose the correct words to complete the questions.

- When do / have / are you practise the piano?
- Where **does** / has / is your brother go horse-riding?
- Who **does** / has / is your maths teacher?
- What **do** / have / are we got after this lesson?
- Why **do** / have / are you tired?
- How many photos **does** / has / is your cousin got on her bedroom wall?

### 6 Write complete questions with *be*, *do* or *have* got.

- Where / the physics class ?  
Where's the physics class?
- How old / your best friend ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Where / you go after school ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- How many cousins / you ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- When / your birthday ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 7 Write answers for the questions in exercise 6.

- The physics class is next to the chemistry class.
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



## Present continuous

Afirmativa	Negativa
I'm (am) drawing.	I'm (am) not playing chess.
You're (are) playing video games.	You aren't (are not) playing games.
He/She/It's (is) sleeping.	He/She/It isn't (is not) walking.
We/You/They're (are) wearing boots.	We/You/They aren't (are not) wearing boots.

- per parlar d'accions que estan succeint en el moment de parlar
- l'afirmativa es forma amb subjecte + *be* + verb en *-ing*  
*I'm practising the piano. He's watching TV.*  
Estic practicant el piano. Ell està mirant la televisió.
- la negativa es forma amb *be* + *not*  
*She isn't (is not) listening to music.*  
Ella no està escoltant música.  
*We aren't (are not) having pizza now.*  
Ara no estem menjant pizza.

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Am I wearing your sunglasses?	Yes, you are. No, you're not.
Are you having lunch?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it waking up?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they having breakfast?	Yes, we/you/they are. No, we/you/they aren't.

- en interrogativa, l'ordre de les paraules canvia: *be* + subjecte + verb en *-ing*  
*You are wearing sandals. Are you wearing sandals?*  
Porta sandàlies. Porta sandàlies?
- a les respostes breus no es repeteix el verb en *-ing*  
*Are they eating in class? No, they aren't.*  
Estan menjant a classe? No.
- a les respostes breus afirmatives no s'empra la forma contrària  
*Are they eating in class? Estan menjant a classe?*  
Yes, **they are.** ✓ ~~Yes, they're.~~ ✗ Sí.

## Regles ortogràfiques

per formar verbs amb la terminació *-ing*:

- afegim *-ing* a la majoria dels verbs  
*wear* → **wearing**, *study* → **studying**
- si acaben en *-e*, eliminem la *-e* i hi afegim *-ing*  
*make* → **making**, *have* → **having**
- si acaben en *-ie*, canviem *-ie* per *-y* i hi afegim *-ing*  
*lie* → **lying**, *die* → **dying**
- si acaben en consonant + vocal + consonant, doblem la consonant final i hi afegim *-ing*  
*swim* → **swimming**, *get* → **getting**

## Present simple i present continuous

- el *present simple* expressa rutines, hàbits o fets  
*We always wear shorts in the summer. We don't wear shorts in winter.*  
A l'estiu sempre portem shorts. A l'hivern no portem shorts.  
*Do you wear smart clothes on Sundays?*  
Yes, **I do.**/No, **I don't.**  
El diumenge et poses roba de mudar? Sí./No.  
*What do you do after school on Mondays?*  
Què fas el dilluns després de l'escola?
- el *present continuous* parla d'accions que estan succeint  
*I'm buying books now. I'm not buying clothes.*  
Ara estic comprant llibres. No estic comprant roba.  
*Are you wearing my T-shirt? Yes, I am.*/No, **I'm not.**  
Portes la meva samarreta? Sí./No.  
*What are you doing now?*  
Què estàs fent ara?

## Expressions temporals

el *present simple* i el *present continuous* s'acostumen a emprar amb expressions temporals

- amb el *present simple* fem servir:
  - adverbis de freqüència (*always, never, etc.*)  
*I often meet my friends after school.*  
Sovint veig els meus amics després de classe.
  - every day/week/month/year*  
*We go cycling every week.*  
Sortim amb la bici cada setmana.
  - on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, etc.*  
*My brother goes to the gym on Wednesdays.*  
El meu germà va al gimnàs el dimecres.
  - at the weekend*  
*I don't wake up early at the weekend.*  
El cap de setmana no em desperto d'hora.
- amb el *present continuous* fem servir:
  - now, right now, at the moment, today, this morning/afternoon/evening, this week/month/year*  
*I'm meeting my friends today.*  
Avui he quedat amb les meves amigues
  - amb alguns verbs, p. ex., *be, have got, like, love, want*, no fem servir el *present continuous*  
*I want something to eat now.* ✓  
Vull alguna cosa de menjar.  
~~*I'm wanting something to eat now.*~~ ✗  
*We've got a lot of homework today.* ✓  
~~*We're having got a lot of homework today.*~~ ✗  
Avui tenim molts deures.

## Present continuous

### 1 Complete the sentences with the present continuous affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

- I 'm watching (watch) my favourite TV series.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (play) table tennis at the moment.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (do) karate in PE this week.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) comfortable shoes because I'm going cycling.
- My mum and dad aren't at home. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with their friends.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a lot of photos today.

### 2 Correct the sentences using the words in brackets.

- My teacher's drawing a dog on the board. (a cat)  
My teacher isn't drawing a dog on the board.  
He's drawing a cat.
- We're studying chemistry. (biology)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- She's helping me. (her friend)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I'm wearing baggy jeans. (tight jeans)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You're practising the guitar. (the piano)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My friends are going home. (the park)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Write complete questions. Then write short answers.

- you / listen to music ? (+)  
Are you listening to music?  
Yes, I am.
- your friends / have lunch ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your aunt / do yoga ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / wear my new shirt today ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your dad / play chess ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Spelling rules

### 4 Write the -ing form of the verbs.

- pack packing
- go \_\_\_\_\_
- use \_\_\_\_\_
- tidy \_\_\_\_\_
- swim \_\_\_\_\_
- win \_\_\_\_\_
- skate \_\_\_\_\_
- plan \_\_\_\_\_
- lie \_\_\_\_\_

## Present simple and present continuous

### 5 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- You **don't do/aren't doing** gymnastics this morning.
- My school **starts/s starting** at 8 o'clock every day.
- I **have/'m having** lunch at my grandmother's house today.
- My dad **doesn't write/isn't writing** an email right now.
- Do you like/Are you liking** this music?
- My friends **often play/are often playing** chess after school.
- We **haven't got/aren't having got** history after English today.

## Time expressions

### 6 Write complete sentences in the present simple or present continuous.

- I / go to a dance class / on Mondays and Wednesdays  
I go to a dance class on Mondays and Wednesdays.
- You / wear / a cool hoodie / today  
\_\_\_\_\_
- We / often / listen to music / in our French lesson  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My grandmother / never / wear / jeans  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / not use social media / right now  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My friends / not go skateboarding / every day  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Adjectius comparatius i superlatius

Adjectius comparatius			
This dress	is	more comfortable	that skirt.
Istanbul		bigger	London.
My mum		taller	me.

- els adjectius comparatius s'empren per comparar dues coses, llocs o persones
- per formar-los, afegim *-er* als adjectius curts  
*I'm **shorter** than my mum.*  
Soc més baixa que la meva mare.
- davant dels adjectius llargs posem la paraula *more*  
*My trainers are **more** comfortable than my boots.*  
Les meves sabatilles esportives són més còmodes que les meves botes.
- quan comparem dues coses, llocs o persones, posem *than* darrere de l'adjectiu comparatiu  
*London is **colder** than Madrid.*  
A Londres fa més fred que a Madrid.

Adjectius superlatius			
This	is	the most comfortable dress	in the shop.
Istanbul		the biggest city	in Europe.
My mum		the tallest person	in her family.

- els adjectius superlatius s'empren per comparar més de dues coses, llocs o persones, i per expressar el màxim grau d'una característica, p. ex., el més alt/a, la més gran, etc.
- per formar el superlatiu, afegim *-est* als adjectius curts  
*I'm the **shortest** person in my class.*  
Soc el més baix/la més baixa de la classe.
- davant dels adjectius llargs posem la paraula *most*  
*These are the **most** uncomfortable shoes in the world.*  
Aquestes sabates són les més incòmodes del món.
- si esmentem un lloc, posem *the* davant de l'adjectiu superlatiu i *in* darrere  
*My brother is **the** youngest person **in** the school. ✓*  
*My brother is the youngest person **of** the school. ✗*  
El meu germà és el més petit de l'escola.

## Regles ortogràfiques per als comparatius i superlatius

	Comparatiu	Superlatiu
La majoria d'adjectius curts: <i>long</i>	longer	the longest
Adjectius curts que acaben en <i>-e</i> : <i>large</i>	larger	the largest
Adjectius curts que acaben en consonant, vocal, consonant: <i>wet</i>	wetter	the wettest
Adjectius curts que acaben en <i>-y</i> : <i>windy</i>	windier	the windiest
Adjectius llargs: <i>comfortable</i>	more comfortable	the most comfortable
Adjectius irregulars: <i>good, bad</i>	better, worse	the best, the worst

## Verbs modals d'obligació, permís i prohibició

- per parlar d'obligació fem servir *must*  
*You **must** do your homework.*  
Has de fer els deures.
- per donar o demanar permís fem servir *can*  
***Can** I open the window? Yes, you **can**./No, you **can't**.*  
Puc obrir la finestra? Sí./No.
- per indicar prohibició fem servir *can't* i *mustn't*  
*You **can't** eat in class. You **mustn't** write on your desk.*  
No es pot menjar a classe. No has d'escriure a la taula.

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They <b>can/must</b> go home now.	I/You/We/They <b>can't/mustn't</b> eat here.
He/She/It <b>can/must</b> go home now.	He/She/It <b>can't/mustn't</b> eat here.

- en totes les persones, l'estructura és subjecte + *can/can't/must/mustn't* + verb sense *to*  
*He **must** make his bed before school. ✓*  
*He ~~**must to**~~ make his bed before school. ✗*  
S'ha de fer el llit abans d'anar a l'escola.

Preguntes	Respostes breus
<b>Can</b> I/you/we/they swim here?	Yes, I/you/we/they <b>can</b> . No, I/you/we/they <b>can't</b> .
<b>Can</b> he/she/it have lunch here?	Yes, he/she/it <b>can</b> . No, he/she/it <b>can't</b> .

- en totes les persones, la interrogativa es forma amb *Can* + subjecte + verb sense *to* + *?*, i les respostes breus, amb *Yes*, + subjecte + *can*./*No*, + subjecte + *can't*  
***Can** Teo play outside today? Yes, he **can**./No, he **can't**.*  
En Teo pot jugar a fora avui? Sí./No.

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

### 1 Write the comparative and superlative form of the adjective.

- |                 |               |                |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 tall          | <u>taller</u> | <u>tallest</u> |
| 2 big           | _____         | _____          |
| 3 old-fashioned | _____         | _____          |
| 4 sunny         | _____         | _____          |
| 5 comfortable   | _____         | _____          |
| 6 cloudy        | _____         | _____          |
| 7 good          | _____         | _____          |
| 8 bad           | _____         | _____          |

### 2 Write complete sentences with the correct form of the comparative adjective.

- my shoes / my boots (**comfortable**)  
My shoes are more comfortable than my boots.
- my jeans / my trousers (**baggy**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- January / July in Australia (**hot**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- my coat / my jacket (**warm**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- these trainers / those boots (**expensive**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- making my bed / tidying my room (**easy**)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- playing tennis / watching it on TV (**good for you**)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Complete the sentences with the superlative form of one of the adjectives in the box.

bad	cheap	cold
comfortable	heavy	tall

- It's -4°C outside. It's the coldest day of the year.
- My best friend is 1.85 m. He's \_\_\_\_\_ boy in our school.
- There's a mobile here for €75. It's \_\_\_\_\_ phone in the shop.
- I love wearing these trainers. They're \_\_\_\_\_ shoes I've got.
- Don't watch that film – it's \_\_\_\_\_ film in the world.
- I can't carry your bag. It's \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.

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

- March is longer (long) than April.
- February is \_\_\_\_\_ (short) month.
- Madrid is usually \_\_\_\_\_ (warm) than London.
- Mexico is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than Turkey.
- That guitar player is amazing! She's \_\_\_\_\_ (good) player in the band.
- My brother thinks hockey is \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) than volleyball.

## Modal verbs of obligation, permission and prohibition

### 5 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *must* or *mustn't*.

- When it's sunny, you must wear sun cream.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ play sports in the classroom.
- It's dry today so we \_\_\_\_\_ go horse-riding if you like.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ use my sister's beach towel. She hates it!
- You \_\_\_\_\_ take photos here. It's fine.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ wake up early tomorrow. I've got a maths exam at 8 o'clock.

### 6 Write complete questions with *can* and then write the short answer with *can/can't*.

- your teachers / wear T-shirts and shorts / in the summer ? (+)  
Can your teachers wear T-shirts and shorts in the summer? Yes, they can.
- you / watch TV / after you do your homework ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you / draw on the board in your classroom ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your mum / get up late / on Mondays ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- people / go skateboarding in the park ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Noms comptables i no comptables

- els noms comptables fan referència a coses que es poden comptar  
*books, grapes, chairs*
- tenen singular i plural  
*book* → *books*  
*grape* → *grapes*
- els noms no comptables designen coses que no es poden comptar  
*snow, oil, water*
- no tenen forma plural  
*water* ✓    ~~*waters*~~ X  
*butter* ✓    ~~*butters*~~ X

## a, an, some/any

- a/an* s'empren amb els noms comptables en singular
- a* s'emptra davant d'un so consonàntic  
*a bag, a melon, a skate park*
- an* s'emptra davant d'un so vocàlic  
*an animal, an egg, an hour*
- some* i *any* s'empren amb noms comptables en plural i noms no comptables
- normalment *some* s'emptra en les oracions afirmatives  
*I've got some smart shoes for the party.*  
Tinc unes sabates elegants per a la festa.  
*My dad often has some cheese after dinner.*  
Després de sopar el meu pare sovint menja formatge.
- normalment *any* s'emptra en les oracions negatives i interrogatives  
*We haven't got any water.*  
No tenim aigua.  
*Have you got any books?*  
Teniu llibres/algun llibre?
- quan parlem d'alguna cosa en general, sigui un nom comptable en plural o un nom no comptable, no cal utilitzar cap article  
*I like pasta, but I don't like grapes.*  
M'agrada la pasta, però no m'agrada el raïm.

## there is/are ...

	Afirmativa	Negativa
Nom en singular	There's (is) <b>a</b> book on the table.	There isn't (is not) <b>a</b> pencil.
Nom no comptable	There's (is) <b>some</b> water in the fridge.	There isn't <b>any</b> rice.
Nom en plural	There are (some) <b>cinemas</b> in my town.	There aren't <b>any</b> skate parks.

- there is* s'emptra amb noms comptables en singular i noms no comptables  
*There's a bus stop near my house.*  
Hi ha una parada d'autobús a prop de casa meua.  
*There is some ice on the window.*  
Hi ha gel a la finestra.
- there are* s'emptra amb noms comptables en plural  
*There are some cool cafés in our town.*  
Hi ha unes/algunes cafeteries estupendes a la nostra ciutat.
- la negativa es forma amb *not*  
*There isn't any butter.*    No hi ha mantega.  
*There aren't any cycle lanes.*    No hi ha carrils bici.

## Is there ... ? Are there ... ?

- Is there ... ?* i *Yes, there is./No, there isn't.* s'empren amb noms comptables en singular i noms no comptables  
*Is there a train station near here?*  
*Yes, there is./No, there isn't.*  
Hi ha alguna estació de tren a prop d'aquí? Sí./No.  
*Is there any sauce? Yes, there is./No, there isn't.*  
Hi ha salsa? Sí./No.
- Are there ... ?* i *Yes, there are./No, there aren't.* s'empren amb noms comptables en plural  
*Are there any music venues in your town?*  
*Yes, there are./No, there aren't.*  
Hi ha locals musicals a la teua ciutat? Sí./No.

## How much/many ... ?

Preguntes	Respostes breus
How <b>much</b> snow is there?	<b>a lot/some/not much</b>
How <b>many</b> shops are there?	<b>a lot/some/not many</b>

- How much* s'emptra per preguntar sobre quantitats amb noms no comptables
- sovint responem aquesta pregunta amb *a lot, some* o *not much*  
*How much ice cream is there? There's a lot./There's some./There isn't much.*  
Quant gelat hi ha? Molt./Una mica./No gaire.
- How many* s'emptra per preguntar sobre quantitats amb noms comptables
- sovint responem aquesta pregunta amb *a lot, some* o *not many*  
*How many apples are there? There are a lot./There are some./There aren't many.*  
Quantes pomes hi ha? Moltes./Algunes./No gaires.

## Countable and uncountable nouns

### 1 Write C (countable) or U (uncountable).

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 1 rice    | <u>U</u> |
| 2 egg     | _____    |
| 3 banana  | _____    |
| 4 chip    | _____    |
| 5 water   | _____    |
| 6 wind    | _____    |
| 7 T-shirt | _____    |
| 8 pasta   | _____    |
| 9 pizza   | _____    |
| 10 fog    | _____    |
| 11 game   | _____    |
| 12 hockey | _____    |

## a, an, some/any

### 2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- I haven't got **a/any** dance class today.
- Wear **some/a** jeans with that top.
- Have you got **a/some** comfortable shoes for the walk?
- Has your friend got **some/a** new bike?
- We haven't got **any/some** food. Let's go to a café.
- Do you play in **a/an** ice hockey team?

## there is/are ...

### 3 Match the sentence halves.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1 There's a        | <b>a</b> onion. Do you need one?                    |
| 2 There's some     | <b>b</b> people in the skate park because it's wet. |
| 3 There isn't any  | <b>c</b> new cinema near my house. Let's go!        |
| 4 There isn't an   | <b>d</b> milk so we can't make hot chocolate.       |
| 5 There are some   | <b>e</b> snow so wear your winter boots.            |
| 6 There aren't any | <b>f</b> sunglasses on the table. Can I wear them?  |

## Is there/Are there ... ?

### 4 Write questions with *Is there/Are there ... ?* and *a, an* or *any*. Then write short answers.

- bus station / near here ? (+)  
*Is there a bus station near here?*  
*Yes, there is.*
- towels / in your room ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- suitcase / under your bed ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- good films / on TV ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- oil / in that bottle ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## How much/many ... ?

### 5 Write complete questions with *How much ... ?* and *How many ... ?*

- How many cousins have you got?*  
I've got a lot of cousins.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
There's some ice cream in the box.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
We've got three TVs in our house.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
There are 26 students in my class.
- \_\_\_\_\_  
We've got some homework tonight.

### 6 Correct the mistakes.

- How many players there are in your team?  
*How many players are there in your team?*
- How many rice would you like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Have you got a umbrella?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There aren't a gyms in my school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Are there any cheese on the pizza?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Past simple: be

Afirmativa	Negativa
I <b>was</b>	I <b>wasn't</b> (was not)
You <b>were</b>	You <b>weren't</b> (were not)
He/She/It <b>was</b>	He/She/It <b>wasn't</b> (was not)
We/You/They <b>were</b>	We/You/They <b>weren't</b> (were not)
There <b>was</b>	There <b>wasn't</b> (was not)
There <b>were</b>	There <b>weren't</b> (were not)

- was/were* s'empra per descriure situacions, persones i objectes en el passat  
*It **was** cold last night so he **was** at home.*  
Ahir a la nit feia fred, així que es va quedar a casa.
- la negativa es forma amb *not*  
*You **were not** at school last Monday.*  
Dilluns passat no eres a l'escola.
- wasn't* és la forma contrària de *was not*
- weren't* és la forma contrària de *were not*  
*She **wasn't** at the gym at 8 o'clock.*  
Ella no era al gimnàs a les 8.

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Was I late?	Yes, I <b>was</b> . No, I <b>wasn't</b> .
Were you bored?	Yes, you <b>were</b> . No, you <b>weren't</b> .
Was he/she/it sad?	Yes, he/she/it <b>was</b> . No, he/she/it <b>wasn't</b> .
Were we/you/they happy?	Yes, we/you/they <b>were</b> . No, we/you/they <b>weren't</b> .

- en interrogativa, l'ordre de les paraules canvia

## Past simple: verbs regulars en afirmativa i negativa

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You <b>visited</b>	I/You <b>didn't</b> (did not) <b>visit</b>
He/She/It <b>visited</b>	He/She/It <b>didn't</b> (did not) <b>visit</b>
We/You/They <b>visited</b>	We/You/They <b>didn't</b> (did not) <b>visit</b>

- el *past simple* s'empra per descriure accions acabades o situacions passades  
*I **played** volleyball with my friends last Monday.*  
Dilluns passat vaig jugar a voleibol amb els meus amics.
- s'empra la mateixa forma per a *I, you, he, she, it, we, you* i *they*  
*Josh **watched** TV and his mum **played** cards with his brother.*  
En Josh va mirar la tele i la seva mare va jugar a cartes amb el seu germà.

- en negativa, es col·loca *didn't* davant del verb  
*We **didn't** organise a party.*  
No vam organitzar cap festa.

## Regles ortogràfiques: verbs regulars en past simple

molts verbs formen el *past simple* de la mateixa manera:

- la majoria dels verbs regulars afegeixen *-ed*  
*start → **started***
- els que acaben en *-e* només afegeixen la *-d*  
*like → **liked***
- els que acaben en consonant + *y* perden la *y* i afegeixen *-ied*  
*study → **studied***
- els d'1 o 2 síl·labes que acaben en consonant (excepte *-w* o *-y*) i s'accentuen a la segona síl·laba, doblen la consonant final i afegeixen *-ed*  
*plan → **planned***  
*prefer → **preferred***
- els que acaben en *-l*, la doblen  
*travel → **travelled***

## Past simple: verbs irregulars en afirmativa

Afirmativa
I/You <b>went</b>
He/She/It <b>went</b>
We/You/They <b>went</b>

- els verbs irregulars no segueixen una regla per formar el *past simple* (vegeu la llista de la pàgina 80 del llibre)  
*have → **had***  
*see → **saw***  
*meet → **met***

## Past simple: expressions temporals

- el *past simple* s'empra amb expressions temporals de passat: *yesterday, last night, last Thursday, last weekend, in August, in 2017*, etc., per dir quan va passar una cosa  
*I first met my best friend **in September 2016**.*  
Vaig conèixer la meua millor amiga el setembre de 2016.  
*He travelled to the USA **last year**.*  
L'any passat va viatjar als Estats Units.

## Past simple: be

### 1 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative or negative form of be.

- Jack wasn't at school yesterday. (-)
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ at my party on Saturday. (+)
- It \_\_\_\_\_ windy last night. (-)
- We \_\_\_\_\_ tired after the school trip. (+)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ here at 10:00 am. (-)
- There \_\_\_\_\_ a large spider in the bath. (+)

### 2 Write questions in the past simple. Then write short answers.

- they / at the beach last weekend ? (+)  
Were they at the beach last weekend?  
Yes, they were.
- it / hot / in August ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Lucia / at the theme park with you ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- there / any books in that box ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you / at the sports day on Saturday ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Past simple of regular verbs: affirmative and negative

### 3 Correct the information in the sentences using the words in brackets.

- I studied maths last night. (English)  
I didn't study maths last night. I studied English.
- My mum donated our old toys to charity. (clothes)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My brother and I tidied the kitchen last night. (our bedroom)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My dad travelled to Australia last year. (South Africa)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They listened to the news. (music)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- You stopped the game. (the film)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Spelling: Past simple regular verbs

### 4 Write the past simple of the verbs.

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1 join    | <u>joined</u> |
| 2 raise   | _____         |
| 3 play    | _____         |
| 4 plan    | _____         |
| 5 try     | _____         |
| 6 protect | _____         |

## Past simple irregular verbs: affirmative

### 5 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

- |        |            |
|--------|------------|
| 1 see  | <u>saw</u> |
| 2 meet | _____      |
| 3 have | _____      |
| 4 go   | _____      |

## Past simple: time expressions

### 6 Match phrases 1–5 with a–e to make complete sentences.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 I didn't go to my friend's house on _____ | a yesterday.    |
| 2 We didn't live _____                      | b Saturday.     |
| 3 My uncle started his business in _____    | c night.        |
| 4 She didn't watch TV last _____            | d here in 2016. |
| 5 You saw my best friend _____              | e March.        |

### 7 Correct the mistakes.

- I have a great time yesterday.  
I had a great time yesterday.
- We all really enjoyed the park.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- They didn't played basketball after school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I stoped at the café to have a drink.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- There didn't be many people in the shop.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I went home because it be cold.  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Past simple: verbs irregulars en afirmativa i negativa

Past simple regular	Past simple irregular
I/You <b>started/walked/played</b> etc.	I/You <b>went/had/came</b> etc.
He/She/It <b>started/walked/played</b> etc.	He/She/It <b>went/had/came</b> etc.
We/You/They <b>started/walked/played</b> etc.	We/You/They <b>went/had/came</b> etc.

- a la pàgina 94 d'aquest *Grammar reference* s'explica l'ús del *past simple*
- el *past simple* és igual en totes les persones (menys en el verb *be*, vegeu pàgina 94)
 

*I **played** football.* Vaig jugar a futbol.  
*She **played** football.* Va jugar a futbol.  
*They **played** football.* Van jugar a futbol.
- els verbs regulars formen el *past simple* afegint *-ed* a l'infinitiu (vegeu les regles ortogràfiques a la pàgina 94)
 

*start* → ***started***  
*walk* → ***walked***
- els verbs irregulars no segueixen cap regla i tenen formes de passat diferents
 

*go* → ***went***  
*have* → ***had***  
*do* → ***did***  
*get* → ***got***
- vegeu la llista de verbs irregulars a la pàgina 80 del llibre

### Negativa

I/You <b>didn't (did not) see</b>
He/She/It <b>didn't (did not) see</b>
We/You/They <b>didn't (did not) see</b>

- a les oracions negatives es posa *didn't (did not)* davant de l'infinitiu
 

*I **didn't have** breakfast yesterday.* ✓  
~~*I **didn't had** breakfast yesterday.*~~ ✗  
 Ahir no vaig esmorzar.

## Past simple: forma interrogativa i ago

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Did I/you <b>make</b> your bed?	Yes, I/you <b>did</b> . No, I/you <b>didn't</b> .
Did he/she/it <b>have</b> dinner?	Yes, he/she/it <b>did</b> . No, he/she/it <b>didn't</b> .
Did we/you/they <b>watch</b> TV?	Yes, we/you/they <b>did</b> . No, we/you/they <b>didn't</b> .

- a les preguntes, l'ordre de les paraules canvia, atès que es formen amb *Did* + subjecte + verb en infinitiu + ?
 

*I **went** to the wildlife park.*  
 Vaig anar a la reserva natural.  
***Did you go** to the wildlife park?*  
 Vas anar a la reserva natural?
- les respostes breus es formen amb *Yes*, + subjecte + *did*./No, + subjecte + *didn't*.
- a les respostes breus no es repeteix el verb
 

*Did he play hockey?* Jugava a hoquei? Sí./No.  
 Yes, he **did**. ✓ ~~Yes, he **played**.~~ ✗  
 No, he **didn't**. ✓ ~~No, he **didn't play**.~~ ✗
- ago* és una expressió temporal molt emprada amb el *past simple* perquè indica quant temps fa que va passar una cosa o que vam fer alguna cosa
 

*When **did you tidy** your room?*  
 Quan vas arreglar la teva habitació?  
*five minutes **ago**/three hours **ago**/a month **ago***  
 fa cinc minuts/fa tres hores/fa un mes
- altres expressions molt comunes per parlar del passat són:
 

***in** (2017) - el (2017)*  
***when I was ten** - quan tenia deu anys*  
***at the age of six** - a l'edat de sis anys*

## Past simple of irregular verbs: affirmative and negative

### 1 Write the past simple form of the verbs.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 do <u>did</u> | 5 try _____   |
| 2 enjoy _____   | 6 meet _____  |
| 3 know _____    | 7 hear _____  |
| 4 tell _____    | 8 write _____ |

### 2 Complete the sentences with the past simple affirmative form of the verbs in the box.

go help leave rain snow study

- This cake is good because my mum helped me.
- My mum \_\_\_\_\_ maths when she was 18.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ horse-riding two days ago.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ last week so we went skiing!
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ home at 9 o'clock so he was late for school.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ a lot last night so we stayed at home.

### 3 Complete the table with the infinitive of the verbs in exercises 1 and 2.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
<i>help</i>	<i>do</i>

### 4 Write the sentences in the past simple negative form.

- My mum / organise / a party for Dad's birthday last week  
My mum didn't organise a party for Dad's birthday last week.
- I / spend three hours on my computer yesterday  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My sister / study for her exams before summer  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My uncle / do / karate at the age of 15  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / stop / collecting things two years ago  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Past simple: question forms and ago

### 5 Write complete questions and short answers.

- your aunt / see poisonous snakes in Australia ? (-)  
Did your aunt see poisonous snakes in Australia?  
No, she didn't.
- your friends / collect things ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- it / rain a lot at the weekend ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you / start a blog about music ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I / take your sleeping bag ? (-)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- we / solve the problem ? (+)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 6 Order the words to make questions.

- wake up / What time / you / did ?  
What time did you wake up?
- your friends / play / did / Where / hockey ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- do / did / What / on Saturday morning / you ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- take / the photographer / How many photos / did ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- go / to the police station / you / did / Why ?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 7 Rewrite the sentences with the time expressions in brackets.

- I had breakfast at 8 o'clock. It's now 10 o'clock. (ago)  
I had breakfast two hours ago.
- I'm now 14 years old. I visited the zoo five years ago. (when)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It's now 2021. My mum went to university 25 years ago. (in)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My brother's 16 years old. He started going surfing six years ago. (age)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- It's now Wednesday. I went to the dentist on Monday. (ago)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## will per fer prediccions: afirmativa i negativa

### Afirmativa

I/You'll (will) live in another country.

He/She/It'll (will) have a big house.

We/You/They'll (will) be famous.

- *will* s'empra per fer prediccions sobre el futur  
*People **will** have flying cars.*  
La gent tindrà cotxes voladors.  
*We'll all live to be 120!*  
Tots viurem fins als 120 anys!
- l'estructura és subjecte + *will* + infinitiu sense *to*  
*We'll go on virtual holidays.* ✓  
~~*We'll to go on virtual holidays.*~~ X  
Anirem de vacances virtuals.
- s'empra la mateixa forma per a totes les persones  
*I'll (will) work as a web designer.*  
Treballaré com a dissenyadora de pàgines web.  
*It'll (will) snow next winter.*  
El proper hivern nevarà.

### Negativa

I/You won't (will not) walk to school.

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

We/You/They won't (will not) go to the beach.

- la negativa es forma amb *not*
- *won't* és la forma contraïda de *will not*
- s'utilitza la mateixa forma per a totes les persones  
*He **won't** have much free time.*  
No tindrà gaire temps lliure.  
*We **won't** have long holidays.*  
No tindrem unes vacances llargues.

## will per fer prediccions: preguntes i respostes breus

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Will I/you live in a big house?	Yes, I/you <b>will</b> . No, I/you <b>won't</b> .
Will he/she/it watch more TV?	Yes, he/she/it <b>will</b> . No, he/she/it <b>won't</b> .
Will we/you/they visit museums on holiday?	Yes, we/you/they <b>will</b> . No, we/you/they <b>won't</b> .

- en interrogativa, l'ordre de les paraules canvia
- l'estructura és *will* + subjecte + infinitiu
- s'empra la mateixa forma per a totes les persones  
*Will we go for walks in the future?*  
Anirem a passejar en el futur?
- a les respostes breus no repetim el verb  
*Yes, you will.* ✓ *No, you won't.* ✓ Sí.  
~~*Yes, you will go.*~~ X ~~*No, you won't go.*~~ X No.

## Futur amb *going to*

### Afirmativa

I'm (am) going to visit a gallery.

You're (are) going to have lunch.

He/She/It's (is) going to stay in a hotel.

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

- *be* + *going to* s'empra per parlar de plans futurs i intencions
- es forma amb subjecte + *be* + *going to* + infinitiu

### Negativa

I'm not (am not) going to play tennis.

You aren't (are not) going to meet friends.

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

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

- la negativa es forma amb *not*

Preguntes	Respostes breus
Am I going to visit my grandparents?	Yes, you <b>are</b> . No, you <b>aren't</b> .
Are you going to have breakfast?	Yes, I <b>am</b> . No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Is he/she/it going to listen to music?	Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> . No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> .
Are we/you/they going to watch TV?	Yes, we/you/they <b>are</b> . No, we/you/they <b>aren't</b> .

- en interrogativa, l'ordre de les paraules canvia. L'estructura és *be* + subjecte + *going to* + infinitiu
- les respostes breus es formen amb *Yes*, + subjecte + *am/is/are./No*, + subjecte + *'m not/aren't/isn't*.
- a les respostes breus no es repeteix *going to* ni l'infinitiu

*Is he going to go swimming?* Anirà a nedar?  
*Yes, he is.* *No, he isn't.* Sí./No.

## Present continuous per a plans futurs

- el *present continuous* s'empra per parlar de plans segurs, fixats amb antelació, per això acostuma a anar acompanyat d'una expressió temporal de futur  
*What are you **doing** after school?*  
Què faràs després de l'escola?  
*I'm **hanging out** with friends on Friday afternoon.*  
Divendres a la tarda sortiré amb les meves amigues.  
*We **aren't having** a barbecue next weekend.*  
El proper cap de setmana no farem cap barbacoa.
- consulteu la pàgina 88 per veure com es forma

## will for predictions

### 1 Order the words to make questions. Then write short answers.

- next week / it / Will / hot / be ? (+)  
*Will it be hot next week? Yes, it will.*
- the bike hire / Will / expensive / be ? (-)
- have / the hotel / Will / a swimming pool ? (+)
- we / Will / see / penguins ? (-)
- your friends / Will / go to university ? (+)

### 2 Write complete sentences with the correct form of will.

- I / not study / chemistry at university  
*I won't study chemistry at university.*
- We / not live / in houses under the water
- I / buy / a large apartment
- It / not rain / all summer
- You / have fun / at the theme park

## Future with going to

### 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of be going to.

- I *'m going to play* (play) badminton. I'm *not going to do* (not do) yoga.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) her smart trousers. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not wear) her jeans.
- It \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) warm. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) freezing.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in an apartment and we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a barbecue.
- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in a band but they \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) rich and famous.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) athletics, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) athletics.

### 4 Complete the questions with be going to and the verbs in the box.

be pack stay **watch** wear

- Are* you *going to watch* the match on TV?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your hat to the beach today?
- \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ dry for sports day?
- \_\_\_\_\_ your aunt \_\_\_\_\_ in a B & B on her city break?
- \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ my suitcase tonight?

### 5 Write short answers for the questions in exercise 4.

- (-) *No, I'm not.*
- (+) \_\_\_\_\_
- (+) \_\_\_\_\_
- (-) \_\_\_\_\_
- (-) \_\_\_\_\_

### 6 Write complete questions with the correct form of be going to.

- What / you / do on your holiday ?  
*What are you going to do on your holiday?*
- How / your friends / make their video ?
- Where / your brother / go to university ?
- When / it / be hot and sunny ?
- What time / I / see the doctor ?

## Present continuous for future arrangements

### 7 Complete the sentences with the present continuous form of the verbs in the box.

not do ~~not go~~ not have visit

- You *aren't going* to the dentist on Thursday.
- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the wildlife park with his class tomorrow.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ athletics after school today.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ dinner at home tonight.