

Student's Book, pàg. 174

Used to

Afirmativa	Negativa	
I used to dance	I didn't use to dance	
You used to dance	You didn't use to dance	
He used to dance	He didn't use to dance	
She used to dance	She didn't use to dance	
It used to dance	It didn't use to dance	
We used to dance	We didn't use to dance	
You used to dance	You didn't use to dance	
They used to dance	They didn't use to dance	
Interrogativa	Respostes breus	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Did I use to dance?	Yes, I did .	No, I didn't .
Did you use to dance?	Yes, you did .	No, you didn't .
Did he use to dance?	Yes, he did .	No, he didn't .
Did she use to dance?	Yes, she did .	No, she didn't .
Did it use to dance?	Yes, it did .	No, it didn't .
Did we use to dance?	Yes, we did .	No, we didn't .
Did you use to dance?	Yes, you did .	No, you didn't .
Did they use to dance?	Yes, they did .	No, they didn't .

Used to expressa fets o estats que eren habituals en un altre temps i després van deixar de ser-ho. Només té forma de passat i va davant d'un altre verb en la forma base. Es tradueix pel pretèrit imperfet del verb "soler" o "acostumar" + el verb que el segueix en infinitiu o pel pretèrit imperfet del verb principal.

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + **used to** + un verb en la forma base.
*I **used to play** tennis every day.*
(Acostumava a jugar / Jugava a tennis cada dia.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + **did not / didn't** + **use to** (sense "d") + un verb en la forma base.
*Sophie **didn't use to have** short hair.*
(La Sophie no acostumava a tenir / tenia els cabells curts.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Did** + subjecte + **use to** (sense "d") + un verb en la forma base.
*Did you **use to get** good marks at school?*
(Acostumaves a treure / Treies bones notes a l'escola?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + **did** o **didn't**.
*Did they **use to have** a dog? Yes, they **did**. / No, they **didn't**.*
(Acostumaven a tenir / Tenien un gos? Sí. / No.)

Student's Book, pàg. 175-176

El Past Perfect Simple

Afirmativa	Forma abreujada	
I had won	I'd won	
You had won	You'd won	
He had won	He'd won	
She had won	She'd won	
It had won	It'd won	
We had won	We'd won	
You had won	You'd won	
They had won	They'd won	
Negativa	Forma abreujada	
I had not won	I hadn't won	
You had not won	You hadn't won	
He had not won	He hadn't won	
She had not won	She hadn't won	
It had not won	It hadn't won	
We had not won	We hadn't won	
You had not won	You hadn't won	
They had not won	They hadn't won	
Interrogativa	Respostes breus	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Had I won ... ?	Yes, I had .	No, I hadn't .
Had you won ... ?	Yes, you had .	No, you hadn't .
Had he won ... ?	Yes, he had .	No, he hadn't .
Had she won ... ?	Yes, she had .	No, she hadn't .
Had it won ... ?	Yes, it had .	No, it hadn't .
Had we won ... ?	Yes, we had .	No, we hadn't .
Had you won ... ?	Yes, you had .	No, you hadn't .
Had they won ... ?	Yes, they had .	No, they hadn't .

S'utilitza per indicar que una acció va tenir lloc abans que una altra en el passat. Aquesta última va en **Past Simple**.

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + **had** + un verb en participi.
*Pam **bought** the book that she **had seen** the day before.*
(La Pam va comprar el llibre que havia vist el dia anterior.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + **had** + la partícula **not** o la contracció **n't** + un verb en participi.
*When John **phoned**, we **hadn't arrived** home yet.*
(Quan va trucar en John, no havíem arribat a casa encara.)

- **Interrogativa:** *Had* + subjecte + un verb en participi.
Had she been in Rome before?
(Havia estat a Roma abans?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *had* o *hadn't*.
Had you locked the door? Yes, I had. / No, I hadn't.
(Havies tancat la porta amb clau? Sí. / No.)
- Amb el *Past Perfect Simple* s'acostumen a utilitzar les expressions temporals i els adverbis següents:

before	"abans"	<i>I had cleaned the car before I went to the party.</i>
after	"després"	<i>He ate some ice cream after he had finished lunch.</i>
as soon as	"tan aviat com"	<i>As soon as I had got up, I went to buy the newspaper.</i>
by the time	"quan"	<i>By the time he was five, he had read many books.</i>
until	"fins que"	<i>Until I went to Italy, I hadn't eaten real Italian food.</i>
when	"quan"	<i>Ian had finished his homework when I arrived.</i>
already	afirmativa: "ja"	<i>I had already seen Jim when he said hello to us.</i>
yet	negativa: "encara"	<i>It was 3 am and the pub hadn't closed yet.</i>
	interrogativa: "ja"	<i>When you arrived at the station, had the train left yet?</i>

Student's Book, pàg. 177

El Present Simple amb valor de futur

El *Present Simple* es pot utilitzar com a temps futur quan va davant d'horaris i programes.

The next train leaves at 10 o'clock.

(El proper tren surt a les 10 en punt.)

The Internet course starts next week.

(El curs d'Internet comença la setmana vinent.)

Repàs dels temps de futur

El futur amb *will*

- *Will* s'utilitza per anunciar accions o fets futurs, per predir el que es creu que tindrà lloc i per expressar decisions sobtades.

Kim will come to our concert.

(La Kim vindrà al nostre concert.)

I think it will snow tonight.

(Crec que nevarà aquesta nit.)

I'm tired. I'll take a taxi.

(Estic cansada. Agafaré un taxi.)

El futur amb *be going to*

Be going to s'utilitza per parlar d'intencions, plans o decisions sobre el futur i per expressar què passarà perquè en veiem indicis.

I'm going to paint the house.

(Pintaré la casa.)

She's going to have a baby.

(Tindrà un bebè.)

El Present Continuous amb valor de futur

- El *Present Continuous* expressa el que està tenint lloc en el present, però també s'utilitza per anunciar plans personals que tindran lloc en el futur proper perquè s'han fixat per endavant.

I am cooking for my friends today.

(Avui cuino / cuinaré per als meus amics.) [ja s'ha decidit]

- Es diferencia de *be going to* en què expressa alguna cosa segura, no una intenció, i del *Present Continuous* normal en les expressions temporals, que fan referència al futur i no al present: *soon* (aviat), *later* (més tard), *tomorrow* (demà), *tonight* (aquesta nit), *next week / month / year* (la setmana / el mes / l'any vinent), etc.

We are visiting a chocolate factory next month.

(Visitem / Visitarem una fàbrica de xocolata el mes vinent.)

Susan is coming later.

(La Susan ve / vindrà més tard.)

Student's Book, pàg. 178-179

El Future Continuous

Afirmativa	Forma abreujada
I will be skiing	I'll be skiing
You will be skiing	You'll be skiing
He will be skiing	He'll be skiing
She will be skiing	She'll be skiing
It will be skiing	It'll be skiing
We will be skiing	We'll be skiing
You will be skiing	You'll be skiing
They will be skiing	They'll be skiing
Negativa	Forma abreujada
I will not be skiing	I won't be skiing
You will not be skiing	You won't be skiing
He will not be skiing	He won't be skiing
She will not be skiing	She won't be skiing
It will not be skiing	It won't be skiing
We will not be skiing	We won't be skiing
You will not be skiing	You won't be skiing
They will not be skiing	They won't be skiing

Interrogativa	Respostes breus	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Will I be skiing?	Yes, I will .	No, I won't .
Will you be skiing?	Yes, you will .	No, you won't .
Will he be skiing?	Yes, he will .	No, he won't .
Will she be skiing?	Yes, she will .	No, she won't .
Will it be skiing?	Yes, it will .	No, it won't .
Will we be skiing?	Yes, we will .	No, we won't .
Will you be skiing?	Yes, you will .	No, you won't .
Will they be skiing?	Yes, they will .	No, they won't .

S'utilitza per indicar què estarà passant en un moment determinat del futur.

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + **will be** + verb principal acabat en **-ing**.
I will be sleeping all morning.
(Estaré dormint / Dormiré tot el matí.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + **will not be** o **won't be** + verb principal acabat en **-ing**.
Peter won't be taking us home on Monday.
(En Peter no ens portarà a casa dilluns.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Will** + subjecte + **be** + verb principal acabat en **-ing**.
Will she be staying with us next week?
(Es quedarà amb nosaltres la setmana vinent?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + **will** o **won't**.
Will you be studying for the exam at this time tomorrow? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.
(Estaràs estudiant per a l'examen demà a aquestes hores? Sí. / No.)

El *Future Continuous* de vegades s'utilitza per interessar-se pels plans d'algú, especialment si es vol aconseguir alguna cosa.

Will you be working on Saturday?

(Estaràs treballant / Treballaràs dissabte?)

- Amb el *Future Continuous* s'acostumen a utilitzar les expressions temporals següents: **at this time tomorrow** (demà a aquesta hora / aquestes hores), **at this time next ...** (el/la... vinent a aquesta hora / aquestes hores), **on** + un dia de la setmana, **in the next decade** (a la propera dècada), etc.
At this time next week, I will be flying to Athens.
(La setmana vinent a aquestes hores, estaré volant a Atenes.)

Student's Book, pàg. 180

El segon condicional

S'utilitza per parlar d'accions hipotètiques que fan referència al present, és a dir, que és poc probable que passin.

- **Afirmativa:** la condició s'expressa amb **if** + *Past Simple*, i el resultat amb **would** (o la contracció **'d**) + el verb en la forma base.
If I had a lot of money, I would live in a residential area. (Si tingués molts diners, viuria en una zona residencial.)

En lloc de **would**, podem fer servir el verb modal **could** en el resultat, però aquest indica que la probabilitat que es compleixi la hipòtesi és encara menor. Equival al verb "poder" en condicional o a les expressions "tal vegada" o "potser" + condicional.

I could arrive on time if I left now.

(Podria arribar a l'hora si marxés ara.)

Si el verb de la condició és **to be**, normalment es fa servir **were** a totes les persones del singular i del plural.

If that house were on sale, I'd buy it.

(Si aquella casa estigués a la venda, la compraria.)

Per donar consells s'utilitza la fórmula **If I were**.

If I were him, I'd talk to Judy.

(Si jo fos ell, parlaria amb la Judy.)

- **Negativa:** es pot negar la condició, el resultat o ambdós.
If I didn't have a car, I would go by bus.
(Si jo no tingués un cotxe, aniria amb autobús.)
If I had a car, I wouldn't go by bus.
(Si jo tingués un cotxe, no aniria amb autobús.)
If I didn't have a car, I wouldn't go by bus.
(Si jo no tingués un cotxe, no aniria amb autobús.)
- **Interrogativa:** **Would** + subjecte + predicat de l'oració principal (resultat) + oració subordinada (condició).
Would you call the police if you saw someone stealing a car?
(Trucaries a la policia si veiessis algú robant un cotxe?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + **would** o **wouldn't**.
Would you spend more time with your friends if you could? Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.
(Passaries més temps amb els teus amics si poguessis? Sí. / No.)

Student's Book, pàg. 181

El tercer condicional

S'utilitza per parlar de condicions totalment impossibles, atès que fan referència al passat i ja no es poden realitzar.

- **Afirmativa:** la condició s'expressa amb **if** + *Past Perfect Simple*, i el resultat amb **would have** + participi.
If we had had a tent, we would have slept outside.
(Si haguéssim tingut una tenda de campanya, hauríem dormit fora.)
- **Negativa:** es pot negar la condició, el resultat o ambdós.
I wouldn't have been late if I had taken the underground.
(No hauria arribat tard si hagués agafat el metro.)
I would have been late if I hadn't taken the underground.
(Hauria arribat tard si no hagués agafat el metro.)
I wouldn't have been late if I hadn't taken the underground.
(No hauria arribat tard si no hagués agafat el metro.)

- **Interrogativa:** *Would* + subjecte + *have* + participi + predicat de l'oració principal (resultat) + oració subordinada (condició).
Would you have found the market if you hadn't asked the police officer?
(Hauries trobat el mercat si no haguessis preguntat al policia?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *would* o *wouldn't*.
Would you have bought the tickets if they had been more expensive? Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.
(Hauries comprat les entrades si haguessin estat més cares? Sí. / No.)

Student's Book, pàg. 182

Les oracions temporals

Les que fan referència al futur es fan com les oracions del primer condicional: *Present Simple* a la subordinada i *Future Simple* a la principal. El que canvien són les conjuncions. En lloc de fer servir *if* o *unless*, s'utilitzen *by the time* (quan), *when* (quan), *as soon as* (tan aviat com, quan), *after* (després de / que), *before* (abans de / que), *once* (un cop (que), quan), etc.
I will call you as soon as I get home.
(Et trucaré quan arribi a casa.)
We'll have something to eat when Mike arrives.
(Menjarem alguna cosa quan arribi en Mike.)

Student's Book, pàg. 183-184

Els modals

may / might

Afirmativa	
I may come	I might come
You may come	You might come
He may come	He might come
She may come	She might come
It may come	It might come
We may come	We might come
You may come	You might come
They may come	They might come
Negativa	
I may not come	I might not come
You may not come	You might not come
He may not come	He might not come
She may not come	She might not come
It may not come	It might not come
We may not come	We might not come
You may not come	You might not come
They may not come	They might not come

- *May* (potser, tal vegada) i *might* (podria ser que) expressen possibilitat, tot i que en el segon cas és més remota. *May* també es fa servir per donar, demanar o denegar permís, o per fer peticions educades.
- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + *may / might* + un verb en la forma base.
I may / might arrive late.
(Potser arribaré / Podria ser que arribés tard.)
You may use my backpack.
(Pots fer servir la meva motxilla.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + *may / might not* + un verb en la forma base.
They may / might not win the game.
(Potser no guanyaran / Podria ser que no guanyessin el partit.)
- **Interrogativa:** *May* + subjecte + un verb en la forma base. En interrogativa, només s'utilitza *may* i té el significat de permís o petició, no el de possibilitat.
May I go to the toilet, please?
(Puc anar al lavabo, si us plau?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *may* o *may not*.
May I have a seat? Yes, you may. / No, you may not.
(Puc seure? Sí. / No.)

need to / don't need to

Afirmativa	Negativa	
I need to go	I don't need to go	
You need to go	You don't need to go	
He needs to go	He doesn't need to go	
She needs to go	She doesn't need to go	
It needs to go	It doesn't need to go	
We need to go	We don't need to go	
You need to go	You don't need to go	
They need to go	They don't need to go	
Interrogativa	Respostes breus	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Do I need to go?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Do you need to go?	Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Does he need to go?	Yes, he does .	No, he doesn't .
Does she need to go?	Yes, she does .	No, she doesn't .
Does it need to go?	Yes, it does .	No, it doesn't .
Do we need to go?	Yes, we do .	No, we don't .
Do you need to go?	Yes, you do .	No, you don't .
Do they need to go?	Yes, they do .	No, they don't .

- Significa "haver de" i expressa com *have to*, l'obligació o necessitat de fer alguna cosa. Es pot conjugar i, per tant, es pot fer servir en tots els temps verbals.
- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + *need to / needs to* + un verb en la forma base.
I need to study for the exam.
(He d'estudiar per a l'examen.)

- **Negativa:** subjecte + *don't / doesn't need to* + un verb en la forma base. Significa “no caldre que”.
You don't need to come with me.
(No cal que vinguis amb mi.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Do / Does* + subjecte + *need to* + un verb en la forma base.
Does he need to buy bread for dinner?
(Ha de comprar pa per al sopar?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *do / does* o *don't / doesn't*.
Do we need to leave now? Yes, you do. / No, you don't.
(Hem de marxar ara? Sí. / No.)

be able to

Afirmativa	Negativa	
I am able to swim	I'm not able to swim	
You are able to swim	You aren't able to swim	
He is able to swim	He isn't able to swim	
She is able to swim	She isn't able to swim	
It is able to swim	It isn't able to swim	
We are able to swim	We aren't able to swim	
You are able to swim	You aren't able to swim	
They are able to swim	They aren't able to swim	
Interrogativa	Respostes breus	
	Afirmativa	Negativa
Am I able to swim?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you able to swim?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he able to swim?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she able to swim?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it able to swim?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we able to swim?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you able to swim?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they able to swim?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

Té el mateix significat que *can*, però *be able to* es pot conjugar.

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + *to be* en present + *able to* + un verb en la forma base.
Kevin is able to speak Chinese. [habilitat]
(En Kevin sap parlar xinès.)
I am not able to help you. [possibilitat]
(No puc ajudar-te.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + *to be* en present + *not* o *n't* + *able to* + un verb en la forma base.
She isn't able to come to the party. [possibilitat]
(No pot venir a la festa.)
- **Interrogativa:** *to be* en present + subjecte + *able to* + un verb en la forma base.
Is he able to play the violin? [habilitat]
(Sap tocar el violí?)

- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *to be* com a verb auxiliar en present, sense abreujar en afirmativa o abreujat en negativa.
Are they able to run a marathon? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
(Poden córrer una marató? Sí. / No.)

Repàs dels modals

should / shouldn't

Should s'utilitza per donar o demanar consells i per dir què s'hauria o no s'hauria de fer.

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + *should* + un verb en la forma base.
You should call your parents.
(Hauries de trucar als teus pares.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + *should not* o *shouldn't* (la més habitual és la segona) + un verb en la forma base.
They shouldn't send so many text messages.
(No haurien d'enviar tants missatges de text.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Should* + subjecte + un verb en la forma base.
Should I buy a new mobile phone?
(Hauria de comprar-me un telèfon mòbil nou?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *should* o *shouldn't*.
Should we leave at six o'clock? Yes, you should. / No, you shouldn't.
(Hauriem de marxar a les sis en punt? Sí. / No.)

must / mustn't

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + *must* + un verb en la forma base. Expressa l'obligació i la necessitat o conveniència de fer alguna cosa, i significa “haver de”.
You must turn off your phones.
(Heu d'apagar els telèfons.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + *must not* o *mustn't* (la més habitual és la segona) + un verb en la forma base. Expressa prohibició, que alguna cosa no és permesa, i també que alguna cosa no s'ha de fer perquè no és convenient o correcte fer-ho.
You mustn't smoke here.
(No has de fumar aquí.) [està prohibit]
She mustn't lie to her parents.
(No ha de dir mentides als seus pares.) [no és correcte]
- **Interrogativa:** *Must* + subjecte + un verb en la forma base. En aquest cas, *must* expressa obligació o necessitat, encara que aquest verb modal no s'acostuma a utilitzar en la forma interrogativa.
Must we tell Sally about the accident?
(Hem de dir a la Sally allò de l'accident?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *must*.
Must I invite Ben? Yes, you must.
(He de convidar en Ben? Sí.)

have to / don't have to

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + *have / has to* + un verb en la forma base. Significa “haver de” i expressa, com *must*, l'obligació o necessitat de fer alguna cosa. La diferència és que *have to* sí que es conjuga i, per això, s'utilitza en els temps que *must* no té.
We have to send her an e-mail right now.
(Hem d'enviar-li un correu electrònic ara mateix.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + *don't / doesn't have to* + un verb en la forma base. Significa “no caldre que”.
He doesn't have to buy her a present.
(No cal que li compri un regal.)
- Recorda que *have to* significa el mateix que *must*, però *don't have to* i *mustn't* no són equivalents.
You don't have to go.
(No cal que hi vagis.) [no és necessari]
You mustn't go.
(No has d'anar-hi.) [està prohibit]
- **Interrogativa:** *Do / Does* + subjecte + *have to* + un verb en la forma base.
Do you have to do any homework this afternoon?
(Has de fer deures aquesta tarda?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *do / does* o *don't / doesn't*.
Does she have to take care of Paul? Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.
(Ha de tenir cura d'en Paul? Sí. / No.)
- Tot i que l'ús de *have to* i *must* és similar, *must* l'utilitzen normalment les persones que tenen autoritat (professors, pares, metges, etc.) mentre que *have to* el fa servir tothom.
You must be on time for the exam.
(Heu d'arribar a l'hora a l'examen.)
I have to do many exercises.
(He de fer molts exercicis.)

can / can't

Can expressa habilitat o capacitat per fer alguna cosa (saber), possibilitat (poder) i també s'utilitza per demanar permís o favors (poder).

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + *can* + un verb en la forma base.
Lisa can swim very well. [habilitat]
(La Lisa sap nedar molt bé.)
We can book our flight on the Internet. [possibilitat]
(Podem reservar el nostre vol per Internet.)
You can take my suitcase to London. [permís]
(Pots emportar-te la meua maleta a Londres.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + *cannot* o la forma abreujada *can't* + un verb en la forma base.
I cannot / can't play the piano. [habilitat]
(No sé tocar el piano.)

- **Interrogativa:** *Can* + subjecte + un verb en la forma base.
Can they come with us? [permís]
(Poden venir amb nosaltres?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *can* o *can't*.
Can you make pottery? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
(Saps fer ceràmica? Sí. / No.)

could / couldn't

Could expressa habilitat i possibilitat en el passat i també es pot utilitzar per demanar permís o favors de forma més educada que amb *can*.

- **Afirmativa:** subjecte + *could* + un verb en la forma base.
Lucy could read when she was three years old. [habilitat]
(La Lucy sabia llegir quan tenia tres anys.)
They could finish their homework on time. [possibilitat]
(Van poder acabar els deures a temps.)
- **Negativa:** subjecte + *could not* o la forma abreujada *couldn't* + un verb en la forma base.
I couldn't go to school because I was ill. [possibilitat]
(No vaig poder anar a l'escola perquè estava malalt.)
- **Interrogativa:** *Could* + subjecte + un verb en la forma base.
Could you take me home? [permís]
(Em podrieu portar a casa?)
- **Respostes breus:** es posa el pronom personal subjecte + *could* o *couldn't*.
Could they hire a car? Yes, they could. / No, they couldn't. (Van poder llogar un cotxe? Sí. / No.)

Student's Book, pàg. 185-186**Les oracions de relatiu**

Són oracions subordinades que aporten més informació sobre l'antecedent que s'esmenta a l'oració principal i van introduïdes per pronoms relatius que poden fer de subjecte o de complement de l'oració. En aquest darrer cas, és freqüent ometre'ls a la conversa.

Defining relative clauses

Les oracions de relatiu especificatives aporten informació tan essencial sobre el seu antecedent que sense elles la frase quedaria incompleta.

- *Who* s'utilitza quan l'antecedent és una persona. Es pot substituir per *that*.
He is the man who / that won the lottery.
(És l'home que va guanyar la loteria.)

En el llenguatge formal, de vegades, s'utilitza *whom* en lloc de *who* quan fa de complement de l'oració de relatiu.

- This is Mary, whom you met last year.*
(Aquesta és la Mary, a qui vas conèixer l'any passat.)

- **Which** s'utilitza per fer referència a coses o animals. Es pot substituir per **that**.

*I liked the book **which** / **that** you lent me.*

(Em va agradar el llibre que em vas deixar.)

- **Where** s'utilitza quan l'antecedent és un lloc. No es pot substituir per **that**.

*The house **where** my aunt lives is very old.*

(La casa on viu la meua tia és molt antiga.)

- **When** s'utilitza quan l'antecedent és una expressió temporal. Es pot substituir per **that**.

*I remember the year **when** / **that** you moved to London.*

(Recordo l'any en què et vas traslladar a Londres.)

- **Whose** s'utilitza quan l'antecedent és una persona. Expressa possessió.

*Mark has got a neighbour **whose** dog barks a lot.*

(En Mark té un veí el gos del qual borda molt.)

Els pronoms relatius poden fer de subjecte o de complement de l'oració subordinada. Si fan de complement, es poden ometre els pronoms **who**, **which**, **when** i **that**.

This is the car I wanted to buy.

(Aquest és el cotxe que volia comprar.)

Non-defining relative clauses

Les oracions de relatiu explicatives afegeixen informació sobre els seus antecedents, que no és essencial perquè la frase tingui sentit, i van entre comes. Es fan amb **who**, **which**, **where**, **when** i **whose**, que no es poden ometre ni substituir per **that**.

*Ben, **who** hasn't got a Facebook account, didn't know about the party.*

(En Ben, que no té compte al Facebook, no es va assabentar de la festa.)

Student's Book, pàg. 187-188

L'estil indirecte

S'utilitza per explicar el que ha dit algú sense repetir exactament les seves paraules.

Reported statements

- S'utilitzen els verbs **say** o **tell** i la conjunció **that** (que normalment s'omet en l'anglès parlat), es treuen les comes i es canvien el pronom subjecte i la persona del verb.

"I'm having lunch," Alice says.

*Alice says **that** she's having lunch.*

(L'Alice diu que està dinant.)

- Però el normal és explicar-ho en passat. Per tant, utilitzem **said** o **told** i, a més, el verb de l'oració introduïda per **that** fa un salt enrere en el temps (de **Present Simple** a **Past Simple**, de **Past Simple** a **Past Perfect Simple**, etc.).

Estil directe	Estil indirecte
Present Simple	Past Simple
<i>"I always recycle newspapers," Beth said.</i>	<i>Beth said that she always recycled newspapers.</i>
(La Beth va dir que sempre reciclava els diaris.)	
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
<i>"She is giving a talk at school," Paul said.</i>	<i>Paul said that she was giving a talk at school.</i>
(En Paul va dir que ella estava fent una xerrada a l'escola.)	
Past Simple	Past Perfect Simple
<i>"We set up a foundation," Tom said.</i>	<i>Tom said that they had set up a foundation.</i>
(En Tom va dir que ells havien creat una fundació.)	
Present Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple
<i>"I have received 2,000 e-mails a day," the boy said.</i>	<i>The boy said that he had received 2,000 e-mails a day.</i>
(El noi va dir que havia rebut 2.000 correus al dia.)	
Future (will)	Future (would)
<i>"I will visit all the museums in Oslo," Jane said.</i>	<i>Jane said that she would visit all the museums in Oslo.</i>
(La Jane va dir que visitaria tots els museus d'Oslo.)	
can	could
<i>"You can buy green products," the teacher said.</i>	<i>The teacher said that we could buy green products.</i>
(La professora va dir que podíem comprar productes ecològics.)	
must	had to
<i>"We must take care of the environment," Dad said.</i>	<i>Dad said that we had to take care of the environment.</i>
(El pare va dir que havíem de tenir cura del medi ambient.)	

- Quan la frase enuncia una veritat general no hi ha canvi en els temps verbals:

*"People **don't recycle** enough," she said.*

*She said **that** people **don't recycle** enough.*

(Ella va dir que la gent no recicla prou.)

- El canvi d'estil directe a indirecte també afecta les expressions de temps i de lloc, els demostratius i els possessius:

Estil directe	Estil indirecte
now	then
today, tonight	that day, that night
tomorrow	the next / following day
yesterday	the previous day, the day before
next week / year	the following week / year
last week / year	the week / year before, the previous week / year
a month ago	a month before, the previous month
here	there
this, these	that, those
my	his / her, etc.

Reporting verbs

- Són els que introdueixen l'estil indirecte, com ara *say* i *tell*, que transmeten el missatge sense afegir-hi més informació. El verb *tell* va sempre davant d'un complement indirecte sense *to*. El verb *say* pot portar o no portar complement indirecte però, si el porta, ha d'anar amb *to*.

tell + compl.

say (+ *to* + compl.)

"I've spent my salary on this freezer," he said.

He said (to us) / told us that he had spent his salary on that freezer.

(Ell ens va dir que s'havia gastat el sou en aquell congelador.)

- Quan es vol comunicar la intenció o el to del parlant, es poden utilitzar molts altres *reporting verbs*: *add*, *admit*, *agree*, *announce*, *complain*, *explain*, *promise*, *shout*, *warn*, *whisper*, etc.

"I didn't like the food at the restaurant," Sara complained.

Sara complained that she hadn't liked the food at the restaurant.

(La Sara es va queixar que no li havia agradat el menjar del restaurant.)

Reported questions

Hi ha dos tipus de preguntes en anglès:

- Les *Yes / No questions* són les que es poden contestar amb un "sí" o un "no". Per posar-les en estil indirecte, utilitzem el verb *ask*, i tot seguit, *if* o *whether*. Atès que la pregunta deixa de ser-ho i es converteix en una frase afirmativa, no hi ha inversió subjecte-verb ni signe d'interrogació i tampoc cometes.

"Do you know who won the match?" they asked her.

They asked her if / whether she knew who had won the match.

(Li van preguntar si sabia qui havia guanyat el partit.)

- Les *Wh- questions* no es poden contestar amb un "sí" o un "no". Són les que comencen amb una partícula interrogativa (*what*, *who*, *where*, *when*, *why*, *whose*, etc.). Quan es passen a l'estil indirecte posem aquesta partícula en lloc de les conjuncions *if* o *whether*. Després van el subjecte i el verb, i prescindim del signe d'interrogació i de les cometes.

"Where have you spent your summer holidays?" Lea asked Sophie.

Lea asked Sophie where she had spent her summer holidays.

(La Lea va preguntar a la Sophie on havia passat les seves vacances d'estiu.)

Les preguntes en estil indirecte poden expressar alguna cosa que no sabem o de la qual no estem segurs.

We wanted to know / wondered who had sent her flowers. (Voliem saber / Ens preguntàvem qui li havia enviat flors.)

Reported commands

Per passar una ordre a estil indirecte, canviem l'imperatiu per un infinitiu. Però abans de l'infinitiu hem de fer servir un verb que expressi mandat, com *tell* o *order*, davant del complement indirecte. Hi ha altres verbs que segueixen aquesta estructura tot i que no expressen una ordre: *ask* o *beg* per expressar peticions o *warn* per advertir algú d'alguna cosa.

"Take the books to the library," she asked me.

She asked me to take the books to the library.

(Em va demanar que portés els llibres a la biblioteca.)

Quan es tracta d'una oració negativa, posem *not* davant de *to*.

"Don't leave your dirty clothes on the floor," my mother ordered me.

My mother ordered me not to leave my dirty clothes on the floor.

(La meua mare em va ordenar que no deixés la roba bruta al terra.)

Reported suggestions

En primer lloc posem el subjecte i *suggest* o *recommend* en passat i, tot seguit, diem el que es suggereix. També podem fer servir *advise* per donar consell i *invite* per fer una invitació. Els suggeriments es poden passar a l'estil indirecte de dues maneres:

- Utilitzant una oració de complement directe introduïda per *that*, amb el seu subjecte i el verb en la forma base.

"You should stay at home," my sister suggested.

My sister suggested that I stay at home.

(La meua germana em va suggerir que em quedés a casa.)

- Utilitzant el gerundi sense especificar-ne cap subjecte.

"Let's go to the cinema tomorrow."

She suggested going to the cinema the next day.

(Ella va suggerir que anéssim al cinema el dia següent.)

Reported offers

Per passar un oferiment a estil indirecte, posem el subjecte i *offer* o *promise* en passat, i tot seguit, un verb en infinitiu amb *to*.

"I'll make dinner tonight."

He offered to make dinner that night.

(Ell es va oferir a fer el sopar aquella nit.)

Quan es tracta d'una oració negativa, posem *not* davant de *to*.

"I promise I won't be late."

He promised not to be late.

(Ell va prometre que no arribaria tard.)

B Burlington Books

IH-011-374

