

Gramàtica Essencial

Trobareu les explicacions detallades a l'apartat de referència gramatical (pàgines 118–152 de l'Student's Book).

Temps verbals

TEMPS or ESTRUCTURA	FORMA Afirmativa	Negativa	Interrogativa	ÚS
Present simple	I/You/We/They work . He/She/It works .	I/You/We/They do not (don't) work . He/She/It does not (doesn't) work .	Do I/you/we/they work ? Does he/she/it work ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fets i estats hàbits i accions que es repeteixen verbs d'estat
Present continuous	I am ('m) working . He/She/It is ('s) working . You/We/They are ('re) working .	I am not ('m not) working . He/She/It is not (isn't) working . You/We/They are ('re) not working .	Am I working ? Is he/she/it working ? Are you/we/they working ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions que passen ara situacions temporals plans i intencions de futur
Present perfect simple	I/You/We/They have ('ve) worked . He/She/It has ('s) worked .	I/You/We/They have not (haven't) worked . He/She/It has not (hasn't) worked .	Have I/you/we/they worked ? Has he/she/it worked ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> situacions actuals que van començar en el passat experiències passades, sense especificar quan van passar
Past simple	I/You/He/She/It/We/They worked .	I/You/He/She/It/We/They did not (didn't) work .	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they work ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fets i accions que es van acabar en el passat coses que van passar repetidament en el passat estats del passat
Past continuous	I/He/She/It was working . You/We/They were working .	I/He/She/It was not (wasn't) working . You/We/They were not (weren't) working .	Was I/he/she/it working ? Were you/we/they working ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions que passaven en un moment concret del passat accions del passat interrompudes per unes altres
Past perfect simple	I/You/He/She/It/We/They had ('d) worked .	I/You/He/She/It/We/They had not (hadn't) worked .	Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they worked ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> estats o accions que van passar abans que uns altres fets del passat
<i>used to</i>	I/You/He/She/It/We/They used to work .	I/You/He/She/It/We/They did not (didn't) use to work .	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they use to work ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> hàbits i situacions passades que ja no es donen en l'actualitat
<i>will amb valor de futur</i>	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will ('ll) work .	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not (won't) work .	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they work ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prediccions i opinions sobre el futur decisions espontànies
<i>be going to amb valor de futur</i>	I am ('m) going to work . He/She/It is ('s) going to work . You/We/They are ('re) going to work .	I am ('m) not going to work . He/She/It is not (isn't) going to work . You/We/They are ('re) not going to work .	Am I going to work ? Is he/she/it going to work ? Are you/we/they going to work ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prediccions basades en evidències plans i intencions
Future continuous	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will ('ll) be working .	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not (won't) be working .	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they be working ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> accions futures que es desenvoluparan durant un període de temps accions futures ja planificades
Future perfect simple	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will ('ll) have been working .	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not (won't) have been working .	Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they have been working ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fets i accions que s'hauran acabat en un moment concret del futur

Expressions de temps

EXPRESSIONS DE TEMPS	USOS Se sol utilitzar ...
an hour / day / week / month ago last month / year / Tuesday yesterday morning / evening	• amb verbs en <i>past simple</i> He left an hour ago.
when while	• per unir frases en <i>past simple</i> i <i>past continuous</i> He left while it was raining. When he left, it was raining.
for already since just yet still never / ever	• amb verbs en <i>present perfect</i> o <i>past perfect</i> He has been here since midnight. He had been there for three years.
after before until as soon as by the time	• per unir frases en <i>past simple</i> i <i>past perfect</i> By the time he left, the party had finished. He left as soon as the party finished.

Infinitius i formes en *-ing*

VERBS	USOS Es poden utilitzar amb ...
admit avoid can't stand can't imagine consider don't mind enjoy finish imagine mention miss practise report suggest	només la forma en <i>-ing</i>
afford agree arrange ask attempt choose decide expect hope learn manage pretend promise seem want	només <i>to</i> + infinitiu
begin love like prefer hate start	la forma en <i>-ing</i> O <i>to</i> + infinitiu

Verbs modals

VERB MODAL (o estructura relacionada)	USOS (Serveixen per ...)
can / can't could / couldn't be able to / not be able to	• descriure capacitats i destreses
must	• expressar certesa
may / may not (NO PAS mayn't) could / couldn't might / mightn't	• expressar possibilitat
can't	• descriure alguna cosa impossible
have to / don't have to need to / needn't must (NO PAS mustn't)	• expressar obligació
should / shouldn't ought to / oughtn't to	• donar consells • formular recomanacions
mustn't	• expressar prohibició

VERB MODAL COMPOST	USOS (Serveixen per ...)
must have + participi passat	expressar una certesa en passat
can't have + participi passat	descriure una cosa impossible en passat
may / might have + participi passat	expressar una possibilitat en passat
could have + participi passat	suggerir una acció passada alternativa
should have + participi passat	criticar una acció passada

Proposicions de relatiu

PRONOM RELATIU	S'UTILITZEN PER ...
which / that	referir-se a objectes
who / that	referir-se a persones
whose	expressar possessió
ADVERBI RELATIU	S'UTILITZEN PER ...
when	fer referències temporals
where	referir-se a llocs

PROPOSICIÓ DE RELATIU	FORMA	USOS (Serveixen per expressar ...)
Proposició especificativa	She's the girl who helped me.	informació essencial sobre el substantiu que segueixen
Proposició explicativa	The girl, who was very clever, helped me.	informació addicional, però no essencial, sobre el substantiu que segueixen

Omissió dels pronoms relatius

El pronom relatiu es pot ometre si no és el subjecte d'una proposició de relatiu especificativa.

That's the DVD (that / which) Soledad bought.

He's the man (that / who) I was telling you about.

Els pronoms relatius *who*, *which* i *that* sovint s'ometen en la llengua oral; *whose*, en canvi, no es pot ometre.

Oracions condicionals

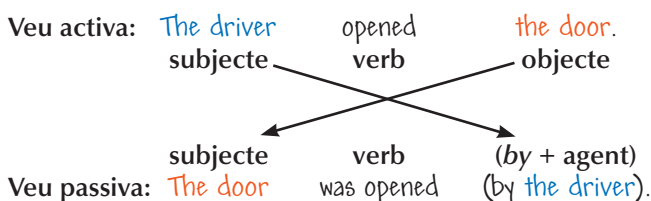
FORMA	USOS (Per parlar de ...)
Condicional de primer grau if / unless + present simple, will + infinitiu ○ will + infinitiu if / unless + present simple	fets que és possible o probable que es produeixen en el futur
Condicional de segon grau if + past simple, would + infinitiu ○ would + infinitiu if + past simple	fets hipotètics del present i el futur
Condicional de tercer grau if + past perfect, would have + participi passat ○ would have + participi passat if + past perfect	fets hipotètics del passat

La veu passiva

TEMPS VERBAL	VEU ACTIVA	VEU PASSIVA
Present simple	open	is opened
Present continuous	is opening	is being opened
Present perfect	has opened	has been opened
Past simple	opened	was opened
Past continuous	was opening	was being opened
Past perfect	had opened	had been opened
<i>will</i>	will open	will be opened
<i>be going to</i>	is going to open	is going to be opened

Veu activa > Veu passiva

Quan passem una frase en veu activa a la veu passiva, l'objecte passa a ser el subjecte.



Ús de la veu passiva

La veu passiva es fa servir per subratllar l'acció (= el verb) més que no pas qui la fa (= l'agent).

La forma passiva + by

En la veu passiva, *by* precedeix l'objecte, també anomenat "complement agent".

L'element "*by* + agent" es pot ometre si l'agent és desconegut o no es vol esmentar.

My mobile has been stolen. (No sé qui me l'ha robat.)

L'agent no es pot ometre si aquesta informació és important en la frase.

That film was directed. ✗

That film was directed by Guillermo del Toro. ✓

Estil indirecte: temps verbals

ESTIL DIRECTE	ESTIL INDIRECTE
Present simple	Past simple
He said, 'I watch TV.'	He said he watched TV.
Present continuous	Past continuous
He said, 'I am watching TV.'	He said he was watching TV.
Present perfect simple	Past perfect simple
He said, 'I have watched TV.'	He said he had watched TV.
Past simple	Past perfect
He said, 'I watched TV.'	He said he had watched TV.
will	would
He said, 'I will watch TV.'	He said he would watch TV.
can	could
He said, 'I can watch TV.'	He said he could watch TV.
must	have to
He said, 'I must watch TV.'	He said he had to watch TV.

Estil indirecte: verbs introductoris

VERB	FORMA DE L'ESTIL INDIRECTE
declare suggest explain insist say recommend	verb + sintagma encapçalat per <i>that</i> <i>He declared that he loved her.</i>
invite order tell	verb + objecte + <i>to</i> + infinitiu <i>He told her to sit down.</i>
agree offer promise	verb + <i>to</i> + infinitiu <i>She offered to pay for the tickets.</i>
apologize (for) suggest	verb + forma en <i>-ing</i> <i>She apologized for being late.</i>

say i tell

Els verbs *say* i *tell*, que introdueixen l'estil indirecte, volen dir el mateix però es fan servir d'una manera diferent.

– *say* (+ *that*) + estil indirecte.

– *tell* + estil indirecte (+ *that*) + estil indirecte.

The policeman said (that) they arrested the burglar.

The policeman told me that they had arrested the burglar.

Say no es fa servir per expressar ordres o instruccions en l'estil indirecte; en aquest cas, s'empra *tell* + objecte (+ *not*) + *to* + infinitiu.

'Be quiet!' > *The teacher told us to be quiet.*

Phrasal verbs

PHRASAL VERB	PRONUNCIACIÓ	DEFINICIÓ
blow (sb) away	/bləʊ ə'weɪ/	impress somebody a lot
break down	/,breɪk 'daʊn/	stop working because something has broken
build (sth) up	/'bɪld ʌp/	create or develop something
call (a race / an event) off	/kɔ:l ɒf/	cancel something
carry on	/,kæri 'ɒn/	continue doing something
catch up (with a friend / on sb's news)	/kætʃ ʌp/	meet up or find out the latest news
catch up with (sb)	/kætʃ ʌp wɪð/	reach somebody who is ahead
check in	/,tʃek 'ɪn/	go to a desk at an airport or hotel to say you have arrived
check out (a place)	/,tʃek 'aʊt/	visit somewhere or find out more information about it
chill out	/'tʃɪl aʊt/	spend time relaxing
come across (sth)	/,kʌm ə'krɒs/	find something by chance
come up with	/kʌm ʌp wɪð/	think or suggest an idea or a plan
count on (sb / sth)	/kaʊnt ɒn/	be confident you can depend on someone or something
cut down on (sth)	/kʌt daʊn ɒn/	reduce the size, amount or number
deal with (sth)	/di:l wɪð/	solve a problem, do something necessary
dress up	/dres ʌp/	put on special clothes
end up	/end ʌp/	be in a situation or place you did not expect to be
face up to (sth)	/feɪs ʌp tə, tu:/	accept and deal with something that is difficult
fall out (with sb)	/fɔ:l aʊt/	argue and no longer be friends with someone
find out (about sth) / find (sth) out	/faɪnd aʊt/	get information about something
get back	/,get 'bæk/	return
get into (a book, a film)	/get 'ɪntə, ɪntu:/	become interested or involved in something
get on (a bus, train, place, etc.)	/get ɒn/	use a bus, train, taxi etc.
get on well (with sb)	/get ɒn wel/	have a friendly relationship with someone
get together (with sb)	/get tə'geðə(r)/	meet with someone socially
go on	/gəʊ ɒn/	continue
go on (about sth)	/gəʊ ɒn/	talk about something for a long time
grow up	/grəʊ ʌp/	develop into an adult
help (sb) out	/help aʊt/	help somebody in a difficult situation

PHRASAL VERB	PRONUNCIACIÓ	DEFINICIÓ
leave (sth) behind	/ˌli:v br'haɪnd/	leave a place without taking something with you
look (sth) up	/'lʊk ʌp/	look for information in a book or on a computer
look after (sb)	/lʊk 'ɑ:ftə(r)/	take care of somebody
look forward to (sth)	/lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tə/	feel pleased about something that is going to happen
look up to (sb older)	/lʊk ʌp tə/	admire or respect somebody
make (sth) up	/'meɪk ... ʌp/	invent a story
make up (with sb after an argument)	/meɪk ʌp/	end a disagreement and become friends again
pass (sth) on (to sb else)	/'pɑ:s ɒn/	give something to somebody else
pick (sb / sth) up	/'pɪk ʌp/	collect somebody or something
put (sb) off (sth)	/'pʊt ɒf/	make somebody lose interest
put up with (sb / sth)	/'pʊt ʌp wɪð/	accept somebody or something that is annoying without complaining
run out (of sth)	/'rʌn aʊt/	use up or finish a supply of something
rush around	/'rʌʃ ə'raʊnd/	go or do something very quickly
see (sb) off	/'si: ɒf/	say goodbye to somebody starting a journey
sell out	/'sel aʊt/	have sold all the available items
set off	/'set ɒf/	begin a journey
settle down (somewhere)	/'setl daʊn/	start living in one place permanently
shop around	/'ʃɒp ə'raʊnd/	compare the quality or price of things to get the best
shut up	/'ʃʌt ʌp/	stop talking
splash out on	/'splæʃ aʊt ɒn/	spend a lot of money on something
stand up for (sth)	/'stænd ʌp fɔ:(r)/	support or defend something
start out	/'stɑ:t aʊt/	begin to do something especially in business or work
stay away from (sth)	/'steɪ ə'weɪ frɒm/	not go near something
take (sth) back	/'teɪk bæk/	return something to where it came from
think about (sth)	/'θɪŋk ə'baʊt/	consider something
throw up	/'θrəʊ ʌp/	be sick; vomit
try (sth) on	/'traɪ ɒn/	put something on to see if it fits and looks nice
turn into (sth)	/'tɜ:n 'ɪntə/	change something
walk out (of a film)	/'wɔ:k aʊt/	leave an event to show your disapproval
watch out for (sth)	/'wɒtʃ 'aʊt fɔ:(r)/	be careful to notice something
work out	/'wɜ:k aʊt/	exercise the body

Verbs irregulars

INFINITIU		PAST SIMPLE		PARTICIPI PASSAT	
be	/bi:/	was / were	/wɒz/, /wɜ:(r)/	been	/bi:n/
bear	/beə(r)/	bore	/bɔ:/	borne	/bɔ:n/
beat	/bi:t/	beat	/bi:t/	beaten	/'bi:tən/
become	/bɪ'kʌm/	became	/bɪ'keɪm/	become	/bɪ'kʌm/
begin	/bɪ'gɪn/	began	/bɪ'gæn/	begun	/bɪ'gʌn/
bend	/bend/	bent	/bent/	bent	/bent/
bet	/bet/	bet	/bet/	bet	/bet/
bite	/baɪt/	bit	/bɪt/	bitten	/'bɪtn/
bleed	/bli:d/	bled	/bled/	bled	/bled/
blow	/bləʊ/	blew	/blu:/	blown	/bləʊn/
break	/breɪk/	broke	/brəʊk/	broken	/'brəʊkən/
bring	/brɪŋ/	brought	/brɔ:t/	brought	/brɔ:t/
build	/bɪld/	built	/bɪlt/	built	/bɪlt/
burn	/bɜ:n/	burnt, burned	/bɜ:nt/, /bɜ:nd/	burnt, burned	/bɜ:nt/, /bɜ:nd/
buy	/baɪ/	bought	/bɔ:t/	bought	/bɔ:t/
catch	/kætʃ/	caught	/kɔ:t/	caught	/kɔ:t/
choose	/tʃu:z/	chose	/tʃəʊz/	chosen	/'tʃəʊzn/
come	/kʌm/	came	/keɪm/	come	/kʌm/
cost	/kɒst/	cost	/kɒst/	cost	/kɒst/
cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/	cut	/kʌt/
dig	/dɪg/	dug	/dʌg/	dug	/dʌg/
do	/du:/	did	/dɪd/	done	/dʌn/
draw	/drɔ:/	drew	/dru:/	drawn	/drɔ:n/
dream	/dri:m/	dreamt, dreamed	/dremt/, /dri:md/	dreamt, dreamed	/dremt/, /dri:md/
drink	/drɪŋk/	drank	/dræŋk/	drunk	/drʌŋk/
drive	/draɪv/	drove	/drəʊv/	driven	/'drɪvən/
eat	/i:t/	ate	/eɪt/	eaten	/'i:tən/
fall	/fɔ:l/	fell	/fel/	fallen	/'fɔ:lən/
feed	/fi:d/	fed	/fed/	fed	/fed/
feel	/fi:l/	felt	/felt/	felt	/felt/
fight	/faɪt/	fought	/fɔ:t/	fought	/fɔ:t/
find	/faɪnd/	found	/faʊnd/	found	/faʊnd/
fly	/flaɪ/	flew	/flu:/	flown	/fləʊn/
forbid	/fə'bɪd/	forbade	/fə'beɪd/	forbidden	/fə'bɪdn/
forget	/fə'get/	forgot	/fə'gɒt/	forgotten	/fə'gɒtn/
forgive	/fə'gɪv/	forgave	/fə'geɪv/	forgiven	/fə'gɪvn/
freeze	/fri:z/	froze	/frəʊz/	frozen	/'frəʊzən/
get	/get/	got	/gɒt/	got	/gɒt/
give	/gɪv/	gave	/geɪv/	given	/'gɪvn/
go	/gəʊ/	went	/went/	been / gone	/bi:n/, /gɒn/
grow	/grəʊ/	grew	/gru:/	grown	/grəʊn/
hang	/hæŋ/	hung	/hʌŋ/	hung	/hʌŋ/
have	/hæv/	had	/hæd/	had	/hæd/
hear	/hɪə(r)/	heard	/hɜ:d/	heard	/hɜ:d/
hit	/hɪt/	hit	/hɪt/	hit	/hɪt/
hold	/həʊld/	held	/held/	held	/held/
hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurt	/hɜ:t/	hurt	/hɜ:t/
keep	/ki:p/	kept	/kept/	kept	/kept/
know	/nəʊ/	knew	/nju:/	known	/nəʊn/
lead	/li:d/	led	/led/	led	/led/
learn	/lɜ:n/	learnt, learned	/lɜ:nt/, /lɜ:nd/	learnt, learned	/lɜ:nt/, /lɜ:nd/
leave	/li:v/	left	/left/	left	/left/
lend	/lend/	lent	/lent/	lent	/lent/
let	/let/	let	/let/	let	/let/
lie	/laɪ/	lay	/leɪ/	lain	/leɪn/
light	/laɪt/	lit	/lɪt/	lit	/lɪt/

INFINITIIV		PAST SIMPLE		PARTICIPI PASSAT	
lose	/lu:z/	lost	/lɒst/	lost	/lɒst/
make	/meɪk/	made	/meɪd/	made	/meɪd/
mean	/mi:n/	meant	/ment/	meant	/ment/
meet	/mi:t/	met	/met/	met	/met/
pay	/peɪ/	paid	/peɪd/	paid	/peɪd/
put	/pʊt/	put	/pʊt/	put	/pʊt/
read	/ri:d/	read	/red/	read	/red/
ride	/raɪd/	rode	/rəʊd/	ridden	/'rɪdn/
ring	/rɪŋ/	rang	/ræŋ/	rung	/rʌŋ/
rise	/raɪz/	rose	/rəʊz/	risen	/'rɪzn/
run	/rʌn/	ran	/ræn/	run	/rʌn/
say	/seɪ/	said	/sed/	said	/sed/
see	/si:/	saw	/sɔ:/	seen	/si:n/
sell	/sel/	sold	/səʊld/	sold	/səʊld/
send	/send/	sent	/sent/	sent	/sent/
shake	/feɪk/	shook	/ʃʊk/	shaken	/ʃeɪkn/
shine	/ʃaɪn/	shone	/ʃɒn/	shone	/ʃɒn/
shoot	/ʃu:t/	shot	/ʃɒt/	shot	/ʃɒt/
show	/ʃəʊ/	showed	/ʃəʊd/	shown	/ʃəʊn/
shut	/ʃʌt/	shut	/ʃʌt/	shut	/ʃʌt/
sing	/sɪŋ/	sang	/sæŋ/	sung	/sʌŋ/
sink	/sɪŋk/	sank	/sæŋk/	sunk	/sʌŋk/
sit	/sɪt/	sat	/sæt/	sat	/sæt/
sleep	/sli:p/	slept	/slept/	slept	/slept/
smell	/smel/	smelt, smelled	/smelt/, /smeld/	smelt, smelled	/smelt/, /smeld/
speak	/spi:k/	spoke	/spəʊk/	spoken	/'spəʊkn/
spell	/spel/	spelt, spelled	/spelt/, /speld/	spelt, spelled	/spelt/, /speld/
spend	/spend/	spent	/spent/	spent	/spent/
spill	/spɪl/	spilt	/spɪlt/	spilt	/spɪlt/
spin	/spɪn/	spun	/spʌn/	spun	/spʌn/
split	/splɪt/	split	/splɪt/	split	/splɪt/
spoil	/spɔɪl/	spoilt, spoiled	/spɔɪlt/, /spɔɪld/	spoilt, spoiled	/spɔɪlt/, /spɔɪld/
spread	/spred/	spread	/spred/	spread	/spred/
spring	/sprɪŋ/	sprang	/spræŋ/	sprung	/sprʌŋ/
stand	/stænd/	stood	/stʊd/	stood	/stʊd/
steal	/sti:l/	stole	/stəʊl/	stolen	/stəʊlən/
stick	/stɪk/	stuck	/stʌk/	stuck	/stʌk/
sting	/stɪŋ/	stung	/stʌŋ/	stung	/stʌŋ/
sweep	/swi:p/	swept	/swept/	swept	/swept/
swim	/swɪm/	swam	/swæm/	swum	/swʌm/
swing	/swɪŋ/	swung	/swʌŋ/	swung	/swʌŋ/
take	/teɪk/	took	/tu:k/	taken	/'teɪkn/
teach	/ti:tʃ/	taught	/tɔ:t/	taught	/tɔ:t/
tear	/teə(r)/	tore	/tɔ:/	torn	/tɔ:n/
tell	/tel/	told	/təʊld/	told	/təʊld/
think	/θɪŋk/	thought	/θɔ:t/	thought	/θɔ:t/
throw	/θrəʊ/	threw	/θru:/	thrown	/θrəʊn/
understand	/ʌndə'stænd/	understood	/ʌndə'stʊd/	understood	/ʌndə'stʊd/
wake	/weɪk/	woke	/wəʊk/	woken	/wəʊkn/
wear	/weə(r)/	wore	/wɔ:(r)/	worn	/wɔ:n/
win	/wɪn/	won	/wʌn/	won	/wʌn/
write	/raɪt/	wrote	/rəʊt/	written	/'rɪtn/