

UNIT 1. HELLO EVERYBODY!

A. GRAMMAR

▪ PRESENTATION

- Hello, I'm Esther. What's your name?
- Hi, I'm Victor. How are you?
- I'm fine, thanks. And you?
- Fine, thanks

▪ VERB TO BE

Verb TO BE: Ser o Estar:

- Es correspon al verb SER o ESTAR
 - Jane isn't at home at the moment. She's at work
 - Ann and I are cousins. We aren't sisters
- De vegades el traduirem per TENIR:
 - Per parlar de l'edat d'algú, per exemple
 - I'm 30 years old
 - My grandmother is 84 years old
 - Per expressar sentiments o estats personals
 - I'm hungry but I'm not cold
 - You're right

LONG FORM	SHORT FORM	AFIRMATI. ANSWER	NEGATIVE ANSWER
I am	I'm	Yes, I'm	No, I'm not
You are	You're	Yes, You're	No, you aren't
He/She/It is	He's/She's/It's	Yes, He's/...	No, He's not
We are	We're	Yes, We're	No, We aren't
You are	You're	Yes, You're	No, You're not
They are	They're	Yes, They're	No, They aren't

▪ PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

- Els **pronoms personals** van davant del verb:
 - I stayed at home. (Jo em vaig quedar a casa.)
 - You need another blanket. (Tu necessites una altra manta.)
 - He wants to buy a new car. (Ell vol comprar-se un cotxe nou.)
 - She is studying Catalan. (Ella estudia català.)

- It barks a lot. (Lladra molt. --> It s'empra per a referir-nos a coses, animals o fenòmens atmosfèrics: It is raining --> Plou.)
- We never eat garlic. (Nosaltres mai no mengem all.)
- You read a lot. (Vosaltres llegiu molt.)
- They are good friends. (Ells o elles són molt bons amic o molt bones amigues.)

Tanmateix, en oracions interrogatives el verb o el auxiliar passa davant d'aquests pronoms:

- Can you help me? (Pots tu ajudar-me?)
 - Has she got the comic? (Té ella el còmic?)
 - Does he write very often? (Escriu ell molt sovint?)
- Els **pronoms personals d'objecte** o de complement van darrere del verb o d'una preposició (objective personal pronouns):
 - She loves me. (M'estima.)
 - We sent you a letter. (Et vam enviar una carta.)
 - We went with him. (Vam anar amb ell.)
 - He adores her. (L'adora.)
 - I saw it with my own eyes. (Ho vaig veure amb els meus propis ulls.)
 - They have just invited us to their wedding. (Ens acaben de convidar al seu casament.)
 - Margaret believes in you. (Margaret confia en vosaltres.)
 - We don't like them. (No ens cauen bé ells.)
 - Els **adjectius possessius** precedeixen sempre un nom (Possessive adjectives):
 - This is my van. (Aquesta és la meua furgoneta.)
 - Your lorry is very big. (El teu camió és molt gran.)
 - His house is enormous. (Sa casa és enorme.)
 - Her face is beautiful. (La seua cara és preciosa.)
 - Its wing is broken. (La seua ala és trencada.)
 - Our engagement will be announced tomorrow. (El nostre compromís de casament es farà saber o s'anunciarà demà.)
 - Your son is very clever. (El teu fill és molt llest.)
 - Their work was excellent. (El seu treball fou excel·lent.)
 - Usem els **pronoms possessius** quan no fem menció del nom, és a dir, no els segueix cap nom (Possessive pronouns):
 - This book is mine. (Aquest llibre és meu.)
 - This pencil case is yours. (Aquest estoig és teu.)
 - Mary is a relative of his. (Mary és parent seu.)
 - I've found hers. (He trobat el seu.)
 - Ours need watering. (Les nostres necessiten regar-se.)
 - Yours are bigger than mine. (Els vostres són més grans que els meus.)
 - These are your notebooks and those are theirs. (Aquests són els vostres quaderns i aquells són els d'ells.)

Personal pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Objective personal Pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I	Mine	Me	My
You	Yours	You	Your
He/She/It	His/Hers/Its	Him/Her/It	His/Her/Its
We	Ours	Us	Our
You	Yours	You	Your
They	Theirs	Them	Their

▪ A/AN

- Són articles indefinits. Es fan servir per a nombrar alguna cosa o persona que no ha estat mencionada amb anterioritat i també per parlar sobre professions
- Fem servir **A** quan després trobem una paraula que comença amb consonant (recordar la h sonora!!!) i **AN** davant una paraula que comença per vocal o h muda
 - I am **an** English teacher
 - I am **a** painter
 - I see **an** elephant in the street
 - I ate **a** banana for lunch

▪ PLURAL NOUNS

- El plural en anglès d'un substantiu es fa normalment: SINGULAR + S
- Ortografia de les terminacions del plural

- ES darrera de: s, ss, sh, ch bus/buses class/classes wish/wishes church/churches box/boxes
- IES quan el singular acaba en consonant + y Baby/babies party/parties dictionary/dictionaries
- Posarem S quan la paraula acabi en vocal + y Day/days monkey/monkeys boy/boys guy/guys
- OES darrera de O Potato/potatoes Tomato/tomatoes
- VES quan en singular la paraula acaba en F o FE Knife/knives Life/lives Wife/wives

- Objectes que són plural en anglès:

scissors	glasses	trousers	pyjamas	clothes
tissores	ulleres	pantalons	pijama	roba

- Alguns plurals irregulars:

A man	Two men	One foot (peu)	Two feet
A child	Some children	A mouse (ratolí)	Four mice
A woman	Three women	A tooth (dent)	All my teeth
A person	Some people	A fish (peix)	Some fish

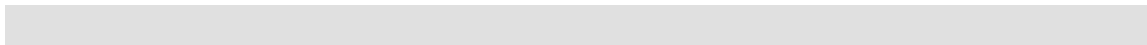
B. VOCABULARY

▪ NÚMEROS

1. ONE	6. SIX	11. ELEVEN	16. SIXTEEN
2. TWO	7. SEVEN	12. TWELVE	17. SEVENTEEN
3. THREE	8. EIGHT	13. THIRTEEN	18. EIGHTEEN
4. FOUR	9. NINE	14. FOURTEEN	19. NINETEEN
5. FIVE	10. TEN	15. FIFTEEN	20. TWENTY

▪ VERBS

LOOK	MIRAR	COMPLETE	COMPLETAR
LISTEN	ESCOLTAR	COVER	COBRIR/TAPAR
ASK	PREGUNTAR	REPEAT	REPETIR
CIRCLE	ENCERCLAR	TICK	MARCAR
WRITE	ESCRIURE	MATCH	RELACIONAR
READ	LLEGIR	UNDERLINE THE STRESS	SUBRATLLAR LA SÍL·LABA TÒNICA



UNIT 2. MEETING PEOPLE

A. GRAMMAR

▪ SALUTACIONS I ACOMIATS

FORMALS
GOOD MORNING
GOOD AFTERNOON
GOODNIGHT
GOOD EVENING
GOODBYE

INFORMALS
HI!
BYE
MORNING!
SEE YA (ADEU)
SO LONG (A REVEURE)
SEE YOU TOMORROW
HEY!
LATER
WHATS UP (QUÈ HI HA!)

▪ POSSESSIVE “ ‘S”

Fem servir el possessiu ‘s per a indicar que una cosa és d’algú. Normalment es fa servir amb persones, tot i que de vegades també ho trobarem amb animals.

Quan el nom de la persona acaba en consonant s o és un plural podem posar ‘s, o només ‘

- This is Peter’s car (Aquest és el cotxe d’en Peter)
- Mary is John’s daughter (Mary és la filla d’en John)

▪ DIÀLEG “IN A COFFEE”

- Hi, Can I help you?
- Yes. Can I have a ham salad?, please
- Anything to drink?
- Yes. An orange juice, please
- Ok. Here you are
- How much is it?
- 4.85 pounds, please
- Thanks

Expressions a recordar:

- How much.....? (Quant costa....?)
 - How much is an hamburger?
 - How much are the chips?

B. VOCABULARY

▪ COUNTRIES

HE COMES FROM... (country)	HE IS.... (nationality)	HE SPEAKS... (language)
FRANCE	FRENCH	FRENCH
ENGLAND	ENGLISH	ENGLISH
SCOTLAND	SCOTTISH	SCOTTISH
AUSTRIA	AUSTRALIAN	AUSTRALIAN
ARGENTINA	ARGENTINIAN	ARGENTINIAN
CANADA	CANADIAN	CANADIAN
SWEDEN	SWEDISH	SWEDISH
ITALY	ITALIAN	ITALIAN
GREECE	GREEK	GREEK
RUSSIA	RUSSIAN	RUSSIAN
IRELAND	IRISH	IRISH
GERMANY	GERMAN	GERMAN
CHINA	CHINESE	CHINESE
THAILAND	THAI	THAI
JAPAN	JAPANESE	JAPANESE
SPAIN	SPANISH	SPANISH
CATALONIA	CATALAN	CATALAN

▪ THE JOBS

A SECRETARY	SECRETARI/A
A TEACHER	PROFESSOR/A
A SHOP ASSISTANT	ASSISTENT DE BOTIGA
A DECORATOR	DECORADOR/A
A GARDENER	JARDINER/A
A PHOTOGRAPHER	FOTÒGRAF/A
A DOCTOR	DOCTOR/A
A BAKER	FORNER
A FARMER	FARMACÈUTIC
A LORRY DRIVER	CONDUCTOR DE CAMIÓ
A FIREMAN	BOMBER
A STUDENT	ESTUDIANT

A HAIRDRESSER	PERRUQUER/A
A HOUSEWIFE	SENYORA DE LA NETEJA
A WAITRESS	CAMBRER/A
A PAINTER	PINTOR/A
AN ARTIST	ARTISTA
A MECHANIC	MECÀNIC
A PRIEST	SACERDOT
A POLICEMAN	POLICIA
A JUDGE/LAWYER	JUTGE/ESA
A SAILOR	MARINER
A SOLDIER	SOLDAT
A CARPENTER	CARPINTER

▪ **THE FAMILY**

GRANDFATHER	AVI
FATHER	PARE
HUSBAND	MARIT
BROTHER	GERMÀ
SON	FILL
UNCLE	TIET
COUSIN	COSÍ
NEPHEW	NEBOT

GRANDMOTHER	AVIA
MOTHER	MARE
WIFE	DONA/ESPOSA
SISTER	GERMANA
DAUGHTER	FILLA
AUNT	TIETA
COUSIN	COSINA
NIECE	NEBODA

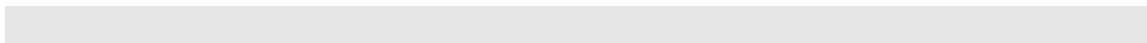
RECORDAR!!!

- FILLS: CHILDREN
- FAMILIA POLÍTICA: IN LAW

▪ **ADJECTIUS. CONTRARIS**

BIG	GRAN
YOUNG	JOVE
NEW	NOU
LOVELY	ENCANTADOR
EASY	FÀCIL
HOT	CALENT
EXPENSIVE	CAR
FAST	RÀPID
HAPPY	FELIÇ
RICH	RIC
WELL	ESTAR BO
STRONG	FORT
LIGHT	LLEUGER
TALL	ALT
FAT	GRAS
BEAUTIFUL	BONIC
CLEAN	NET

SMALL	PETIT
OLD	VELL
OLD	VELL
HORRIBLE	HORRIBLE
DIFFICULT	DIFÍCIL
COLD	FRED
CHEAP	BARAT
SLOW	LENT
SAD	TRIST
POOR	POBRE
ILL	MALALT
WEAK	DÈBIL
HEAVY	PESAT
SHORT	CURT/BAIX
THIN	PRIM
UGLY	LLEIG
DIRTY	BRUT



UNIT 3. THE WORLD OF WORK

A. GRAMMAR

▪ PRESENT SIMPLE

El temps de **simple present** té la mateixa forma que l'infinitiu per a totes les persones llevat de la tercera del singular, en què s'usa la forma -s (aquest és l'únic ús d'aquesta forma). Correspon al temps català present d'indicatiu i, a més, es tradueix sempre per aquest temps. Exemples:

TEMPS DE SIMPLE PRESENT		
PERSONA	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1a	I play I drink	We play We drink
2a	You play You drink	You play You drink
3a	He/she/it plays He/she/it drinks	They play They drink

Observacions:

- La forma -s es fa servir per a tota paraula que denoti un subjecte singular, excepte els pronoms I i you. Aquesta conjugació s'oblida sovint, fins i tot per part d'alumnes amb un bon coneixement de la llengua, potser a causa del fet que els verbs anglesos no se solen conjugar; però s'ha de vigilar a no cometre tal negligència.
- Per a afegir aquesta -s farem servir la mateixa norma que amb els noms en plural
- El present simple es fa servir per expressar coses que són veritables en general, o bé que ocorren amb certa freqüència o habitualment.

▪ FORMA NEGATIVA DEL SIMPLE PRESENT

- En la negació del present simple fem servir don't/doesn't

	AFIRMACIÓ	NEGACIÓ	
I YOU WE THEY	WORK PLAY DO LIKE	DO NOT (DON'T)	WORK PLAY DO LIKE
HE SHE IT	WORKS PLAYS DOES LIKES	DOES NOT (DOESN'T)	

- Fem servir don't; doesn't amb l'infinitiu del verb
- Cal diferenciar don't i doesn't (negació) del verb do (fer)
 - I don't do any homework on Saturday (No faig deures el dissabte)

- He's very lazy. He doesn't do anything (Ell és molt gandul. No fa res)

▪ FORMA INTERROGATIVA DEL SIMPLE PRESENT

- Es fa servir do/does en la forma interrogativa del **present simple**

	AFIRMACIÓ	NEGACIÓ	INTERROGACIÓ
I YOU WE THEY	WORK PLAY DO LIKE	DON'T WORK DON'T PLAY DON'T DO DON'T LIKE	DO I WORK? DO YOU PLAY? DO WE LIKE?
HE SHE IT	WORKS PLAYS DOES LIKES	DOESN'T WORK DOESN'T PLAY DOESN'T DO DOESN'T LIKE	DOES HE WORK? DOES SHE PLAY? DOES IT LIKE?

- Observeu l'ordre de les paraules en les frases interrogatives
- Respostes breus:

YES	I YOU WE THEY	DO	NO	I YOU WE THEY	DON'T
	HE SHE IT	DOES		HE SHE IT	DOESN'T

▪ WHAT TIME IS IT?

IT'S FIVE PAST ...	IT'S TWENTY TO ...
IT'S TEN PAST ...	IT'S QUARTER TO ...
IT'S QUARTER PAST...	IT'S TEN TO ...
IT'S TWENTY PAST ...	IT'S FIVE TO ...
ITS TWENTY-FIVE PAST...	IT'S O'CLOCK

- Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?
 - Yes, of course. It's just quarter past seven
 - I'm sorry, I don't know. I don't have a watch
 - It's just before.... (són quasi les ...)
 - It's just after (passa poc de les ...)



B. VOCABULARY

▪ ALGUNS VERBS

DRIVE	CONDUIR
STUDY	ESTUDIAR
PLAY	JUGAR
LISTEN	ESCOLTAR
READ	LLEGIR
WEAR	VESTIR
DRINK	BEURE
EAT	MENJAR
TAKE	AGAFAR
WATCH	MIRAR

HAVE	TENIR
COME	VENIR
WORK	TREBALLAR
DO	FER
GO	ANAR
SELL	DIR
SEE	MIRAR
KNOW	SABER
BREAK	TRENCAR
PUT	POSAR

UNIT 4. TAKE IT EASY!

A. GRAMMAR

▪ REPASSEM EL PRESENT SIMPLE

	POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	
I	Work	DON'T	Work Love Go Relax
YOU	Love		
WE	Go		
THEY	Relax		
HE	Works	DOESN'T	Work Love Go Relax
SHE	Loves		
IT	Goes		

	QUESTIONS		
WHEN	DO	I	START?
		YOU	
		WE	
		THEY	
	DOES	HE	
		SHE	
		IT	

SHORT ANSWERS					
YES	I YOU WE THEY	DO	NO	I YOU WE THEY	DON'T
	HE SHE IT	DOES		HE SHE IT	DOESN'T

▪ ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

ALWAYS	USUALLY	OFTEN	SOMETIMES	NEVER
SEMPRE	NORMALMENT	SOVINT	ALGUNES VEGADES	MAI

Els adverbis de freqüència van sempre davant del verb:

- She never eats meat
- I sometimes play tennis on Saturdays
- I don't often go swimming
- I usually go to bed at about 11.00
- We always have wine in the evening

Els adverbis SOMETIMES i USUALLY de vegades poden anar al principi o al finalde l'oració:

- Sometimes we play cards We play cards sometimes
- Usually I walk to school I walk to school usually

Els adverbis de freqüència van darrera del verb TO BE:

- He is always late
- She is often ill in winter

▪ DAILY ROUTINES

Fem servir el temps de present simple per parlar sobre allò que fem cada dia: DAILY ROUTINES

Algunes de les expressions que es fan servir són les següents:

WAKE UP	DESPERTAR-SE
GET UP	AIXECAR-SE
HAVE A SHOWER	DUTXAR-SE

GO SHOPPING	ANAR DE COMPRES
FINISH WORK	ACABAR LA FEINA
GO HOME	ANAR A CASA

GET DRESSED	VESTIR-SE
HAVE BREAKFAST	ESMORZAR
GO TO WORK	ANAR A LA FEINA
GET TO WORK	ARRIVAR A LA FEINA
HAVE A COFFE	PRENDRE UN CAFÈ
START WORK	COMENÇAR LA FEINA
HAVE LUNCH	DINAR

GO TO CLASS	ANAR A CLASSES
GO TO THE GYM	ANAR AL GIMNÀS
GET HOME	ARRIVAR A CASA
HAVE DINNER	SOPAR
WATCH TV	MIRAR LA TV
GO TO BED	ANAR AL LLIT
SLEEP	DORMIR

B. VOCABULARY

▪ DAYS OF WEEK

MONDAY	DILLUNS
TUESDAY	DIMARTS
WEDNESDAY	DIMECRES
THURSDAY	DIJOUS
FRIDAY	DIVENDRES
SATURDAY	DISSABTE
SUNDAY	DIUMENGE

▪ MONTHS OF THE YEAR

JANUARY	GENER
FEBRUARY	FEBRER
MARCH	MARÇ
APRIL	ABRIL
MAY	MAIG
JUNE	JUNY

JULY	JULIOL
AUGUST	AGOST
SETEMBER	SETEMBRE
OCTOBER	OCTUBRE
NOVEMBER	NOVEMBRE
DECEMBER	DESEMBRE

▪ SEASONS OF YEAR

WINTER	HIVERN
SPRING	PRIMAVERA
SUMMER	ESTIU
AUTUMN	TARDOR

▪ VERBS

BUY	COMPRAR
CALL PHONE	TRUCAR

PAINT	PINTAR
PLAY	JUGAR

COME HER	VENIR
DANCE	BALLAR
DRAW	DIBUIXAR
FIND	TROBAR
GIVE	DONAR
HEAR	ESCOLTAR
LOOK FOR	BUSCAR
MEET	TROBAR

RUN	CÒRRER
SEE	MIRAR
SING	CANTAR
SWIM	NADAR
TAKE	FER/AGAFAR
TALK	PARLAR
TELL	DIR/EXPLICAR
TRAVEL	VIATJAR

UNIT 5. WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

A. GRAMMAR

▪ THERE IS/ THERE ARE

- Fem servir el pronom "there" per a parlar d'alguna cosa que se sap que existeix
 - A fly is in my soup
 - There is a fly in my soup

▪ FORMES EN SINGULAR:

AFIRMATIU	There is... (there's)	HI HA...
NEGATIU	There is not... (there isn't)	NO HI HA...
INTERROGACIÓ	Is there...)	HI HA...?

▪ FORMES EN PLURAL:

AFIRMATIU	There are... (there're)	HI HA...
NEGATIU	There are not... (there aren't)	NO HI HA...
INTERROGACIÓ	Are there...)	HI HA...?

- No confondre There is amb It is:
 - There is:** hi ha
There is a book on the table Hi ha un llibre sobre la taula
 - It is:** És/està/fa
I like this book. It's interesting M'agrada aquest llibre. És interessant

- Alguns exemples:
 - There's a big tree in the garden**

Hi ha un gran arbre al jardí

- **There's a good film on TV this evening**

Hi ha una bona pel·lícula a la TV aquest vespre

- **Excuse me, is there a hotel near here?**

Pedoni, hi ha un hotel a prop d'aquí

- **There are some big trees in the garden**

Hi ha alguns arbres grans al jardí

- **Are there any letters from me today?**

Hi ha alguna carta per mi avui?

- **There are 11 players in a football team**

Hi ha 11 jugadors en un partit de futbol

- **SOME and ANY**

- SOME i ANY indiquen una quantitat indeterminada. Poden anar amb substantius in comptable (en singular) o comptables (en plural)
- Equivalen a: "una mica de/aluns/uns quants/quelcom de"

SOME

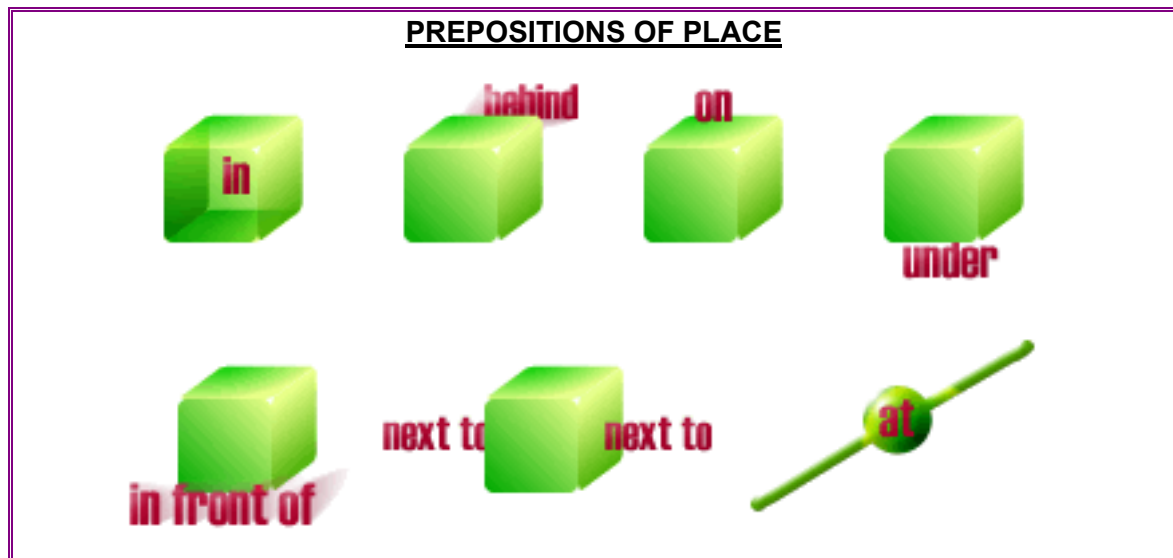
- Es fa servir en frases afirmatives:
 - I'm going to buy some eggs (Vaig a comprar ous)
 - There is some ice in the fridge (Hi ha quelcom de gel a la nevera)
 - They made some mistakes (Van fer algunes errades)

ANY

- I'm not going to buy any eggs (No vaig a comprar ous)
- There isn't any ice in the fridge (No hi ha gel a la nevera)
- They didn't make any mistakes (Ells no van fer cap errada)

- A la interrogació es fa servir **ANY i SOME**
 - A la major part de les preguntes es fa servir **ANY**
 - Have you got any money?
 - Is there any ice-cream in the fridge?
 - Do they make any mistakes?
 - Quan es pregunta per oferir alguna cosa es fa servir **SOME**
 - Would you like some coffee?
 - També es fa servir **SOME** per a demanar alguna cosa:
 - Can I have some soup, please?
 - Can you lend me some money?

▪ **PREPOSITIONS**



IN: en, rodejat per algun lloc ▪ In a room ▪ In a shop ▪ In a garden ▪ In France ▪ In the water	AT: en, pero no dins o rodejat ▪ At the door ▪ At the bus stop ▪ At home ▪ At the party ▪ At the university
ON: en (sobre, a sobre de) ▪ On a table ▪ On the floor ▪ On a bus ▪ On the wall	UNDER: sota de ▪ Under the table ▪ Under a tree ▪ Under my coat ▪ Under the car
NEXT TO: a prop de ▪ Next to the windows ▪ Next to the floor ▪ Next to the chair	IN FRONT OF: davant de ▪ In front of the house ▪ In front the table ▪ In front of the car
BEHIND: darrera ▪ Behind the car ▪ Behind the table ▪ Behind the chair	

PREPOSITION OF TIME	
IN	- Mesos de l'any In March; In April; In Juny - Anys In 1934; In 1986; In 2007 - Estacions de l'any In Autumn; In Summer - Parts del dia In the morning; In the afternoon; In the evening - Futur time
ON	- Dies de la setmana On Monday; On Tuesday; On Friday - Dies + parts del dia On Friday morning On Wednesday evening - Dies del mes On March 1st
AT	- Festivitats At Christmas; At Eastern - Night i derivats de night At the night; At the midnight - Hores At half past six

B. VOCABULARY

▪ ROOMS OF A HOUSE: THE KITCHEN

COOKER	FOGONS
CUPBOARD	ARMARIS
CUPS	GOTS- TASSES
DISHWASHER	RENTAIVAIXELLES
DRAWER	CALAIX
FORKS	FORQUILLES
FREEZER	CONGELADOR
FRIDGE	NEVERA
FRYING ROOM	PAELLA
TEA TOWEL	DRAP

GLASSES	GOTS- COPES
KNIVES	GANIVETS
OVEN	FORN
PLATES	PLATS
SAUSEPAN	CASSOLA
SHELF	PRESTATGE
SINK	"PICA"
SPOONS	CULLERES
TAP	AIXETA
WASTE BIN	ESCOMBRARIES

▪ **ROOMS OF A HOUSE: THE LIVING-ROOM**

ARMCHAIR	SILLÓ	LAMPSHADE	PANTALLA
BOOKCASE	LLIBRERIA	MANTELPiece	LLEIXA DE LLAR DE FOC
CARPET	CATIFA	PAINTING	PINTURA/ QUADRE
CEILING	SOSTRE	PLANT	PLANTA
COFFEE TABLE	TAULETA	SOFA	SOFA
CURTAINS	CORTINES	STEREO	EQUIP DE MÚSICA
CUSHION	COIXÍ	TELEVISION	TELEVISIÓ
FIRE	FOC	WALLPAPER	PAPER DE PARED
FIRE PLACE	LLAR DE FOC	LAMP	LLUM

UNIT 6. CAN YOU SPEAK ENGLISH?

1. GRAMMAR

▪ **CAN/ CAN'T**

CAN CAN'T PODER
TENIR UNA HABILITAT

	AFIRMATIVE TENSE	NEGATIVE TENSE	
I YOU HE/SHE/IT WE THEY	CAN	CAN'T	SING SPEAK FRENCH PLAY THE GUITAR

QUESTION TENSE			ANSWER
CAN	I YOU HE/SHE/IT WE THEY	SING? SPEAK FRENCH? PLAY THE GUITAR?	YES, I CAN NO, I CAN'T

Referent a la pronunciació cal tenir en compte:

- We can draw
La paraula tònica és el verb principal
- She can't draw

La paraula tònica és el verb auxiliary can't

<http://www.edu365.cat/primaria/muds/angles/can/index.htm>

▪ VERB TO BE. PAST TENSE

The past tense of "to be" is used to join a subject with a word or words that tell something about the subject that happened in the past. We often use words such as "yesterday" or phrases such as "last week" or "last year" to indicate when something happened in the past .

The verb "be" is an irregular verb. We use "was" with a singular pronoun or noun and "were" with a plural pronoun or noun. An exception to this is the pronoun "you" which always uses "were".

The negative of the past tense of the verb "be" is formed by placing "not" after the verb. In the question form of the past tense, the verb form of "be" comes before the noun or pronoun.

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
I was	I was not- I wasn't	Was I _____?
You were	You were not- You weren't	Were you _____?
He was	He was not- He wasn't	Was he _____?
She was	She was not- She wasn't	Was she _____?
It was	It was not- It wasn't	Was it _____?
We were	We were not- We weren't	Were we _____?
You were	You were not- You weren't	Were you _____?
They were	They were not- They weren't	Were they _____?

▪ WAS/ WERE, CAN/COULD

TODAY		YESTERDAY	
AM	'M NOT	WAS	WASN'T
ARE	AREN'T	WERE	WEREN'T
IS	ISN'T	WAS	WASN'T

TODAY		YESTERDAY	
CAN	CAN'T	COULD	COULDN'T

2. VOCABULARY AND ANOTHER THINGS

▪ **TALKING ABOUT YOU**

- Where were you...? On estaves tu...?
 - Where were you at eight o'clock **this morning**?
 - Where were you at half past six **yesterday evening**?
 - Where were you at two o'clock **this morning**?
 - Where were you at this time **yesterday**?
 - Where were you at ten o'clock **last night**?
 - Where were you **last Saturday**?

Quan fem servir el passat en angles cal que l'acompanyem d'un adverb de temps que ens indiqui quan es va donar l'acció

YESTERDAY	AHIR
LAST YEAR	L'ANY PASSAT
THIS MORNING	AQUEST MATÍ
LAST WEEK	LA SETMANA PASSADA
LAST NIGHT	LA NIT PASSADA
LAST MONTH	EL MES PASSAT
YESTERDAY MORNING	AHIR PEL MATÍ
YESTERDAY AT NOON	AHIR PER LA NIT
THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY	ABANS D'AHIR
LAST SUNDAY	EL PASSAT DIUMENGE
THE OTHER DAY	L'ALTRE DIA
RECENTLY	FA POC

▪ FORMAL LETTER

Adreça de la persona que escriu la carta
Nom del destinatari Adreça del destinatari Data (dia/mes/any) Dear _____,
INTRODUCCIÓ: Presentació
NUCLI: Per què escrius la carta?
FINAL: Què esperem?

UNIT 7. THEN AND NOW

1. GRAMMAR

□ PAST SIMPLE I

INFINITIU	AFIRMACIÓ		NEGACIÓ			INTERROGACIÓ		
Watch	I	watched	I	Did not (didn't)	watch	Did	i	watch?
Clean	We	cleaned	We		clean		we	clean?
Play	You	played	You		play		you	play?
Do	They	did	They		do		they	do?
Go	He	went	He		go		he	go?
Have	She	had	She		have		she	have?
Begin	It	began	It		begin		it	begin?

❑ PAST SIMPLE II. REGULAR VERBS

a. Forma afirmativa

EL VERB ACABA EN ...	EL PASSAT ES FA...	EXEMPLES
E	AFEGEIX -D	LIVE - LIVED DATE - DATED
CONSONANT + Y	CANVIEM LA Y PER I AFEGIM -ED	TRY – TRIED CRY – CRIED
CONS + VOC + CONS	DOBLEM LA ÚLTIMA CONSONANT	STOP – STOPPED PLAN - PLANNED
LA RESTA DE VERBS	AFEGIM -ED	LOOK – LOOKED WORK - WORKED

b. Forma negativa

SUBJECT + DIDN'T + INFINITIVE + COMPLEMENTS

c. Forma interrogativa

DID + SUBJECT + INFINITIVE + COPLEMENTS ?

YES, SUBJECT + DID

NO, SUBJECT + DIDN'T

LLISTA DE VERBS REGULARS

VERBO	INFINITIVO	PASADO SIMPLE
Bailar	Dance	Danced
Terminar	Finish	Finished
Ver	Watch	Watched
Parar	Stop	Stopped
Mirar	Look (at)	Looked
Jugar	Play	Played
Estudiar	Study	Studied
Sonreir	Smile	Smiled
LLlover	Rain	Rained
Reparar	Repair	Repaired
Visitar	Visit	Visited
Invitar	Invite	Invited
Esperar	Wait (for)	Waited (for)
Celebrar	Celebrate	Celebrated

Decidir	Decide	Decided
Querer	Want	Wanted
Hablar	Talk	Talked
Contestar	Answer	Answered
Preguntar	Ask	Asked
Abrir	Open	Opened
Cerrar	Close	Closed
Viajar	Travel	Travelled
Amar	Love	Loved
Comenzar	Start	Started
Vivir	Live	Lived
Trabajar	Work	Worked
Gustar	Like	Liked
Llegar	Arrive	Arrived
Ayudar	Help	Helped
Llamar	Call	Called
Usar	Use	Used
Permitir	Allow	Allowed
Caerse	Drop	Dropped

□ **PAST SIMPLE III. IRREGULAR VERBS**

AFIRMATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM	QUESTION
Fem servir el veb en passat	SUBJECT + DIDN'T+ INFINITIVE	DID + SUBJECT + INFINITIVE?

VERBO	INFINITIVO	PASADO SIMPLE
Ser, estar	Be	Was, were
Volverse	Become	Became
Empezar	Begin	Began
Traer	Bring	Brought
Comprar	Buy	Bought
Poder	Can	Could
Escoger	Choose	Chose
Venir	Come	Came
Costar	Cost	Cost
Cortar	Cut	Cut
Hacer	Do	Did
Beber	Drink	Drank
Conducir	Drive	Drove
Comer	Eat	Ate
Caer	Fall	Fell
Sentir	Feel	Felt

Encontrar	Find	Found
Volar	Fly	Flew
Olvidar	Forget	Forgot
Obtener	Get	Got
Dar	Give	Gave
Ir	Go	Went
Tener	Have	Had
Oír	Hear	Heard
Saber	Know	Knew
Dejar	Leave	Left
Permitir	Let	Let
Hacer	Make	Made
Encontrar	Meet	Met
Romper	Break	Broke
Poner	Put	Put
Leer	Read	Read
Montar	Ride	Rode
Correr	Run	Ran
Decir	Say	Said
Ver	See	Saw
Vender	Sell	Sold
Cantar	Sing	Sang
Sentar(se)	Sit	Sat
Matar	Slay	Slew
Dormir	Sleep	Slept
Hablar	Speak	Spoke
Gastar	Spend	Spent
Robar	Steal	Stole
Nadar	Swim	Swam
Tomar	Take	Took
Contar	Tell	Told
Pensar	Think	Thought
Despertar	Wake (up)	Woke (up)
Mojar	Wet	Wet
Futuro	Will	Would
Vencer	Win	Won
Escribir	Write	Wrote

2. VOCABULARY

□ WHAT'S THE DATE?

What's the date today?

Today is 13th March, 2008

(Today is the thirteenth of March, two thousand and eight)

When is your birthday?

My birthday is on 3rd April

(My birthday is on the third of April)

When were you born?

I was born on 6th November, 1977

(I was born on the sixth of November, nineteen seventy seven)

1 st	FIRST	11 th	ELEVENTH	30 th	THIRTIETH
2 nd	SECOND	12 th	TWELFTH	40 th	FORTIETH
3 rd	THIRD	13 th	THIRTEENTH	50 th	FIFTIETH
4 th	FOURTH	14 th	FOURTEENTH	60 th	SIXTIETH
5 th	FIFTH	15 th	FIFTEENTH	70 th	SEVENTIETH
6 th	SIXTH	16 th	SIXTEENTH	80 th	EIGHTIETH
7 th	SEVENTH	17 th	SEVENTEENTH	90 th	NINETIETH
8 th	EIGHTH	18 th	EIGHTEENTH	100 th	HUNDREDTH
9 th	NINETH	19 th	NINETEENTH	1000 th	THOUSANDTH
10 th	TENTH	20 th	TWENTIETH		

UNIT 8. A DATE TO REMEMBER

1. GRAMMAR

❑ FEM REPÀS DEL PASSAT SIMPLE

	AFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTION
REGULAR VERBS	S'afegeix -ED	DIDN'T	DID + SUBJ+ INFINTIVE
	Vocal + y: -IED		
	CVC: CVCCED		
IRREGULAR VERBS	Cal aprendre la llista		

2. VOCABULARY

❑ EVERYDAY ENGLISH

BIRTHDAY	ANIVERSARI
MOTHER'S DAY	DIA DE LA MARE
TODAY	AVUI
WEEKEND	CAP DE SETMANA
WEDDING DAY	DIA DE CASAMENT
YESTERDAY	AHIR
HALLOWE'EN	HALLOWEN
MONDAY	DILLUNS
TOMORROW	DEMÀ
EASTER DAY	DIA DE PASQUA
NEW YEAR'S EVE	ANY NOU
VALENTINE'S DAY	SAN VALENTÍ
FRIDAY	DIVENDRES
CHRISTMAS DAY	NADAL

UNIT 9. FOOD YOU LIKE!

1. GRAMMAR

□ COUNTABLES AND UNCOUNTABLES

A/AN (+)	Singular countables nouns	<i>There is an apple</i>
SOME (+)	Plural countables nouns	<i>There are some apples</i>
	Uncountables nouns	<i>There is some rice</i>
ANY (- ?)	Plural countable nouns	<i>Are there any apples?</i>
		<i>There aren't any apples</i>

	Uncountables	<i>Is there any rice?</i> <i>There isn't any rice</i>
--	--------------	--

A/AN	Signifiquen un/una indistintament , i es fan servir amb noms comptables en singular . Posem a quan la paraula següent comença per consonant i an quan comença en vocal □ A cat □ An ocean
SOME	□ És el plural de a o an □ Some cats □ Some oceans □ Es fa servir amb substantius comptables en afirmatiu: □ Some milk □ Es fa servir en interrogatives: peticions, oferiments o quan esperem una resposta afirmativa: □ Would you like some coffee? □ I'm very hungry. Is there some ham in the fridge, mum?
ANY	□ Es fa servir en interrogatives i negatives: □ There wasn't any milk □ Has she sent you any photos?

□ **HOW MUCH- HOW MANY?**

Es fan servir aquestes expressions per preguntar sobre la quantitat d'alguna cosa

COUNTABLES	HOW MANY...?	How many car do you have? How many sweets did you eat?
UNCOUNTABLES	HOW MUCH...?	How much money do you have? How much's water do you drink?

HOW MUCH	Es fa servir per preguntar preus: □ How much is this car? □ How much are the potatoes?
	Per parlar de substantius in comptables podem fer referència als envasos: □ How much milk is there? There are three litres there are three bottles

IS	☐ For a singular nouns ☐ For a uncountables nouns	☐ There is a spider on the wall ☐ There is milk on the floor
ARE	☐ For a plural nouns	☐ There are pencils on my desk

☐ **WOULD LIKE**

Es fa servir per prediccions, oferiments i per preguntar alguna cosa educadament.

POSITIVE		
I YOU HE/SHE/IT WE THEY	'D LIKE	tea biscuits some bananas
QUESTION		
WOULD	YOU HE/SHE/IT THEY	like tea? biscuits? some bananas?
SHORT ANSWER		
☐ YES, I'D LIKE ☐ NO, I DON'T LIKE		

WOULD YOU LIKE...?	Es fa servir per oferir alguna cosa ☐ Would you like some coffee? ☐ Would you like a cigarette? ☐ What would you like, tea or coffee?
WOULD YOU LIKE TO...?	Es fa servir per convidar a algú ☐ Would you like to come to a party? ☐ Would you like to have dinner with me? ☐ Where would you like to go this evening?
I'D LIKE (I WOULD LIKE)	Es fa servir per demanar quelcom de forma educada ☐ I'd like fish, please ☐ I'm thirsty, I'd like a drink ☐ I'd like to see the film on TV this evening

WOULD YOU LIKE; I'D LIKE	Vols? Voldria
DO YOU LIKE; I LIKE	T'agrada? M'agrada

2. VOCABULARY

□ SHORT ANSWER

don't ... any	res
nothing	res
don't/ not ... much	no massa
quite a lot	bastant
a lot of	molt

□ FOOD

Almond	Atmella
Apple	Poma
Apricot	Albercoc
Banana	Plàtan
Blackberry	Mora
Cherry	Cirera
Coconut	Coc
Grape	Raïm
Lemon	Llimona
Mango	Mango
Lettuce	Enciam
Mushroom	Xampinyó
Onions	Ceba
Spinach	Espinac
Orange	Taronja
Biscuit	Galeta
Apple juice	Suc de poma
Coffe	Cafè
Beer	Cervessa
Chocolate	Xocolata
Egg	Ou
Chicken	Pollastre
Pear	Pera
Soup	Sopa
Peach	Prèssec

Melon	Meló
Ice cream	Gelat
Pineapple	Pinya
Strawberry	Maduixa
Aubergine	Esberginia
Asparagus	Esparrec
Broccoli	Brocoli
Carrot	Pastanaga
Corn	Blat de moro
Lentils	Llenties
Potatoes	Patates
Pumpkin	Carbassa
Rice	Arròs
Tomatoes	Tomàquets
Hamburger	Hamburguesa
Milk	Llet
Tea	Te
Cheese	Formatge
Fish	Peix
Mineral water	Aigua mineral
Meat	Carn
Bread	Pa
Salad	Amanida
Chips	Patates fregides
Tuna	Tonyina

UNIT 10. BIGGER AND BETTER!

1. GRAMMAR

□ COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

a. One syllable adjectives

- Afegim ER als adjectius d'una sola síl·laba
- L'estructura és:

ADJECTIVE + ER THAN COMPARACIÓ

Quiet	QUIETER	Tranquil
Fast	FASTER	Ràpid
Old	OLDER	Gran/ vell
slow	SLOWER	Lent

Cheap	CHEAPER	Barat
Clean	CLEANER	Net
Safe	SAFER	Segur

- Exemples:
 - Life in the city is cheaper than in the country
 - A turtle is slower than a Rabbit
 - Berna is cleaner than Barcelona

b. Adjectives ending in “y”

- Canviem la y per i.
- Seguim l'estructura anterior

HEAVY	≠	IER	+ THAN	Heavier than
DIRTY				Dirtier than
BUSY				Busier than

- Exemples:
 - Barcelona is dirtier than Berna
 - American people are friendlier than English people

c. Two or more syllable adjectives

- L'estructura en aquests casos és:

MORE + ADJECTIVE + THAN

- Exemples:
 - Barcelona is more expensive than Badajoz
 - Live in the country is more boring than live in the city
 - Live in the city is more exciting than live in the country

d. Irregular adjectives

GOOD	BETTER
BAD	WORSE

FAR

FURTHER

- Exemples:
 - Life in the city is worse than life in the country
 - A Volkswagen is better than a Seat

□ SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

e. One syllable adjectives

- Afegim **EST** als adjectius d'una sola síl·laba
- L'estructura és:

THE ADJECTIVE + EST

Quiet	QUIETEST	Tranquil	Cheap	CHEAPEST	Barat
Fast	FASTEST	Ràpid	Clean	CLEANEST	Net
Old	OLDEST	Gran/ vell	Safe	SAFEST	Segur
Slow	SLOWEST	Lent	Small	SMALLEST	Petit
Big	BIGGEST	Gran	Hot	HOTTEST	Calent

- Exemples:
 - The child is the smallest
 - Victor is the biggest
 - Cordoba is the hottest city in Spain

f. Adjectives ending in "y"

- Canviem la y per i.
- Seguim l'estructura anterior

THE	HEAVY	¥	IEST	Heaviest
	HEALTHY			Healthiest
	FRIENDLY			Friendliest

- Exemples:
 - The healthiest place in the World
 - The heaviest bag
 - The friendliest person

g. Two or more syllable adjectives

- L'estructura en aquests casos és:

THE MOST + ADJECTIVE

- Exemples:
 - The most beautiful girl
 - The most interesting book
 - The most relaxing place

h. Irregular adjectives

GOOD	THE BEST
BAD	THE WORST

FAR THE FURTHEST

- Exemples:
 - Touran is the best car in the World
 - It's the worst film in the world

RECORDAR!!! Tant en el cas dels comparatius com els superlatius en el cas que l'adjectiu acabi amb l'estructura CONSONANT + VOCAL + CONSONANT, es dobla la última consonant:

HOT – HOTTER – HOTTEST
WET – WETTER – WETTEST
BIG – BIGGER – BIGGEST

□ HAVE GOT

- Té el mateix significat que el verb HAVE quan indica possessió:
 - I have breakfast at 8:00 o'clock
No podem dir I have got a breakfast
 - I have a car**

I have got a car

AFFIRMATIVE	
I YOU WE THEY	HAVE GOT 'VE GOT
HE SHE IT	HAS GOT 'S GOT

NEGATIVE	
I YOU WE THEY	HAVE NOT GOT HAVEN'T GOT
HE SHE IT	HAS NOT GOT HASN'T GOT

QUESTIONS		
HAVE	YOU WE THEY	GOT...?
HAS	HE SHE IT	

SHORT ANSWER		
YES	I YOU WE THEY	HAVE
	HE SHE IT	HAS
NO	I YOU WE THEY	HAVEN'T
	HE SHE IT	HASN'T

2. VOCABULARY

□ ADJECTIUS

BIG	GRAN
YOUNG	JOVE
NEW	NOU
LOVELY	ENCANTADOR
EASY	FÀCIL
HOT	CALENT
EXPENSIVE	CAR
FAST	RÀPID
HAPPY	FELIÇ
RICH	RIC
WELL	ESTAR BO
STRONG	FORT
LIGHT	LLEUGER

SMALL	PETIT
OLD	VELL
OLD	VELL
HORRIBLE	HORRIBLE
DIFFICULT	DIFÍCIL
COLD	FRED
CHEAP	BARAT
SLOW	LENT
SAD	TRIST
POOR	POBRE
ILL	MALALT
WEAK	DÈBIL
HEAVY	PESAT

TALL	ALT
FAT	GRAS
BEAUTIFUL	BONIC
CLEAN	NET

SHORT	CURT/BAIX
THIN	PRIM
UGLY	LLEIG
DIRTY	BRUT

UNIT 11. LOOKING GOOD!

1. GRAMMAR

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Es fa servir el Present Continuous per expressar alguna cosa que està passant ara, en el mateix moment que s'està parlant
- Recordem que es fa servir el Present Simple amb valor general per expressar quelcom que passa habitualment o amb certa freqüència

AFIRMATIVE		
Subject	am is are	_____ing

NEGATIVE		
Subject	am not isn't aren't	_____ing

QUESTION		
Am Is Are	Subject	_____ing?

SHORT ANSWER	
Yes, I am Yes, you are Yes, she is	No, I'm not No, you aren't No, she isn't

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Objective personal Pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I You He/She/It We You They	Mine Yours His/Hers/Its Ours Yours Theirs	Me You Him/Her/It Us You Them	My Your His/Her/Its Our Your Their

GOING TO. FUTURE

- Es fa servir going to pel futur. Es fa servir per indicar una predicció
- Equival al català: vaig a, vas a, va a, anem a, aneu a i van a

AFIRMATIVE		
Subject	am is are	going to

NEGATIVE		
Subject	am not isn't aren't	Going to

QUESTION		
Am Is Are	Subject	going to?

SHORT ANSWER	
Yes, I am Yes, you are Yes, she is	No, I'm not No, you aren't No, she isn't

2. VOCABULARY

□ CLOTHES

SHIRT	FALDILLA
T-SHIRT	SAMARRETA
BLOUSE	BRUSA
DRESS	VESTIT
VEST	HERMILLA
BRASSIERE	SOSTENIDOR
COAT	ABRIC
JACKET	JAQUETA
TROUSERS	PANTALONS
JEANS	TEXANS

SHORTS	PANTALÓ CURT
JUMPER	JERSEI
BOOTS	BOTES
SHOES	SABATES
SLIP	CALCES
UNDERPANTS	CALÇOTETS
CAP	GORRA
GLOVES	GUANTS
HAT	BARRET
SOCKS	MITJONS

□ THE WEATHER

HOT	CALOR
WARM	CALURÓS
COLD	FRED
COOL	FRESC
WET	MULLAT
CLOUDY	ENUVOLAT
GOOD WEATHER	BON TEMPS

DRY	SEC
SUNNY	SOLEIAT
RAINY	PLOURE
WINDY	VENTÓS
SNOWY	NEVAT
FOGGY	BOIRA
BAD WEATHER	MAL TEMPS