

# GRAMMAR REFERENCE

# STARTER

## Present simple

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They play the piano.	I/You/We/They do not (don't) play the piano.
He/She/It plays the piano.	He/She/It does not (doesn't) play the piano.

- El present simple es fa servir per parlar de fets, hàbits i rutines.  
*I speak Italian. He goes to university.*
- La tercera persona (*he/she/it*) en present simple acaba en **-s**.  
*eat > he eats read > she reads*
- En els verbs acabats en **consonant + y**, substituïm la **y** per **-ies** en les formes de *he/she/it*.  
*study > she studies*
- La terminació de *he/she/it* dels verbs acabats en **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x i -o** és **-es**.  
*kisses finishes teaches relaxes goes*
- Alguns verbs utilitzen una forma irregular per a la tercera persona.  
*have > she has be > he is*
- Les frases negatives del present simple es construeixen amb **subjecte + don't/doesn't + infinitiu**.  
*They don't speak Italian.*
- En la tercera persona es fa servir **doesn't** (*he/she/it*).  
*He doesn't play in the school team.*

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Do I/you/we/they like rugby?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it like rugby?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

- Les preguntes de resposta **Yes/No** en present simple es construeixen amb **do/does + subjecte + infinitiu**.  
*Do you read magazines?*
- En les respostes breus es fa servir *do/does*. El verb principal no es repeteix.  
**A:** *Do you write a blog?* **B:** *Yes, I do.* (NOT ~~Yes, I write.~~)

## Adverbis de freqüència

sempre    generalment    sovint    de vegades    mai  
100% ←—————→ 0%

- Els adverbis de freqüència indiquen la freqüència amb la qual es fa quelcom. Van darrere del verb *be* però davant de tots els altres verbs.  
*She's always late. He sometimes chats online.*
- En les preguntes, sempre van darrere del subjecte.  
*Do you always watch TV online?*

## Love, like, don't mind, hate + -ing

- Després de **like, don't like, don't mind, love i hate** es fa servir la forma **-ing** del verb.  
*She loves making cakes.* (NO ~~She loves make cakes.~~)
- Darrere d'aquests verbs també es poden utilitzar noms.  
*He doesn't mind basketball, but he loves athletics.*

## Have got

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They have ('ve) got a phone.	I/You/We/They have not (haven't) got a phone.
He/She/It has ('s) got a phone.	He/She/It has not (hasn't) got a phone.

- Have got** s'utilitza per parlar de possessió i de relacions.  
*I've got five brothers.*
- En les converses se solen utilitzar les formes contractes.  
*He's got an uncle in the UK.*
- Per parlar de manera més formal es fa servir la forma completa **have got**.  
*He has got an uncle in the UK.*
- Per construir la forma negativa es posa **n't (not)** darrere de **have** i abans de **got**.  
*We haven't got a portable charger.*

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Have I/you/we/they got a laptop?	Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has he/she/it got a laptop?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **have + subjecte + got + objecte**.  
*Have you got headphones?*
- En anglès parlat es fan servir les respostes breus.  
**A:** *Have you got a tablet?*  
**B:** *Yes, I have.* (NO ~~Yes, I have got.~~) / *No, I haven't.* (NO ~~No, I haven't got.~~)

## Present continu

Afirmativa	Negativa
I am ('m) watching TV.	I am ('m) not watching TV.
You/We/They are ('re) watching TV.	You/We/They are not (aren't) watching TV.
He/She/It is ('s) watching TV.	He/She/It is not (isn't) watching TV.

- El present continu s'utilitza per parlar d'accions que estan succeint en el moment en què es parla.  
*You are learning about the present continuous.*
- La forma afirmativa és **subjecte + be + verb + -ing**.  
*Tom's watching a reality show. We're reading a blog.*
- En la forma negativa, es posa **not** darrere de **be**.  
*She is not (isn't) downloading songs.*

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Am I watching TV?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you/we/they watching TV?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Is he/she/it watching TV?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **be + subjecte + verb + -ing**.  
*Are you watching cartoons?*
- No utilitzem el **verb + -ing** en les respostes breus.  
*Yes, I am. (NO Yes, I am listening.)*
- Les preguntes d'informació es construeixen amb la partícula interrogativa que comença per **Wh-** davant de **be**.  
*Who are you reading about?*  
*What are you watching on TV?*
- En la majoria de verbs, s'afegeix **-ing** a l'infinitiu.  
*speak > speaking read > reading drink > drinking*
- En els verbs que acaben en **-e**, s'elimina la **-e** i s'hi afegeix **-ing**.  
*write > writing have > having give > giving*
- En els verbs que acaben en una vocal i una consonant, es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix **-ing**.  
*stop > stopping shop > shopping plan > planning*

## Present simple i present continu

- El present simple es fa servir per parlar de fets, hàbits i rutines.  
*Water freezes at 0 °C.*  
*I listen to music when I walk to school.*  
*She always goes shopping on Fridays.*
- El present continu s'utilitza per parlar d'accions que estan succeint en el moment en què es parla.  
*I watch a lot of TV. At the moment, I'm watching a great on-demand series.*  
*He usually works in an office, but he's working at home today.*
- Alguns verbs no s'acostumen a utilitzar amb la forma contínua: **know, understand, like, love, prefer, hate, need, remember, think, want**.  
*I like this programme. (NOT I'm liking this programme.)*
- Amb el present continu es fan servir expressions com **at the moment** i **right now**.  
*He's doing his homework at the moment.*
- Amb el present simple es fan servir adverbis de freqüència.  
*He always does his homework after dinner.*

## Adverbis de manera

- Per dir com es fa alguna cosa utilitzem els adverbis de manera.  
*Carl can run very fast.*
- Els adverbis de manera van darrere del verb o de l'objecte, si la frase en té.  
*They don't speak clearly.*  
*Lia can draw animals well.*
- Per construir els adverbis regulars s'afegeix **-ly** a l'adjectiu.  
*nice > nicely loud > loudly*
- En els adjectius que acaben en **-y**, s'elimina la **-y** i s'hi afegeix **-ily**.  
*happy > happily noisy > noisily*
- En els adjectius que acaben en **-l**, s'hi afegeix **-ly**.  
*careful > carefully beautiful > beautifully*
- Alguns adverbis de manera són irregulars.  
*good > well hard > hard late > late*

## Passat simple

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They went to a museum.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They did not (didn't) go to a museum.
Be	
I/He/She/It was bored.	I/He/She/It was not (wasn't) bored.
You/We/They were bored.	You/We/They were not (weren't) bored.

- El **passat simple** es fa servir per parlar de fets acabats i d'accions en passat.  
*He watched a history documentary last night.*  
*We were tired after the journey.*
- La terminació del passat simple de la majoria de verbs és **-ed**.  
*want > wanted need > needed show > showed*
- En els verbs que acaben en **-e**, s'hi afegeix **-d**.  
*live > lived hate > hated phone > phoned*
- En els verbs que acaben en **consonant + -y**, s'elimina la **-y** i s'hi afegeix **-ied**.  
*study > studied carry > carried marry > married*
- En els acabats en **consonant + vocal + consonant**, es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix **-ed**.  
*shop > shopped travel > travelled stop > stopped*
- Alguns verbs tenen el **passat simple** irregular.  
*become > became come > came put > put*
- La llista de verbs irregulars és a la pàgina 128.
- La negativa del passat simple es construeix amb **subjecte + did not (didn't) + infinitiu sense to**.  
*Borja didn't finish his homework last night.*
- La forma negativa de **be** en passat es construeix afegint-hi **not (n't)**.  
*Mum wasn't very happy about my exam results.*

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they go to a museum?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.
Be	
Was I/he/she/it bored?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were you/we/they bored?	Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they weren't.

- Les preguntes en passat simple es construeixen amb **Did + subjecte + infinitiu sense to**.  
*Did Tom enjoy the concert yesterday?*
- Les partícules interrogatives van davant de **did**.  
*What did you do last weekend?*
- En les preguntes en passat amb **be**, es canvia l'ordre de les paraules.  
*Were you late to class this morning?*

## There was/there were

	Afirmativa	Negativa
Singular	There was a bowl/ some food.	There was not (wasn't) a bowl/any food.
Plural	There were some forks.	There were not (weren't) any forks.

- There was** i **there were** es fan servir per parlar d'allò que hi havia en el passat.
- There was** s'utilitza amb els noms comptables en singular i amb els no comptables.  
*There was a book here. There was milk in the cup.*
- There were** s'utilitza amb els noms comptables en plural.  
*There were a lot of tourists in our town last weekend.*
- Amb els noms no comptables i amb els comptables en plural s'utilitza **some** darrere de **there was/were**.  
*There was some water in the bottle.*  
*There were some houses here years ago.*
- Amb els noms no comptables i amb els comptables en plural s'utilitza **any** darrere de **there wasn't/weren't**.  
*There wasn't any money in the purse.*  
*There weren't any cups.*

	Pregunta	Resposta breu
Singular	Was there a bowl/ any food?	Yes, there was. No, there wasn't.
Plural	Were there any forks?	Yes, there were. No, there weren't.

- En les preguntes s'acostuma a utilitzar **any** amb els noms comptables en plural i amb els no comptables.  
*Was there any bread at home?*  
*Were there any interesting objects at the museum?*
- En les respostes breus no es repeteix **any**.  
**A:** *Was there any news about Laura?*  
**B:** *No, there wasn't (NO No, there wasn't any.)*

## Passat continu: afirmativa i negativa

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/He/She/It was travelling.	I/He/She/It was not (wasn't) travelling.
You/We/They were travelling.	You/We/They were not (weren't) travelling.

- El **passat continu** es fa servir per parlar d'accions que estaven succeint en un moment del passat, o d'accions que van ser interrompudes per una altra acció.  
*We were doing homework at 5 pm yesterday.*  
*Chloe was reading when James texted her.*
- Les frases afirmatives es construeixen amb **subjecte + was/were + verb + -ing**.  
*He was walking to school.*
- Per construir la negativa es posa **n't (not)** darrere de **was/were** i davant del **verb + -ing**. **Not** acostuma a aparèixer abreujat.  
*They weren't listening to the teacher.*

## Passat continu: preguntes

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Was I/he/she/it travelling?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. No, I/he/she/it wasn't.
Were you/we/they travelling?	Yes, you/we/they were. No, you/we/they weren't.

- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **Was/Were + subjecte + verb + -ing**.  
*Were you reading in bed last night?*
- En les respostes breus no s'utilitza el **verb + -ing**.  
**A:** *Was he chatting online?*  
**B:** *Yes, he was.* (NO ~~Yes, he was chatting.~~)
- Les preguntes d'informació es construeixen amb la partícula interrogativa que comença per **Wh-** davant de **be**.  
*What were you doing this morning?*

## Passat simple i passat continu

- El passat simple i el passat continu s'acostumen a utilitzar junts. El passat simple es fa servir per a accions breus que van interrompre altres de més llargues, aquestes últimes en passat continu.

### Passat simple



### Passat continu

- I was cycling to school when I saw Lily.*  
*He was walking through the park when he fell and hurt his knee.*
- Amb el passat continu s'acostuma a utilitzar *when*, *while* i *as*.  
*Their computer broke when they were studying.*  
*While she was having breakfast, she got a text from Madeline.*  
*As we were leaving the party, Lucas arrived.*
- When* s'utilitza amb el passat simple per a accions més breus.  
*When I saw Tom, he was arguing with Adele in the street.*  
(NO ~~While I saw Tom...~~)

Could

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/ We/They could swim.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They could not (couldn't) swim.

- Per parlar d'habilitats, de la possibilitat de fer quelcom i per demanar permís en passat utilitzem **could/couldn't**.  
*When I was four I could swim ten metres.*  
*He couldn't call earlier because he was at work.*
- La forma de **could** no varia. La tercera persona (*he/she/it*) no acaba en **-s**.  
*She could sing Happy Birthday in three languages.*
- Per construir la negativa es posa **n't (not)** darrere de **could**.  
*He couldn't pay for his university books.*

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Could I/you/he/she/ it/we/they swim?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they could. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they couldn't.

- En les preguntes s'intercanvia l'ordre de **could** i el subjecte.  
*Could you speak English in primary school?*

Adjectius comparatius i superlatius

Comparatius	
Adjectius curts: <i>smart</i>	s'hi afegeix <b>-er</b> : <i>smarter</i>
Adjectius curts acabats en vocal + consonant: <i>big</i>	es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix <b>-er</b> : <i>bigger</i>
Adjectius acabats en <b>-e</b> : <i>safe</i>	s'hi afegeix <b>-r</b> : <i>safer</i>
Adjectius acabats en <b>-y</b> : <i>easy</i>	s'elimina la <b>-y</b> i s'hi afegeix <b>-ier</b> : <i>easier</i>
Adjectius llargs: <i>interesting</i>	es posa <b>more</b> davant de l'adjectiu: <i>more interesting</i>
Adjectius irregulars: <i>good bad</i>	<i>better worse</i>

- Els adjectius comparatius s'utilitzen per comparar una persona o una cosa amb una altra.
- La forma és verb **be** + **adjectiu comparatiu** + **than**.  
*Riley is taller than Amelia.*

Superlatius	
Adjectius curts: <i>smart</i>	s'hi afegeix <b>-est</b> : <i>the smartest</i>
Adjectius curts acabats en vocal + consonant: <i>big</i>	es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix <b>-est</b> : <i>the biggest</i>
Adjectius acabats en <b>-e</b> : <i>safe</i>	s'hi afegeix <b>-st</b> : <i>the safest</i>
Adjectius acabats en <b>-y</b> : <i>easy</i>	s'elimina la <b>-y</b> i s'hi afegeix <b>-iest</b> : <i>the easiest</i>
Adjectius llargs: <i>interesting</i>	es posa <b>the most</b> davant de l'adjectiu: <i>the most interesting</i>
Adjectius irregulars: <i>good bad</i>	<i>the best the worst</i>

- Els adjectius superlatius s'utilitzen per dir que una persona o una cosa té el màxim o el mínim grau d'una qualitat particular.
- Davant dels **adjectius superlatius** es posa **the**.  
*Riley is the tallest person in her family.*

Too, too much, too many

- Per dir que hi ha excés d'alguna cosa s'utilitza **too**, **too much** i **too many**.
- **Too** s'utilitza amb **adjectius**.  
*I'm too excited to sleep – it's my birthday tomorrow!*
- **Too much**, amb **noms no comptables**.  
*I've got too much homework so I can't go out tonight.*
- **Too many**, amb **noms comptables en plural**.  
*Daniel's got too many plans for the weekend – he doesn't know which one to choose.*

(Not) enough + nom

- Per indicar que tenim la quantitat adequada d'alguna cosa o que és suficient utilitzem **enough**.  
*My brother has got enough experience to work there.*
- Per dir que necessitem una quantitat major d'alguna cosa o que no és suficient utilitzem **not enough**.  
*I haven't got enough time to do charity work at the weekend.*

## (Not) *as* + adjectiu + *as*

- Per comparar una persona o una cosa amb una altra utilitzem **(not) as ... as**.  
*This tablet is as expensive as a laptop.*
- Per dir que dues coses o dues persones no són iguals en un aspecte utilitzem **not as + adjectiu + as**.  
*Being a carer isn't as dangerous as being a firefighter.* (= Being a firefighter is more dangerous than being a carer.)
- Per dir que dues coses o dues persones són iguals en un aspecte utilitzem **as + adjectiu + as**.  
*Being a nurse is as hard as being a doctor.* (= Being a doctor is as hard as being a nurse.)

## (Not) + adjectiu + *enough*

- Per dir que necessitem més quantitat d'alguna cosa o que no és suficient utilitzem **not + adjectiu + enough**.  
*I'm not old enough to work there. You need to be 16 and I'm only 15.*
- Per indicar que tenim la quantitat adequada d'alguna cosa o que és suficient utilitzem **adjectiu + enough**.  
*This carpet is big enough to cover the floor.*

## *Have to*/*don't have to*

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They have to do the ironing.	I/You/We/They do not (don't) have to do the ironing.
He/She/It has to do the ironing.	He/She/It does not (doesn't) have to do the ironing.

- **Have to** s'utilitza per dir allò que és necessari fer.  
*My sister has to empty the dishwasher every day.*  
*You have to drive on the right side of the road in Spain.*
- **Don't have to** s'utilitza per dir que no és necessari fer quelcom, però que es pot fer si es vol.  
*I don't have to help at home, but it makes my parents happy.*  
*They don't have to do after-school activities at their school.*

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Do I/you/we/they have to do the ironing?	Yes, I/you/we/they do. No, I/you/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it have to do the ironing?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **Do/Does + subjecte + have to + infinitiu**.  
*Does your mum have to work at the weekend?*
- En les respostes breus es repeteix **do** o **does**, no **have to**.  
**A:** *Do you have to go to bed early during the week?*  
**B:** *Yes, I do.* (NO *Yes, I have to.*)

Should/shouldn't

should/shouldn't	
Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They should be careful on the beach.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They should not (shouldn't) swim in cold water.

- **Should** i **shouldn't** es fan servir per donar consell i per dir el que pensem que és una bona idea fer.  
*You should put cold water on a burn.*
- La forma de **should** no varia en les diferents persones. Darrere de **should** s'utilitza l'**infinitiu sense to**.  
*He should help his parents with the housework.*

Must/mustn't

must/mustn't	
Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They must drive on the left in the UK.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They must not (mustn't) swim when there is a red flag.

- **Must** i **mustn't** es fan servir per a recomanacions fermes i per parlar de regles.  
*You must watch this TV programme; it's great.*  
*You must be 17 to drive a car.*
- **Mustn't** indica que alguna cosa no és permesa.  
*You mustn't use your phone in the cinema.*
- **Must** no varia en les diferents persones. Darrere de **must** s'utilitza l'**infinitiu sense to**.  
*He must remember to take his medicine every day.*

Condicional zero

Acció/Situació: present simple	Resultat: present simple
If a bee stings you,	it hurts.
Resultat: present simple	Acció/Situació: present simple
It hurts	if a bee stings you.

- El condicional zero s'utilitza per parlar de situacions el resultat de las quals és sempre veritat.  
*If you heat water to 100 °C, it boils.*  
*When you sprain your ankle, it usually bruises.*
- Quan la frase de l'acció/situació va la primera, les dues frases se separen amb una coma.  
*If you work hard, you get results.*

Primer condicional

Acció/Situació: present simple	Resultat: will + infinitiu
If we see a jaguar,	we'll take a photo.
Resultat: will + infinitiu	Acció/Situació: present simple
We'll take a photo	if we see a jaguar.

- El primer condicional s'utilitza per parlar de situacions possibles en el futur i llurs resultats.  
*If we pass all our exams, we'll have a party.*  
*You'll lose your teeth if you eat too much sugar.*
- Quan la frase de l'acció/situació va la primera, les dues frases se separen amb una coma.  
*If it's good weather tomorrow, we'll go to the park.*

## Present perfect: afirmativa i negativa

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They have ('ve) finished.	I/You/We/They have not (haven't) finished.
He/She/It has ('s) finished.	He/She/It has not (hasn't) finished.

- El **present perfect** es fa servir per parlar d'accions amb un resultat present i d'accions dins d'un període de temps no finalitzat.  
*I've found my favourite hat!*  
*Logan hasn't been to the dentist this year.*
- En la forma afirmativa s'utilitza **subjecte + have/has + participi passat**.  
*I've burnt my hand.*
- La forma negativa s'expressa amb **n't (not)** darrere de **have/has** i davant del participi passat. **Not** acostuma a aparèixer abreujat.  
*Smartphones haven't replaced human interaction completely.*
- La majoria dels participis passats acaben en **-ed**.  
*want > wanted need > needed play > played*
- En els verbs acabats en **-e**, s'hi afegeix **-d**.  
*love > loved hope > hoped phone > phoned*
- En els verbs acabats en **consonant + -y**, s'elimina la **-y** i s'hi afegeix **-ied**.  
*study > studied try > tried copy > copied*
- En els verbs acabats en **consonant + vocal + consonant**, es duplica la **consonant final** i s'hi afegeix **-ed**.  
*slip > slipped travel > travelled drop > dropped*
- Alguns participis passats són irregulars i no segueixen cap patró.  
*see > seen find > found put > put*
- La llista de verbs irregulars és a la pàgina 128.

## Will/won't, may i might

Will/won't	
Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They will ('ll) survive.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They will not (won't) survive.

- Per fer prediccions certes sobre el futur es fa servir **will i won't**.  
*Computers will control our lives in the future.*  
*The laptop will help me with my homework.*

Will/won't	
Pregunta	Resposta breu
Will I/you/he/she/it/we/they survive?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will. No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

- En les preguntes s'intercanvia l'ordre de **will** i el subjecte.  
*Will we travel in cars in the future?*

May i might	
Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/He/She/It/We/They may have a flying car.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They may not have a flying car.
I/You/He/She/It/We/They might have a flying car.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They might not have a flying car.

- Per fer prediccions no certes sobre el futur es fa servir **may i might**.  
*Rhinos may become extinct in the future, no one knows for sure.*  
*I might go to Bridget's house this weekend; I don't know yet.*

## Infinitiu de finalitat

- Per expressar el propòsit de fer quelcom es fa servir **to + infinitiu**.  
*I use a car to get to work.*  
*She bought a tablet to watch videos when she travels.*  
*They saved money to pay for the wedding.*  
(NO ~~They saved money for pay for the wedding.~~)



Present perfect per a experiències

Afirmativa	Negativa
I/You/We/They have ('ve) seen this film.	I/You/We/They have not (haven't) seen this film.
He/She/It has ('s) seen this film.	He/She/It has not (hasn't) seen this film.

- Per parlar d'experiències utilitzem el present perfect.  
*He's visited every country in Europe.*  
*Jayden and Layla haven't met Mia.*

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Have I/you/we/they seen this film?	Yes, I/you/we/they have. No, I/you/we/they haven't.
Has he/she/it seen this film?	Yes, he/she/it has. No, he/she/it hasn't.

- Les preguntes de resposta **Yes/No** es construeixen amb **have/has + subjecte + participi passat**.  
*Has your mum been to Spain?*
- En les respostes breus es repeteix **have/has**.  
**A:** *Have you tried Turkish food?*  
**B:** *Yes, I have.*

- Per preguntar sobre una experiència, podem utilitzar **ever** per expressar 'en algun moment', i **never** en les frases afirmatives per indicar 'en cap moment'.  
*Have you ever seen a crocodile in real life?*  
*I've never travelled outside of my country.*

Pronoms reflexius

I > myself	I saw <b>myself</b> on TV.
you > yourself	You saw <b>yourself</b> on TV.
he > himself	He saw <b>himself</b> on TV.
she > herself	She saw <b>herself</b> on TV.
it > itself	It saw <b>itself</b> on TV.
we > ourselves	We saw <b>ourselves</b> on TV.
you (plural) > yourselves	You saw <b>yourselves</b> on TV.
they > themselves	They saw <b>themselves</b> on TV.

- Els pronoms reflexius s'utilitzen quan el subjecte i l'objecte d'una frase són el mateix, o per emfasitzar el subjecte de l'acció.  
*My dad talks to himself when he's nervous.*  
*I made dinner myself in the end because Dad was late.*
- El pronom sol anar directament darrere del verb.  
*We enjoyed ourselves at Liam's birthday party.*  
(NO ~~We enjoyed at Liam's birthday party ourselves.~~)

Pronoms indefinits

	Persones	Coses	Llocs
<b>Some-:</b> per parlar d'una persona/cosa/lloc en una frase afirmativa	<b>Someone/Somebody</b> called me earlier.	I want <b>something</b> to eat.	I want to go <b>somewhere</b> hot on holiday.
<b>Every-:</b> per parlar de totes les persones, coses o llocs	<b>Everyone/Everybody</b> likes chocolate.	<b>Everything</b> in your flat is beautiful.	I've been <b>everywhere</b> in London.
<b>Any-:</b> per parlar d'una persona/cosa/lloc en una frase negativa o una pregunta	I don't know <b>anyone/anybody</b> at this party.	I don't have <b>anything</b> to wear to the party.	I don't want to go <b>anywhere</b> tonight.
<b>No-:</b> per indicar ningú, res o en cap lloc	<b>No one/Nobody</b> called me yesterday.	<b>Nothing</b> happened last night.	<b>Nowhere</b> is open for dinner tonight.

- Els pronoms indefinits s'utilitzen per parlar de persones, coses i llocs sense especificar-los.
- Els pronoms indefinits s'utilitzen amb el verb en singular.  
*Everyone is excited about the wedding.* (NO ~~Everyone are excited about the wedding.~~)
- Amb **no one, nothing i nowhere** s'utilitza la forma afirmativa del verb.  
*There's nothing to do here!* (NO ~~There isn't nothing to do here!~~)
- Amb **anyone, anything i anywhere** s'utilitza la forma negativa del verb.  
*I haven't got anything to do today.* (NO ~~I've got anything to do today.~~)

## Going to

Afirmativa	Negativa
I am ('m) going to dance.	I am ('m) not going to dance.
You/We/They are ('re) going to dance.	You/We/They are not (aren't) going to dance.
He/She/It is ('s) going to dance.	He/She/It is not (isn't) going to dance.

- **Going to** es fa servir per parlar de plans i intencions futures.  
*I'm going to work in another country in the future.*
- En la forma afirmativa es fa servir **be + going to + infinitiu**.  
*We're going to travel around Europe before university.*
- En la forma negativa es fa servir **be + not + going to + infinitiu**.  
*Ryan isn't going to study French in France.*

Pregunta	Resposta breu
Am I going to dance?	Yes, I am. No, I'm not.
Are you/we/they going to dance?	Yes, you/we/they are. No, you/we/they aren't.
Is he/she/it going to dance?	Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

- Les preguntes es construeixen amb **be** davant del subjecte.  
*Are they going to get married this year?*
- En les respostes breus es repeteix **be**.  
*A: Are you going to learn the keyboard?*  
*B: Yes, I am.*

## Will i going to

- **Will** s'utilitza per a prediccions, i **going to** per a plans i intencions futures.  
*Lidia will be the best singer in the school show.*  
*We're going to write the school play next year – Mr Newsome has decided.*

## Present continu per a futur

- El present continu es fa servir per parlar de plans futurs ja fixats, sobretot quan els hem acordat amb altres persones.  
*I'm meeting my friends at 8 pm tomorrow. We're seeing a concert.*  
*We're having lunch with my aunt next Saturday.*
- Amb el present continu s'acostumen a utilitzar expressions temporals per indicar futur, com **tonight, tomorrow, this weekend, this summer, next week, next month** i **after class/school**.  
*Aria and I are practising for the school show this weekend.*

## Present simple per a futur

- El present simple es fa servir per parlar de fets que tenen un temps fixat en el futur.  
*The concert starts at 10 pm tomorrow. It finishes at midnight.*  
*My plane leaves tomorrow morning at nine.*  
*Their train arrives at 8.45 in the morning.*  
*Our summer holidays start on 24th June.*