

## 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

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#### ▪ 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

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

### 3. ACTIVITIES

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1. Completa les frases amb **am/is/are/was/were**. Algunes estan en present i d'altres en passat.

- Last year she \_\_\_\_\_ 22, so she \_\_\_\_\_ 23 now
- Today the weather \_\_\_\_\_ nice, but yesterday it \_\_\_\_\_ cold
- I \_\_\_\_\_ hungry. Can I have something to eat?
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
- Don't buy those shoes. They \_\_\_\_\_ too expensive
- Why \_\_\_\_\_ you so angry yesterday?
- We must go now. It \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris
- We \_\_\_\_\_ tired when we arrived at home, so we went to bed
- Charlie Chaplin died in 1978. He \_\_\_\_\_ a famous film star
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ the children? I don't know. They \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden ten minutes ago

2. Completa les frases amb **was/wasn't/were/weren't**

- We didn't like our hotel room. It \_\_\_\_\_ very small and it \_\_\_\_\_ very clean
- Kate got married when she \_\_\_\_\_ 24 years old
- I phoned you yesterday evening but you \_\_\_\_\_ at home. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- George \_\_\_\_\_ at work last week because he \_\_\_\_\_ ill. He's better now
- The shops \_\_\_\_\_ open yesterday because it \_\_\_\_\_ a public holiday
- "\_\_\_\_\_ you at home at 9:30?" "no, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ at work"

3. Completa les frases fent servir can o can't i un dels següents verbs

come	find	hear	see	speak
------	------	------	-----	-------

- I'm sorry, but we \_\_\_\_\_ to your party next Saturday
- She got the job because she \_\_\_\_\_ five Languages
- You are speaking very quietly. \_\_\_\_\_ you

- Have you seen my bag? I \_\_\_\_\_ it
- I like this hotel room. You \_\_\_\_\_ the mountains from the windows

4. Completa aquestes frases fent servir can't o couldn't i un dels verbs següents:

eat	go	go	see	sleep	understand
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- I was tired, but I \_\_\_\_\_
- She spoke very quickly. \_\_\_\_\_
- His eyes are not very good. He \_\_\_\_\_ very well
- I wasn't hungry yesterday. I \_\_\_\_\_ my dinner
- He \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert next Saturday. He's working
- He \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting last Saturday. He was ill

5. Completa amb la forma adequada del verb TO BE

- \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday in January?
- You \_\_\_\_\_ always a nice person
- \_\_\_\_\_ the movie good?
- The president \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent
- \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor in the office?
- My sons \_\_\_\_\_ plumbers
- \_\_\_\_\_ the lifeguards busy?
- Donna \_\_\_\_\_ a good chef
- \_\_\_\_\_ I late for work?
- We \_\_\_\_\_ hungry (negative)
- \_\_\_\_\_ the plums yellow?
- The two candles \_\_\_\_\_ purple

- \_\_\_\_ his hair short?
- Our aunt \_\_\_\_ rich (negative)
- \_\_\_\_ Sara a student?
- \_\_\_\_ the potatoes and radishes fresh?
- \_\_\_\_ their dishwasher black?

5. Completa el següent diàleg amb CAN o CAN'T

- Elizabeth: What \_\_\_\_ you do?
- Peter: I \_\_\_\_ run 100 metres in 15 .
- Elizabeth: I \_\_\_\_ but I \_\_\_\_ swim very well
- Peter: \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ a computer?
- Elizabeth: , I can. \_\_\_\_ you cook ?
- Peter: No, I \_\_\_\_ but I \_\_\_\_ a language.
- Elizabeth: \_\_\_\_ language \_\_\_\_ you speak?
- Peter: I \_\_\_\_ Spanish. \_\_\_\_ ?
- Elizabeth: No, I \_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_ French.

6. Escriu una carta de treball a la següent empresa:

**RUSSI HOTEL WANT WAITER/WAITRESS**

Are you 20?

Are you free in summer?

Do you work at night?

Do you like dacing?

Can you speak french and english?

*Please write to:* Samuel Freddon, Russi Hotel, 34 Tall Street, LONDON

## 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 we	watch?
Clean	We	cleaned	We		clean		you	clean?
Play	You	played	You		play		they	play?
Do	They	did	They		do		he	do?
Go	He	went	He		go		she	go?
Have	She	had	She		have		it	have?
Begin	It	began	It		begin			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 + COMPLEMENTS ?**

**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
Llover	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

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### □ WHAT'S THE DATE?

What's the date today?

Today is 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2008

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

When is your birthday?

My birthday is on 3<sup>rd</sup> April

*(My birthday is on the third of April)*

When were you born?

I was born on 6<sup>th</sup> November, 1977

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

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

### 3. ACTIVITIES

1. Completa les frases amb el past simple d'un dels verbs següents:

Clean	die	enjoy	finish	happen	live	open
play	rain	smoke	start	stay	want	watch

- ☐ Yesterday evening I ..... television
- ☐ I ..... my teeth three times yesterday
- ☐ Bernard ..... 20 cigarettes yesterday evening
- ☐ The concert last night ..... at 7:30 and ..... at 10 o'clock
- ☐ The accident ..... last Sunday afternoon
- ☐ When I was a child, I ..... To be a doctor
- ☐ Mozart ..... from 1756 to 1791
- ☐ We ..... our holiday last year. We ..... At a very good hotel
- ☐ Today the weather is nice, but yesterday it .....

- ❑ It was hot in the room, so I ..... The window
- ❑ The weather was good yesterday afternoon, so we ..... tennis
- ❑ William Shakespeare ..... In 1616

2. Escull la forma correcta del past simple dels següents verbs. Intenta indicar el per què de cada cas

a. show

showied  
showed  
showwed

b. permit

permitted  
permitted  
permitted

c. bathe

bathied  
bathed  
bathhed

d. rely

relied  
relyed  
rellyed

e. play

plaied  
played  
playyed

f. fail

failied  
failed  
failled

g. trap

trapied  
traped  
trapped

h. marry

married  
marryed  
marryyed

i. share

sharied  
shared  
sharred

j. depart

departied

departed

departted

3. Omple els buits amb la forma correcta del verb

My grandfather had a very exciting life. When he was young, he ..... (live) on a farm in the country. His parents ..... (raise) cattle, and he ..... (look) after the cows. When he was eighteen, he went to university, where he ..... (study) Philosophy. He also ..... (play) the trumpet in a jazz band. When the war started, he ..... (try) to join the Air Force, but he (end) up in the Navy. In the Atlantic, a German torpedo ..... (rip) a hole in the side of his ship, and the ship sank. Only five men ..... (escape). They ..... (sail) in a lifeboat back to England. Then he met my grandmother, and they ..... (marry) after only three weeks. He says now that he ..... (want) to marry her very quickly in case he ..... (die) in the war.

4. Escriu el Past Simple dels verbs següents:

Get		Leave		Buy		Take	
Eat		See		Find		Do	
Pay		Go		Buy		Put	
Make		Hear		Know		Tell	
Give		Find		Stand		Lose	

5. Completa amb la forma correcta del past simple:

1. I (walk) to work last week.
2. He (study) computers for five years.
3. They (arrive) late for the party.
4. We (marry) in a church.
5. It (end) at 6 pm.
6. Ellen (wait) for an hour.
7. You (like) the movie. I didn't.
8. Bob (need) that book yesterday.
9. They (use) my new pen.
10. The teacher (help) the students after class.

6. Escriu amb lletres els següents números ordinals

2 <sup>nd</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>
5 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	65 <sup>th</sup>
17 <sup>th</sup>	45 <sup>th</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
68 <sup>th</sup>	39 <sup>th</sup>	51 <sup>st</sup>
101 <sup>st</sup>	1002 <sup>nd</sup>	38 <sup>th</sup>
250 <sup>th</sup>	300 <sup>th</sup>	100 <sup>th</sup>

7. Escriu les següents frases en pasat (yesterday/last week,etc.)

- ☐ He always goes to work by car  
This morning they \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Bill often loses his keys  
He \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday
- ☐ I write a letter to Jane every week  
Last week \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ She meets her friends every evening  
She \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday evening
- ☐ I usually read two newspapers every day  
\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday
- ☐ Tom always go to the cinema on Sunday  
\_\_\_\_\_ this morning

8. Escriu preguntes fent servir Who/What/How/Why...?

- ☐ I met somebody      Who \_\_\_\_\_?
- ☐ Harry arrived      What time \_\_\_\_\_?
- ☐ I saw somebody      Who \_\_\_\_\_?
- ☐ They wanted something      What \_\_\_\_\_?
- ☐ The meeting finished      What time \_\_\_\_\_?
- ☐ We had dinner      What \_\_\_\_\_?

9. Posa el verb en ls forma correcta del past simple (afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa)

- ☐ I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis yesterday but \_\_\_\_\_ (not/win)

- We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) a long time for the bus but it \_\_\_\_\_ (not/come)
- That's a nice shirt. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you/buy) it?
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/speak) to me
- \_\_\_\_\_ (it/rain) yesterday? No, it was a nice day
- That was a stupid thing to do. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) it?

## 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

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



	Uncountables	<i>Is there <b>any</b> rice?</i> <i>There isn't <b>any</b> rice</i>
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<b>A/AN</b>	Signifiquen <b>un/una indistintament</b> , i es fan servir amb noms <b>comptables en singular</b> . Posem <b>a</b> quan la paraula següent comença per consonant i <b>an</b> quan comença en vocal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>A</b> cat</li> <li>❑ <b>An</b> ocean</li> </ul>
<b>SOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ És el plural de a o an             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>Some</b> cats</li> <li>❑ <b>Some</b> oceans</li> </ul> </li> <li>❑ Es fa servir amb substantius in comptables en afirmatiu:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>Some</b> milk</li> </ul> </li> <li>❑ Es fa servir en interrogatives: peticions, oferiments o quan esperem una resposta afirmativa:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Would you like <b>some</b> coffee?</li> <li>❑ I'm very hungry. Is there <b>some</b> ham in the fridge, mum?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>ANY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Es fa servir en interrogatives i negatives:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ There wasn't <b>any</b> milk</li> <li>❑ Has she sent you <b>any</b> photos?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### ❑ HOW MUCH- HOW MANY?

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

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

<b>HOW MUCH</b>	Es fa servir per preguntar preus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ How much is this car?</li> <li>❑ How much are the potatoes?</li> </ul>
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	Per parlar de substantius in comptables podem fer referència als envasos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How much milk is there? There are three litres there are three bottles</li> </ul>
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<b>IS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a singular nouns</li> <li>For a uncountables nouns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a spider on the wall</li> <li>There is milk on the floor</li> </ul>
<b>ARE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For a plural nouns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are pencils on my desk</li> </ul>

### □ **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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YES, I'D LIKE</li> <li>NO, I DON'T LIKE</li> </ul>		

<b>WOULD YOU LIKE...?</b>	Es fa servir per oferir alguna cosa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would you like some coffee?</li> <li>Would you like a cigarette?</li> <li>What would you like, tea or coffee?</li> </ul>
<b>WOULD YOU LIKE TO...?</b>	Es fa servir per convidar a algú <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Would you like to come to a party?</li> <li>Would you like to have dinner with me?</li> <li>Where would you like to go this evening?</li> </ul>
<b>I'D LIKE (I WOULD LIKE)</b>	Es fa servir per demanar quelcom de forma educada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'd like fish, please</li> <li>I'm thirsty, I'd like a drink</li> </ul>

	□ I'd like to see the film on TV this evening
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<b>WOULD YOU LIKE; I'D LIKE</b>	Vol's ....? Voldria
<b>DO YOU LIKE; I LIKE</b>	T'agrada ....? M'agrada

## 2. VOCABULARY

### □ SHORT ANSWER

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

### □ FOOD

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

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

<b>Pear</b>	Pera
<b>Soup</b>	Sopa
<b>Peach</b>	Prèssec

<b>Salad</b>	Amanida
<b>Chips</b>	Patates fregides
<b>Tuna</b>	Tonyina

### 3. ACTIVITIES

1. Classifica els següents noms segons siguin comptables o in comptables

apple, gold, butter, lemon, oil, wine, water, pencil, bread, tomato, news, cat, work, oxygen, egg, book, hamburger, mushrooms, peace, onion

COUNTABLES NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLES NOUNS

2. Posa a, an, some, any o una ratlla si no s'ha d'afegir res, en els espais en blanc

- I need \_\_\_\_\_ volunteer to sweep the sitting-room and the kitchen.
- Let's buy \_\_\_\_\_ grapes for the party.
- May I have \_\_\_\_\_ water, please?
- There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ strawberries.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ easy exam. Everybody passed it.
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ lady at the door who asks for you.
- We don't have \_\_\_\_\_ coke.
- She hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ friends
- "Are there \_\_\_\_\_ trees?"  
"No, there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ (trees). It's a desert place."
- \_\_\_\_\_ elephants never forget.

3. Posa a, an, some, any, the o una ratlla, en els espais en blanc.

- \_\_\_\_\_ onions aren't in \_\_\_\_\_ cellar. They are in \_\_\_\_\_ kitchen.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ whales and \_\_\_\_\_ elephants are \_\_\_\_\_ biggest mammals on earth.

3. There were \_\_\_\_\_ books and \_\_\_\_\_ comics. \_\_\_\_\_ books were broken, but \_\_\_\_\_ comics weren't.

4. "Could you give me \_\_\_\_\_ sweets, granny?"  
"Of course, love!"

5. I've lost \_\_\_\_\_ crayons I bought yesterday.

6. She hates \_\_\_\_\_ garlic, but I love it.

7. We would like to spend \_\_\_\_\_ week in Barcelona.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ pollution is destroying \_\_\_\_\_ earth.

9. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ apple juice left. Let's buy \_\_\_\_\_ (apple juice).

10. "Did they drink \_\_\_\_\_ wine?"  
"No, they didn't."

4. Llegeix les frases següents i omple el buit amb there is o there are.

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ many animals in the zoo.

2. There \_\_\_\_\_ a snake in the window.

3. There \_\_\_\_\_ a zebra in the grass.

4. There \_\_\_\_\_ lions in the zoo, too.

5. There \_\_\_\_\_ many baby lions near their parents.

6. There \_\_\_\_\_ a bird next to the tree.

7. There \_\_\_\_\_ many monkeys in the trees.

8. There \_\_\_\_\_ an elephant in the zoo.

9. There \_\_\_\_\_ some water in the lake near the elephants.

10. There \_\_\_\_\_ birds in the zoo.

11. There \_\_\_\_\_ many people visiting the animals today.

12. There \_\_\_\_\_ many children, too.

13. There \_\_\_\_\_ a gorilla in the tree.

14. There \_\_\_\_\_ some grass under the tree.

15. There \_\_\_\_\_ bananas in the tree with the gorilla.

16. There \_\_\_\_\_ many birds near the gorilla.

17. There \_\_\_\_\_ a rock near the tree.

18. There \_\_\_\_\_ many sharks in the aquarium.
19. There \_\_\_\_\_ an eel in the aquarium, too.
20. There \_\_\_\_\_ lots of water for the fish.
21. There \_\_\_\_\_ many animals to see at the zoo.

5. Omple els buits amb there is o there are

1. \_\_\_\_\_ five pens in the box.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a car in the garage.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ some books on the table.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a telephone in the bedroom.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ two tables in the kitchen.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ many birds in that tree.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ a magazine on the floor.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ four chairs in the room.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ seven days in a week.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ a drink in the fridge.

6. Omple els buits amb any o some:

1. Ann has \_\_\_\_\_ candies.
2. Bill doesn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
3. Sue will give us \_\_\_\_\_ information.
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
5. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ beer.
6. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ boys in my family.
7. Bill won't give me \_\_\_\_\_ help.
8. Ann shouldn't smoke \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes.
9. Sue must do \_\_\_\_\_ homework tonight.
10. My brother can't speak \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.
11. My sister can speak \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.
12. I can't speak \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese or Spanish.
13. I must study \_\_\_\_\_ second languages.
14. Bill isn't \_\_\_\_\_ smarter than Jane.
15. Ann should eat \_\_\_\_\_ fresh fruit.

7. Fent servir Would you like to...? Convida la gent a fer les següents coses

- (invite someone to come to a party next Friday)

---

- (invite someone to go to a concert on Sunday)

---

- (invite someone to play tennis tomorrow)

---

- (invite someone to dance)

---

8. Escull la forma correcta

- Do you like/ would you like a cigarette? Yes, please
- Do you like/ Would you like a banana? No, tank you
- Do you like/Would you like bananas? Yes, I love them
- What do you like/ would you like to go out for a walk? Not now. Perhaps later
- I like/ I'd like ice-cream but i don't eat it very often
- I'm tirad. I like/ I'd like to g oto sleep
- Do you like/ Would you like something to eat? No, thanks. I'm not hungry

## 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	<b>QUIETER</b>	Tranquil
Fast	<b>FASTER</b>	Ràpid
Old	<b>OLDER</b>	Gran/ vell
slow	<b>SLOWER</b>	Lent

Cheap	<b>CHEAPER</b>	Barat
Clean	<b>CLEANER</b>	Net
Safe	<b>SAFER</b>	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

<b>GOOD</b>	<b>BETTER</b>
<b>BAD</b>	<b>WORSE</b>

<b>FAR</b>	<b>FURTHER</b>
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- ❑ Examples:
  - ❑ 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:

<b>THE ADJECTIVE + EST</b>
----------------------------

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

- ❑ Examples:
  - ❑ The child is the smallest
  - ❑ Victòria is the biggest
  - ❑ Córdoba is the hottest city in Spain

##### f. Adjectives ending in "y"

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

<b>THE</b>	HEAVY	¥	IEST	Heaviest
	HEALTHY			Healthiest
	FRIENDLY			Friendliest

- ❑ Examples:
  - ❑ 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

<b>GOOD</b>	<b>THE BEST</b>
<b>BAD</b>	<b>THE WORST</b>

<b>FAR</b>	<b>THE FURTHEST</b>
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- 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

SMALL	PETIT
OLD	VELL
OLD	VELL
HORRIBLE	HORRIBLE
DIFFICULT	DIFÍCIL
COLD	FRED
CHEAP	BARAT
SLOW	LENT
SAD	TRIST
POOR	POBRE

<b>WELL</b>	ESTAR BO
<b>STRONG</b>	FORT
<b>LIGHT</b>	LLEUGER
<b>TALL</b>	ALT
<b>FAT</b>	GRAS
<b>BEAUTIFUL</b>	BONIC
<b>CLEAN</b>	NET

<b>ILL</b>	MALALT
<b>WEAK</b>	DÈBIL
<b>HEAVY</b>	PESAT
<b>SHORT</b>	CURT/BAIX
<b>THIN</b>	PRIM
<b>UGLY</b>	LLEIG
<b>DIRTY</b>	BRUT

### 3. ACTIVITIES

1. Escribe el comparativo de los siguientes adjetivos

OLD	
STRONG	
HAPPY	
CAREFUL	
IMPORTANT	
BAD	

DIFFICULT	
LARGE	
FAR	
SERIOUS	
CROWDED	
PRETTY	

2. Escribe el contrario de los siguientes comparativos

YOUNGER	
COLDER	
CHEAPER	

BETTER	
NEARER	
EASIER	

3. Completa las frases usando un comparativo

- ☐ Sue's car isn't very big. She wants a ..... car
- ☐ This house isn't very modern. I prefer ..... houses
- ☐ You're not very tall. Your brother is .....
- ☐ Bill doesn't work very hard. I work .....
- ☐ My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is .....
- ☐ Jill's idea wasn't very good. My idea was .....
- ☐ These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are .....
- ☐ My case isn't very heavy. Your case is .....
- ☐ I'm not very interested in art. I'm ..... in history
- ☐ It isn't very warm today. It was ..... yesterday

- ❑ Britain isn't very big. France is .....
- ❑ This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a ..... one?

4. Escriu frases comparant a Liz i Ben

LIZ	BEN
I'm 26	I'm 24
I'm not a very good swimmer	I'm a very good swimmer
I'm 1 metre 68 tall	I'm 1 metre 66 tall
I start work at 8 o'clock	I start work at 8.30
I don't work very hard	I work very hard
I haven't got much money	I've got a lot of Money
I'm very good driver	I'm not a very good driver
I'm not very friendly	I'm very friendly
I'm not a very good dancer	I'm a good dancer
I'm very intelligent	I'm not very intelligent
I speack Franch very well	I don't speack Franch
I don't g oto the cinema very much	I g oto the cinema a lot

- ❑ Liz is .....
- ❑ Ben is .....
- ❑ Liz is .....
- ❑ Liz starts .....
- ❑ Ben has got .....
- ❑ Liz is a .....
- ❑ Ben .....
- ❑ Ben .....
- ❑ Liz .....
- ❑ Liz .....
- ❑ Ben .....

5. Escull l'opció correcta:

1 What is the comparative of "hot"?

- hoter
- hotter
- hoteat
- hottest

2 What is the superlative of "deep"?

- deeper

deepper  
deepest  
deepest

3 What is the comparative of "lively"?

livelyer  
more livelyer  
livelier  
more livelier

4 What is the comparative of "sad"?

sader  
sadder  
sadier  
saddier

5 What is the superlative of "ugly"?

uglier  
uggliest  
uglyest  
ugliest

6 What is the superlative of "small"?

smallier  
smaller  
smallest  
smallest

7 What is the superlative of "unpleasant"?

unpleasant  
most unpleasant  
more unpleasant  
unpleasantest

8 What is the comparative of "destructive"?

destructiver  
more destructive  
destructivier  
more destructiver

9 What is the superlative of "soft"?

softest  
softiest  
softtest  
most soft

10 What is the comparative of "heat"?

heater  
heatter

heatier  
 hetter  
 none of these

6. Omple els buits amb have o have got

- ☐ Peter ..... a beautiful new house in the countryside.
- ☐ ..... (she) any children?
- ☐ I ..... a fantastic apartment in New York when I lived there.
- ☐ Tom ..... a shower at the moment. Can you call back later?
- ☐ I'm afraid we ..... enough space in the garage.
- ☐ My son ..... breakfast before he goes to school.
- ☐ I think she ..... a new job soon.
- ☐ ..... (you) dinner early or late?
- ☐ ..... (you) time to see me tomorrow afternoon?
- ☐ They usually ..... a lot of free time during the summer.

7. Escriu preguntes fent servir la informació entre paréntesis

- ☐ (you/camera?) .....
- ☐ (you/ a passport?) .....
- ☐ (your father/ a car?) .....
- ☐ (Carol/ many friends?) .....
- ☐ (Mr and Mrs Lewis/ any children) .....
- ☐ (How much money/ you?) .....
- ☐ (what kind of car/ John?) .....

8. Completa les frases amb have got, has got, haven't got o hasn't got

- ☐ They like animals. They ..... three dogs and two dogs
- ☐ Sarah ..... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle
- ☐ Everybody likes Tom. He ..... a lot of friends
- ☐ Mr and Mrs Johnson ..... two children, a boy and a girl
- ☐ An insecto ..... six legs
- ☐ I can't open the door. I ..... a key
- ☐ Ben doesn't read much. He ..... many books
- ☐ Alice is going to the dentist. She ..... toothache
- ☐ I'm not going to work today. I ..... a bad cold

**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	_____ing
	is	
	are	

NEGATIVE		
Subject	am not	_____ing
	isn't	
	aren't	

QUESTION		
Am	Subject	_____ing?
Is		
Are		

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

### □ POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

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

### □ 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	going to
	is	
	are	

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

QUESTION
----------

SHORT ANSWER
--------------



Am Is Are	Subject	going to?
-----------------	---------	-----------

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

## 2. VOCABULARY

### □ CLOTHES

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

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

### □ THE WEATHER

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

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

## 3. ACTIVITIES

1. Completa les frases fent servir el present continuous dels següents verbs

build	come	have	play
cook	stand	swim	

- Listen! Pat ..... the piano
- They ..... a new hotel in the city centre at the moment

- ❑ Look! Somebody ..... in the river
- ❑ You ..... on my foot
- ❑ Hurry up! The bus .....
- ❑ “Where are you, George? In the kitchen. I ..... meal”
- ❑ “Hello. Can I speak to Ann, please?” “She ..... a shower at the moment. Can you phone again later?”

2. Què està passant ara? Escriu oracions verdaderes

- ❑ (I/wash/my hair) .....
- ❑ (it/snow) .....
- ❑ (I/sit/on a chair) .....
- ❑ (I/eat) .....
- ❑ (It/rain) .....
- ❑ (I/learn/English) .....
- ❑ (I/smoke/a cigarette) .....

3. Escriu preguntes fent servir el Present Continuous amb els següents subjectes

- ❑ (you/watch/TV) .....
- ❑ (thechildren/play) .....
- ❑ (what/you/do?) .....
- ❑ (what/Rod/do?) .....
- ❑ (it/rain?) .....
- ❑ (that clock/work?) .....
- ❑ (you/write/a letter?) .....
- ❑ (why/you/run?) .....

4. Escriu despostes breus per a les següents preguntes

- ❑ Are you watching TV? .....
- ❑ Are you wearing shoes? .....
- ❑ Are you wearing a hat? .....
- ❑ Is i training? .....
- ❑ Are you Ealing something? .....
- ❑ Are you Keeling well? .....
- ❑ Is the sun shining? .....

- ❑ Is your mother watching you? .....

5. Omple els buits amb la forma correcta del temps verbal To BE going to

- ❑ Sylvie (play) ..... tennis.
- ❑ It ..... (rain) !
- ❑ Paul (travel) ..... around the world.
- ❑ I (spend) ..... a week in Paris.
- ❑ Peter and Lucy (have) ..... dinner at a restaurant.
- ❑ You (buy) ..... a new house.
- ❑ We (see) ..... a film on Saturday.

6. Omple els buits amb els pronoms personals adequats

- ❑ It belongs to me, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to my father, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to her, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to me and my wife, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to my mother, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to him, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to you, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to the dog, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- ❑ It belongs to them, it's \_\_\_\_\_