

Durant aquest lliurament treballaràs i aprendràs els aspectes següents:

| Continguts                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                        |                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Funcions comunicatives                                                                                                          | Contingut Gramatical                                                                                   | Lèxic i vocabulari                                                  |
| Fer proposicions (Let's...)<br>Parlar de l'estat d'ànim<br>Expressar l'opinió sobre un fet.<br>Explicar esdeveniments en passat | Simple Past: verb "to be"<br>Simple Past verbs regulars en -ed<br>There was/were<br>Let's + infinitive | Adjectius (feelings)<br>Les parts de la casa<br>Objectes de la casa |

## 1. SIMPLE PAST (verb TO BE and regular verbs)

### 1.1. SIMPLE PAST - VERB "TO BE"

Durant aquest lliurament revisarem el Past Simple del verb "to be"

El Simple Past del verb "to be" és especialment important perquè es tracta un verb bàsic i molt utilitzat. Cal que en coneguis bé totes les formes:

#### ***Affirmative***

I was

You were

He/She/It was

We were

You were

They were

#### ***Negative***

I was not / wasn't\*

You were not / weren't

He/She/It was not / wasn't

We were not / weren't

You were not / weren't

They were not / weren't

#### ***Interrogative***

Was I...?\*

Were you...?

Was he...?

Were we...?

Were you...?

Were they...?

(\* Recorda que aquestes són les formes abreujades o short forms)

(\* En interrogativa was/were va al començament de la frase seguit del subjecte)

Exemples:

I was at home last night > Jo estava/vaig estar a casa ahir a la nit.

Helen was upset > Helena estava amoïnada

How was your trip? It was a very nice trip > *Com va anar el viatge? -Va ser un viatge molt agradable.*

He was at the Museum yesterday with Mary > *Ell va estar ahir al museu amb Maria.*

## 1.2. SIMPLE PAST – REGULAR VERBS

### Model VERB: TO WORK

| Affirmative      | Negative                     | Interrogative                      |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I worked         | I <b>didn't</b> work         | <b>Did</b> I <b>work</b> ?         |
| You worked       | You <b>didn't</b> work       | <b>Did</b> you <b>work</b> ?       |
| He/She/It worked | He/she/it <b>didn't</b> work | <b>Did</b> he/she/it <b>work</b> ? |
| We worked        | We <b>didn't</b> work        | <b>Did</b> we <b>work</b> ?        |
| You worked       | You <b>didn't</b> work       | <b>Did</b> you <b>work</b> ?       |
| They worked      | They <b>didn't</b> work      | <b>Did</b> they <b>work</b> ?      |

Fixa't:

#### Forma afirmativa

Els verbs regulars afegeixen la terminació **-ed** a la forma de l'infinitiu. És un temps senzill ja que es manté la mateixa forma a totes les persones.

#### Forma negativa

Es compona del verb auxiliar **do** en passat, **did**, i la partícula negativa **not**: **did+not** (la forma abreujada és **didn't**) més l'**infinitiu** del verb.

Exemples:

She **arrived** late > **She did not** (o **didn't**) **arrive** late.

They **invited** me > **They did not** (o **didn't**) **invite** me.

I **did** my homework > **I did not** (o **didn't**) **do** my homework.

#### Forma interrogativa

Es forma amb **did** + subjecte+verb en infinitiu.

A les respostes curtes es repeteix el subjecte + **did** o **didn't**.

Did you go to the theatre last Tuesday? **Yes, I did.**

Did they talk after lunch? **No, they didn't,**

## 2. Expressions temporals en Simple Past. Past time expressions

El Simple Past s'utilitza, com ja saps, per parlar d'accions que es van produir en algun moment del passat. Sovint s'indica el moment del passat en què es va produir l'acció. S'utilitza sempre el Simple Past amb les expressions temporals següents:

**Yesterday** (ahir) Yesterday I worked long hours

**Last + periode de temps** >(last week, last month, last year, day of the week)

It rained last week. (Va ploure la setmana passada)

I stayed in a hotel last month (...el mes passat)

They visited London (...l'any passat)

**També recorda que:**

**At+ les hores** They played at 11 o'clock.

**On+ dies de la setmana** We played football on Monday.

**In + anys o segles** I visited the USA in 2002.

## 2. THERE WAS / THERE WERE (hi havia / hi va haver)

| Affirmative                                                             | Negative                                                                       | Questions                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| There was + singular nouns                                              | There was not > There wasn't                                                   | Was there...? Were there?<br>(Hi havia...?)                                                            |
| There was a table in the kitchen<br>(Hi havia un taula a la cuina)      | There wasn't any table in the kitchen<br>(No hi havia taula a la cuina)        |                                                                                                        |
| There was + uncountable nouns                                           | There wasn't any milk in the fridge<br>(No hi havia llet a la nevera)          | SHORT ANSWERS                                                                                          |
| There was some milk in the fridge<br>(Hi havia llet a la nevera)        |                                                                                |                                                                                                        |
| There were + plural nouns                                               | There were not > There weren't                                                 | Yes, there was. (Sí, n'hi havia)<br>No, there wasn't (No, no n'hi havia)<br>Yes, there were. (Sí, n'hi |
| There were many pictures on the walls.<br>(Hi havia molts quadres a les | There weren't any pictures on the walls.<br>(No hi havia quadres a les parets) |                                                                                                        |

|                                                                                                   |                                                                                |                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| parets)<br><br>There were some students in the classroom<br>(Hi havia alguns estudiants a l'aula) | There weren't any students in the classroom. (No hi havia estudiants a l'aula) | havia)<br>No, there weren't. (No, no n'hi havia) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|

### 3. LET'S + INFINITIVE: una expressió fer proposicions o suggeriments

S'utilitza "let's" en llengua informal per fer suggeriments o propostes o per donar ordres a un grup que inclou la persona que parla:

ex. Let's go for a walk! (Anem a fer un passeig!)

Let's have a drink! (Prenguem alguna cosa! Anem a prendre alguna cosa!)

## VOCABULARY

### 1.FEELINGSandEMOTIONS

I'm sad (estic trist)

I'm hungry (Tinc gana)

I'm tired (estic cansat)

I'm thirsty (tinc set)

I'm happy (estic content)

I'm ill (estic malalt)

I'm angry (estic enfadat)

I'm stressed (estic estressat)

I'm sleepy (tinc son)

I'm relaxed (estic relaxat)

I'm busy (estic ocupat)

I'm upset (estic empipat, preocupat, trist) / I'm disappointed (empipat, decebut)

I'm excited (estic emocionat, content)

I'm worried (estic preocupat)

I'm surprised (estic sorprès)

### 2.EXPRESSAREMOCIONS(EXPRESSINGEMOTIONS)

Per expressar les nostres emocions o sentiments positius o negatius has d'utilitzar l'estructura següent:

**How + adjectiu ! o bé That's + adjectiu!**

Llegeix aquests fragments de conversa:

A. Look at that park!

B. **How beautiful!**

A. Look at that monument!

B. Oh, yes! **That's great!**

A. What about this restaurant!

B. Ok! **That's nice!**

A. Look at that square!

B. **How big!**

Els adjectius ens ajuden a descriure llocs. A continuació trobaràs, agrupats per contraris, adjectius que s'utilitzen habitualment per fer descripcions :

Difficult / Easy (difícil/fàcil)

Old / new (vell / nou)

Interesting / boring (interessant / avorrit)

Modern / ancient (modern / antic)

Small / big (petit / gran)

Dirty / clean (brut / net)

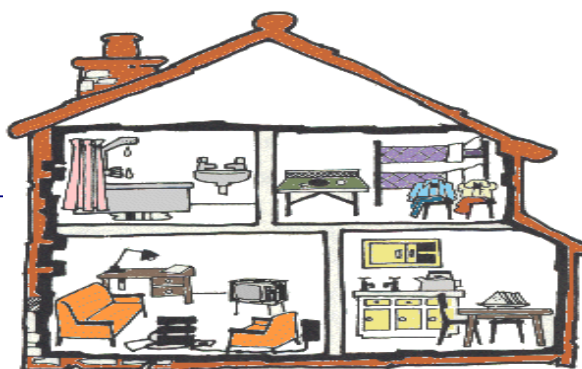
Ugly / beautiful (lleig/bonic)

Horrible/wonderful (horrible, meravellós)

Good / Bad (bo/dolent)

### 3. PARTS OF THE HOUSE

[Repasa el vocabulari de les parts de la casa:](#)



garden (jardí)

bedroom (habitació)

kitchen (cuina)

living room / or / sitting room > (menjador, sala, sala d'estar)

garage

hall (vestíbul, entrada)

balcony (balcó)

bathroom (sala de banys)

window, door, wall, (finestra, porta, paret o mur)

aisle / corridor > passadís

lift, elevator (ascensor) stairs (escales)