

Present i passat simple i continu

- El **present simple** es fa servir per parlar de fets, hàbits i rutines.

My sister likes pizza. I don't read every day.

- El **passat simple** es fa servir per parlar d'esdeveniments acabats i accions en passat.

I translated the text into Spanish for him.

I visited Madrid three years ago.

- El **present continu** es fa servir per parlar d'accions que estan succeint en el moment en què es parla.

That girl over there is waving at me.

- El **passat continu** es fa servir per parlar d'accions que estaven succeint en un moment del passat.

També s'utilitza **when**, **while** i **as** per expressar 'durant aquell temps' o per connectar dos esdeveniments que estan succeint al mateix temps.

Isabella was wearing a dress last night.

While I was shouting at the dog, he was looking for the ball.

Present perfect i passat simple

- El **passat simple** es fa servir quan el moment en què ha succeït quelcom ja ha acabat. No sempre es diu quan va tenir lloc, generalment perquè se sobreentén.

I went to Barcelona in June.

They went sightseeing yesterday.

She wanted to shake your hand.

- El **present perfect** es fa servir quan quelcom va començar o va succeir en el passat i segueix tenint lloc actualment. Podem dir quant de temps ha succeït, però no quan va començar.

I've been to Barcelona. (no s'especifica quan, però segueix sent així en aquest moment)

They've been sightseeing. (no sabem quan)

She's wanted to shake your hand since she arrived.

(ho segueix volent fer)

Present perfect simple

- El **present perfect** es fa servir per parlar d'accions, experiències i fets del passat quan el moment exacte no s'esmenta o no és important.
I've found my favourite T-shirt.
She has been to the shops.

Present perfect continu

	Afirmativa	Negativa
He / She / It	has been practising for years.	hasn't been eating very well.
I / We / You / They	have been practising for years.	haven't been eating very well.

Preguntes		
Has	he / she / it	been sleeping a lot?
Have	I / we / you / they	

Respostes breus		
Yes,	he / she / it	has.
	I / we / you / they	have.
No,	he / she / it	hasn't.
	I / we / you / they	haven't.

- El **present perfect continu** es fa servir per parlar d'una acció o sèrie d'accions que van començar en el passat, segueixen tenint lloc i esperem que continuïn.
I've been studying hard all week.
She's been exercising since last summer.
- El **present perfect continu** s'acostuma a utilitzar per dir durant quant de temps hem fet quelcom.
I've been going to piano lessons for nine years.
- S'acostuma a utilitzar el **present perfect continu** per expressar el fet que l'acció continua, més que el resultat de la mateixa.
We've been preparing for the party all day!

- El **present perfect continu** no s'utilitza amb verbs d'estat (p. ex. *like, have* i *know*).
Emily has liked him since she met him.
~~*Emily has been liking him since she met him.*~~
We have had our cat since she was a kitten.
~~*We've been having our cat since she was a kitten.*~~

- El **present perfect continu** es construeix amb **subjecte + has/have (not) + been + -ing**.
I've been playing basketball since I was seven.
She's ill so she hasn't been coming to school this week.
- Les preguntes en **present perfect continu** es construeixen amb **has/have + subjecte + been + -ing**.
Has she been living here for a long time?

Present perfect simple i present perfect continu

- El **present perfect simple** es fa servir per remarcar que l'acció o l'esdeveniment ha acabat recentment. El **present perfect continu** es fa servir per parlar d'accions o esdeveniments que encara tenen lloc en el moment en què es parla.
I've studied for my English test tomorrow. (acció acabada)
I've been studying for my English test tomorrow. (encara està succeint)

Modificadors

- Perquè el significat tingui més força i emfasitzar-lo es fan servir modificadors amb els adjectius. Alguns dels modificadors més utilitzats són *a bit, much too, totally, really, absolutely, extremely, quite* i *rather*.
*He was **really** upset. I felt **extremely** sorry for him.*
*Her parents are **quite** strict. She can't do anything.*
*They work **much too** hard. They need to relax.*
*Her room is **really** messy. There's stuff everywhere!*

Used to, would i el passat simple

- **Used to** emfasitza quins estats, hàbits i accions del passat ja han acabat.
It used to be a castle, but now it's a museum.
She used to play piano. Today, she just sings.
- **Used to** no té forma de present. Per a hàbits i estats en present es fa servir el present simple.
My cousin visits us every summer.
~~*My cousin use to visit us every summer.*~~
- **Used to** i **would** s'utilitzen per parlar d'hàbits i accions del passat que ara són diferents.
They used to run on Tuesdays but now they run on Fridays.
When I was young, my parents would take me for a walk every day.
- També es fa servir **used to**, però no **would**, per parlar d'estats i sentiments del passat que ara són diferents.
My grandfather used to have black hair, but now it's white.
~~*My grandfather would have black hair ...*~~
She used to love volleyball, but she doesn't play anymore.
~~*She would love volleyball ...*~~
- **Used to** i **would** no s'utilitzen per parlar de coses que només van succeir una vegada, o per dir quantes vegades va succeir quelcom.
Last year, I went to Mexico.
~~*Last year, I used to go to Mexico.*~~
Yesterday, I called my dad three times.
~~*Yesterday, I would call dad three times.*~~
- Les partícules interrogatives van al començament de la pregunta.
What things did you use to do when you were younger?
- **Would** no s'utilitza en preguntes ni en frases negatives.

- **Used to** funciona com qualsevol altre verb regular. La seva forma de passat acaba en **d**, però les formes interrogativa i negativa no.
I used to like playing but I didn't use to like practising.
Did you use to have a bike when you were younger?

Passat perfet amb never, already, by (then) i by the time

- El **passat perfet**, juntament amb altres temps de passat, es fa servir per parlar d'accions o estats que van tenir lloc abans que l'acció o l'estat principals.
We hadn't seen the news so we didn't know about the storms.
I couldn't call you on Friday because I had left my phone at home.
- Amb el passat perfet s'utilitzen **adverbis** com *already, ever, never, by the time* i *by then*.
- **Already, never** i **ever** van davant del participi passat, però **yet** s'hi col·loca darrere.
We had never been to New York until last year.
They left for school but they hadn't eaten breakfast yet.
- Es fa servir **already** per emfasitzar que una acció ja ha succeït.
I had already finished my test before class was over.
- L'expressió **by the time** indica que una acció havia succeït abans que una altra.
They had already left by the time you arrived.
- Es fa servir **by then** per indicar que abans de tenir lloc una acció ja n'havia succeït una altra.

Temps de futur

- **Be going to** es fa servir per parlar de plans i intencions futurs i prediccions de les quals n'estem segurs.
After I graduate, I'm going to travel the world.
My sister is going to stay with my grandparents this summer.
I'm going to feel ill if I eat all of that!
- **Will** s'utilitza per parlar d'allò que succeirà en el futur, especialment de coses de les quals n'estem segurs o de coses planejades.
I'll see him tomorrow.
I won't cook later, I'll be out.
- Per indicar que no estem segurs si l'acció o l'esdeveniment succeirà en el futur però sí pensem que és probable, fem servir **may (not)** o **might (not)** en lloc de **will (not)**.
I might not go to university.
I may get a job with my dad.
When he gets here, he may want to speak to you.
Don't call after ten o'clock – we may be watching a film.

Present continu com a futur

- El **present continu** es fa servir per parlar de plans futurs que tenen data fixada.
They're getting married this summer.
What are you doing this weekend? I'm going shopping with my parents.
She isn't coming to the party. She's spending the day with her cousins.

Present simple com a futur

- El **present simple** es fa servir per parlar de fets que tenen un temps fixat en el futur.
The lesson starts at 9.30 tomorrow instead of 10.30.
They don't go back to school until next Monday.

Futur continu

Afirmativa/Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will	be flying this time next week.
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	won't	

Preguntes		
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	be flying this time next week?

Respostes breus		
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will.
No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	won't.

- El **futur continu** es forma amb **will/may/might + be + -ing**.
- Es pot utilitzar el **futur continu** per parlar d'accions que pensem que estaran en progrés en un moment del futur.
In five years, he'll be living in Istanbul and working as a teacher.
By 2025, everyone will be wearing smart watches.
- També es pot utilitzar el futur continu per parlar de plans futurs.
I'll be leaving at 2 pm. I'm picking my little brother up from school, so I can't be late.
- Les partícules interrogatives es col·loquen al començament de la pregunta.
What will you be doing in 20 years' time?
When will computers be cooking dinner for us?

Futur perfet

Afirmativa/Negativa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	will have finished	the project by 2050.
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They	won't have finished	

Preguntes		
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	have finished the project by 2050?

Respostes breus		
Yes,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	will.
No,	I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	won't.

- El **futur perfet** es forma amb **will + have + participi passat**.
- Es fa servir el futur perfet per a accions que acabaran abans d'un moment determinat del futur.

Deducció i possibilitat

- **Can, can't, could, may, might** i **must** + **infinitiu sense to** es fan servir per indicar com de possible o probable creiem que és una acció o un esdeveniment.
It can't be him! He never wears a hat to a party!
She's late. She might be stuck in traffic.
You must be tired after your long trip.
- **Can** s'utilitza per fer frases generals sobre possibilitat.
They say that drinking too much coffee can be bad for you.
Try drinking more water; it can help you feel more awake!
- Per dir que creiem que quelcom és impossible o no pot ser veritat utilitzem **can't**.
That can't be Samantha. She's in China!
They can't be at home. I saw them leaving an hour ago.
- Per dir que creiem que quelcom és possible utilitzem **could, may** i **might**.
You could have an infection; that's why you're feeling bad.
A: Who's that man?
B: I don't know. He may be her husband.
It might be cold outside so I'll take a coat.
- **Must** s'utilitza quan creiem que quelcom és molt probable.
She's not answering her phone. She must be busy.

Obligació, prohibició, necessitat i consell

- Per dir que és necessari fer quelcom s'utilitza **must** i **have to**.
Visitors must complete the form and then give it to the receptionist.
We have to fill in this application and then send it to the office.
- Quan l'obligació ve donada per qui parla perquè és quelcom que aquesta persona considera important, s'acostuma a utilitzar **must**.
You must do your homework before you go to Greg's house.
I must get my grandfather a present for his birthday.
I forgot last year!
- **Must** va seguit d'infinitiu sense *to*.
- **Have to** s'utilitza per dir el que és necessari fer.
You have to answer all the questions in the exam.
He has to wear a uniform at school.

- En parlar de lleis o regles se sol utilitzar **have to**.
You have to get good exam results to get in to this university.
He's angry because he has to take his hat off in school.
- **Have to** va seguit d'infinitiu.
- **Don't have to** s'utilitza per dir que no és necessari fer quelcom, però que es pot fer si es vol.
You don't have to help me with my experiment.
She doesn't have to get up early tomorrow.
- Les partícules interrogatives es col·loquen al començament de la pregunta.
How much homework do you have to do every day?
When do we have to make a decision?
- Per dir que era necessari fer quelcom en el passat s'utilitza **had to**.
I had to leave school early as I wasn't feeling well.
- **Can't** i **mustn't** es fan servir per dir que quelcom està prohibit per la llei o per les normes.
I can't take my new phone to school it's the rule.
You mustn't use your calculator in the exam.
- Per expressar necessitat en present s'utilitza **need to**, i per expressar la manca de necessitat es fa servir **don't need to**.
I need to get home before my parents get angry.
They don't need to leave now. It's still early.
- **Should(n't)** i **ought to** s'utilitzen per donar consell. Tant **should(n't)** com **ought to** expressen 'crec que (no) és una bona idea que es faci això'.
You should take the bus. It will be faster.
They shouldn't eat that. They're going to get sick.
We ought to pay attention. This might be in the exam.

La veu passiva

Present simple		
Spanish	is	spoken in many countries.
Tigers	aren't	found in Africa.

Passat simple		
Writing	was	invented in Asia.
Planes	weren't	used until the 1900s.

will		
The prize	will be	awarded next week.
The food	won't be	served until 10 pm.

Preguntes			
Will	your project	be	finished by next week?

- La **veu passiva** es fa servir quan no sabem o no ens interessa qui o què fa una acció.
- Per construir la **veu passiva** s'utilitza la forma adequada de **be + participi passat**.
Millions of emails are written every day.
Brian wasn't invited to the party.
The microwave will be repaired tomorrow.
- El **present simple en veu passiva** s'utilitza per parlar de fets en present.
English is spoken in most hotels and tourist offices.
- Per parlar de fets en passat s'utilitza el **passat simple en veu passiva**.
The first video game console was made in 1972.
- Per parlar de fets i accions que creiem que succeiran en el futur s'utilitza **will** amb la **veu passiva**.
Results will be emailed to students next week.
- Per indicar qui o què va fer una acció s'utilitza **by**.
The book was written by a marketing expert.
- En les preguntes en present i passat s'utilitza la forma corresponent de **be + subjecte + participi passat**. Les partícules interrogatives que comencen per *Wh-* van davant de *be*.
Was the light bulb really invented by Edison?
Where is the most coffee drunk in the world?
- Per construir les preguntes amb **will** s'utilitza **will + subjecte + be + participi passat**.
When will the next drama club meeting be held?

Question tags

Oració principal	be/do/have/modal + pronom de subjecte
They aren't ready,	are they?
They are ready,	aren't they?
We don't need a pencil,	do we?
We need a pen,	don't we?
He was ill,	wasn't he?
He wasn't ill,	was he?
She can't run a marathon,	can she?
She can run a marathon,	can't she?
You won't be late,	will you?
You'll be late,	won't you?
You haven't seen it,	have you?
You've seen it,	haven't you?

- Les **question tags** es posen al final de les frases amb la intenció de rebre una resposta de qui escolta.
A: You're an athlete, aren't you?
B: Yes, I am.
- Per construir les **question tags** s'utilitza **be**, si és el verb principal, els auxiliars **do** o **have**, o un **verb modal**, més el **subjecte**. El subjecte sol ser un pronom.
- Amb les frases afirmatives s'utilitzen les **question tags** negatives i al revés: amb les frases negatives s'utilitzen les **question tags** afirmatives.
- Si en la frase principal s'utilitzen els auxiliars *be*, *do* o *have*, un verb modal o *be* com a verb principal, aquests són els que s'utilitzaran en la **question tag**.

Preguntes amb preposicions

- En les preguntes amb **partícules interrogatives** que comencen per *Wh-*, si el verb regeix preposició, aquesta sol anar al final de la pregunta, sobretot en estil informal.
What are you looking for?
Who is this pizza for?
Who is he listening to?
Which programme are you talking about?
What are you laughing at?
What's it full of?
- En la veu passiva se solen utilitzar les preguntes amb la preposició al final.
Who was it written by?

Primer condicional

- El **primer condicional** es fa servir per parlar de situacions possibles en el present o en el futur i dir quins creiem que en seran els resultats.
- Per descriure l'acció o l'esdeveniment possible s'acostuma a utilitzar **if + present simple**.
We'll find tickets if we go online at 7 am.
- En lloc de **if not** també es pot utilitzar **unless + present simple**.
Unless we hurry up, we'll miss the bus.
- Quan estem segurs del resultat es fa servir **will/won't + infinitiu**, i quan no n'estem tan segurs s'utilitza **may** o **might + infinitiu**.
If we don't leave now, we won't catch the 8.30 train.
If my uncle doesn't feel better, he may not travel.
- Si comencem la frase amb **if**, hem de posar una coma entre ambdues parts.
If I've got enough money, I'll go to the concert.
- Per construir les preguntes del primer condicional normalment s'utilitza **will**. No se solen utilitzar **may** ni **might**.
Will you practise with me this evening if you have time?

Segon condicional

- El **segon condicional** s'utilitza per parlar de situacions imaginàries i les seves possibles conseqüències.
- Per descriure la situació imaginària s'utilitza **if + passat simple**, i **would, could** o **might** per a la conseqüència.
If I didn't have a cat, I'd like to have a rabbit.
- **Would (not)** s'utilitza quan estem segurs de la conseqüència.
He would do better in school if he didn't spend all his time playing basketball.
- Per expressar una possibilitat o habilitat com a conseqüència s'utilitza **could (not)**.
If it was Friday night, we could go to the cinema.
- Per expressar que no estem del tot segurs de la conseqüència s'utilitza **might (not)**.
If I had more free time, I might take up the guitar.
- En l'oració amb **if**- es pot utilitzar **was** o **were** amb **I, he/she** i **it**.
If it wasn't/weren't so spicy, I could finish it.
I wouldn't say anything if I were/was you.

Tercer condicional

Situació imaginària en passat	Conseqüència imaginària en passat
(if + passat perfet)	(would have + infinitiu)
If I had seen your message,	I would have called you.
If I hadn't seen your message,	I wouldn't have called you.
Conseqüència imaginària en passat	Situació imaginària en passat
(would have + infinitiu)	(if + passat perfet)
I would have called you	if I had seen your message.
I wouldn't have called you	if I hadn't seen your message.
Preguntes	
If he had been the chef,	what would he have prepared?
If you had let me help you,	wouldn't you have done better?

- El **tercer condicional** s'utilitza per parlar de situacions imaginàries en passat i les seves possibles conseqüències en passat.
If you hadn't read the story, the ending of the film would have been a surprise.
They would have found the exam easy if they'd worked harder.
- Per descriure la situació imaginària en passat s'utilitza **if + passat perfet**.
If I hadn't missed the shot, we would have won the game.
The book would have been better if the hero hadn't guessed that Jason was the bad guy.
- Per expressar que estem segurs de la conseqüència imaginària en passat s'utilitza **would (not) + have + participi passat**.
We would have seen his new car if he'd been at home.
If she'd won the match, she wouldn't have been sad.
- El **tercer condicional** s'acostuma a utilitzar per parlar de coses que ens empenedim d'haver fet.
If I hadn't posted that photo, my parents wouldn't have found out.
My sunglasses wouldn't have broken if I hadn't left them on the sofa.

Gerundis i infinitius

Gerundis

- El **gerundi** es pot utilitzar com a nom o per fer frases nominals.
Running is great exercise.
My favourite free time activity is kitesurfing.
Being the youngest child can be difficult sometimes.
They think having a school dance is a terrible idea.
- També s'utilitza el **gerundi** darrere de les preposicions.
My aunt isn't very good at cooking, but she tries very hard.
They spend a lot of money on buying clothes.
We're thinking of giving up singing lessons.
I'm looking forward to seeing you this summer.
- Darrere d'alguns verbs i expressions s'ha d'utilitzar el **gerundi**. Alguns verbs i expressions d'ús comú que regeixen **gerundi** són *avoid, finish, enjoy, practise, miss, be good/bad at, can't stand* i *don't mind*.
They enjoy working on the same team.
I don't mind helping you clean your room.
- En la majoria de verbs s'afegeix **-ing** a l'**infinitiu sense to**.
eat – eating watch – watching buy – buying
- En els verbs que acaben en **-e**, s'elimina la **-e** i s'hi afegeix **-ing**.
have – having write – writing save – saving
- En els verbs que acaben en una **vocal** i una **consonant**, es duplica la consonant final i s'hi afegeix **-ing**.
get – getting run – running shop – shopping

Infinitius

- L'**infinitiu amb to** se sol utilitzar darrere dels adjectius.
He was lucky to get tickets for the show.
I'm very pleased to meet you!
My teacher's very easy to talk to.
- Darrere d'alguns verbs sempre s'ha d'utilitzar l'**infinitiu amb to**. Alguns verbs d'ús comú que regeixen l'**infinitiu amb to** són *decide, want, refuse, hope, would like*, etc.
Kaitlyn decided to help me with my homework.
We would like to buy two tickets, please.
They refused to come with us.

- Alguns verbs requereixen d'objecte davant de l'**infinitiu amb to**.
My mum taught me to ride a bike.
I didn't invite Elizabeth to come with us.
- Alguns verbs poden portar objecte davant de l'**infinitiu amb to**.
They asked us to turn the music down.
She'd like everyone to arrive by 8 am.
- Darrere de *remember, forget* i *stop* es pot utilitzar **gerundi** o **infinitiu amb to**, però el significat canvia.
Remember to do your assignment. (= No t'oblidis de fer-ho.)
Do you remember feeling so happy after we won? (= Recordes aquell moment?)
Don't forget your book bag. (= Porta la teva motxilla.)
We'll never forget winning that championship. (= Sempre recordarem aquell moment.)
We stopped to eat something on our trip. (= Ens vam aturar un moment.)
They stopped eating junk food last year. (= Van deixar de menjar menjar escombraries.)

Preguntes de subjecte i d'objecte

- Quan fem servir **preguntes de subjecte** estem provant d'esbrinar informació sobre el subjecte de la pregunta. No s'hi utilitza verb auxiliar (*do, does, did*), l'ordre de les paraules s'inverteix, i la partícula interrogativa que comença per *Wh-* es converteix en el subjecte de la frase.
Who ate the last piece of cake?
What happened?
- Quan fem servir **preguntes d'objecte** estem provant d'esbrinar informació sobre l'objecte de la pregunta i s'hi utilitza verb auxiliar (*do, does, did*).
Who does Tania like? (= Volem saber qui li agrada a la Tània.)
What did Brad want? (= Volem saber què volia el Brad.)
- Per comparar **preguntes de subjecte i d'objecte** que s'assemblen podem fer aquestes preguntes:
Tema: *Mike likes eating vegetables.*
Who likes eating vegetables? (pregunta de subjecte)
(Qui = el Mike)
What does Mike like eating? (pregunta d'objecte)
(Què = la verdura)

Oracions de relatiu especificatives

- Les **oracions de relatiu especificatives** es fan servir per donar informació essencial sobre una persona, un lloc o una cosa.
My aunt has a friend who makes great cookies.
This is the film that I told you about.
- Els **pronoms relatius** van al començament de les oracions de relatiu. El subjecte al qual fa referència el pronom no es repeteix quan coincideix amb el de l'oració següent.
They know a lot of people who live in Istanbul.
They know a lot of people who ~~they~~ live in Istanbul.
- Per referir-nos a persones es fa servir **who** o **that**.
The woman who/that lives next door is very friendly.
I like the new person who/that works in the café.
- Per parlar de coses es fa servir **that** o **which**.
I don't enjoy books which/that have sad endings.
He wants to buy some boots which/that he can wear with his new hat.
- Per als llocs es fa servir **where**.
That's the office where my uncle works.
Let's go to the restaurant where I had my birthday dinner.
- Si es parla de possessions s'utilitza **whose**.
Do you remember the boy whose mobile was lost?

Oracions de relatiu explicatives

- Per donar més informació sobre una persona o cosa es fan servir les **oracions de relatiu explicatives**. No cal que s'entengui a qui o a què ens referim, no és una informació necessària. Les **oracions de relatiu explicatives** s'introdueixen amb un pronom i van delimitades per comes.
Ms Parker, who studied in Italy, is my teacher.
They just visited Madrid, where Javier is from.
Last night we had dinner at John's Pizza Parlour, which we'd never tried before.
My dad, whose name is Wayne, is 40 years old.
- El pronom **that** no es fa servir per introduir les oracions de relatiu explicatives.
Sam, who scored three goals in the first game, was amazing.
~~*Sam, that scored three goals in the first game, was amazing.*~~

Pronoms indefinits

somebody	someone	something	somewhere
anybody	anyone	anything	anywhere
everybody	everyone	everything	everywhere
nobody	no one	nothing	nowhere

- Els **pronoms indefinits** s'utilitzen per parlar de persones, llocs o coses i de manera general. Per construir els **pronoms indefinits** es combina *some*, *any*, *every* i *no* amb *body*, *one*, *thing* o *where*. S'escriuen en una sola paraula excepte *no one*.
Can somebody help me? = Can someone help me?
Is anybody here? = Is anyone here?
Everybody is late today. = Everyone is late today.
Nobody was there last night. = No one was there last night.
Is something wrong? = Is anything wrong?

Pronoms reflexius

I	→	myself	it	→	itself
you	→	yourself	we	→	ourselves
he	→	himself	you	→	yourselves
she	→	herself	they	→	themselves

- Els **pronoms reflexius** s'utilitzen quan el subjecte i l'objecte d'una frase coincideixen.
I sing to myself when I'm alone.
~~*I sing to me when I'm alone.*~~
She bought herself a new shirt.
~~*She bought her a new shirt.*~~
- També es poden utilitzar per emfasitzar que algú ha fet quelcom per si mateix, sense ajuda.
He didn't buy the cookies. (He made them himself.)
He's good at baking.

Pronoms recíprocs

- La forma **each other** es fa servir quan cadascun dels dos, o més, subjectes fan l'acció del verb mutuament.
Dave and Ellen sent each other presents. (Dave sent Ellen a present, and Ellen sent Dave a present.)
The triplets really love each other. They're always together.

Oracions en estil indirecte

Estil directe	Estil indirecte
Present simple 'I want some new shoes.'	Passat simple He said (that) he wanted some new shoes.
Passat simple 'I had a great time.'	Passat perfet She said (that) she had had a great time.
Present perfet 'We've just seen a show about a fire.'	Passat perfet She said (that) they had just seen a show about a fire.
Present continu 'We're growing our own vegetables.'	Passat continu He said (that) they were growing their own vegetables.
will 'They will need to bring a laptop.'	would She said (that) they would need to bring a laptop.
can 'You can do it.'	could He said (that) I could do it.
must 'We must buy some bread.'	had to She said (that) we had to buy some bread.
have to 'I have to wear a uniform.'	had to She said (that) she had to wear a uniform.

- Quan s'informa de les paraules que ha dit una altra persona, s'acostumen a canviar les formes verbals. En la taula anterior es poden veure els canvis en les formes verbals.
- En l'estil indirecte també s'acostuma a canviar els pronoms.
'**You** have to leave before 11 pm'. He said (that) **we** had to leave before 11 pm.

Ordres en estil indirecte

- *tell* + a algú + (*not*) *to* + infinitiu
Estil directe: 'Stop talking, Larry!'
Estil indirecte: The teacher told Larry to stop talking.

Oferiments i suggeriments en estil indirecte

- Oferiments
offer + (*not*) *to* + infinitiu
Estil directe: 'I can carry the bag for you.'
Estil indirecte: She offered to carry the bag for me.
- Suggeriments
suggest + (*not*) + *-ing*
Estil directe: 'Let's take the bus.'
Estil indirecte: He suggested taking the bus.
- Per parlar d'oferiments i suggeriments en estil indirecte es fan servir verbs diferents i, com es veu en els exemples anteriors, cadascun va seguit d'una estructura específica.

Preguntes en estil indirecte

- En informar sobre preguntes en estil indirecte se solen fer els mateixos canvis que en les frases afirmatives en estil indirecte pel que fa a les formes verbals, els pronoms i les referències temporals.
- En les preguntes en estil indirecte amb partícules interrogatives que comencen per *Wh-* no s'hi afegeix verb auxiliar i l'ordre de les paraules és el mateix que en les frases afirmatives.
He asked me what I'd done at the weekend.
~~*He asked me what had I done at the weekend.*~~
Connor asked when the school trip was.
~~*Connor asked when was the school trip.*~~
- En les preguntes en estil indirecte amb resposta *Yes/No* s'hi utilitza *if*.
'*Did you tell the truth?*' They asked him *if he'd told the truth.*
- Les preguntes en estil indirecte no porten signe d'interrogació.
'*Where did you go after school?*' My parents asked me *where I'd been after school.*