

Origen i desenvolupament de l'Anglès

L'Anglès és una llengua Germànica de la família indoeuropea. És la segona llengua més parlada del món. Hi ha uns 350 milions de parlants nadius i uns altres 350 milions que el tenen com a segona llengua. 45 països

la tenen com a llengua oficial o co-oficial però en realitat es parla als carrers de:

- **Antigua**
- **Australia**
- **Bahamas**
- **Barbados**
- **Belize**
- **Bermuda**
- Botswana
- Brunei (with Malay)
- Cameroon (with French)
- **Canada** (with French)
- **Dominica**
- Fiji
- Gambia
- Ghana
- **Grenada**
- **Guyana**
- India (with several Indian languages)
- **Ireland** (with Irish Gaelic)
- **Jamaica**
- Kenya (with Swahili)
- Kiribati
- Lesotho (with Sotho)
- Liberia
- Malawi (with Chewa)
- Malta (with Maltese)
- Mauritius
- Namibia (with Afrikaans)
- Nauru (with Nauruan)
- **New Zealand**
- Nigeria
- Pakistan (with Urdu)
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines (with Tagalog)
- Puerto Rico (with Spanish)
- **St Christopher and Nevis**
- **St Lucia**
- **St Vincent**
- Senegal (with French)
- Seychelles (with French)
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore (with Malay, Mandarin and Tamil)
- **South Africa** (with Afrikaans, Xhosa and Zulu)
- Surinam (with Dutch)
- Swaziland (with Swazi)
- Tanzania (with Swahili)
- Tonga (with Tongan)
- **Trinidad and Tobago**
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- **United Kingdom** and its dependences
- **United States of America** and its dependencies
- Vanatu (with French)
- Western Samoa (with Samoan)
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

La història de l'Anglès pot ser seguida fins a l'arribada, al segle V aC. de tres tribus germàniques a les illes: **Angles, Saxons** and **Jutes**. Creuaren el North Sea des de l'actual Dinamarca i el nord d'Alemanya. Els habitants de les illes parlaven llengües cèltiques que foren desplaçades cap a Wales, Cornwall y Scotland. La llengua dels Angles fou anomenada **Englisc**, paraula de la que deriva el mot Anglès. El text més antic que es conserva en llengua anglesa data de l'any 450 – 480 aC.

Durant els propers segles es desenvoluparan quatre dialectes de l'Anglès

- **Northumbrian** in Northumbria, north of the Humber
- **Mercian** in the Kingdom of Mercia
- **West Saxon** in the Kingdom of Wessex
- **Kentish** in Kent

Durant els segles 7è i 8è el dialecte dominant fou el de Northumbria però amb les invasions dels Vikings al segle 9è desapareixen tots aquests regnes excepte Wessex que, cap al segle 10è convertirà el seu dialecte, el West Saxon, en la llengua oficial de Britain. Aquest es el període en que apareix l'anglès escrit, primer en forma de Runes i més tard, desde Irlanda, amb l'alfabet llatí.



El llatí ens donarà paraules com street, kitchen, kettle, cup, cheese, wine, angel, bishop, martyr, candle. Els Vikings afegiran paraules del Norse com sky, egg, cake, skin, leg, window (**wind eye**), husband, fellow, skill, anger, flat, odd, ugly, get, give, take, raise, call, die, they, their, them. I el **Celtic** sobreviurà en els noms de rius i llocs com Devon, Dover, Kent, Trent, Severn, Avon, Thames. Aquí es comencen a crear els Pairs of English. Paraules amb un significat molt proper però amb una petita diferència semàntica.

L'any 1066 Els Normands (França) conquereixen Britain. El Francès es va convertir en l'idioma de l'aristocràcia normanda i va afegir més Pairs of English:

| Norse | English | French | English |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| anger | wrath | | |
| nay | no | close | shut |
| fro | from | reply | answer |
| raise | rear | odour | smell |
| ill | sick | annual | yearly |
| bask | bathe | demand | ask |
| skill | craft | chamber | room |
| skin | hide | desire | wish |
| dike | ditch | power | might |
| skirt | shirt | ire | wrath / anger |
| scatter | shatter | | |
| skip | shift | | |

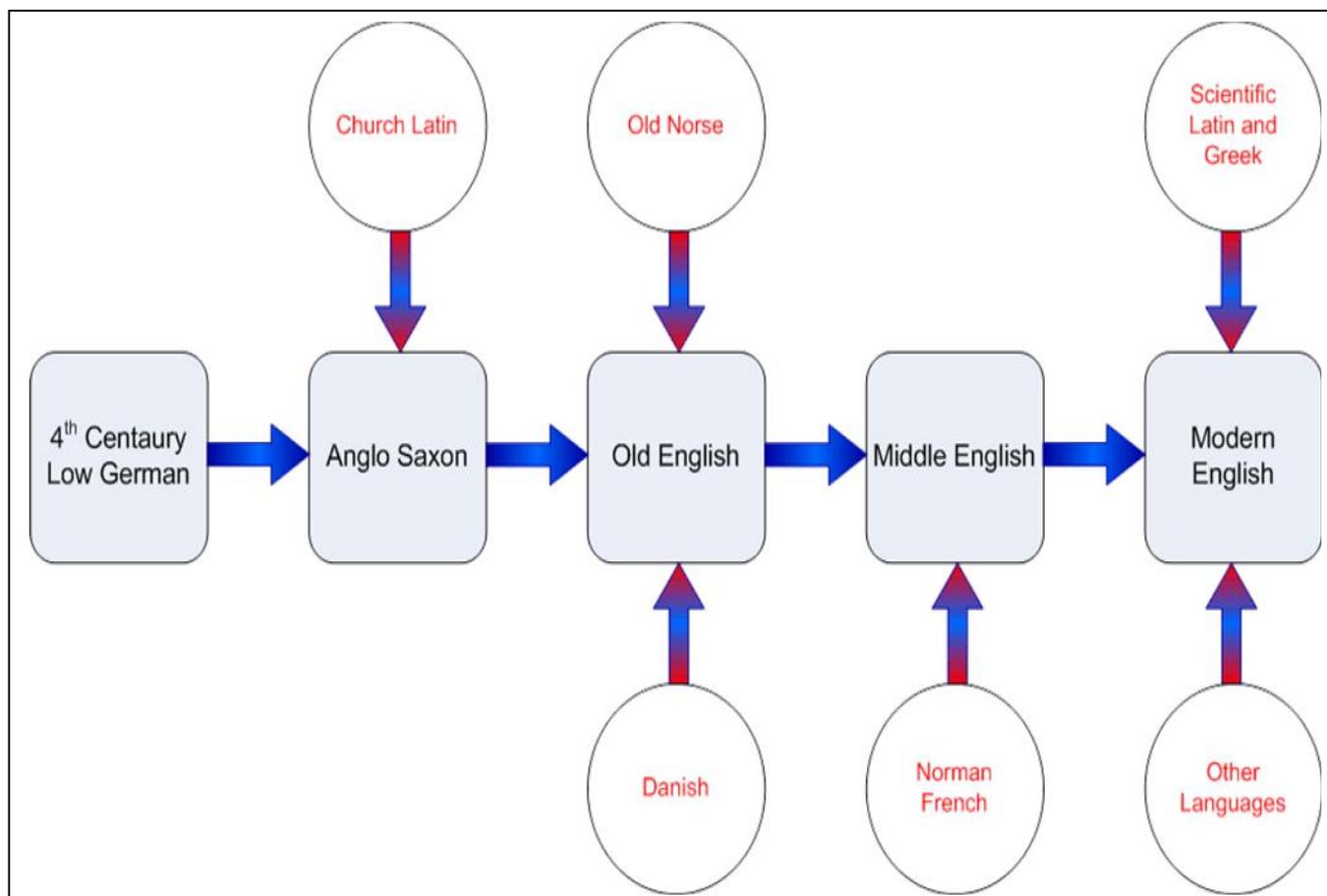
Així, com les classes pobres cuinaven pels Normands, les paraules pels animals domèstics son angleses (ox, cow, calf, sheep, swine, deer) però les paraules pels dinars derivats son Franceses (beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, venison). També, les formes germàniques del plural (house, housen; shoe, shoen) foren canviades per la forma francesa afegint-hi la “s” (house, houses; shoe, shoes). Només unes poques paraules van guardar aquest plural germànic: men, oxen, feet, teeth, children, geese. Finalment, la forma d’escriure algunes paraules fou també afectada. Així, cween es va escriure queen).

No fou ja fins al segle 14 que l’anglès dominà l’illa altre cop. Al 1399 el rei Henry IV es va convertir en el primer rei d’Anglaterra amb l’anglès com a llengua mare. A finals d’aquest segle, el dialecte de London es converteix en l’ standard dialect del que es coneixerà com Middle English. Chaucer wrote in this language. L’anglès modern comença al voltant de segle 16 i és aquí on es produeix un dels darrers canvis quan la TH d’algunes formes verbals (loveth, loves: hath, has) canvia per S i s’adopta el verb to Have com auxiliar del participi passat (he is risen, he has risen).

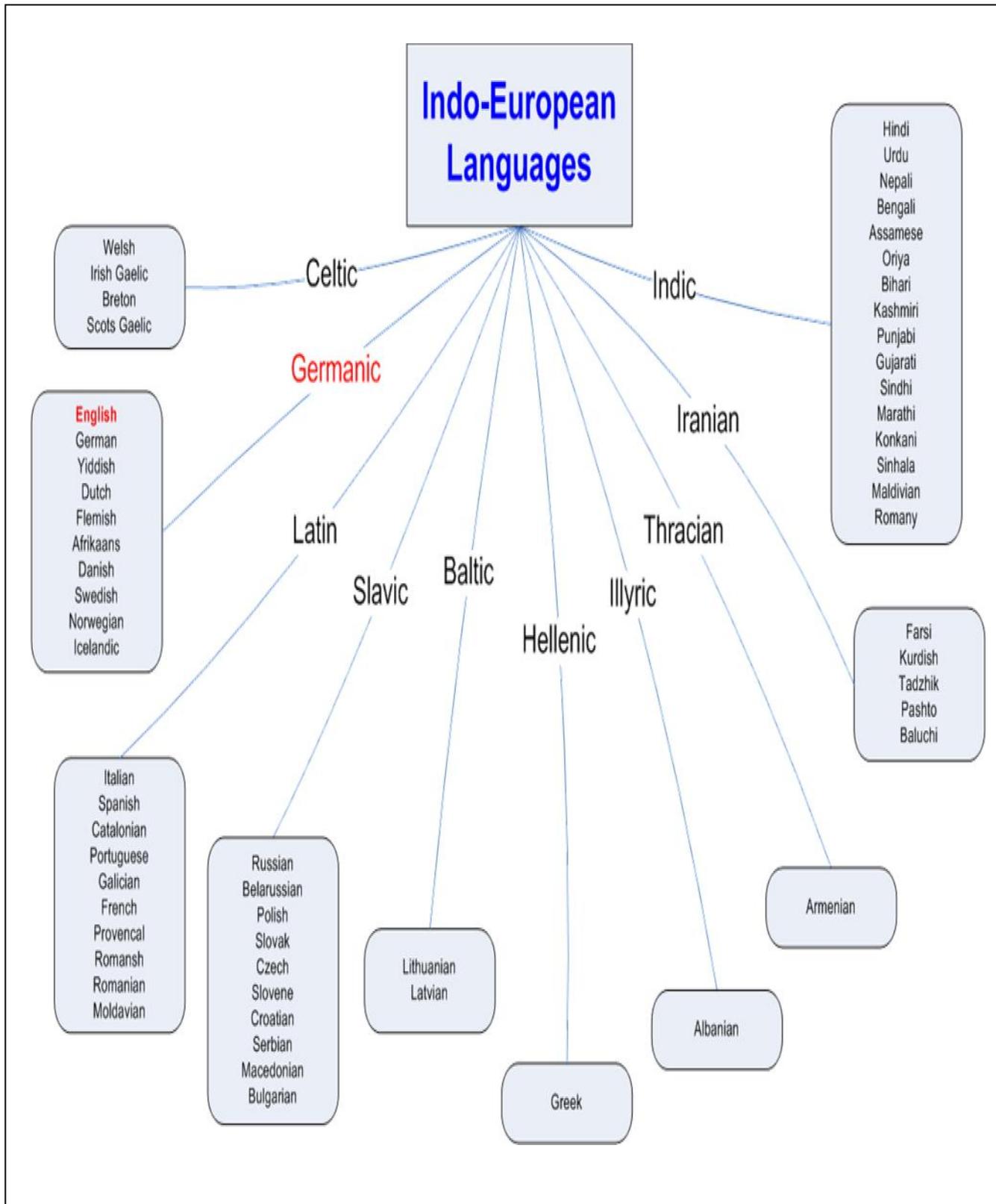
La influència històrica de les diferents llengües en l’Anglès es veu molt be en els noms de llocs i els seus derivats: ac (com a Acton, Oakwood) Que vol dir Roure (oak) en Anglo-Saxon; by (com a Whitby) que vol dir granja en Old Norse; pwill (com a Liverpool) que vol dir lloc on ancorar en Welsh ; baile (com a Balmoral) es Gaelic i vol dir granja o vila; ceaster (com a Lancaster) que ve del llatí fortificació, campament.

La llista de borrowed words, paraules preses en pestec, és enorme. El vocabulari de l’Anglès és el més ric del món, però inclòs dins aquest corpus gegantí, resten unes 5000 paraules de l’Anglo-Saxon, l’Old English. Aquestes han romàs intactes doncs configuren els blocs bàsics de construcció de l’idioma: Les paraules de la llar, parts del cos, animals domèstics, elements de la natura, pronomes, preposicions, conjuncions i verbs auxiliars.

English - A Historical Summary



English - A Family Tree





A (éi)
 B (bi)
 C (si)
 D (di)
 E (i)
 F (ef)
 G (gi)

H (eich)
 I (ai)
 J (jei)
 K (kei)
 L (el)
 M (em)
 N (en)

O (ou)
 P (pi)
 Q (kiu)
 R (ar)
 S (es)
 T (ti)
 U (yu)

V (vi)
 W (doblui)
 X (ecs)
 Y (uái)
 Z (sed)

Personal Pronouns

| | | |
|------|---|-------------------------|
| I | → | jo |
| You | → | tu |
| He | → | ell |
| She | → | ella |
| It | → | (per a coses i animals) |
| We | → | nosaltres |
| You | → | vosaltres |
| They | → | ells |

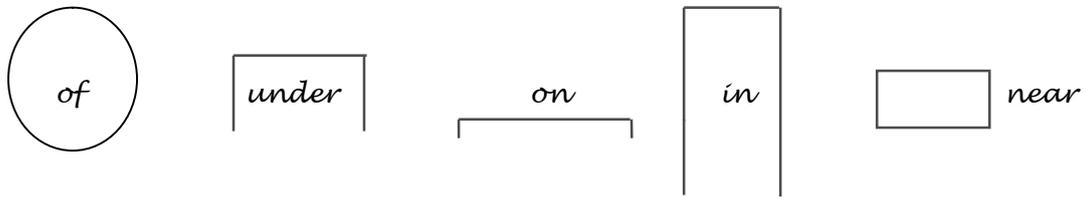
Verb To Be (simple present)

| | | |
|----------|-------|-------------------------|
| I am | | jo soc |
| You are | | Tu ets |
| He is | | Ell és |
| She is | | Ella és |
| It is | | (per a coses y animals) |
| We are | | Nosaltres som |
| You are | | Vosaltres sou |
| They are | | Ells son |

Nouns: singular and plural

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Boy, boys | Six, sixes |
| Girl, girls | Wolf, wolves |
| Name, names | Wife, wives |
| Parent, parents | Man, men |
| Family, families | Foot, feet |
| Address, addresses | Child, children |
| Secretary, secretaries | Goose, geese |

Prepositions



Adjectives

Els adjectius sempre han de precedir al substantiu al qui qualifiquen

These small old brown woollen Swedish gloves

Articles

a/an:

*It is an apple. It is on the table.
It is a book. It is under your chair.*

no article:

*Oranges are expensive in the supermarket.
James is a good boy.
England is an island.*

The:

He is the new president

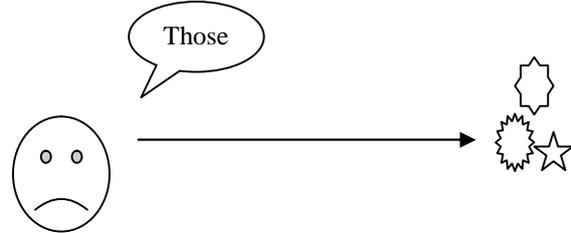
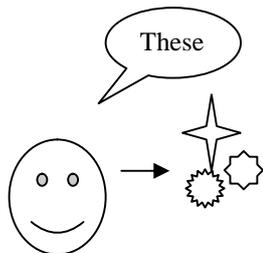
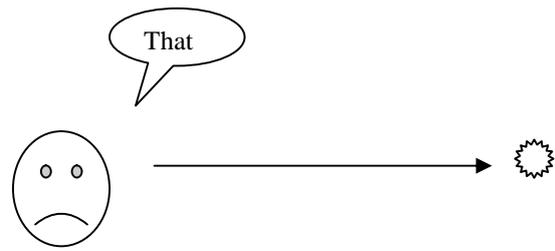
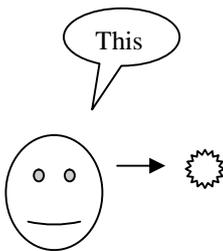
| | |
|------|-----------------------------------|
| SOME | <i>in affirmatives</i> |
| ANY | <i>in negatives and questions</i> |

*Some children are playing on the table
I haven't got any time this morning*
Is there anybody home?**

Demonstratives

Here (aquí)

there (allà)



HUMAN BODY.

VOCABULARY:

- Head: Cap
- Mouth: Boca
- Face: Cara
- Ears: Orelles
- Lips: Llavis
- Chin: Barbeta
- Eyes: Ulls
- Nose: Nas
- Tongue: Llengua
- Hair : Cabell
- Chest: Tòrax
- Stomach: Estómac
- Neck: Coll
- Back: Esquena
- Shoulder: Ombro
- Arm: Braç
- Leg: Cama
- Elbow: Colze
- Hand: Ma
- Heart: Cor
- Tooth, Teeth: Dent, dents
- Foot, Feet: Peu
- Fingers: Dits
- Toes: Dits dels peus
- Knee: genoll

TRANSLATING

Sóc un bon home

¿Ets tu Anglès?

Juan és un bon estudiant. Ell no és secretari. La secretària és Carla, una noia molt alta. Carla és una bona secretària. El sucre és dolç.

El bolígraf està sobre la carpeta

El gat està a prop del ratolí y el ratolí sota el formatge

¿Són els petits ànecs marrons molt blancs?

Yes! Són vermells.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

I \Longrightarrow *my*

You \Longrightarrow *your*

He \Longrightarrow *his*

She \Longrightarrow *her*

It \Longrightarrow *its*

We \Longrightarrow *our*

You \Longrightarrow *your*

They \Longrightarrow *their*

WH QUESTIONS

when, Where, How, Who, What,

Where are you from? Where's my pen? Where is your card?
 Who is your doctor? Who is that girl? Who are those people?
 How old are you? How are you? How are your fingers?
 When is he arriving? When are they playing? When is the visit?
 What are those coats? What is your name? What's your address?

Dolor "ACHE"

achacar. (Del ár. hisp. *a akká*, y este del ár. clás. *tašakkà*, quejarse, denunciar). **1.** tr. Atribuir, imputar a alguien o algo un delito, culpa, defecto o desgracia, generalmente con malicia o sin fundamento.

achaque. (De *achacar*). **1.** m. Indisposición o enfermedad habitual, especialmente las que acompañan a la vejez. **2.** m. Indisposición o enfermedad generalmente ligera. **3.** m. Vicio, defecto, tacha, tanto físico como moral.

panacea. (Del lat. *panac a*, y este del gr. *ἄ*). **1.** f. Medicamento a que se atribuye eficacia para curar diversas enfermedades. **2.** f. Remedio o solución general para cualquier mal.

Main Entry: ¹**ache**

Pronunciation: 'Ak

Function: *intransitive verb*

Inflected Form(s): **ached; ach·ing**

Etymology: Middle English *aken*, from Old English *acan*

1 a : to suffer a usually dull persistent pain **b :** to become distressed or disturbed (as with anxiety or regret) **c :** to feel compassion

ACHE: Dolor, És la terminació que ens servirà per definir que una part del cos o l'ànima ens fa mal.

- *STOMACHACHE: Dolor de estómag.*
- *BACKACHE: Dolor de espalda.*
- *TOOTHACHE: Dolor de muelas*
- *EARACHE: Dolor de oïdos.*
- *HEADACHE.*

Les parts del cos van sempre en singular i l'expressió no va precedida per cap article excepte HEADACHE que porta l'indeterminat. El mal de cor no és HEARTACHE sinó HEART TROUBLE. El terme HEARTACHE, es reserva per a un ús metafòric i es refereix exclusivament al mal d'amor.

ADVERBS

PLACE: Above, abroad, back, below, behind, before, down, far, here, indoors, inside, near, out, outside, Outdoors, over, there, up, upwards, everywhere, Nowhere, anywhere, within, without.

MANNER: Aloud, fast, some how, badly, like, likely, low, nearly, on purpose, so, together, well, in short, all right, otherwise.

TIME: After, again, ago, already, always, at first, at last, at present, at once, all at once, early, ever, for ever, immediately, instantly, late, lately, long, meanwhile, nowadays, now and then, often, once, seldom, rarely, since, sometimes, soon, still, suddenly, then, since then, whenever, yet, not yet, today, yesterday, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next year, next time...

NUMBERS

| | | | | | |
|----|--------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| 1 | ONE | 8 | EIGHT | 15 | FIFTEEN |
| 2 | TWO | 9 | NINE | 16 | SIXTEEN |
| 3 | THREE | 10 | TEN | 17 | SEVENTEEN |
| 4 | FOUR | 11 | ELEVEN | 18 | EIGHTEEN |
| 5 | FIVE | 12 | TWELVE | 19 | NINETEEN |
| 6 | SIX | 13 | THIRTEEN | 20 | TWENTY |
| 7 | SEVEN | 14 | FOURTEEN | 21 | TWENTY-ONE |
| 30 | THIRTY | 40 | FORTY | 50 | FIFTY |
| 60 | SIXTY | 70 | SEVENTY | 80 | EIGHTY |
| 90 | NINETY | 100 | A HUNDRED | 101 | A HUNDRED AND ONE |
| | 1000 | A THOUSAND | | 1000000 | A MILLION |

Dolor "Pain"

Existeixen dues paraules per parlar de dolor: ACHE Y PAIN. ACHE fa referència a un dolor continu i sord; PAIN, és un dolor agut i localitzat. Altres paraules referents a mals:

- ILL malaltia lleu
- ILLNESS Malestar
- COLD Refredat
- SORETHROAT Inflamació del coll
- THROAT coll
- COUGH Tos
- FLU Grip
- TEMPERATURE Febre
- SCRATCH rascada
- CUT tall

Tots aquests substantius son comptables. Per tant els hi cal l'article indeterminat a tots excepte a la grip (Influenza).

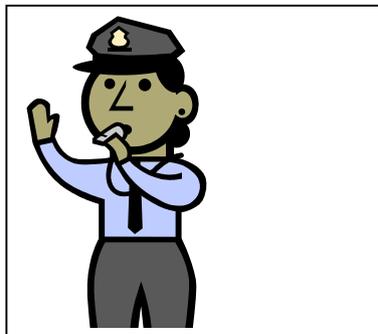
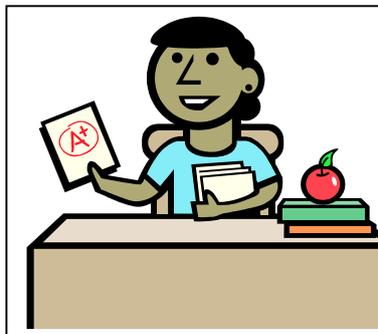
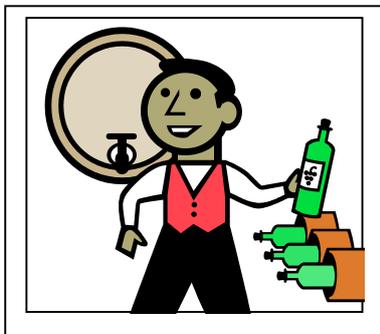
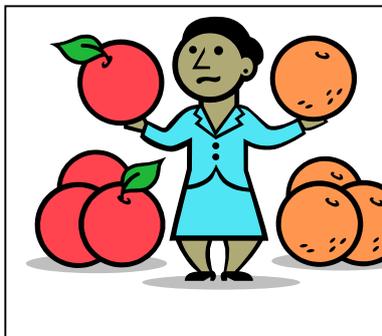
I 'VE GOT STOMACHACHE.
 SHE 'S GOT A HEADACHE.
 MY FATHER 'S GOT BACKACHE
 HER BROTHER 'S GOT TOOTHACHE.
 HIS SISTER 'S GOT EARACHE.
 MY GRANDFATHER 'S GOT HEART TROUBLE.
 I 'VE GOT HEARTACHE!.
 I 'VE GOT A COLD I 'VE GOT A COUGH.
 SHE 'S GOT INFLUENZA HE 'S GOT A SORE THROAT
 WE 'VE GOT 'FLU I 'VE GOT A CUT.
 HE 'S GOT A TEMPERATURE I 'VE GOT A SCRATCH

El nom **Social Security** sona un tant estrany en Anglès. És possible que ens entenguéssim però és molt més apropiat traduir per (Servei Nacional de Sanitat) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE.
 Els Americans dirien MEDICAID O MEDICARE.

THERE IS, THERE ARE

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>There is (There's)</i> | <i>Is there?</i> | <i>There is not (isn't)</i> |
| <i>There are</i> | <i>Are there?</i> | <i>There are not (aren't)</i> |

*There is a man on the street
 There are not any apples on the counter
 Is there any wine in the cellar?*



Verb TO BE (SIMPLE PAST)

| | |
|------|------|
| I | was |
| You | were |
| He | was |
| She | |
| It | |
| We | were |
| You | |
| They | |

Some vocabulary**Airline (N)**

The airline or carrier you fly with is the name of the company that owns the airplane e.g. Singapore Airlines, British Airways.

I need to book a flight to Berlin next week. Which airline do you suggest I fly with?

The cheapest airline that flies to Germany is Lufthansa. It's a German carrier.

Arrivals (N)

When your plane arrives at the airport, your family and friends will meet you at arrivals.

Jane, I'll meet you in the arrivals lounge. I'll be holding a sign to tell you I'm looking for you.

Board (V)

To board (a plane) means to go onto it.

All passengers on Belle Air flight 2216 must go to the gate.

The plane will begin boarding in 10 minutes.

Boarding pass (N)

After you have notified the airline you are at the airport and you've checked your luggage, you will be given a boarding pass that shows you where the plane will be boarding and it will also show your seat number.



Sir, this is your boarding pass. You will be boarding at gate 22 at 6.35.

Boarding time (N)

Your boarding time is the time that people will be allowed to start entering the plane.

Boarding will begin in approximately 5 minutes. We ask all families with young children to move to the front of the line.

Book (a ticket) (V)

When you book a ticket it means that you have reserved your place and paid for it.

Hi, how can I help you?

I'd like to book a return ticket to Paris, please.

Business class (N)

Business class is the area where people who are traveling for business purposes sit. It's towards the front of the plane and the tickets are more expensive than normal tickets.

We'd like to invite all our passengers flying in business class to start boarding.

Carry on (luggage) (N)

Your carry on luggage is the small piece of hand luggage that you are allowed to take with you onto the plane. These bags usually have to be a certain size and weigh less than 8kg.

I'm sorry, but your carry on is too heavy. You will have to check it.

Check in (V/N)

When you check in, you notify the airline you have arrived at the airport. They will take your suitcase and give you a boarding pass. The area where you do this action is also called check-in.

How many passengers are checking in with you?

It's a large school group. We have 45 people in our party (group).

Conveyor belt/carousel/baggage claim (N)

When your plane arrives, your bags and suitcases come out on the moving conveyor belt. Another word that you might hear for this is a *carousel* or *baggage claim*.

All passengers arriving from New York can pick up their luggage from carousel 4.

Customs (N)

Before you're allowed to enter the country, you must go through customs where you will be met by a customs officer. Here they will check if you're bringing anything illegal into the country such as firearms (guns), drugs or too much money and they will ask you if you "have anything to declare?"

Delayed (Adj)

If your flight has been delayed, it means that it's late. Maybe it has been delayed because of bad weather, too much air traffic, or technical problems.



Ladies and gentlemen, this is an announcement that flight NZ245 has been delayed. Your new departure time is 2.25.

Departures (N)

When you are leaving to go on a trip, you will need to go to the departures lounge where you will wait to board your flight.

All passengers flying to Istanbul are kindly requested to go to the departures lounge.

Economy class (N)

Most people who travel by plane travel in economy class because the price is much cheaper.

I'd like to book an economy class ticket to Rome next Friday.

Would you like to make it return or one-way?

A return ticket. I'd like to come back the following Friday.

Okay then, for one week?

First class (N)

First class is the most expensive area of the plane. There is a lot of space to move. The seats are bigger and the service is better.

Next time I want to fly first class.

Why? It's so expensive!

I'm just too tall. I have no leg room in economy.

Fragile (Adj)

Sometimes we carry things that are delicate or easily broken when we travel. A way of letting the people handling our suitcases know is to mark it with a sticker saying *fragile*. This will show them that they need to be a little more careful with your stuff.

Gate (N)

In the departures lounge there are a number of different gates (doors) that lead to different flights.

Can you tell me where flight AZ672 to New York departs from, please?

Yes, it leaves from gate A27.

Identification (ID)

Your ID or your personal identification is your official document that you need to ensure you are who you really are. When flying, the ID you're required to carry is your passport.

I'd like to book a flight to New Jersey for tomorrow.

Certainly, can I see your ID please?

Liquids (N)

Liquids are anything that is not solid or hard or has a watery base such as a bottle of water, perfume or foundation. All airports do not allow passengers to travel with more than 100ml of liquids. All liquids you do carry on the plane must be put in a plastic bag.

Are you traveling with any liquids?

Yes, I have this deodorant.

I'm sorry, but that is too big. Each container must not exceed (go over) 100ml.

Long-haul flight (N)

A flight that travels a long distance in one go for example a long-haul flight would be flying from New York to Sydney.

I really don't like long-haul flights and wished we had a stopover somewhere, but we really need to get back on that day and we don't have time.

On time (Adj)

When you are traveling and you want to check the status of your flight you can look at the departures board. Here you will see all your flight information and if it says that your flight number is *on time* then the plane will depart at the right time.

One-way (ticket) (N)

If you ask for a one-way ticket it means that you do not want to return to your destination. The opposite of a one-way ticket is a *return ticket*. If you want to purchase both, that's called a *round-trip ticket*.

Hi, I'd like to book a one-way ticket to Hong Kong.

What's your purpose (reason) for traveling?

We're emigrating (moving for a new life) there.

Oversized baggage/Overweight baggage (N)

Each passenger is only allowed to have one suitcase that weighs 20kg or less. If they have a big piece that you want to send or something that is too heavy, the people at check in will charge you more money.

I'm sorry madam, but your bag is overweight.

By how many kilos?

Two.

One minute, let me just take a few things out.

Stopover (layover)

If you are traveling on a long-haul flight, you usually have to have a short stop in another country first. This stop is called a *stopover* or a *layover*.

If you're traveling from Europe to Australia, it's recommended that you have a stopover either in Los Angeles or Dubai because the flight is very long otherwise.

Travel agent (N)

A travel agent is a person who will help you to organize your travel plans and book your flights.

I tried looking for a flight online, but I couldn't book it with my credit card.

You should visit the travel agent in the mall, she is very good and they have great offers.

Visa (N)

A visa is a special document that gives you permission to enter a country. Some countries have strict laws and depending where you're from, you may need to obtain (get) a visa.

Could you tell me if a person from Albania needs a visa to travel to Italy?

How long are you going for?

3 weeks.

No, you don't require (need) a visa. Albanian citizens can travel up to 3 months without a visa to any EU country.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

I'm looking for a blue sweater.

Are George and Tom wearing their blue jackets?

Indica una acció que succeeix en un futur molt proper (tant proper que es considera present) i que dona un sentit de durada en el temps.

I am eating now

Am I eating?

I am not eating

Translating:

Some people are very sick.

What is the woman in the white dress doing?

John is probably getting up now

They are playing football tonight

ASKING FOR HELP

Quan ens demanin alguna cosa es molt probable que ho facin fent servir un Modal Verb. Els veurem més endavant. Ara només aprendrem "by heart" com fer peticions.

Fem servir l'estructura:

Subjecte + would + like + allò que volem

I would like some whater

I'd like some whater

I'd like some pills for my stomachache, please.

I'd like some medicine for my sore throat, please.

I'd like to have my Ticket

I'd like some pillows, please.

I'd like a Coke, please

I'd like some cotton wool and some disinfectant, please.

IRREGULAR AND REGULAR VERBS

| <u>First Column v1</u> | <u>Second Column v2</u> | <u>Third Column v3</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Intinitive/Present</i> | <i>Past</i> | <i>Past Participle</i> |
| To Be (Ser - ésser) | Was/were | Have Been |
| To Have (Tenir - Haver) | Had | Have Had |
| To Speak (Parlar) | Spoke | Have Spoken |
| To Begin (Començar) | Began | Have Begun |
| To Read (Llegir) | Read | Read |
| To Cut (Tallar) | Cut | Cut |
| To Bring (Portar) | Brought | Brought |
| To write (Escriure) | Wrote | Written |

| FORMA BASE | PASSAT | PARTICIPI | SIGNIFICAT |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| V1 | V2 | V3 | |
| Be | Was, were | Been | Ser, ésser, estar |
| Become | Became | Become | Arribar a ser |
| Begin | Began | Begun | Començar |
| Blow | Blew | Blown | Bufar |
| Borrow | Borrowed | Borrowed | Demandar |
| Break | Broke | Broken | Trencar |
| Bring | Brought | Brought | Portar |
| Build | Built | Built | Construir |
| Buy | Bought | Bought | Comprar |
| Catch | Caught | Caught | Agafar |
| Chew | Chewed | Chewed | Mastegar |
| Come | Came | Come | Venir |
| Complain | Complained | Complained | Queixar-se |
| Cut | Cut | Cut | Tallar |
| Deliver | Delivered | Delivered | Repartir |
| Do | Did | Done | Fer |
| Dream | Dreamt | Dreamt | Somiar |
| Drink | Drank | Drunk | Beure |
| Drive | Drove | Driven | Conduir |
| Dress | Dressed | Dressed | Vestir-se |
| Drop | Dropped | Dropped | Degotejar |
| Eat | Ate | Eaten | Menjar |
| Fall | Fell | Fallen | Caure |
| Feed | Fed | Fed | Alimentar |

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Feel | Felt | Felt | Sentir |
| Find | Found | Found | Trobar |
| Follow | Followed | Followed | Seguir |
| Fly | Flew | Flown | Volar |
| Forget | Forgot | Forgotten | Oblidar |
| Get | Got | Got | Obtenir |
| Give | Gave | Given | Donar |
| Go | Went | Gone | Anar |
| Have | Had | Had | Haver, Tenir |
| Hear | Heard | Heard | Escoltar |
| Hold | Held | Held | Sostenir |
| Keep | Kept | Kept | Mantenir |
| Know | Knew | Known | Saber |
| Leave | Left | Left | Sortir |
| Lend | Lent | Lent | Prestar |
| Lose | Lost | Lost | Perdre |
| Make | Made | Made | Fabricar |
| Mean | Meant | Meant | Voler Dir |
| Meet | Met | Met | Conèixer |
| Pay | Paid | Paid | Pagar |
| Put | Put | Put | Posar |
| Read | Read | Read | Llegir |
| Ride | Rode | Ridden | Cavalcar |
| Ring | Rang | Rung | Sonar |
| Run | Ran | Run | Córrer |
| Say | Said | Said | Dir |
| Scream | Screamed | Screamed | Cridar |
| See | Saw | Seen | Veure |
| Send | Sent | Sent | Enviar |
| Share | Shared | Shared | Compartir |
| Shine | Shone | Shone | Lluir |
| Shout | Shout | Shouted | Cridar |
| Show | Showed | Shown | Mostrar |
| Sing | Sang | Sung | Cantar |
| Sit | Sat | Sat | Asseure's |
| Sleep | Slept | Slept | Dormir |
| Speak | Spoke | Spoken | Parlar |
| Spell | Spelt | Spelt | Deletrejar |
| Spend | Spent | Spent | Gastar |
| Stand | Stood | Stood | Estar d'en peus |
| Star | Starred | Starred | Protagonitzar |

| FORMA BASE | PASSAT | PARTICIPI | SIGNIFICAT |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Swim | Swam | Swum | Nedar |
| Take | Took | Taken | Agafar |
| Tidy | Tidied | Tidied | Endreçar |
| Tell | Told | Told | Explicar |
| Think | Thought | Thought | Pensar |
| Try | Tried | Tried | Intentar |
| Understand | Understood | Understood | Comprendre |
| Wear | Wore | Worn | Portar posat |
| Win | Won | Won | Guanyar |
| Write | Wrote | Written | Escriure |

FREQUENCY ADVERBS

It *never* rains in the south of California.

I *sometimes* feel that I'm alone in this big city.

He *often* plays piano when the sun shines brightly

They *usually* have a drink before noon.

Elisa *always* speaks when she has to be silent.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

| | | |
|--------|------------|-----------------------|
| I play | do I play? | I do not (don't) play |
|--------|------------|-----------------------|

Recorda que les terceres persones del singular *he/she/it* són diferents:

get - gets try - tries watch - watches go - goes have - has

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
| SUN | MOON | TIUR | WOTAM | THOR | FRIA | SATURN |
| dia del sol | dia de la lluna | dia del deu de la guerra | dia del deu Odin | dia del deu Thor | dia de la deessa de l'amor | dia de saturn |

Recorda que la preposició que acompanya els dies de la setmana és ON

PRONOUNS AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

| subject | object | possessive |
|---------|--------|------------|
| I | ME | MY |
| YOU | YOU | YOUR |
| HE | HIM | HIS |
| SHE | HER | HER |
| IT | IT | ITS |
| WE | US | OUR |
| YOU | YOU | YOUR |
| THEY | THEM | THEIR |

- *Please, give it to me! Here you are! Thank you!*
- *Peter, make her a favour and go to the theatre.*
- *Our mother is a very old woman*

ADVERBIS DE TEMPS

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| • YESTERDAY | Ahír |
| • TODAY | Avuí |
| • MORNING | Matí |
| • AFTHERNOON | Tarda |
| • EVENING | Vespre |
| • NIGHT | Nit |

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON: *Ahír a la tarda*

THIS AFTERNOON: *Aquesta tarda*

Per expressar la passada nit fem servir el terme LAST NIGHT que literalment vol dir DARRERA. Hem de recordar que no cal l'article i que LAST sempre precedeix al substantiu.

- LAST MONTH: El mes passat
- LAST WEEK: La setmana passada
- ALL Tot / a
- ALL NIGHT, ALL DAY AND ALL MONTH..

Toda la noche, todo el día y todo el mes.
Aquí tampoc cal article

HOW DO YOU FEEL? ENTRANT EN CONVERSA

Quan hàgiu de preguntar al pacient el seu estat, podeu fer servir el verb to feel, felt, have felt.

HOW DO YOU FEEL?
HOW ARE YOU FEELING?

Aquest verb el podem fer servir tant en present com en present continu.

Per expressar l'estat de salut us poden respondre:

- OKAY
- FINE (Be)
- BAD (Malament)

Sí la resposta fos negativa podem continuar aprofundint amb:

· WHAT 'S WRONG? (Què li passa?)

L'anglès no demana l'ús de l'article davant les parts del cos sinó de l'adjectiu possessiu.

. I 'VE GOT A PAIN IN MY ARM.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>HOW ARE YOU?</i> | <i>I 'M OKAY, THANKS</i> |
| <i>HOW DO YOU FEEL, JOHN?</i> | <i>I 'M FINE, THANKS</i> |
| <i>HOW ARE YOU FEELING, MARY?</i> | <i>OKAY, THANKS.</i> |
| <i>HOW ARE YOU FEELING?</i> | <i>I'M FEELING BAD.</i> |
| <i>WHAT'S WRONG?</i> | <i>I'VE GOT A PAIN IN MY ARM.</i> |
| <i>HOW ARE YOU?</i> | <i>I'M ILL.</i> |
| <i>WHAT'S WRONG?</i> | <i>I 'VE GOT A TEMPERATURE.</i> |
| <i>HOW ARE YOU FEELING?</i> | <i>I'M FEELING BAD.</i> |
| <i>WHAT'S WRONG?</i> | <i>I HAVE TOOTHACHE.</i> |
| <i>WHAT 'S WRONG, SUSAN?</i> | <i>I 'VE GOT A HEADACHE.</i> |
| <i>WHAT 'S WRONG, HANK?</i> | <i>I HAVE A HEADACHE.</i> |

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| <i>MUCH</i> | <i>with uncountable</i> |
| <i>MANY</i> | <i>with plurals</i> |

There isn't much light in this room.

How much air is there in our lungs?

There was too much snow at St.Moritz

There are not many cars in the street.

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

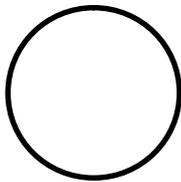
I have too many students in my class.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

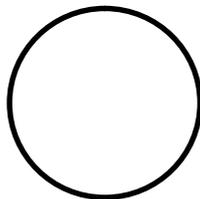
| | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1st. FIRST | 4th. fourth | 7th. Seventh |
| 2nd SECOND | 5th. fifth | 8th. Eight |
| 3rd. THIRD | 6th. Sixth | 9th. Ninth |
| Once | Twice | Three times..... |

WHAT TIME IS IT?

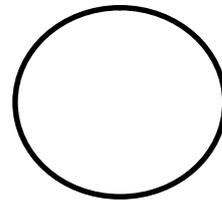
| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|
| <i>It is twelve o'clock</i> | —————> | <i>Son las doce en punto</i> |
| <i>It is ten (minutes) past two</i> | —————> | <i>Son las dos y diez</i> |
| <i>It is a quarter past two</i> | —————> | <i>son las dos y cuarto</i> |
| <i>It is half past two</i> | —————> | <i>Son las dos y media</i> |
| <i>It is a quarter to three</i> | —————> | <i>Son las tres menos cuarto</i> |
| <i>It is ten (minutes) to three</i> | —————> | <i>Són las tres menos diez</i> |



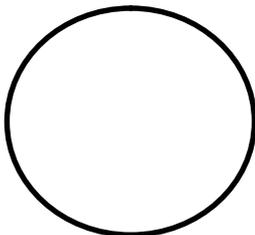
TWENTY PAST EIGHT



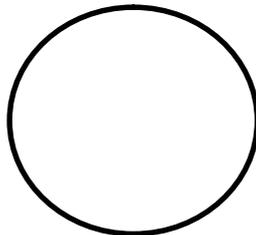
A HALF PAST TWELVE



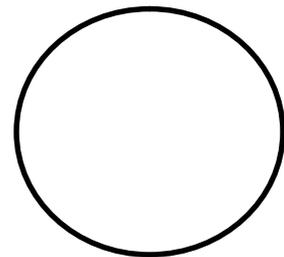
NINE TO TWO



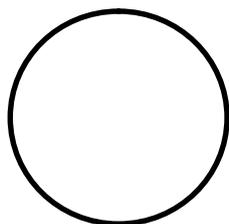
A QUARTER PAST FIVE



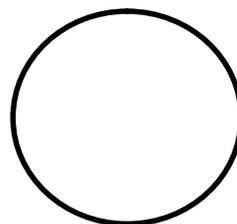
A QUARTER TO SEVEN



TWO TO TEN



FIVE O'CLOCK



NINETEEN TO FOUR

Intenta traduir la següent frase a l'Anglès:

Jo vaig a l'escola de les dues menys dos fins a les dues i dos

Already made! _____

*On Saturdays..... At the weekend.....In the morning
 By bus..... By car.....On holiday
 Opposite the railway... On her way back from..at 23 Park Street
 On Sundays..... On Friday.....At what time do you...
 How do you travel..... What sort of books do you read?*

LIKES AND DISLIKES _____

I like very much the Greek architecture

.....
I like the Venetian mask. Yes!, This mask is wonderful!!

.....
I hate shopping

.....
I don't like classical music at all.

.....
Do you like travelling? It depends on the country

.....
Everybody likes the music.

.....
Not everybody likes the rain.

Invent ten sentences using likes and dislikes. Don't write complicated sentences. Just remember the basic structure:

SUBJECT + VERB + COMPLEMENTS

EMERGENCIES

Fonamentalment es fa servir per indicar possessió

Esquema general:

Posseïdor + 'S + cosa posseïda

That is Toni's bottle

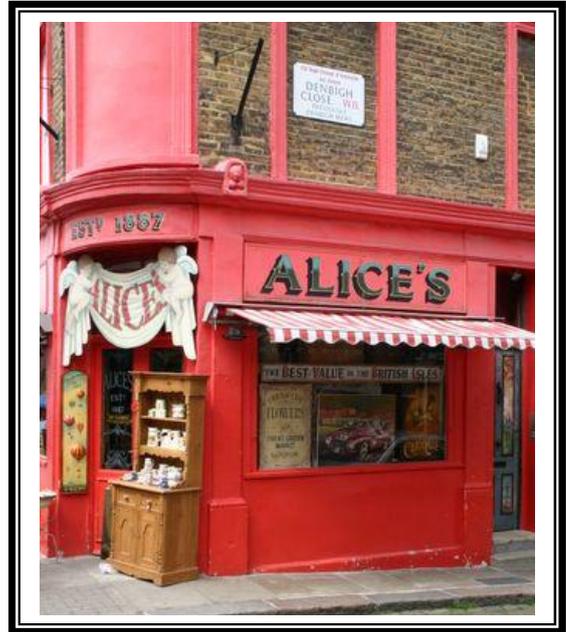
Excepcions:

Sí el posseïdor està en plural y acaba en -s, posarem simplement l'apòstrofe ('):

The teachers' room is over there

Sí el nom està en singular, però acaba en -s, es continua posant 'S y es pronuncia /ízz/

James's car /'dʒeɪmzɪz ca: /



Exercices

- a (Mary, boyfriends) depress her.
- b (Celia, eyes) sparkled with joy.
- c (my hat, the brim) is dirty.
- d (the video, the remote control) is broken.
- e (Denis, watch) is water-resitant.
- f These are (Mr Evans, pliers).

- g* This photo was taken in (my half-brother, heyday). He became very popular in the '70s.
- h* (this house, the walls) are very old.
- i* (this book, the cover) is really exquisite.
- j* (the trunk, the lid) dates back to the 17th century.
- k* He finds (Euripides, plays) quite boring.
- l* (John, half-sister) is as meek as a lamb.
- m* (cigarettes, this packet) is American.
- n* We need five (these flowers, stems).
- o* Don't soak (the dress, the lining).
- p* (her pupils, homework) was excellent.
- q* (his dog, tail) was badly hurt in the accident.
- r* He will sabotage (your warriors, weapons).
- s* (Miss Curtis, lipstick) was stolen from her clutch bag last night.
- t* (the Browns, house) was built in the 18th century.
- u* You've scorched (Billy, clothes)!
- v* I would like to read a little of (Sophocles, poetry).
- w* (bread, these slices) are too thin.
- x* (my chair, the back) is very uncomfortable.
- y* (his house, the walls) are paper thin.
- z* (my sister, goddaughter) is so predictable!



Comparatives and Superlatives Exercises

Circle the correct answer.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 Diana was much taller ----- Charles.</p> <p>A as B like C than</p> | <p>6 Texas is big but Alaska is ----- .</p> <p>A more big B bigger C bigger</p> |
| <p>2 This one is better ----- that one.</p> <p>A as B like C than</p> | <p>7 American Beauty was the ----- film that year.</p> <p>A worse B best C better</p> |
| <p>3 This hamburger is bad, but that one is ----- .</p> <p>A badder B worst C worse</p> | <p>8 Of all the sofas I've seen so far, this one is ----- .</p> <p>A nicer B the nicest C most nice</p> |
| <p>4 Moscow is a long way away but Ulan Batur is even ----- .</p> <p>A further B more far C father</p> | <p>9 I'm not short. I'm just ----- tall as Hans.</p> <p>A as B like C than</p> |
| <p>5 She's beautiful I agree, but her mother is -----.</p> <p>A beautifuller B most beautiful C more beautiful</p> | <p>1 Samantha is just as rich 0 ----- David.</p> <p>A as B like C than</p> |

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

Use the adjectives in the box **once** only to fill the gaps.
("X2" means you use it twice.)

| | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|
| bad | clean | far |
| big X2 | dangerous | good |
| cheap | expensive | luxurious |

| | |
|----|--|
| 1 | The distance from Sydney to Madrid is _____ than the distance from New York to London. |
| 2 | David's kitchen is very dirty. Mine is much _____ . |
| 3 | That film was terrible. In fact, it's _____ film I've ever seen. |
| 4 | Generally speaking, the coffee in Spain and Italy is _____ than the coffee you get in Britain. |
| 5 | Riding a motorbike is _____ than driving a car. |
| 6 | Clare's apartment is just as _____ as Michael's. |
| 7 | One night at The Ritz is _____ than a week in The Holiday Inn. |
| 8 | Rolls Royce make some of _____ cars in the world. |
| 9 | If you buy _____, you won't get the best. |
| 10 | The aquarium in Valencia is _____ in Europe. |

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE _____

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>I have been</i> | <i>have I been?</i> | <i>I haven't been</i> |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|

i.e.

Have you ever been to Africa?

Have you seen Carmen before?

I've changed my job three times this year

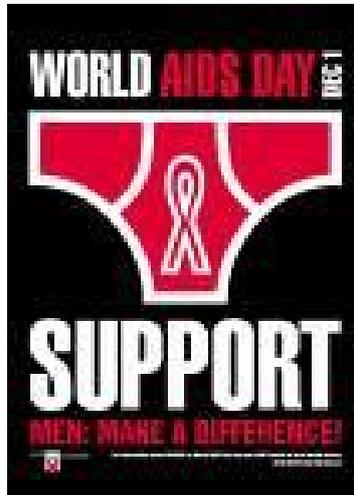
(For) How long have you been learning English?

I've known her since 1986

I met him three years ago

Ara fes preguntes als teus companys fent servir el Present perfect

ú.e. Have you ever colaborated in an aids day?



Have you ever had a cold?



False Friends

Hí ha un cert nombre de termes anglesos la traducció correcta al català dels quals sembla evident... però que és incorrecta. D'aquestes paraules se'n sol dir falsos amics o, en anglès, false friends. En veurem alguns dels més habituals en informàtica

| Terme en anglès | Traducció incorrecta (en el nostre àmbit) | Traducció correcta (en el nostre àmbit) |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| actual | actual | real |
| actually | actualment | realment |
| assist, to | assistir | ajudar |
| billion | bilió | mil milions |
| boot, to | botar | arrencar |
| command | comanda, comandament | ordre |
| current | corrent | actual |
| data | data | dades |
| enter, to (ús transitiu) | entrar | introduir |
| font | font | tipus (de lletra) |
| inconsistence | inconsistència | incoherència |
| introduce, to | introduir | presentar |
| large | llarg | gran |
| library | llibreria | biblioteca |
| proprietary software | programari propietari | programari de propietat |
| question | qüestió | pregunta |
| re- | re- | (en molts casos) tornar a... |
| reboot, to | rebotar | arrencar de nou |
| recipient | recipient | receptor, destinatari |
| recreate, to | recrear | tornar a crear |
| remove, to | remoure | treure, eliminar |
| resume, to | resumir | reprendre |
| summary | sumari | resum |
| support, to | suportar | funcionar amb, permetre l'ús de, ser compatible amb... |

CONVERSATION IN THE COUNTER

P: *Good afternoon.*

U: *Good afternoon. What 's the reason for your visit?*

P: *I am here to celebrate my birthday.*

U: *How long will you stay in the country?*

P: *Only for four days.*

U: *How old are you?*

P: I am 23 years old.

U: Have you got your I D card?

P: The European Card. Here it is.

U: Thank you. You can wait in door number 9

P: Thank you. And my card?

U: Oh! Excuse-me! Here it is!

MODAL VERBS I

Alguns verbs en Anglès ajuden d'altres verbs a completar el seu significat.

Son els Modal Auxiliary Verbs.

1. - Expressen coses que han de succeir, o que els esdeveniments son possibles, o necessaris, o improbables, o impossibles, o quan diem que les coses no van succeir o sí no estem segurs sí succeïren

- I **can** swim
- She **could be** in London
- I **may come** tomorrow if I have time
- You **might have told** me Frances was ill
- What **would** you **do** if you had a free year?
- Think they **should have consulted** a doctor earlier

2. - Els Modal verbs no tenen -s en la tercera persona del singular
3. - Les negatives se construeixen sense Do/does
4. - Van seguits per l' infinitiu sense To (Excepte Ought to i Have to)
5. - Els Modal verbs no tenen infinitiu. Aquest temps es resol amb expressions com ara :

- I'd like to be able to skate (not: * ... to can skate)
- You're going to have to work harder. (*... To must...)

6. - Los Modals no tienen formas de pasado. Se usan otras formas (managed to, could, would, had to)
7. - Algunos modals tienen formas con contracción
- We'll see you next Sunday
 - I'd keep quiet if I were you
 - You can't help
 - You shouldn't be so pessimistic
 - It won't make much difference if we're late

MODAL VERBS II

Certeza

- I shall see you tomorrow
- I shan't be late
- Things will be all right
- It won't rain
- You must be tired
- That can't be John - he's in Dublin
- I knew it couldn't be John
- This child would one day rule all England
- I told you you wouldn't be able to do it

Probabilidad

- It has to be Mary
- He should/ought to be here soon
- It shouldn't/oughtn't to be difficult to get there
- We may be buying a new house
- The water may not be warm enough to swim
- I could see you again
- We might all be millionaires one day

CAR CRASH

Adverbis per a augmentar el vocabulari.

- WELLBe
- A BITUna mica
- FAIRLYBastant
- RATHER/QUITE....Prou
- REALLYRealment
- EXTREMELY... Extremadament.
- VERY..... Prou

Així, per dir que un es sent prou malament, cal col·locar l'adverbi RATHER davant de ILL o BAD.

Per dir prou bé, es diria QUITE WELL o GOOD

SIMPLE PAST TENSE _____*I stopped**Did I stop?**I did not (didn't) stop*Translate:

When Angela was younger, she hated school.

I didn't like cheese when I was a small child, but I do now.

Did your family have a TV when you were a child?

Did you like school when you were a child?

Spelling of regular verbs

1. - Most regular verbs: *Listen + ed = listened*
2. - Verbs ending in -e: *Hate + e = hated*
3. - Short verbs ending in vowel + consonant: *stop + ped = stopped*

ÍNDIX DE REPÁS GENERAL

- ✓ *Origins of the English Language*
- ✓ *Abecedary*
- ✓ *Verb to be. Personal pronouns*
- ✓ *Prepositions, adjectives, articles*
- ✓ *El Cos humà*
- ✓ *Possessive Adjectives. Wh questions*
- ✓ *Adverbs And numbers*
- ✓ *There is, there are. Simple Past verb to be*
- ✓ *Vocabulary: At the airport*
- ✓ *Present Progressive*
- ✓ *Asking for help*
- ✓ *Irregular verbs /frequency adverbs*
- ✓ *The days of the week*
- ✓ *Simple Present*
- ✓ *Pronouns and possessive adjectives*
- ✓ *How do you feel?*
- ✓ *Countable/uncountable.*
- ✓ *I'm feeling rather bad!*
- ✓ *Ordinal num. What time is it?*
- ✓ *Composition: Already made*
- ✓ *Likes and dislikes*
- ✓ *Emergencies*
- ✓ *Saxon Genitive*
- ✓ *Suggestions*
- ✓ *Comparative and Superlative*
- ✓ *Fever all night long!*
- ✓ *Present Perfect Tense*
- ✓ *False friends*
- ✓ *Conversation in the counter*
- ✓ *Modal Verbs I*
- ✓ *Modal Verbs II*
- ✓ *Accident*
- ✓ *Simple Past*
- ✓ *Conversations*
- ✓ *Going through the future*
- ✓ *I need an Aspirin*
- ✓ *General Review*