

CONDITIONAL & WISH CLAUSES

ZERO CONDITIONAL		
Situacions que es repeteixen sempre que es dóna una determinada condició	If/when/unless + Present Simple	Present simple Modal + base form
FIRST CONDITIONAL		
Allò que passarà si es compleix la condició assenyalada	If/unless + Present Simple	Future Simple Imperative Modal + base form
SECOND CONDITIONAL		
Condicions hipotètiques referides al present o al futur, és a dir, que és poc probable que passin	If/unless + Past Simple	Would could/might + base form
THIRD CONDITIONAL		
Condicció totalment impossible, atès que fa referència al passat i ja no es pot realitzar	If + Past Perfect Simple	Would have Could / might have + past participle
TIME CLAUSES		
Fan referència al futur	Present Simple + Future Simple	As soon as By the time The moment (that) When

WISH CLAUSES	
Wish / if only + Past Simple	Situacions presents que voldríem canviar o millorar
Wish / if only + Past Perfect Simple	Fets passats i lamentacions d'allò que ha tingut lloc
Wish / if only + could / would + base form	Desitjos sobre situacions futures, poc probable que tinguin lloc

THE PASSIVE VOICE & THE CAUSATIVE

Basic form

SUBJECT	+	TO BE	+	PAST PARTICIPLE	(+ BY + AGENT)
Direct object or indirect object in the active sentence		Same tense as the active sentence		Of the verb in the active sentence	The subject in the active sentences, but only when it's definitive (don't use it when the subject is a pronoun or everybody, somebody...

Verbs with two objects:

Active	They gave us a prize.
	They gave a prize to us .
Passive	A prize was given to us .
	We were given a prize.

Verbs with convey thought, belief...

Active	People think (that) he is a clever boy.
Passive	It is thought (that) he is a clever boy.
	He is thought to be a clever boy.

Active	Everybody knows (that) these men committed a crime
Passive	It is known (that) these men committed a crime.
	These men are known to have committed a crime.

THE CAUSATIVE

We use the causative when somebody (a specialist) does something to us.

SUBJECT	+	HAVE GET	+	OBJECT	+	PAST PARTICIPLE
The person who receives the action				Something		Done

MODAL & PERFECT MODAL VERBS

MODAL VERBS			
can	Ability	may, might	Possibility
	Request	may	Polite request, permission
	Possibility	should, ought to	Advice, opinion
be able to	Ability	need to	Necessity, obligation
	Possibility	have to	Necessity, obligation
can't	Inability	must	Obligation, strong necessity
	Prohibition		Strong belief
	Disbelief, deduction	mustn't	Prohibition
could	Past ability	don't have to	Lack of obligation / necessity
	Polite request	needn't	Lack of obligation / necessity
	Polite suggestion	would	Formal request
	possibility		Offer

MODAL PERFECT VERBS	
could have	Ability to do something in the past, but which wasn't done in the end.
can't / couldn't have	Certainly that something didn't happen.
may / might have	A guess about a past action.
must have	Certainly or logical conclusion about an event in the past.
should / ought to have	Criticism or regret after an event.
shouldn't have	Criticism or regret after an event.
wouldn't have	Willingness or desire to do something, but which wasn't actually done.

GRAMMAR: SHOULD / HAD BETTER

SUBJECT	+	HAD BETTER TO	+	VERB IN BASE FORM
SUBJECT	+	HAD BETTER + NOT	+	VERB IN BASE FORM

We use "had better" to express a warning, unlike the "should".

REPORTED SPEECH

Consisteix en l'estil indirecte, és a dir, a parlar i dir allò que la gent diu. Per fer-ho, calen uns certs canvis:

GENERAL CHANGES

➤ **Verb tenses:** es passen a un temps verbal anterior.

- **Present Simple** → Past simple
- **Present Continuous** → Past Continuous
- **Present Perfect Continuous** → Past Perfect Continuous
- **Past Continuous** → Past Perfect Continuous
- **Future Simple** → Would
- **Past Simple** → Past Perfect Simple
- **Past Perfect Simple** → Past Perfect Simple
- **Past Perfect Continuous** → Past Perfect Continuous
- **Present Perfect Simple** → Past Perfect Simple

➤ **Modal verbs**

- **Can** → could
- **May** → might
- **Must / have to** → had to

➤ **Other words and expressions' changes**

- **A month ago** → the previous month / the month before
- **Today** → that day
- **Tonight** → that night
- **Yesterday** → the previous day / the day before
- **Last week** → the previous week / the week before
- **Now** → then
- **Tomorrow** → the following day / the day after / the next day
- **Next week** → the following week / the week after
- **Here** → there
- **This** → that
- **These** → those

➤ **Reported statements** (tant afirmacions positives com negatives)

'I found your keys last night' Peter told Ann. → Peter told Ann (that) he had found her keys the previous night.

➤ **Reported questions**

- **Yes / no questions:**

'Have you finished your exercicis?', the teacher asked us. → The teacher asked **if** we had finished our exercicis.

➤ **Wh- questions:**

'Where did you buy this dress?' My friend wanted to know. → My friend wanted to know where I had bought that dress.

*la pregunta del reported speech deja de ser pregunta y, por lo tanto, no se altera el orden Suj. – V – Compl.

*el sujeto como no queda claro en la primera, te lo inventas en la segunda.

➤ Reported orders / requests

'Sit down and don't talk', the mother told her children. → The mother told her children **to** sit down and **not to** talk.

➤ Reported suggestions

'Why don't we have a party?' / 'Let's have a party' / 'Shall we have a party?' / 'How about having a party?', he suggested. → He suggested having a party.

➤ Reported verbs

Statements		Questions		Orders	Suggestions	Other verbs
- Admit	- Explain	- Enquire	- Demand	- Advise	- Beg	
- Announce	- Inform	- Request	- Order	- Invite	- Deny	
- Answer	- Insist	- Want to know	- Shout	- Recommend	- Refuse	
- Apologise	- Mention	- Wonder	- Warn	- Suggest		
- Boast	- Offer					
- Claim	- Remind					
- Complain	- Reply					
- Declare	- State					

RELATIVE CLAUSES

People	Who / that
Objects	Which / that
Time	When / that
Possession	Whose
Places	Where

DEFINING CLAUSES

- No van entre comes.
- Es poden substituir pel that.
- Aporten informació necessària per entendre la frase, són imprescindibles.

NON-DEFINING CLAUSES

- Van entre comes.
- No es poden substituir pel that.
- Es poden suprimir, donen informació extra.

FORMAL / INFORMAL STRUCTURES

FORMAL: The issue about which you are talking is important.

INFORMAL: The issue which you are talking about is important.

FORMAL: I don't like the man to whom you were talking.

INFORMAL: I don't like the man (who) you were talking to.