



“There aren’t any icons to click. It’s a chalk board.”

BASIC GRAMMAR PRACTICE FOR BATXILLERAT

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1. IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

INFINITIVE	PAST	PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
be	was / were	been	ser / estar
become	became	become	esdevenir
begin	began	begun	començar
bite	bit	bitten	mossegar
blow	blew	blown	bufar
break	broke	broken	trencar
bring	brought	brought	portar (traer)
build	built	built	construir
buy	bought	bought	comprar
catch	caught	caught	agafar
choose	chose	chosen	escollir
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	costar
cut	cut	cut	tallar
do	did	done	fer
draw	drew	drawn	dibuixar
drink	drank	drunk	beure
drive	drove	driven	conduir
eat	ate	eaten	menjar
fall	fell	fallen	caure
feel	felt	felt	sentir (sentiment)
fight	fought	fought	lluitar
find	found	found	trobar
fly	flew	flown	volar
forget	forgot	forgotten	oblidar
get	got	got (ten)	obtenir
give	gave	given	donar
go	went	gone	anar
grow	grew	grown	crèixer
hang	hung	hung	penjar
have	had	had	tenir
hear	heard	heard	sentir (orella)
hide	hid	hidden	amagar
hit	hit	hit	golpejar
hold	held	held	aguantar, sostenir
hurt	hurt	hurt	ferir
keep	kept	kept	guardar, mantenir
know	knew	known	saber, conèixer
leave	left	left	deixar, marxar, abandonar

INFINITIVE	PAST	PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
lend	lent	lent	prestar
let	let	let	permetre
lie	lay	lain	tombar-se
light	lit	lit	encendre, alumbrar
lose	lost	lost	perdre
make	made	made	fer
mean	meant	meant	significar
meet	met	met	trobar persones
pay	paid	paid	pagar
put	put	put	posar
read	read	read	llegir
ride	rode	ridden	muntar
ring	rang	rung	sonar
rise	rose	risen	augmentar
run	ran	run	córrer
say	said	said	dir
see	saw	seen	veure
sell	sold	sold	vendre
send	sent	sent	enviar
shine	shone	shone	brillar
shoot	shot	shot	disparar
shut	shut	shut	tancar
sing	sang	sung	cantar
sit	sat	sat	seure
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	parlar
spend	spent	spent	gastar
stand	stood	stood	estar dret
steal	stole	stolen	robar
swim	swam	swum	nedar
take	took	taken	portar (llevar)
teach	taught	taught	ensenyar
tear	tore	torn	estripar
tell	told	told	dir
think	thought	thought	pensar
throw	threw	thrown	llençar
understand	understood	understood	entendre
wake	woke	woken	despertar-se
wear	wore	worn	portar posat
win	won	won	guanyar
write	wrote	written	escriure

IRREGULAR VERBS GROUPS

cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
read	read	read
shut	shut	shut

bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
fight	fought	fought
think	thought	thought
catch	caught	caught
teach	taught	taught

build	built	built
lend	lent	lent
send	sent	sent
spend	spent	spent

blow	blew	blown
draw	drew	drawn
fly	flew	flown
grow	grew	grown
know	knew	known
throw	threw	thrown

bite	bit	bitten
hide	hid	hidden

pay	paid	paid
say	said	said

sell	sold	sold
tell	told	told

tear	tore	torn
wear	wore	worn

begin	began	begun
drink	drank	drunk
ring	rang	rung
sing	sang	sung
swim	swam	swum

get	got	gotten
forget	forgot	forgotten

come	came	come
become	became	become

stand	stood	stood
understand	understood	understood

give	gave	given
forgiven	forgave	forgiven

feel	felt	felt
keep	kept	kept
sleep	slept	slept

2 A. ENGLISH VERBAL TENSES

	REGULAR	IRREGULAR	TRANSLATION
Pr. Simple	I play	I break	
Past Simple	I played	I broke	
Pr. Continuous	I am playing	I am breaking	
Past Continuous	I was playing	I was breaking	
Pr. Perfect	I have played	I have broken	
Past Perfect	I had played	I had broken	
Future	I will play	I will break	
Conditional	I would play	I would break	

	REGULAR	IRREGULAR	TRANSLATION
Pr. Simple			
Past Simple			
Pr. Continuous			
Past Continuous			
Pr. Perfect			
Past Perfect			
Future			
Conditional			

INFINITIVE / GERUND / PARTICIPLE / PAST / PRESENT

Present / Infinitive	Past	Participle	Gerund
break	broke	broken	breaking
play	played	played	playing

Present / Infinitive	Past	Participle	Gerund

HAVE

	+ N = tenir	I have (got) a house
HAVE	+ Vb = haver	I have played tennis / I have to play tennis
	+ food, drink, bath, shower = pendre	I have a shower in the morning

'S

	is	He's jumping
'S	has	He's got a dog
	Possessiu – saxon genitive	John's car

2 B. VERBAL TENSES PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Menjariem un entrepà
2. Vam volar a Paris
3. Han conduit un cotxe
4. Ells havien entés la lliçó
5. El Joan ha escrit una carta
6. Estaves dibuixant una casa
7. Vaig saltar la valla (fence)
8. He comprat una cadira
9. Havien cantat una cançó
10. Treballarien en una botiga
11. No havíem agafat la pilota
12. No escriurieu una frase (sentence)
13. Han treballat aquí
14. Vau estudiar per l'examen
15. Vas anar a escola ahir
16. Jugaran a futbol demà
17. Heu començat la classe
18. No anirem a casa meva
19. Tu entens la lliçó
20. Havien menjat molts entrepans

3. VERBAL TENSES REMINDER

**REMEMBER !
THIS IS REALLY IMPORTANT !**



A. SIMPLE PAST

català	castellà	anglès
jo vaig anar	yo fui	I went
tu vas jugar	tu jugaste	you played
ell va estudiar	el estudió	he studied

però

català	castellà	anglès
jo vaig anar	yo fui	I went
jo he anat	yo he ido	I have gone

per tant,

	català		anglès
Verbs que comencen amb v	jo vaig anar tu vas jugar ell va estudiar	Passat simple	I went you played he studied
Verbs que comencen amb h (la «h» de have)	Jo he anat Tu has jugat Ell ha estudiat	Present perfect (have + participi)	I have gone you have played he has studied

B. GOLDEN RULE FOR THE PRESENT PERFECT

HAVE + PARTICIPI (ed / 3a columna)

4 A. INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES

A. Temps simples

A.1. Interrogatives: Es posa « do », « does » o « did » segons convingui al començament de la frase:

- I play Do I play ?
- He plays Does he play ?
- He played Did he play ?

A.2. Negatives: Es posa « don't », « doesn't » o « didn't » segons convingui entre el subjecte i el verb:

- I play I don't play
- He plays He doesn't play
- He played He didn't play

B. Temps compostos

B.1. Interrogatives: Es canvia l'ordre del subjecte i el verb auxiliar.

- He is playing: Is he playing?
- They have spoken: Have they spoken?

B.2. Negatives: tots els verbs auxiliars tenen la seva forma negativa pròpia:

Am	Am not	'm not
Is	Is not	Isn't
Are	Are not	Aren't
Was	Was not	Wasn't
Were	Were not	Weren't
Have	Have not	Haven't
Has	Has not	Hasn't
Had	Had not	Hadn't
Can	Can not	Can't
Could	Could not	Couldn't
Will	Will not	Won't
Would	Would not	Wouldn't
Must	Must not	Mustn't

- He is playing: He isn't playing
- They have spoken: They haven't spoken

4 B. INTERROGATIVE AND NEGATIVE SENTENCES PRACTICE

Turn the following sentences into their interrogative and negative form:

1. They play tennis all the time.
2. He jumps up and down.
3. Julia knows the answer.
4. I gave you a present.
5. Mary and peter go home everyday.
6. He is working today.
7. They can do it in one minute.
8. I am late today.
9. They built a road near my house.
10. They were playing with my ball.
11. We are in class now.
12. We played hockey all the time.
13. I know it.
14. He has got a lot of problems lately.
15. He is thinking about the exercise.
16. We are waiting for you.
17. I bought a new car yesterday.
18. We can understand everything.
19. I understand your situation.
20. He wrote a letter for Christmas.
21. My friend ate a hot dog.
22. She climbs mountains.
23. They would come here
24. I have done it
25. I broke the glass.
26. My father is repairing his car.
27. My neighbour eats a lot.
28. Our friend goes to the beach everyday.
29. They are flying to London now.
30. Mary is wearing a red dress.
31. Does he speak a lot?
32. Can John listen to me?
33. Is he typing with the computer?
34. Are they in the classroom?
35. Jack isn't interested in the lesson.
36. Larry doesn't read many newspapers.
37. They don't do it on time.
38. I can't work alone.

5 A. THERE IS / THERE ARE ...

Here – aquí

There – allí

There is – hi ha

There are – hi han

There was – hi havia

There were – hi havien

There will be –

There would be –

There can be –

There must be –

5 B. THERE IS / THERE ARE PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences :

1. Hi havia molts nens a l'escola.
2. Hi hauran alguns problemes demà.
3. Potser hi hauria alguna manera de fer-ho (to do it).
4. Aquí hi ha molta gent.
5. Hi haurà solució? (a solution).
6. No hi ha ningú a l'habitació.
7. No hi havien cadires a la classe.
8. Hi havia algú amb tu?
9. Poden haver-hi problemes
10. Ha d'haver algú allí
11. Pot haver-hi algun error (mistake)?
12. No hi ha d'haver ningú problema.
13. No hi pot haver cap dubte (doubt).
14. Hi havien molts avions (planes)?
15. Hi havien molts nens a l'escola?

6 A. SOME / ANY

	COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
+	There are some apples	There is some water
-	There aren't any apples	There isn't any water
?	Are there any apples?	Is there any water?

6 B. SOME / ANY PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences :

1. No tinc cap problema
2. Vull (want) alguns préssecs (peaches)
3. No vull ningun préssec
4. Ell vol algun préssec?
5. No tinc gens de gasolina (oil)
6. Tinc una mica de gasolina
7. Teniu gasolina?
8. No hi ha ningú
9. Hi ha algú?
10. Hi ha algú en aquesta habitació.

7 A. FREQUENCY ADVERBS

Always	
Usually	
Often	
Sometimes	
Hardly ever	
Never	

1. I play
2. I am playing
3. I have played
4. I am late

7 B. FREQUENCY ADVERBS PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences :

1. Sempre he jugat amb tu.
2. Mai anirem a la discoteca.
3. Aquests nois no han treballat mai aquí.
4. Sempre estudio per la nit (at night)
5. De vegades veuràs pel.lícules.
6. Quasi mai tinc problemes.
7. Menjo pomes sovint.
8. Mai he trencat un got.
9. Sempre anirieu de vacances (go on holidays)

8 A. QUESTION WORD ORDER

(WH) / AUX / SUBJ / VB / (COMPL)?

1. When will you come?
2. Do you study French?
3. Have you seen my sister?
4. Where is he playing tennis now?

8 B. QUESTION WORD ORDER PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences :

1. Vindreu amb mi dema ?
2. Que vas dir ahir ?
3. Quan has estudiat per l'examen ?
4. Com anireu al partit (match) ?
5. On havien amagat el menjar ?
6. Anirieu a l'escola amb cotxe ?
7. Quants llàpisos tens ?
8. Quanta aigua tinc al frigorífic (fridge) ?
9. Quants professors ensenyen en aquesta escola ?
10. Van anar a l'escola ahir ?

9 A. PEOPLE / EVERYBODY

Everybody	
Somebody	
Nobody	
People	

9 B. PEOPLE / EVERYBODY PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences :

1. La gent te molts problemes.
2. Ningú te la resposta (answer) per aquesta pregunta.
3. Penso que algú vindrà a la festa.
4. La gent està preocupada.
5. Tothom pensa que el Barça guanyarà la lliga (league).

10 A. COMPARATIVES / SUPERLATIVES

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Cheap		
Expensive		
Good		
Bad		
Far		

INFERIORITY COMPARATIVE:

less ... than

« I am **less** tall **than** you »

EQUALITY COMPARATIVE:

as ... as

« I am **as** tall **as** you »

10 B. COMPARATIVES / SUPERLATIVES PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences :

1. He sigut millor que vosaltres.
2. En Joan era pitjor que en Pau.
3. Penso que sóc més alt que tu.
4. Un Seat és més barat que un Mercedes.
5. Madrid és més lluny que Barcelona.
6. La Anna treballa més dur (hard) que els seus amics.
7. Necessito (need) una camisa (shirt) més gran.
8. L'examen era més fàcil del que pensàvem.
9. Aquest hotel és més còmode (comfortable) que casa nostra.
10. Pots parlar més lentament, sisplau ?
11. Sue no és tan vella com sembla (look)
12. No sóc tan fort (strong) com el meu pare.
13. Vaig conduir tan ràpid com vaig poder.
14. El Madrid és menys bo que el Barça.
15. Aquesta pel·lícula és menys interessant que el llibre.
16. Ahir va ser el dia més càlid de l'any.
17. Ell és el noi més avorrit de la classe.
18. Sóm el millor equip de Tàrraga.
19. El meu amic més gran te 20 anys.
20. Aquesta és la pitjor pel·lícula que mai he vist.
21. És el noi més intel·ligent de la classe.
22. Era la samarreta més barata de la botiga.

11 A. THE FOUR COLUMNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
I			
YOU			
HE			
SHE			
IT			
WE			
YOU			
THEY			
« You saw me »	« You saw me »	« My dog »	« The dog is mine »



Estructura de les frases afirmatives

A. Català

1	2	3	4
	em	va donar	un regal
subj	CI	VB	CD
quí	a qui?		què?

B. English

1	2	3	4
he	gave	me	a present
subj	VB	CI	CD
qui?		a qui?	què?
1 columna davant el vb		2 columna darrere el vb	

Conclusions:

Català	(Subjecte omitit)	CI	VB	CD
English	Subjecte	VB	CI	CD

11 B. THE FOUR COLUMNS PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences :

1. Et va veure ahir
2. Ens ha escrit un poema (poem)
3. Us envio un paquet (parcel)
4. Els vaig comprar una revista
5. M'ha cantat una cançó
6. Li vaig donar una poma
7. Ell li va donar a ella un regal.
8. Ella ens va ensenyar (show) un ordinador.
9. Tu em robaries si poguéssis.
10. La meva moto (motorbike) és més bona que la teva.
11. El nostre cotxe és més barat que el seu.
12. Els ens van donar el seu llibre i nosaltres els vam donar el nostre.
13. Nosaltres et vam donar la nostra adreça i tu ens vas donar la teva.
14. Ella va trencar el meu cor però jo vaig trencar el seu també.
15. Els van menjar el nostre pastís.

12. REVIEW

Translate the following sentences into English. This is a review of the following grammar points:

- 4 columns
- comparatives and superlatives
- verbal tenses
- frequency adverbs

1. Jo sóc més alt que tu.
2. Vam comprar el cotxe més car de la botiga.
3. Vaig pendre una dutxa ahir al matí.
4. Cantarieu una cançó.
5. Han menjat un gelat.
6. He tingut molts amics.
7. Havieu escrit l'adreça a la carta?
8. Menjareu totes les hamburgueses?
9. No estaven volant a París.
10. Hi havia molts nens a la plaça.
11. Mai he jugat a tennis.
12. Sempre menjo molt per esmorzar.
13. No vaig anar a l'església (church)
14. Mai heu obert un llibre
15. Em va donar la seva adreça i jo li vaig donar la meva.
16. No havien entès la lliçó
17. On vau anar de (on) vacances?
18. Vas veure la noia més alta de la classe?
19. Els nostres amics no van portar els seus deures.
20. Vindrieu amb nosaltres?
21. Em van escriure una carta però no vaig respondre
22. Havien estudiat molt i van aprovar l'examen
23. Hauré de donar-li un regal demà
24. Ell va córrer més ràpid que jo i no vaig guanyar la cursa (race)
25. Quan m'havies donat un regal?
26. No li he dit la lliçó bé perquè no he estudiat

13. CONNECTORS

BUT / HOWEVER / ALTHOUGH / DESPITE

1. I have a Mercedes **but** I am poor.
2. I have a Mercedes. **However,** I am poor.
3. **Although** I have a Mercedes, I am poor.
4. I am poor, **although** I have a Mercedes.
5. **Despite** my Mercedes, I am poor.
6. I am poor **despite** my Mercedes.

MOREOVER / AND

1. I don't need it **and** I don't like it.
2. I don't need it. **Moreover,** I don't like it.

SO / THEREFORE / BECAUSE / BECAUSE OF

1. I had a headache, **so** I took an aspirin.
2. I had a headache. **Therefore,** I took an aspirin.
3. I took an aspirin **because** I had a headache.
4. I took an aspirin **because of** my headache.

14. CONNECTORS EXERCISES

1. Fill in the gaps with **ALTHOUGH** or **DESPITE**:

1. _____ he doesn't believe in God, he thinks that he will go to heaven.
2. He thinks that he will go to heaven, _____ he doesn't believe in God.
3. _____ his beliefs, he thinks that he will go to heaven.
4. He thinks that he will go to heaven, _____ his beliefs.
5. _____ many people believe in life after death, they can't prove it.
6. _____ it was very cloudy, we were sure that it wasn't going to rain.
7. _____ the clouds, we were sure that it wasn't going to rain.
8. We were sure that it wasn't going to rain _____ the clouds.
9. We were sure that it wasn't going to rain _____ it was very cloudy.
10. _____ all the advances in science, the world is a worse place.

2. Fill in the gaps with **BECAUSE** or **BECAUSE OF**:

1. He didn't go to school _____ he was ill.
2. He didn't go to school _____ his illness.
3. _____ the increment of prices, I couldn't buy a DVD.
4. I couldn't buy a DVD _____ the increment of prices.
5. Joe has a cough _____ he smokes a lot.
6. Joe has a cough _____ his smoking habits.
7. I couldn't print my essay _____ the printer didn't work.
8. They had to cancel the match _____ the rain.
9. He came out of prison before his time _____ his good behaviour.
10. I am studying a lot lately _____ I have an exam tomorrow.

3. Fill in the gaps with **ALTHOUGH**, **DESPITE**, **BECAUSE** or **BECAUSE OF**:

1. _____ I woke up late, I arrived at school on time.
2. The classes were cancelled _____ the snow.
3. My parents took me on holidays _____ my bad marks at school.
4. My parents took me on holidays _____ my good marks at school.
5. _____ I have a headache, I will go to the disco with you.

6. I won't go to the disco with you _____ I have a headache.
7. Everybody believes him _____ he is a respected scientist.
8. Nobody goes to that castle _____ the ghosts.
9. _____ his bad behaviour, John's parents took him to Port Aventura.
10. I won't go to the excursion _____ I am very tired.

4. Fill in the gaps with ALTHOUGH, DESPITE, MOREOVER or HOWEVER:

1. I can't go. _____, I appreciate your invitation.
2. He has studied a lot. _____, he has done all the exercises.
3. _____ the oil crisis, many people continue to buy cars.
4. _____ there is a big oil crisis, many people continue to buy cars.
5. There is a big oil crisis. _____, many people continue to buy cars.
6. I can't go _____ I would like to.
7. _____ my efforts, I failed the exam.
8. I failed the exam _____ I made a big effort.
9. Because of his good behaviour, his parents bought him a motorbike. _____, they will take him to Port Aventura.
10. He uses his car 24 hours a day. _____, he has never had an accident.

5. Fill in the gaps with SO, THEREFORE, BUT, HOWEVER, AND or MOREOVER:

1. I have an exam tomorrow, _____ I have to study a lot.
2. I have an exam tomorrow. _____, I have to study a lot.
3. He is the students representative _____ he has to go to the school meetings. _____, he has to inform the class all the time.
4. He told me to do it _____ I didn't.
5. I help a lot at home. I wash the dishes _____ sweep the floor.
6. He is a scientist. _____, he believes in ghosts.
7. I feel like dancing, _____ I will go to the disco with you.
8. The teacher told me to do it, _____ I did it.
9. John got the majority of votes, _____ he will be the students representative.
10. John got the majority of votes. _____, he will be the students representative.

15. CONNECTORS SENTENCES

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Vaig estudiar. No obstant, vaig suspendre (fail) l'examen.
2. Malgrat que vaig estudiar, vaig suspendre l'examen.
3. Vaig suspendre l'examen malgrat que vaig estudiar.
4. Malgrat els meus estudis (my studies) vaig suspendre l'examen.
5. Vaig suspendre l'examen malgrat els meus estudis.
6. Vaig viatjar molt (a lot). A més, vaig conèixer (meet) molta gent.
7. El meu veí (neighbor) va fer (make) molt soroll (noise), per tant em vaig despertar (wake up).
8. El meu veí (neighbor) va fer (make) molt soroll (noise). Per tant, em vaig despertar (wake up).
9. Em vaig despertar perquè el meu veí va fer molt soroll.
10. Em vaig despertar degut al soroll.

11. Ha guanyat molts diners degut al seu dur (hard) treball.
12. Ha guanyat molts diners perquè ha treballat dur.
13. Ha treballat dur. Per tant, ha guanyat molts diners.
14. Ha treballat dur, per tant ha guanyat molts diners.
15. Hem menjat salsitxes (sausages), fruita, entrepans i pastisos. A més, hem begut molt.
16. He sortit (go out) malgrat la pluja.
17. Malgrat la pluja, he sortit.
18. He sortit malgrat que ploia.
19. Malgrat que ploia, he sortit.
20. Ploia. No obstant, he sortit.

16 A. QUESTION WORD ORDER (II)

(WH) / AUX / SUBJ / VB / (COMP)?

(WH)	AUX	SUBJ	VB	(COMP)?
Why	did	you	go	to the party?
When	will	he	come	
	would	they	do	it?
Where	will	you	go	tomorrow?

16 B. QUESTION WORD ORDER PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences:

1. Per què aniran a classe demà?
2. Quan volariu a Nova York?
3. On heu deixat els vostres llibres?
4. Estudiaran per l'examen?
5. Quan plourà?
6. Vindràs demà?
7. Quants alumnes has vist?
8. Heu trencat la cadira?
9. Quan havieu vingut a casa meva?
10. Per què esteu dibuixant aquí?

17 A. SOME / ANY / NO / EVERY

SOMEBODY		ANYBODY		NOBODY	EVERYBODY
	?	-	+		
SOMEONE		ANYONE		NO-ONE	EVERYONE
	?	-	+		
SOMETHING		ANYTHING		NOTHING	EVERYTHING
	?	-	+		
SOMEWHERE		ANYWHERE		NOWHERE	EVERYWHERE
	?	-	+		

1. There is **somebody** in the house.
2. Is there **anybody** in the house?
3. There isn't **anybody** in the house.
4. **Anybody** could be in the house.
5. There is **nobody** in the house.
6. **Everybody** is the house.

7. There is **something** in the box.
8. Is there **anything** in the box?
9. There isn't **anything** in the box.
10. There could be **anything** in the box
11. There is **nothing** in the box.
12. **Everything** is in the box.



La negació en anglès

nobody	- subjecte - objecte	- davant del vb - darrere del vb	- Nobody works here - I saw nobody
anybody	- només objecte	- darrere del vb	- I didn't see anybody

1	nobody	Vb		Nobody	works	here	Ningú treballa aquí
2	subj	Vb -	anybody	I	didn't see	anybody	No vaig veure ningú
3	subj	Vb +	nobody	I	saw	nobody	No vaig veure ningú

Translate:

1. **Res** és important
2. No entenc **res**
3. No entenc **res**

4. **Ningú** és amic meu
5. No entenc a **ningú**
6. No entenc a **ningú**

Remember!

All these words (nobody, everybody, somebody, anybody...) are 3ps, like in Catalan.

Catalan	English
Ningú ha fet els deures (ell ha fet)	Nobody has done the homework (he has)
Tothom està cantant (ell està)	Everybody is singing (he is)
Algú treballa (ell treballa)	Somebody works (he works)

17 B. SOME / ANY / NO / EVERY PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences:

1. **Tothom** va anar a la festa.
2. **Ningú** va anar a la festa.
3. **Algú** va anar a la festa?
4. **Tothom** te problemes.
5. **Tothom** estava cantant i ballant.
6. No conec a **ningú** aquí (2 ways).
7. No tinc **res** a la bossa (2 ways).
8. El servei (service) era dolent, però **ningú** es va queixar (complain).
9. **Ningú** m'enten.
10. Es tan fàcil que **qualsevol** pot fer-ho.
11. Hi ha **algú** a l'edifici.
12. No hi ha **ningú** a l'edifici (2 ways).
13. Hi ha **algú** a l'edifici?
14. Amb una mica d'esforç (a little effort), **qualsevol** pot esdevenir ric.
15. No conec a **ningú** en aquesta ciutat (2 ways).
16. Pots menjar **qualsevol cosa** aquí.
17. La policia va registrar (search) la casa però no van trobar **ningú** (2 ways).
18. **Tot** estava preparat per la boda (wedding).
19. No puc fer **res** pel (about) teu problema (2 ways).
20. Vas dir **alguna cosa** a la reunió (meeting)?
21. Faran **qualsevol cosa** que (that) tu vulguis (want).
22. No vull menjar **res** ara (2 ways).
23. No recorda **res** sobre l'accident (2 ways).

18 B. THE FOUR COLUMNS (II)

1. Mum, have you seen _____ money-box? I'd like to put a couple of coins in.
2. "She met a boy yesterday, and says that she loves _____ deeply."
"_____ can't love _____ deeply! _____ only met yesterday!"
3. This is Tom, and this is _____ father.
4. "Is there anything _____ can do to help you?"
"No, there isn't anything you can do to help _____."
5. That dog is almost never in _____ kennel. _____ doesn't like _____.
6. Peter and _____ family do not live in London. _____ say that _____ is too big a city for _____.
7. Can you lend _____ _____ rubber, please? I've lost mine.
8. _____ house is very small, but comfortable. We love _____.
9. _____ son is a very bad student, but _____ daughter is brilliant. We wish _____ would study harder.
10. "Please send _____ a postcard when you are on holiday"
"Don't worry, mum and dad. We'll send _____ one."
11. "I've just bought some big ice-creams for lunch, mum."
"Put _____ in the fridge, sweetheart."
12. This is a picture of _____ house. We've been living there since 1999.
13. "How do you know that your neighbours are at home?"
"Because _____ car is over there."
14. "Where is _____ sister, Paul?"
"_____ sister is at home. _____ is studying for an exam. Would you like me to tell _____ something when I get home?"
15. "John and _____ family do not live here any longer."
"Where do _____ live now?"
16. "This table has a missing leg."
"Here is _____ leg."
17. "Can _____ give _____ a glass of water, please? I'm very thirsty."
"Yes, of course."