Glossary

INTRODUCTION

aeroplane /'eərəpleɪn/ hegazkin
angry /'æŋgri/ haserre
apple /'æpl/ sagar
aunt /ɑ:nt/ izeba
bathroom /'bɑ:θru:m/ bainugela
bed /bed/ ohe
bedroom /'bedru:m/ logela
behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ (-en) atzean
between /bɪ'twi:n/ (bi) (-en) artean
bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ bizikleta
boat /bəʊt/ itsasontzi; txalupa
bored /bɔ:d/ aspertu
brother /'brʌðə/ anaia
carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/ alfonbra; moketa
chair /tʃeə/ aulki
cheese /tʃi:z/ gazta
children /'tʃɪldrən/ umeak; seme-alabak
cousin /'kʌzn/ lehengusu, lehengusina
cupboard /'kʌbəd/ armairu
daughter /'dɔ:tə/ alaba
desk /desk/ idazmahai
dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/ jangela
dress /dres/ soineko
drive /draɪv/ gidatu, pilotatu (autoa); autoan joan
father /'fɑ:ðə/ aita
fly /flaɪ/ hegan egin; hegazkinean joan; pilotatu (hegazkina)
frightened /'fraɪtnd/ beldurtu (*be* ~: beldurra izan)
garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ garaje
garden /'gɑ:dn/ lorategi
grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə/ aitona
grandmother /'grænmʌðə/ amona
grandparents /'grænpeərənts/ aitona-amonak
hall /hɔ:l/ sarrera, *hall* (Br. Eng.); korridore (Am. Eng.)
happy /'hæpi/ pozik, alai
hat /hæt/ txapel
helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/ helikoptero
hungry /'hʌŋgri/ gose (*be* ~: gose izan)
in /ɪn/ -n, (-en) barruan
in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt əv/ (-en) aurrean
jacket /'dʒækɪt/ jaka
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ sukalde
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ egongela, sala
lorry /'lɒri/ kamioi
mirror /'mɪrə/ ispilu
mother /'mʌðə/ ama
next to /'nekst tə/ (-en) ondoan
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ koaderno
on /ɒn/ (-en) gainean, -n
opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ (-en) aurrean
over /'əʊvə/ (-en) gainean
parents /'peərənts/ gurasoak
pencil case /'pensl keɪs/ arkatz-zorro
ride /raɪd/ (-en) gainean joan; pilotatu
sad /sæd/ goibel
sail /seɪl/ nabigatu; itsasontzian joan; itsasoratu, abiatu
sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/ sandwich
scarf /skɑ:f/ lepoko
scooter /'sku:tə/ vespa, *scooter*
ship /ʃɪp/ itsasontzi
shirt /ʃɜ:t/ alkandora
sister /'sɪstə/ ahizpa
socks /sɒks/ galtzerdiak
son /sʌn/ seme
surprised /sə'praɪzd/ harritu
sweater /'swetə/ jertse
swimsuit /'swɪmsu:t/ bainujantzi
table /'teɪbl/ mahai
tablet /'tæblət/ tableta
take /teɪk/ hartu, -n joan
taxi /'tæksi/ taxi
toilet /'tɔɪlət/ bainu, komun
tractor /'træktə/ traktore
train /treɪn/ tren
trainers /'treɪnəz/ kiroletako oinetako(ak)
trousers /'traʊzəz/ galtzak
uncle /'ʌŋkl/ osaba
under /'ʌndə/ (-en) azpian

UNIT 1

art /ɑ:t/ arte
atlas /'ætləs/ atlas
break /breɪk/ jolastordu

calculator /'kælkjʊleɪtə/ kalkulagailu
compass /'kʌmpəs/ konpas
computer technology /kəmpjuːtə tek'nɒlədʒi/ informatika
dictionary /'dɪkʃənri/ hiztegi
disappear /dɪsə'pɪə/ desagertu
drama /'drɑːmə/ antzerki
English /'ɪŋglɪʃ/ ingeles
even /'iːvn/ baita… ere
flash drive /'flæʃ draɪv/ memoria
French /frentʃ/ frantses
geography /dʒi'ɒgrəfi/ geografia
history /'hɪstri/ historia
laptop /'læptɒp/ (ordenagailu) eramangarri
literature /'lɪtrətʃə/ literatura
lunch /lʌntʃ/ bazkari
maths /mæθs/ mate (matematika)
microscope /'maɪkrəskəʊp/ mikroskopio
music /'mjuːzɪk/ musika
paintbrush /'peɪntbrʌʃ/ pintzel
science /'saɪəns/ zientzia(k)
sport /spɔːt/ kirol, gorputz-heziketa
textbook /'tekstbʊk/ testuliburu
whiteboard /'waɪtbɔːd/ arbel zuri

UNIT 2

above /ə'bʌv/ (-en) gainean
adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/ abenturazale
amaze /ə'meɪz/ harritu
balloon /bə'luːn/ globo
become /bɪ'kʌm/ izatera iritsi, bilakatu; bihurtu
brave /breɪv/ ausart
careful /'keəfl/ kontu handiko, zuhur (*be* ~: kontuz ibili)
chance /tʃɑːns/ aukera
clever /'klevə/ azkar, argi, burutsu
cry /kraɪ/ negar egin
Earth /ɜːθ/ Lur
enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ disfrutatu, gozatu
fall /fɔːl/ erori
fearless /'fɪələs/ ausart, adoretsu; izukaitz
feel /fiːl/ sentitu
finish line /'fɪnɪʃ laɪn/ helmuga, ateko marra
foolish /'fuːlɪʃ/ burugabe; zuhurtziagabe
for fun /fə 'fʌn/ ondo pasatzeko
ground /graʊnd/ zoru
hard-working /hɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ/ langile
hold /həʊld/ eutsi; heldu
hug /hʌg/ besarkatu
kind /kaɪnd/ atsegin, arretatsu
kiss /kɪs/ musu eman
know /nəʊ/ jakin
laugh /lɑːf/ barre egin
lazy /'leɪzi/ alfer, nagi
let /let/ utzi, baimendu
messy /'mesi/ narras
neat /niːt/ txukun
over /'əʊvə/ bukatu, amaitu
research /rɪ'sɜːtʃ/ ikerketa(k)
rightful /'raɪtfl/ zilegi, bidezko
season /'siːzn/ sasoi, aldi, denboraldi
shout /ʃaʊt/ oihu egin
show /ʃəʊ/ erakutsi
shy /ʃaɪ/ lotsati
sing /sɪŋ/ abestu
smile /smaɪl/ irribarre egin
spacesuit /'speɪssuːt/ espazio-jantzi
standing /'stændɪŋ/ zutik
think /θɪŋk/ pentsatu
touch /tʌtʃ/ ukitu
worry /'wʌri/ kezkatu

UNIT 3

agoraphobia /ægərə'fəʊbiə/ agorafobia (leku irekiei beldurra)
all over /ɔːl 'əʊvə/ guztian (zehar)
bass guitar /beɪs gɪ'tɑː/ baxu
career /kə'rɪə/ ibilbide profesional
clarinet /klærə'net/ klarinete
classical /'klæsɪkl/ (musika) klasiko
colourful /'kʌləfl/ koloretsu, kolore bizidun
conquer /'kɒŋkə/ irabazi, menderatu
crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ jendez gainezka
dance /dɑːns/ dantzatzeko musika
dead /ded/ hilik
drums /drʌmz/ bateria; danbor(rak)
electric guitar /ɪlektrɪk gɪ'tɑː/ gitarra elektriko
exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ zirraragarri, bihotz-ukigarri
fame /feɪm/ ospe, fama
famous /'feɪməs/ ospetsu

fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ zoragarri
flute /fluːt/ zeharkako flauta
free /friː/ doan, doako
hard rock /hɑːd 'rɒk/ rock gogor
hip-hop /'hɪphɒp/ hip-hop
jazz /ʤæz/ jazz
keep on /kiːp 'ɒn/ jarraitu, segitu
keyboard /'kiːbɔːd/ teklatu
Latin /'lætɪn/ (musika) latino
live /laɪv/ zuzenean
loud /laʊd/ ozen
organ /'ɔːgən/ organo
outside world /aʊtsaɪd 'wɜːld/ kanpoko mundu
piano /pi'ænəʊ/ piano
pop /pɒp/ pop
popular /'pɒpjələ/ ospetsu, ezagun; modako
quiet /'kwaɪət/ isil; lasai
R&B /r nd 'biː/ R & B (Rhythm and Blues)
recorder /rɪ'kɔːdə/ flauta ezti
reggae /'regeɪ/ reggae
rock /rɒk/ rock
saxophone /'sæksəfəʊn/ saxofoi
techno /'teknəʊ/ tekno (musika)
terrible /'terəbl/ izugarri, beldurgarri
trombone /trɒm'bəʊn/ tronboi
trumpet /'trʌmpɪt/ tronpeta
unusual /ʌn'juːʒʊəl/ ezohiko, ohiz kanpoko
upbeat /'ʌpbiːt/ baikor
violin /vaɪə'lɪn/ biolin
voice /vɔɪs/ ahots

UNIT 4

AD /eɪ'diː/ K.o.
back /bæk/ bizkar; gain
bat /bæt/ saguzar
beak /biːk/ moko
blood /blʌd/ odol
brain /breɪn/ garun, burmuin
break /breɪk/ hautsi, puskatu
claw /klɔː/ atzapar
create /kri'eɪt/ sortu
dark /dɑːk/ ilunabar
die /daɪ/ hil
drop /drɒp/ erori
eagle /'iːgl/ arrano
elbow /'elbəʊ/ ukalondo
eyebrows /'aɪbraʊz/ bekainak
face /feɪs/ aurpegi
fear /fɪə/ beldur
feather /'feðə/ luma
forehead /'fɔːhed/ kopeta, bekoki
grow /grəʊ/ hasi; landu, laboratu
hear /hɪə/ entzun; aditu
heart /hɑːt/ bihotz
hurt /hɜːt/ min eman
keep /kiːp/ eraman, idatzi
knee /niː/ belaun
lift /lɪft/ jaso (~ *out*: atera; ~ *into the air*: altxatu airera)
neck /nek/ lepo
paw /pɔː/ hanka, zango; atzapar
pay /peɪ/ ordaindu
post /pəʊst/ argitaratu, eseki, postaz bidali
return /rɪ'tɜːn/ itzuli
shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ sorbalda
slave /sleɪv/ esklabo
statue /'stætʃuː/ estatua
stay /steɪ/ gelditu
stomach /'stʌmək/ urdail; tripa, sabel
survive /sə'vaɪv/ bizirik irten / iraun
tongue /tʌŋ/ mingain
werewolf /'weəwʊlf/ gizotso

UNIT 5

Arctic /'ɑːktɪk/ Artiko
at the time /æt ðə 'taɪm/ une horretan
avalanche /'ævəlɑːnʃ/ elur-jauzi
charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ kargatu
cloudy /'klaʊdi/ lainotu (*it's* ~: lainoak daude)
cold /kəʊld/ hotz
cool /kuːl/ fresko
destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ suntsitu, txikitu
drought /draʊt/ lehorte
dry /draɪ/ lehor, idor
earthquake /'ɜːθkweɪk/ lurrikara
fall out of /fɔːl 'aʊt əv/ -tik erori
fire /'faɪə/ sute
flood /flʌd/ uholde
foggy /'fɒgi/ behe lainotsu (*it's* ~: behe lainoa dago)

heat /hi:t/ bero

hot /hɒt/ bero (*it's ~*: bero dago)

hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ bero dago)

icy /'aɪsi/ izoztu (*it's ~*: izotza dago)

join /dʒɔɪn/ -ra elkartu, -ko kide egin

nearly /'nɪəli/ ia

rainy /'reɪni/ euritsu

snowy /'snəʊi/ elurtsu, elur askoko

storm /stɔ:m/ ekaitz

stormy /'stɔ:mi/ ekaiztsu (*it's ~*: ekaitza dago)

sunny /'sʌni/ eguzkitsu (*it's ~*: eguzkia dago)

survivor /sə'vaɪvə/ bizirik dirauen

tornado /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/ tornado

tsunami /tsu:'nɑ:mi/ tsunami

volcanic eruption /vɒl'kænɪk ɪrʌpʃn/ sumendiaren erupzio

warm /wɔ:m/ epel

wet /wet/ euritsu

windy /'wɪndi/ haizetsu (*it's ~*: haizea ari du)

UNIT 6

alert /ə'lɜ:t/ alerta, erne

beans /bi:nz/ babarrun(ak)

beef /bi:f/ txahal

broken arm /brəʊkən 'ɑ:m/ beso hautsi

broken leg /brəʊkən 'leg/ hanka hautsi

cereal /'sɪəriəl/ zereal(ak)

chewing gum /'tʃu:ɪŋ gʌm/ txikle

clearly /'klɪəli/ argi eta garbi

cold /kəʊld/ hotzeri, burutik beherako, katarro

cough /kɒf/ eztul

daydream /'deɪdri:m/ esna amets egin

do well (at school) /du: 'wel ət sku:l/ nota onak atera (eskolan)

earache /'ɪəreɪk/ belarriko min

excitement /ɪk'saɪtmənt/ zirrara

fidget /'fɪdʒɪt/ etengabe mugitu

flour /'flaʊə/ irin

flu /flu:/ gripe

grapes /greɪps/ mahats(ak)

habit /'hæbɪt/ ohitura (*bad ~*: bizio)

headache /'hedeɪk/ burukomin

high blood pressure /haɪ 'blʌd preʃə/ tentsio altu, hipertentsio

high cholesterol /haɪ kə'lestərɒl/ kolesterol altu

honey /'hʌni/ ezti

horror /'hɒrə/ beldurrezko

improve /ɪm'pru:v/ hobetu

ketchup /'ketʃəp/ ketchup

lamb /læm/ arkume

margarine /mɑ:dʒə'ri:n/ margarina

mayonnaise /meɪə'neɪz/ maionesa

melon /'melən/ meloi

noodles /'nu:dlz/ tallarinak

oil /ɔɪl/ olio

pepper /'pepə/ piper; piperbeltz

quietly /'kwaɪətli/ lasai-lasai

roll /rəʊl/ opiltxo

salt /sɔ:lt/ gatz

sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/ saltxitxa

shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ izkira; ganba

solve /sɒlv/ konpondu, ebatzi, irtenbidea aurkitu

sore throat /sɔ: 'θrəʊt/ eztarriko min

stomach ache /'stʌmək eɪk/ urdaileko / tripako min

stress /stres/ estres

succeed /sək'si:d/ arrakasta izan

sugar-free /'ʃʊgəfri:/ azukrerik gabe

temperature /'temprətʃə/ sukar

toothache /'tu:θeɪk/ hortzetako / haginetako min

walk out /wɔ:k 'aʊt/ irten

yoghurt /'jɒgət/ jogurt

UNIT 7

ant /ænt/ inurri

bear /beə/ hartz

cage /keɪdʒ/ kaiola

cheetah /'tʃi:tə/ gepardo

climb /klaɪm/ igo, gora egin

cockroach /'kɒkrəʊtʃ/ labezomorro

count /kaʊnt/ kontatu

cow /kaʊ/ behi

crocodile /'krɒkədaɪl/ krokodilo

dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ arriskutsu

deer /dɪə/ orein

endangered /ɪn'deɪndʒəd/ galtzeko arriskuan

fast /fɑ:st/ azkar

fly /flaɪ/ euli

frightening /'fraɪtnɪŋ/ beldurgarri, lazgarri

goat /gəʊt/ ahuntz

gorilla /gə'rɪlə/ gorila
hamster /'hæmstə/ hamster
heavy /'hevi/ astun (*be* ~: (asko) pisatu)
high /haɪ/ goi
hippopotamus /hɪpə'pɒtəməs/ hipopotamo
huge /hju:dʒ/ erraldoi, ikaragarrizko
intelligent /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ argi, adimentsu
jellyfish /'dʒelifiʃ/ marmoka
large /lɑ:dʒ/ handi
light /laɪt/ arin
lizard /'lɪzəd/ musker; sugandila
mosquito /mə'ski:təʊ/ eltxo
octopus /'ɒktəpəs/ olagarro
old /əʊld/ zahar
ostrich /'ɒstrɪtʃ/ ostruka
pig /pɪg/ txerri
pretty /'prɪti/ polit
rat /ræt/ arratoi
sheep /ʃi:p/ ardi
slow /sləʊ/ makal
smoke /sməʊk/ erre
spider /'spaɪdə/ armiarma
step on /'step ɒn/ zapaldu
strong /strɒŋ/ indartsu
stupid /'stju:pɪd/ tonto, ergel
succeed /sək'si:d/ lortu, erdietsi
tiny /'taɪni/ ñimiño, txiki-txiki
up to /'ʌp tə/ arte
weak /wi:k/ ahul
wolf /wʊlf/ otso
wrong /rɒŋ/ oker, nahastu (*be* ~: ez egia izan; arrazoirik ez izan)
young /jʌŋ/ gazte

UNIT 8

bring together /brɪŋ tə'geðə/ adiskidetu
comment /'kɒment/ komentatu, komentarioa egin
connect /kə'nekt/ konektatu
copy /'kɒpi/ kopiatu
develop /dɪ'veləp/ garatu
disc drive /'dɪsk draɪv/ disko-unitate
download /daʊn'ləʊd/ deskargatu, jaitsi
install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ instalatu
invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ gonbidatu
joystick /'dʒɔɪstɪk/ aginte- / kontrol-palanka, *joystick*
keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/ teklatu
microphone /'maɪkrəfəʊn/ mikrofono
mouse /maʊs/ sagu
mouse pad /'maʊs pæd/ sagu-azpikoa
one in five /wʌn ɪn 'faɪv/ bostetik bat
paste /peɪst/ itsatsi
portable hard drive /'pɔ:təbl hɑ:d draɪv/ disko gogor eramangarri
printer /'prɪntə/ inprimagailu
read out /ri:d 'aʊt/ (ahots gora) irakurri
record /re'kɔ:d/ grabatu
respond /rɪ'spɒnd/ erantzun; erreakzionatu
save /seɪv/ gorde
scanner /'skænə/ eskaner
screen /skri:n/ pantaila
search /sɜ:tʃ/ bilatu
share /ʃeə/ partekatu
speakers /'spi:kəz/ bozgorailu(ak)
store /stɔ:/ gorde, biltegiratu
successfully /sək'sesfli/ arrakastaz; egoki
surf the net /sɜ:f ðə 'net/ Interneten nabigatu
touch screen /'tʌtʃ skri:n/ ukimen-pantaila
turn off /tɜ:n 'ɒf/ itzali
turn on /tɜ:n 'ɒn/ piztu
upload /ʌp'ləʊd/ igo, (Interneten) eseki
USB port /ju: es 'bi: pɔ:t/ USB ataka
webcam /'webkæm/ web kamara

UNIT 9

active /'æktɪv/ gogotsu, langile
actor /'æktə/ actor / antzezle
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ harrigarri, sinestezin
architect /'ɑ:kɪtekt/ arkitekto
artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ artista
athlete /'æθli:t/ kirolari; atleta
calm /kɑ:m/ baretasun; bare
chef /ʃef/ sukalde-buru, chef
coach /kəʊtʃ/ entrenatzaile
computer programmer /kəmpju:tə 'prəʊgræmə/ informatika-programatzaile
construction worker /kən'strʌkʃn wɜ:kə/ eraikuntza-langile
designer /dɪ'zaɪnə/ diseinatzaile
difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ zail

dishonest /dɪs'ɒnɪst/ desonestu, zantar, batere ez zintzo

doctor /'dɒktə/ mediku, sendagile

easy /'i:zi/ erraz

engineer /endʒɪ'nɪə/ ingeniari

far /fɑ:/ urrun

generous /'dʒenərəs/ eskuzabal

hairdresser /'heədresə/ ile-apaintzaile

helpful /'helpfl/ adeitsu, laguntzeko prest dagoen

honest /'ɒnɪst/ zintzo, onest

mechanic /mə'kænɪk/ mekaniko

medium-length /'mi:diəmleŋθ/ luzera ertain

model /'mɒdl/ eredu, modelo

near /nɪə/ -tik gertu

noisy /'nɔɪzi/ zaratatsu

peaceful /'pi:sfl/ baketsu

pilot /'paɪlət/ pilotu

repair /rɪ'peə/ konpondu

replace /rɪ'pleɪs/ ordeztu

scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ zientzialari

shop assistant /'ʃɒp əsɪstənt/ saltzaile

singer /'sɪŋə/ abeslari

tour guide /'tʊə gaɪd/ gida turistiko

vet /vet/ albaitari

writer /'raɪtə/ idazle

Speaking Glossary

INTRODUCTION

Greetings and Introductions

Hi, I'm (*Charlie*). /haɪ aɪm ('tʃɑ:li)/ Kaixo, (*Charlie*) naiz.

What's your name? /wɒts 'jɔ: neɪm/ Zer izen duzu?

I'm (*Molly*) and this is my friend, (*Ella*). /aɪm (mɒli) ənd ðɪs ɪz maɪ 'frend (elə)/ Ni (*Molly*) naiz eta hau nire laguna da, (*Ella*).

Nice to meet you. /naɪs tə 'mi:t ju:/ Pozten naiz zu ezagutzeaz.

Where are you from? /weə ɑ: ju: 'frɒm/ Nongoa(k) zara / zarete?

We're from (*London*). /wɪə frəm ('lʌndən)/ (*Londres*)koak gara.

Oh, I'm from (*Cambridge*). /əʊ aɪm frəm ('keɪmbrɪdʒ)/ Ene bada, ni (*Cambridge*)koa naiz.

I'm in Year (*9*). /aɪm ɪn jɪə ('naɪn)/ (*9.*) mailan nago.

What year are you in? /wɒt 'jɪə ɑ: ju: ɪn/ Zuek zer mailatan zaudete?

I'm in Year (*9*), but (Ella)'s in Year (*8*). /aɪm ɪn jɪə ('naɪn) bət (elə)z ɪn jɪə ('eɪt)/ Ni (*9.*) mailan, baina (*Ella*) (*8.*) mailan dago.

I'm (*fourteen*) and (*Ella*)'s (*thirteen*). /aɪm ('fɔ:ti:n) ənd (elə)z ('θɜ:'ti:n)/ (*Hamalau*) urte ditut, eta (*Ella*)k (*hamairu*).

Classroom Language

Where is your homework? /weə ɪz jɔ: 'həʊmwɜ:k/ Non daude zure etxerako lanak?

I don't understand the instructions. /aɪ dəʊnt ʌndə'stænd ðə ɪnstrʌkʃnz/ Ez ditut adierazpenak ulertzen.

Please write the answers on the board. /pli:z raɪt ðə 'ɑ:nsəz ɒn ðə bɔ:d/ Mesedez, idatzi erantzunak arbelean.

Copy the answers into your notebooks. /'kɒpi ðə ɑ:nsəz ɪntə jɔ: nəʊtbʊks/ Kopia itzazue erantzunak koadernoan.

Can I use a dictionary? /kæn aɪ ju:z ə 'dɪkʃənri/ Hiztegia erabil al dezaket?

I can't find my pencil. /aɪ kɑ:nt faɪnd maɪ 'pensl/ Ezin dut arkatza aurkitu.

Please sit down. /pli:z sɪt 'dəʊn/ Mesedez, eser zaitez / zaitezte.

UNIT 1

Talking About Likes and Dislikes

Do you like (*science*)? /du: ju: laɪk ('saɪəns)/ (*Zientziak*) gustatzen zaizkizu?

I don't mind it, but I prefer (*art*). /aɪ dəʊnt 'maɪnd ɪt bət aɪ prɪfɜ: (ɑ:t)/ Berdin dit, baina (*artea*) nahiago dut.

What about you? /wɒt əbaʊt 'ju:/ Eta zuri?

I love (*art*), but my favourite school subject is (*French*). /aɪ lʌv (ɑ:t) bət maɪ 'feɪvərɪt sku:l sʌbdʒɪkt ɪz (frentʃ)/ Ikaragarri gustatzen zait (*artea*), baina eskolako ikasgai gustukoena (*frantsesa*) da.

I hate (*French*). It's boring. /aɪ 'heɪt (frentʃ). ɪts 'bɔ:rɪŋ/ Gorroto dut (*frantsesa*). Aspergarria da.

Do you think (*English*) is boring? /du: ju: θɪŋk (ɪŋglɪʃ) ɪz 'bɔ:rɪŋ/ (*Ingelesa*) aspergarria dela uste al duzu?

I like (*English*). /aɪ 'laɪk (ɪŋglɪʃ)/ Gustatzen zait (*ingelesa*).

I like (*English*) too. It's interesting. /'aɪ laɪk (ɪŋglɪʃ) tu:. ɪts 'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ Niri ere gustatzen zait (*ingelesa*). Interesgarria da.

Getting Information

How old is he / she? /haʊ 'əʊld ɪz hi:/ʃi:/ Zenbat urte ditu hark?

What school subjects does he / she like? /wɒt 'sku:l sʌbdʒɪkts dʌz hi:/ʃi: laɪk/ Eskolako zein ikasgai gustatzen zaizkio hari?

Where is he / she from? /weə ɪz hi:/ʃi: 'frɒm/ Nongoa da?

What does he / she do at the weekend? /wɒt dʌz hi:/ʃi: du: ət ðə wi:k'end/ Zer egiten du asteburuetan?

When is his / her birthday? /wen ɪz hɪz/hə 'bɜ:θdeɪ/ Noiz da bere urtebetetzea?

What does he / she do after school? /wɒt dʌz hi:/ʃi: du: ɑ:ftə 'sku:l/ Zer egiten du berak eskola ondoren?

UNIT 2

Talking About Current Activities

What's happening? /wɒts 'hæpənɪŋ/ Zer ari da gertatzen?

Why is (*she lying on the floor*)? /waɪ ɪz (ʃi: 'laɪɪŋ ɒn ðə flɔ:)/ Zergatik dago (*lurrean etzanda*)?

Is (*she crying*)? /ɪz (ʃi: 'kraɪɪŋ)/ (*Negarrez*) ari al da?

What else can you see? /wɒt 'els kən ju: si:/ Zer gehiago ikus dezakezu?

What (*are they*) doing? /wɒt (ɑ: ðeɪ) 'du:ɪŋ/ Zer (*ari dira*) egiten?

Describing Pictures

Who's in the picture? /'hu:z ɪn ðə pɪktʃə/ Nor ageri da irudian?

What's (*she*) doing? /wɒts (ʃi:) 'du:ɪŋ/ Zer ari da egiten (*bera / neska*)?

What's (*the woman*) wearing? /wɒts (ðə wʊmən) 'weərɪŋ/ Zer darama jantzita (*andreak*)?

What else can you say about the picture? /wɒt 'els kən ju: seɪ əbaʊt ðə pɪktʃə/ Zer gehiago esan dezakezu irudiari buruz?

UNIT 3

Making Recommendations

Can you recommend any songs? /kæn ju: rekə'mend eni sɒŋz/ Abestiren bat gomendatzerik baduzu?

What type of music do you like? /wɒt taɪp əv 'mju:zɪk du: ju: laɪk/ Zer motatako musika gustatzen zaizu?

I like (*hip-hop*) but I prefer (*R&B*). /aɪ laɪk (hɪphɒp) bət aɪ prɪ'fɜ: (r nd bi:)/ (*Hip-hop*)a gustuko dut, baina (*R&B*)a nahiago dut.

How about (*Stay*) by (*Rihanna*)? /'haʊ əbaʊt (steɪ) baɪ (rɪhænə)/ Zer iruditzen zaizu (*Rihanna*)ren (*Stay*)?

That's a great idea! /ðæts ə 'greɪt aɪdɪə/ Ideia bikaina da hori!

Have you got any other suggestions? /hæv ju: gɒt eni 'ʌðə sədʒestʃənz/ Beste iradokizunen bat baduzu?

Yes, (*Love in the Sky*) by (*The Weeknd*) is a great song, too. /jes (lʌv ɪn ðə skaɪ) baɪ (ðə wi:kend) ɪz ə 'greɪt sɒŋ tu:/ Bai, (*The Weeknd*)en (*Love in the Sky*) ere abesti aparta da.

Describing Past Events

The event was a (*concert*). /ðə ɪ'vent wəz ə (kɒnsət)/ Gertakaria (*kontzertu*) bat zen.

I was in (*the park*). /aɪ wəz ɪn (ðə 'pɑ:k)/ (*Parkean*) egon / izan nintzen.

It was on (*Saturday*) at (*9.00 pm*). /ɪt wəz ɒn ('sætədeɪ) ət (naɪn pi: em)/ (*Larunbat*)ean izan zen (*21.00*)ean.

At the event, there were (*hundreds of people*). /ət ðə ɪ'vent ðeə wɜ: (hʌndrədz əv pi:pl)/ Gertakarian (*ehundaka pertsona*) zeuden / egon ziren.

She liked (*the food*). /ʃi: 'laɪkd (ðə fu:d)/ Gustatu zitzaion (*janaria*).

UNIT 4

Asking for Information

Do you know about (*the sphinx*)? /du: ju: 'nəʊ əbaʊt (ðə sfɪŋks)/ (*Esfingea*)ri buruz zerbait badakizu?

What do you want to know? /'wɒt də ju: wɒnt tə nəʊ/ Zer jakin nahi duzu?

Where did (*it*) live? /weə dɪd (ɪt) 'lɪv/ Non bizi zen?

What did (*it*) look like? /wɒt dɪd (ɪt) 'lʊk laɪk/ Nolakoa zen?

What did (*it*) do? /wɒt dɪd (ɪt) 'du:/ Zer egin zuen?

Talking About Past Experiences

What happened? /wɒt 'hæpənd/ Zer gertatu zen?

Where were you? /weə 'wə juː/ Non zeunden / egon zinen?

When did it happen? /wen dɪd ɪt 'hæpən/ Noiz gertatu zen?

Who was with you? /huː wəz 'wɪð juː/ Nor zegoen zurekin?

What did you do? /wɒt dɪd juː 'duː/ Zer egin zenuen?

How did you feel? /haʊ dɪd juː 'fiːl/ Nola sentitu zinen?

What happened in the end? /wɒt 'hæpənd ɪn ðiː end/ Zer gertatu zen bukaeran?

Did you tell anyone about it? /dɪd juː 'tel enɪwʌn əbaʊt ɪt/ Norbaiti kontatu zenion?

UNIT 5

Talking About the Weather

What's the weather like in (*London*)? /wɒts ðə 'weðə laɪk ɪn (lʌndən)/ Zer eguraldi egiten du (*Londres*)en?

It's (*cool and rainy)* here. /ɪts (kuːl ənd 'reɪni) hɪə/ Hemen (*fresko, eta euria*) ari du.

What's the temperature? /wɒts ðə 'temprətʃə/ Zer tenperatura dago?

It's (*18ºC*). /ɪts ('eɪtiːn dɪgriːz)/ (*18ºC*).

What's the forecast for (*London tomorrow*)? /wɒts ðə 'fɔːkɑːst fɔː (lʌndən təmɒrəʊ)/ Zein da (*Londres*)erako (*biharko*) iragarpena?

(*Cloudy*) with a high of (*17ºC*) and a low of (*12ºC*). /('klaʊdi) wɪð ə haɪ əv (sevntiːn dɪgriːz) ənd ə ləʊ əv (twelv dɪgriːz)/ (*Lainotua*), gehienez (*17ºC*) eta gutxienez (*12ºC*)ko hozberoa.

Describing Past Events

What happened? /wɒt 'hæpənd/ Zer gertatu zen?

What was happening at the time? /wɒt wəz 'hæpənɪŋ ət ðə taɪm/ Zer ari zen gertatzen une horretan?

Where did it happen? /weə dɪd ɪt 'hæpən/ Non gertatu zen?

Was anyone else there? /wəz 'enɪwʌn els ðeə/ Beste norbait bazegoen han?

What was the weather like? /wɒt wəz ðə 'weðə laɪk/ Zer eguraldi egin zuen?

What was (*the boy*) doing? /wɒt wəz (ðə bɔɪ) 'duːɪŋ/ Zer ari zen egiten (*mutila*)?

Why was (*he*) doing that? /'waɪ wəz (hiː) duːɪŋ ðæt/ Zergatik ari zen (*bera*) hori egiten?

Was (*he*) OK? /wəz (hiː) əʊ'keɪ/ Ondo al zegoen (*bera*)?

UNIT 6

Giving Advice

Maybe you should (*go home*). /'meɪbi juː ʃəd (gəʊ həʊm)/ Agian (*etxera joan*) behar zenuke.

You shouldn't (*take an exam*). /juː 'ʃʊdnt (teɪk æn ɪgzæm)/ Ez zenuke (*azterketa egin*) behar.

Why don't you (*take it another day*)? /waɪ dəʊnt juː (teɪk ɪt ə'nʌðə deɪ)/ Zergatik ez (*duzu beste egun batean egiten*)?

I think you'd better (*take some medicine)*. /aɪ 'θɪŋk juːd betə (teɪk səm medsn)/ Uste dut hobe zenukeela (*botikaren bat hartzea*).

Making Suggestions

We should (*have a sports day*). /wiː ʃəd (həv ə 'spɔːts deɪ)/ (*Kirol-egun bat izan*) behar genuke.

Maybe we can (*invite our parents*). /'meɪbi wiː kən (ɪnvaɪt ɑː peərənts)/ Agian (*gurasoak gonbida*) genitzake.

Let's have (*races and competitions*). /lets həv (reɪsɪz ənd kɒmpə'tɪʃnz)/ Egin ditzagun (*lasterketak eta lehiaketak*).

How about (*class football matches, too*)? /'haʊ əbaʊt (klɑːs fʊtbɔːl mætʃɪz tuː)/ Eta zergatik ez (*futbol-partidak ere gelen artean*)?

UNIT 7

Talking About Animals

What type of animal is it? /wɒt taɪp əv 'ænɪml ɪz ɪt/ Zer motatako animalia da?

How tall is it? /haʊ 'tɔːl ɪz ɪt/ Zer garaiera du?

How long is it? /haʊ 'lɒŋ ɪz ɪt/ Zer luzera du?

How much does it weigh? /haʊ mʌtʃ dʌz ɪt 'weɪ/ Zer pisu du?

How long can it live? /haʊ 'lɒŋ kən ɪt lɪv/ Zenbat denbora bizi daiteke?

What does it eat? /wɒt dʌz ɪt 'iːt/ Zer jaten du?

Is it endangered? /ɪz ɪt ɪn'deɪndʒəd/ Galtzeko arriskuan al dago?

It's smaller than (*a mouse*). /ɪts 'smɔːlə ðən (ə maʊs)/ (*Sagua*) baino txikiagoa da.

It's got (*six legs*), but it hasn't got (*wings*). /ɪts gɒt (sɪks legz) bət ɪt 'həznt gɒt (wɪŋz)/ (*Sei hanka*) ditu, baina ez du (*hegorik*).

It lives in (*rivers and lakes*). /ɪt lɪvz ɪn ('rɪvəz ənd leɪks)/ (*Ibaietan eta lakuetan*) bizi da.

It often eats (*fruit*). /ɪt 'ɒfn iːts (fruːt)/ Maiz, (*fruta*) jaten du.

UNIT 8

Asking for Help

I need some help, please. /aɪ niːd səm 'help pliːz/ Laguntza (pixka bat) behar dut, mesedez.

Can you help me for a minute? /kæn juː 'help miː fɔː ə mɪnɪt/ Lagunduko didazu momentutxo bat?

Could you give me a hand with this? /kʊd juː gɪv miː ə 'hænd wɪð ðɪs/ Lagunduko zenidake honekin?

Would you mind helping me with (*this printer*)? /wʊd juː maɪnd 'helpɪŋ miː wɪð ðɪs prɪntə/ Axola zaizu (*inprimagailu honekin*) laguntzea?

Making Plans

Are you free (*tomorrow morning*)? /ɑː juː friː (təmɒrəʊ 'mɔːnɪŋ)/ Libre zaude (*bihar goizean*)?

What are you going to do after that? /wɒt ɑː juː gəʊɪŋ tə 'duː ɑːftə ðæt/ Zer egin behar duzu (horren) ondoren?

What have you got in mind? /wɒt həv juː gɒt ɪn 'maɪnd/ Zer duzu buruan?

Is *(ten o'clock)* OK? /ɪz ('ten əklɒk) əʊkeɪ/ (*Hamarrak puntuan*) ondo dago?

How about (*12.00*)? /haʊ əbaʊt ('twelv əklɒk)/ Eta zer moduz (*12.00*)ak?

We could go to the (*computer shop*). /wiː kəd gəʊ tə ðə (kəm'pjuːtə ʃɒp)/ (*Informatika-dendara*) joan gintezke.

UNIT 9

Making Predictions

Where do you see yourself in (*20*) years? /weə də juː 'siː jɔːself ɪn (twenti) jɪəz/ Non ikusten duzu zure burua (*hogei*) urte barru?

In (*20*) years, I'll probably (*be a famous singer*). /ɪn (twenti) jɪəz aɪl 'prɒbəbli (biː ə feɪməs sɪŋə)/ (*Hogei*) urte barru, seguru aski (*abeslari ospetsua izango naiz*).

I think I'll (*be a vet*). /aɪ 'θɪŋk aɪl (biː ə vet)/ Nik uste dut (*albaitaria izango naizela*).

I'm sure I'll *(have three childre*n). /aɪm 'ʃʊə aɪl (həv θriː tʃɪldrən)/ Ziur nago (*hiru ume izango ditudala*).

I don't think I'll (*have three children*). /aɪ dəʊnt 'θɪŋk aɪl (həv θriː tʃɪldrən)/ Ez dut uste (*hiru ume izango ditudanik*).

I hope I'll (*have three dogs*). /aɪ 'həʊp aɪl (həv θriː dɒgz)/ (*Hiru txakur edukitzea*) espero dut.

Talking About the Future

What do you think (*Anne*) will be in the future? /wɒt də juː θɪŋk (æn) wɪl biː ɪn ðə 'fjuːtʃə/ Zer uste duzu izango dela (*Anne*) etorkizunean?

(*She*)'ll probably be (*a writer*). /(ʃiː)l 'prɒbəbliː biː (ə raɪtə)/ Agian, (*idazlea*) izango da (*bera*).

Are you sure about that? /ɑː juː 'ʃʊə əbaʊt ðæt/ Ziur zaude horri buruz?

Where do you see (*Peter*) in (*20*) years? /weə də juː siː ('piːtə) ɪn (twenti) jɪəz/ Non ikusten duzu (*Peter*) (*hogei*) urte barru?

I see (*him as a chef*). /aɪ 'siː (hɪm æz ə ʃef)/ (*Sukaldari buru / chef gisa*) ikusten dut.

Do you think so? /duː juː 'θɪŋk səʊ/ Hori uste duzu?

What about (*Jennifer*)? /wɒt əbaʊt ('dʒenɪfə)/ Eta (*Jennifer*)?

I'm not sure. /aɪm nɒt 'ʃʊə/ Ez nago ziur.

Why do you say that? /waɪ də juː 'seɪ ðæt/ Zergatik esaten duzu hori?

So do I. /səʊ duː 'aɪ/ Ni(k) ere bai.

Grammar Appendix

INTRODUCTION

To be aditza

To be aditzak, batez ere, "izan" eta "egon" esangura du. Gertaera orokorrak azaltzeko eta gauzak deskribatzeko erabiltzen da: adina, sentimenduak, herritartasuna, prezioa, eguraldia, etab.

Orainaldian hiru forma ditu (**am**, **is** eta **are**). Hitz egiterakoan, horiek pertsona-izenordain subjektuarekin laburtzen dira.
*I**'m** in Year 8.* (Zortzigarren mailan nago.)

Ezezkoan **not** partikula gehitzen zaie **to be** aditzaren forma guztiei, edo **n't** laburtua **is** eta **are** formei (**isn't** eta **aren't**); ez, ordea, **am** formari.
*I**'m not** at home.* (Ez nago etxean.)
*Laura **isn't** my friend.* (Laura ez da nire laguna.)
*The cat **isn't** in the box.* (Katua ez dago kaxan.)

Galderak osatzeko, subjetuaren eta aditzaren arteko ordena aldatzen da. Erantzun motzak pertsona-izenordain subjektuarekin eta **to be** aditzarekin osatzen dira; laburbiltzeke baiezko erantzunetan, eta **not** partikularekin laburbilduta ezezkoetan.
***Is** your sister in the garage? Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**.* (Zure ahizpa garajean dago? Bai. / Ez.)

1 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of *to be*.**

1. Casper ..... English. He's from Holland.
2. ..... Laura in your class?
3. My eyes ..... brown. They're green.
4. The cats ..... hungry. Please feed them.
5. It's late. I ..... tired.
6. Where ..... my trainers?

Have got aditza

Have got aditzak "eduki" esan nahi du. Jabetza adierazten du, edo, zerbait deskribatzean, zerbait horrek dituen ezaugarriak. Orainaldian bi forma ditu: **have got** bata, **I**, **you**, **we** eta **they** pertsonekin erabiltzen dena, eta **has got** bestea, **he**, **she** eta **it** pertsonekin.
*I **have got** a new sweater.* (Jertse berria dut.)
*My teacher **has got** a red car.* (Nire irakasleak auto gorria du.)

Ezezkoetarako **not** partikula gehitzen da, edo **n't** laburbildua (**haven't** / **hasn't**). Forma laburtuak beti ere gehiago erabiltzen dira.
*He **hasn't got** a mirror in his bedroom.* (Ez du ispilurik bere logelan.)

Galderak **Have** / **Has** + subjektua + **got** hurrenkeraz osatzen dira. Erantzun motzetan pertsona-izenordain subjektua erabiltzen da, eta ondoren **have** / **haven't** edo **has** / **hasn't**; baina **got** gabe osatzen dira.
***Have** you **got** a green shirt? Yes, I **have**.* (Alkandora berderik baduzu? Bai.)
***Has** she **got** a brother? No, she **hasn't**.* (Anaiarik badu? Ez.)

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have got*.**

1. Tony ..... a Japanese friend. He's from Tokyo.
2. Sorry, Mum, I can't do the dishes now. I ..... time.
3. ..... you ..... my pencil?
4. Our house is small. It ..... a dining room or garage.
5. My aunt and uncle ..... two children. They're my cousins.
6. Maya ..... a sister or a brother.

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answer.

1. Sam and Bill **am** / **is** / **are** brothers.
2. I **have got** / **has got** a big family.
3. **Have** / **Has** Jack got blue eyes?
4. I **am** / **is** / **are** hungry.
5. Rebecca **haven't got** / **hasn't got** a cat.
6. My house **am not** / **isn't** / **aren't** big.
7. **Am** / **Is** / **Are** Sue in your class?
8. We **haven't got** / **hasn't got** a red car.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

There is / There are

There is eta **There are** esamoldeek "dago" eta "daude" esangura dute. **There is** izen zenbakarri singularren edo zenbakaitzen aurrean joaten da. **There are** izen zenbakarri pluralen aurretik.
There is *a dress in the box.* (Soineko bat dago kaxan.)
There is *cheese in the sandwich.* (Gazta dago sandwichean.)
There are *chairs in the dining room.* (Aulkiak daude jangelan.)

Ezezkoa **is** eta **are** aditzei **not** partikula edo **n't** forma laburtua gehituz osatzen da.
There are not / ***aren't*** *scarves in the shop.* (Ez dago lepokorik dendan.)

Galderak osatzeko **Is** / **Are** kokatuko dira **there** aurretik. Erantzun motzetan ohiko hurrenkerara itzultzen gara, eta ezezko erantzunetan forma laburbilduak erabiltzen dira.
Is there *homework for tomorrow? Yes,* ***there is.*** */ No,* ***there isn't.*** (Etxerako lanik badago biharko? Bai. / Ez.)
Are there *students in the classroom? Yes,* ***there are***. */ No,* ***there aren't***. (Ikaslerik badago gelan? Bai. / Ez.)

3 **Complete the sentences with the affirmative or negative form of *There is* / *There are*.**

1. ..... a train at the station. Let's run and catch it.
2. It's cold today. ..... any people at the beach.
3. ..... some trainers in the hall. Are they yours?
4. Where's my lunch? ..... any food in my schoolbag!
5. ..... five bathrooms in this house!
6. Where are your clothes? ..... a cupboard in your bedroom.

4 **Write questions with the words below and *Is there* or *Are there*.**

1. cakes / in a bakery
   .....
2. a carpet / in the living room
   .....
3. any boats / on the river
   .....
4. a post office / next to your house
   .....
5. elephants / in the zoo
   .....
6. any juice / in the fridge
   .....

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answer.

1. **There is** / **There are** books on the table.
2. **There isn't** / **There aren't** a clean shirt in my cupboard!
3. **Is there** / **Are there** an apple in the fruit salad?
4. **There isn't** / **There aren't** any chips for lunch.
5. **There is** / **There are** some ice cream in the fridge.
6. **Is there** / **Are there** any chairs in the kitchen?
7. **There is** / **There are** two cars in the garage.
8. **Is there** / **Are there** any sugar in the coffee?

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

UNIT 1

Present Simple

Present Simple aditz-denbora erabiltzen da ohiturak eta egia orokorrak adierazteko, gustu, iritzi eta ordutegiei buruz hitz egiteko. Honako denbora-esamolde hauekin erabiltzen da maiz: **every day** (egunero), **at night** (gauean), **on** + asteko eguna pluralean, etab. Esaldiaren hasieran edo bukaeran ager daitezke guztiak; bukaeran, hala ere, sarriago ikusiko ditugu. Maiztasun-adberbio hauek ere sarri erabiltzen dira: **always** (beti), **usually** (normalean), **often** (maiz), **sometimes** (batzuetan), **rarely** (gutxitan) eta **never** (inoiz ez).

Baiezko era aditzaren oinarrizko forma bezalakoxea da, **to** gabeko infinitiboa, singularreko 3. pertsonan izan ezik, honi **-s** gehitzen baitiogu, eta batzuetan, aditzaren bukaeraren arabera, **-es**:

- **Ss**, **sh**, **ch** edo **x** batez bukatutakoei:
  *pa**ss** → pass**es*** *wa**sh** → wash**es*** *tea**ch** → teach**es*** *mi**x** → mix**es***
- **O** batez bukatutakoei:
  *d**o** → do**es*** *g**o** → go**es***
- **Kontsonantea** + **y** bukaeradunei, **y** kendu eta **i** jarriko zaie **-es** gehitu aurretik:
  *stu**dy** → stud**ies*** *car**ry** → carr**ies***

*We always **bring** our textbooks to school.* (Beti ekartzen ditugu testuliburuak eskolara.)
*She **studies** literature twice a week.* (Astean bitan ikasten du literatura.)
*He **likes** science lessons.* (Zientzia klaseak gustatzen zaizkio.)
*The maths lesson **starts** at 10.00.* (Matematikako klasea 10etan hasten da.)

Ezezko era aditzaren aurretik **don't** / **doesn't** kokatuz osatzen da.
*I **don't use** my laptop every day.* (Ez dut ordenagailu eramangarria egunero erabiltzen.)

Galderak **Do** / **Does** + subjektua + aditza hurrenkera jarraituz osatzen dira. Erantzun motzetan pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **do** / **does** ala **don't** / **doesn't** erabiliko dugu, erantzunaren arabera.
***Do** you **understand** French? Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.* (Frantsesa ulertzen duzu? Bai. / Ez.)

Galderak galdetzailea badu, hori kokatuko dugu lehenik **do** / **does** aurretik.
***What do** you **do** after the break?* (Zer egiten duzu jolastorduaren ondoren?)

1 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple, affirmative or negative.**

1. School ..... (start) at 8.30.
2. I never ..... (drink) tea.
3. Sue ..... (not eat) meat.
4. They ..... (like) art lessons.
5. Ted often ..... (watch) TV.
6. We ..... (not work) on Sundays.

2 **Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple.**

1. you / like / science lessons
   .....
2. the teacher / give / you / homework / on Fridays
   .....
3. your friends / take / the bus / to school
   .....
4. your father / drive / you / to school
   .....
5. it / usually rain / in January
   .....

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answer.

1. Sam's sister **live** / **lives** in Oxford.
2. My cousin and I **don't chat** / **doesn't chat** online every day.
3. **Does your parents watch** / **Do your parents watch** TV every evening?
4. We never **wear** / **wears** trainers at school.
5. I usually **get up** / **gets up** late on Sundays.
6. **Do the cat sleep** / **Does the cat sleep** in your bedroom?
7. Mark and Ben **do** / **does** judo twice a week.
8. Mr Wilson **don't teach** / **doesn't teach** drama at our school.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

Galdetzaileak

Galdetzaileak "bai" edo "ez" batekin erantzun ezin daitezkeen galderetan bakarrik erabiltzen dira.

Who? = Nor?
What? = Zer?, Zein?
Where? = Non?, Nora?
When? = Noiz?
Why? = Zergatik?
How often? = Zenbat aldiz?

***Who** is your art teacher? Mr Jenkins.* (Nor da zure arteko irakaslea? Jenkins jauna.)
***What** do you usually have for breakfast? Cereal.* (Zer gosaltzen duzu normalean? Zerealak.)
***When** is the exam? On Monday at 10.30.* (Noiz da azterketa? Astelehenean 10:30ean.)
***Where** are your paintbrushes? At home.* (Non daude zure pintzelak? Etxean.)
***Why** are they at school? Because it's Monday.* (Zergatik daude eskolan? Astelehena delako.)
***How often** do you use the whiteboard? Every day.* (Zenbat aldiz erabiltzen duzue arbel zuria? Egunero.)

3 **Match the questions in A to the answers in B.**

A	B
1. Who do you sit next to in class?	..... a. A shirt and jeans.
2. What do they wear for school?	..... b. Twice a week.
3. When do you do your homework?	..... c. Because he hasn't got a bike.
4. How often do you have music lessons?	..... d. My friend Zoe.
5. Where does Sandy do karate?	..... e. In the evenings.
6. Why does Tom walk to school?	..... f. At the sports centre.

4 **Choose the correct answer.**

1. **Where** / **How often** does Brigitte come from?
2. **When** / **Who** do you have lunch with?
3. **Who** / **How often** do you play computer games?
4. **Why** / **Where** does our teacher give so much homework?
5. **What** / **When** do you come home from school?
6. **Who** / **What** do you usually have for dinner?

Check Yourself!

Complete the questions according to the answers.

1. ..... does your grandmother live?
   In Australia.
2. ..... does Cindy have for breakfast?
   Fruit.
3. ..... does George sit next to in class?
   Vanessa.
4. ..... do classes start?
   At nine o'clock.
5. ..... does Tim want for his birthday?
   A new mobile phone.
6. ..... do you tidy your room?
   Once a week.
7. ..... do they work?
   At the airport.
8. ..... do the girls wear jackets and skirts at school?
   Because that's the school uniform.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

UNIT 2

Present Continuous

Present Continuous aditz-aldiak hitz egiteko unean nahiz une horren inguruan gertatzen ari dena adierazten du. Sarritan, honako denbora-esamolde hauekin ikusiko dugu: **at the moment** (une honetan), **now** (orain), **right now** (oraintxe bertan), **today** (gaur), etab. Esamolde horiek guztiak esaldiaren hasieran nola bukaeran ager daitezke, bukaeran ohikoagoak izan arren.

Baiezko era **to be** aditzaren orainaldiarekin + **-ing** bukaera daraman aditz batekin osatzen da. Honako kasu hauetan, **-ing** bukaera gehitzerakoan, ortografia-arau hauek jarraitu behar dira:

- **E** mutuaz amaituek **e** hori galtzen dute:
  *arriv**e** → arriv**ing***
- Silaba bakarrekoek, amaieran **bokala** + **kontsonantea** dutenek, kontsonante hori bikoizten dute:
  *p**ut** → put**ting***
- Bi silabadunek, bigarrena azentuduna, azken kontsonantea bikoizten dute:
  *refer → refer**ring*** *be**gin** → begin**ning***
- **L** batez amaitzen diren bi silabadunek, hizki hori bikoizten dute:
  *travel → travel**ling***
- **Ie** amaiera dutenei, **ie** amaiera **y** bilakatuko zaie:
  *d**ie** → d**ying***

*The baby **is crying** now.* (Umea negarrez ari da orain.)

Ezezko era osatzeko **not** partikula gehitzen zaie **am**, **is** eta **are** aditzei, edo **n't** laburbildua **is** eta **are** formei.
*I**'m not singing** that song at the moment.* (Ez naiz ari abesti hori abesten une honetan.)

Galderak osatzeko, **to be** aditza + subjektua + **-ing** amaieradun aditz bat erabiliko dugu. Baiezko erantzun motzetan, pertsona-izenordain subjektua eta jarraian **am**, **is** edo **are** erabiliko ditugu; ezezkoetan, ordea, is eta **is** eta **are** laburbiduta joaten dira **not** partikularekin.
***Is** he **laughing** at the film? Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.* (Barrez ari da filmarekin? Bai. / Ez.)

Galdera galdetzaile batez osatua badago, hori joango da lehenik eta gero **am** / **is** / **are**.
***Why am** I **worrying** about that?* (Zergatik ari naiz horregatik kezkatzen?)

1 **Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous.**

not wear • sing • not smile • hug • draw

1. Cathy ..... her daughter.
2. The birds ..... in the garden.
3. I ..... my new dress.
4. The students ..... a picture.
5. Mike ..... . He's sad.

2 **Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous.**

1. Dad / watch / the news
   .....
2. I / sit / in your chair
   .....
3. they / chat / online
   .....
4. Mum / use / the computer
   .....
5. you / do / your homework
   .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of the Present Continuous.

1. My friends ..... (wait) in front of the cinema right now.
2. Wendy ..... (not listen) to music at the moment.
3. I ..... (read) a very strange book.
4. Grandma ..... (smile) at the baby.
5. ..... the children ..... (play)?
6. The students ..... (not use) their dictionaries now.
7. Don't worry! I ..... (not touch) your new iPhone.
8. ..... Jessica ..... (enjoy) the film?

➡ *Answers, see page 32*

Present Simple eta *Present Continuous* aditz-denboren arteko aldea

Present Simple ohiko ekintzez hitz egiteko erabiltzen da; *Present Continuous*, kontrara, hitz egiteko unean gertatzen ari dena deskribatzeko.
*I usually **sing** rock songs, but today I **'m singing** pop songs.*
(Normalean, rock abestiak abesten ditut, baina gaur pop abestiak ari naiz abesten.)

Denbora-esamoldeek lagunduko dute aditz-denbora bat bestearengandik bereizten.

Aditz "estatikoak"

Aditz estatikoak erabiltzen dira gustuak, sentimenduak eta desioak, buruko ekintzak, jabetza eta pertzepzioa adierazteko. Egoerak adierazten dituzte, horregatik ez dira *Present Continuous* aldiarekin erabiltzen.
*I **like** brave people.* (Jende ausarta gustatzen zait.)

3 **Choose the correct answer.**

1. My friends **send** / **sends** / **are sending** text messages now.
2. **Does Ann play** / **Is Ann playing** / **Do Ann play** tennis on Saturdays?
3. I **don't have** / **am not having** / **doesn't have** lunch right now.
4. Mike **is always knowing** / **always know** / **always knows** the right answer.
5. **Is it raining** / **Does it rain** / **It rains** at the moment?
6. We **don't study** / **doesn't study** / **aren't studying** history every day.

4 **Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.**

take • use • drive • think • drink

1. ..... Sam usually ..... a blue jeep?
2. ..... the students ..... a test right now?
3. ..... people in the USA ..... tea with milk?
4. ..... Julia ..... the computer at the moment?
5. ..... you ..... skateboarding is fun?

Check Yourself!

Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Continuous or the Present Simple.

1. you / wear / jeans / today / ?

.....

2. Mark and I / not usually have / breakfast / .

.....

3. I / walk / my dog / at the moment / .

.....

4. you / know / any / popular songs / ?

.....

5. Michael / like / vegetables / ?

.....

6. the children / not sleep / right now / .

.....

7. Vicky / usually / meet / her friends / after school / .

.....

8. Karen / not use / my laptop / at the moment / .

.....

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

UNIT 3

There was / There were

There is eta **There are** egituren lehenaldiko formak dira. Horrenbestez, "zegoen" eta "zeuden" esangura dute. Bata singularra da eta bestea pluralerako forma.
There was egitura izen zenbakarri singularren eta izen zenbakaitzen aurrean joaten da. **There were** izen zenbakarri pluralen aurrean.
There was *a fantastic concert on Friday.* (Sekulako kontzertua egon zen ostiralean.)
There was *live music at the pub.* (Zuzeneko musika egon zen pubean.)
There were *flutes in the band.* (Zeharkako flautak zeuden bandan.)

Ezezko formak osatzeko **not** partikula gehitzen da, edo **n't** laburbildua (**wasn't** / **weren't**).
There weren't *unusual instruments in the orchestra.* (Ez zegoen instrumentu arrarorik orkestran.)

Galderak osatzeko **Was** / **Were** erabiliko da lehenbizi, eta ondoren **there**. Erantzun motzetan betiko hurrenkerara joko dugu, ezezkoak badira, forma laburtuak erabiliz.
Were there *famous drum players at the party? Yes,* ***there were****. / No,* ***there weren't****.*
(Bateria-jole ospetsuak zeuden festan? Bai. / Ez.)

1 **Complete the sentences with *There was*, *There wasn't*, *There were* or *There weren't*.**

1. ..... four musicians in the rock band.
2. ..... a famous singer in the band.
3. ..... (not) any piano players in the orchestra.
4. ..... (not) a concert in the park last night.
5. ..... some great music on the radio last night.
6. ..... some amazing concerts at the music festival.
7. ..... (not) any jazz music at the concert.

2 **Complete the questions with *Was there* or *Were there*.**

1. ..... electric guitars in 1960?
2. ..... a recorder on the kitchen table?
3. ..... any violins in the orchestra?
4. ..... any classical music at the festival?
5. ..... a poster of Eminem in your brother's room?
6. ..... any hip-hop dancers at the party?

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answer.

1. **There was** / **There were** / **There weren't** a song competition on Saturday.
2. **Was there** / **There were** / **Were there** any new e-mails on your phone?
3. **There wasn't** / **Was there** / **There weren't** a dance performance at the festival.
4. **Was there** / **Were there** / **There wasn't** a thousand people at the concert?
5. **There was** / **Was there** / **There were** some fantastic Taylor Swift videos on YouTube.
6. **There was** / **There weren't** / **There were** some great music at the party.
7. **Were there** / **Was there** / **There was** a jazz musician at the disco?
8. **There was** / **There wasn't** / **There weren't** any old people at the rock concert.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

Past Simple baiezko eran

Past Simple aldia erabiltzen da iraganeko une zehatz batean gertatutakoa adierazteko eta istorioak iraganean kontatzeko. Horregatik, ekintza noiz gertatu zen adieraziko duen denbora-esamolderen bat egoten da esaldian: **ago** (orain dela) denbora-esamoldearen amaieran, **yesterday** (atzo), **last month** (joan den hilean), **two years ago** (orain dela bi urte), etab. Guztiak perpausaren hasieran nahiz bukaeran jar daitezke, baina ohikoagoak dira bukaeran.

Aditz erregularren *Past Simple* aldia aditzaren oinarrizko formari **-ed** gehituz osatzen da. Horregatik, arreta jarri behar zaie honako ortografia-arau hauei:

- **E** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **-d** hartuko du soilik:
  *liv**e** → liv**ed***
- Aditza silaba bakarrekoa bada eta **bokal** + **kontsonante** badu amaieran, kontsonante hau bikoizten da:
  *st**op** → stop**ped***
- **Kontsonantea** + **y** amaieraduna bada, **y** hori **i** bilakatuko da:
  *carr**y** → carr**ied***

*Mozart **composed** classical music.* (Mozartek musika klasikoa konposatu zuen.)

Aditz irregularrek ez dute inongo araurik jarraitzen, eta, horrenbestez, buruz ikasi behar dira lehenaldiko formak. 33-34 orrialdeetan duzu zerrenda.

*We **saw** a film about Mozart.* (Mozarti buruzko filma ikusi genuen.)

3 **Complete the sentences with the Past Simple affirmative form of the verbs below.**

buy • go • perform • wear • have • find

1. A rap group ..... Pitbull songs last night.
2. Dan ..... an old violin in his grandmother's house.
3. I ..... three CDs for £10 at the music shop.
4. We ..... dinner at a restaurant before the concert.
5. My grandfather ..... to a Beatles concert in 1968.
6. Kate ..... her new jacket at the party.

4 **Write sentences with the words below. Use the Past Simple affirmative.**

1. my aunt / dance / in the ballet *Giselle*

   .....
2. we / listen / to pop music / yesterday afternoon

   .....
3. Jeff / study / music / with a famous teacher

   .....
4. Beth and Mark / perform / at the music festival

   .....
5. I / stay / with my friend / for the weekend

   .....
6. the music / stop / at midnight

   .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

1. The pianist ..... (smile) for the camera.
2. Tony ..... (hold) the new baby in his arms.
3. My parents ..... (enjoy) the dance performance.
4. AC/DC ..... (make) their first album in 1975.
5. Our music teacher..... (win) a singing competition.
6. My friend ..... (show) me her new MP4 player.
7. Elton John ..... (begin) playing the piano when he was four years old.
8. We ..... (finish) our homework before dinner.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

UNIT 4

Past Simple ezezko eran eta galderetan

Ezezko era aditzaren aurretik **didn't** ezarriz osatzen da, eta berdina da singularreko nahiz pluraleko pertsona guztientzat.
*He **didn't break** his leg in the accident.* (Ez zuen hanka hautsi istripuan.)

Galderak osatzeko **Did** + subjektua + aditzoina da hurrenkera. Erantzun motzetan pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **did** / **didn't** erabiliko dugu, erantzunaren arabera.
***Did** you **see** the monster's claws? Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.* (Mamuaren atzaparrak ikusi zenituen? Bai. / Ez.)

Galdetzailez osatutako galderetan, galdetzailea kokatuko da lehenik eta ondoren **did**.
***What did** the scientists **create**?* (Zer sortu zuten zientzialariek?)

1 **Write negative sentences with the correct form of the verbs in bold and the words in brackets.**

1. We **used** a camera to take pictures. (mobile phone)

.....

2. The minotaur **ate** people. (plants)

.....

3. Mary Shelley **wrote** a book about Frankenstein. (Dracula)

.....

4. The creature **lived** in the jungle. (ocean)

.....

5. Ivan's grandparents **spoke** Russian. (English)

.....

6. They **travelled** to see the Loch Ness Monster. (Yeti)

.....

2 **Complete the sentences with the Past Simple form of the verbs below.**

not enjoy • put • learn • not know • not read • meet • take • not build

1. Eric ..... the answer to the teacher's question.
2. Joanna ..... the train to work yesterday.
3. I ..... the film last night. It was terrible!
4. Jane ..... her friends at the shopping centre.
5. The Romans ..... the Pyramids or the Sphinx.
6. After the lesson, the teacher ..... the microscope in the cupboard.
7. We ..... about Ancient Greece in the history lesson.
8. We ..... a famous mystery novel in our literature lesson.

3 **Write questions with the words below and the Past Simple. Then match the questions to the answers.**

1. what / Medusa / look like

.....

2. Dracula / kill / people

.....

3. when / you / see / the film *Twilight*

.....

4. the monster / have / long claws and a beak

.....

5. where / zombies / come from

.....

6. you / photograph / the creature

.....

7. why / your mother / worry / about you

.....

8. who / you / go / to the cinema / with

.....

9. the Minotaur / live / in Ancient Egypt

.....

10. How often / you / take / piano lessons

.....

..... a. They originated in Africa.
..... b. No, it lived in Ancient Greece.
..... c. Yes, and he drank their blood.
..... d. Because I came home late.
..... e. Once a week.
..... f. No, it had feathers and a long neck.
..... g. She had snakes for hair.
..... h. I tried, but it disappeared.
..... i. My friends.
..... j. Last week.

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of the Past Simple.

1. The people ..... (describe) a strange monster.
2. Where ..... you ..... (put) my atlas?
3. Luke ..... (not buy) an electric guitar.
4. ..... the cat ..... (have) white paws?
5. I ..... (see) a live concert last night.
6. Why ..... you ..... (laugh) in the history lesson?
7. ..... Matt ..... (show) you his new motorbike?
8. Cathy ..... (not feel) well yesterday.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

UNIT 5

Past Continuous

Past Continuous aldia erabiltzen da lehenaldiko une zehatz batean gertatzen ari zena kontatzeko.

Maiz, honako denbora-esamoldeekin lagunduta joaten da: **ago** (orain dela) denbora-esamoldearen amaieran, **at** + ordua, **last night** (bart), **yesterday morning** / **afternoon** (atzo goizean / arratsaldean), etab. Esaldiaren hasieran nahiz bukaeran ager daitezke, baina bukaeran gehiagotan ikusiko ditugu.

Baiezko era **was** / **were** + **-ing** bukaera daraman aditzarekin eratzen da. Aditzari **-ing** bukaera gehitzeko, *Present Continuous* aldia osatzeko erabiltzen diren ortografia-arau berberak jarraitu behar dira.
*It **was raining** yesterday morning.* (Euria ari zuen atzo goizean.)

Ezezko era osatzeko, **not** partikula edo **n't** laburtua ezarriko dugu **was** / **were** (**wasn't** eta **weren't**) aditzen ondoren.
*The neighbours **weren't talking** about the fire.* (Auzokoak ez ziren ari suteari buruz hitz egiten.)

Galderetarako **Was** / **Were** + subjektua **-ing** daraman aditza dugu hurrenkera. Erantzun motzetan pertsona-izenordain subjektua eta jarraian **was** / **were** edo **wasn't** / **weren't** erabiliko ditugu.
***Were** you **driving** at the time of the earthquake? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.*
(Gidatzen ari zinen lurrikararen unean? Bai. / Ez.)

Galderak galdetzailea badarama, berori doa aurrena eta jarraian **was** / **were**.
***Why was** she **crying** during the storm?* (Zergatik ari zen negarrez ekaitza ari zela?)

1 **What was happening at the Carsons' house at 8.00 yesterday evening? Choose the correct answer.**

1. Mum and Dad **was listening** / **were listening** to the weather forecast.
2. They **weren't preparing** / **wasn't preparing** dinner.
3. Greg **wasn't walking** / **weren't walking** the dog.
4. He and Jenny **was playing** / **were playing** computer games.
5. Chris **weren't watching** / **wasn't watching** TV.
6. He **was sleeping** / **were sleeping** on the sofa.

2 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous.**

1. It was cloudy yesterday afternoon, but it ..... (not rain).
2. The students ..... (have) an English lesson at 11 o'clock this morning.
3. Mum ..... (watch) her favourite TV show at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
4. We ..... (not eat) dinner at 9 o'clock last night.
5. At this time last week, we ..... (fly) to Rome.
6. Jack ..... still ..... (live) in France a year ago.

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs below. Use the Past Continuous.**

not shine • ski • not watch • learn • not snow wear • help • not carry

On Saturday morning

Liz and Ben [1.] ..... TV at home. They [2.] ..... in Chamonix in France. The sun [3.] ..... . It was cloudy, but it [4.] ..... . Liz and Ben [5.] ..... warm ski clothes. They [6.] ..... schoolbags. A little girl [7.] ..... how to use a snowboard. Her brother [8.] ..... her.

4 **Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Continuous. Then match the questions to the answers.**

1. Sarah / send / text messages / during the lesson
   .....
2. who / you / talk to / half an hour ago
   .....
3. your parents / watch / the news / at 8.00 yesterday evening
   .....
4. what / Dave / do / in the garage / at 6.00 this morning
   .....
5. the dog / sleep / on the sofa / at 11.00 last night
   .....

..... a. My friend Alice.
..... b. Fixing his bike.
..... c. No, she wasn't.
..... d. Yes, it was.
..... e. Yes, they were.

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of the Past Continuous.

1. It was hot during the day. We ..... (not wear) sweaters.
2. Tim wasn't in the office yesterday. He ..... (work) at home.
3. ..... you ..... (talk) on the phone an hour ago?
4. I ..... (not listen) to the weather forecast at 6.00.
5. It was 50ºC in Death Valley. Birds ..... (die) from the heat.
6. Why ..... people ..... (shout) in the street at midnight?
7. By 10.00 this morning, the weather ..... (get) warm.
8. A week after the disaster, rescue helicopters ..... (not look) for any more survivors.

➡ *Answers, see page 32*

EXTRA!

Past Simple eta *Past Continuous* aditz-denboren arteko aldea

Past Simple deituak ekintza esaldian zehazturiko denboran hasi eta bukatu zela adierazten du; *Past Continuous* deituak, kontrara, iraganean gertatzen ari ziren ekintza luzeak deskribatzen ditu.

*It **snowed** yesterday.* (Atzo elurra egin zuen.)
*It **was snowing** this morning.* (Elurra ari zuen gaur goizean.)

Ekintza luze bat gertatzen ari zen bitartean, zerbait gertatu zela adierazteko, bi aditz-aldiak elkarrekin ikusiko ditugu. Ekintza laburrenarekin **when** (-enean) erabiltzen da, eta aditza *Past Simple* aldian; aldiz, ekintza luzearekin **while** edo **as** (bitartean) eta *Past Continuous* aditz-aldia.

*He was walking in the forest **when** the fire **started**.* (Basoan oinez zihoan sutea hasi zenean.)
*The fire started **while** / **as** he **was walking** in the forest.* (Sutea hasi zen, basoan oinez zihoan bitartean.)

Bi ekintzak luzeak eta aldiberekoak badira, horiek **while** edo **as** bitartez lotuta doaz eta biek aditza *Past Continuous* aldian eramango dute.

*I **was building** a snowman **while** / **as** my friends **were ice skating**.*
(Elurretako panpina egiten ari nintzen, nire lagunak izotzetan patinatzen ari ziren bitartean.)

5 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple and Past Continuous.**

1. Mum ..... (wait) when the train ..... (arrive).
2. We ..... (see) a dolphin while we ..... (swim).
3. While I ..... (walk) the dog, I ..... (meet) my friend.
4. When we ..... (wake) up, it ..... (snow).
5. The teacher ..... (sit) at her desk while we ..... (take) the test.

UNIT 6

Moduzko aditzak

Aditz laguntzaileak dira, horrenbestez, oinarrizko forman doan (**to** gabeko infinitiboa) aditza daramate ondoan. Ez dira jokatzen, beraz, ez zaio 3. pertsona singularrari **-s** gehituko. Ezezko era osatzeko, aski da moduzko aditzari **not** partikula edo **n´t** laburtua gehitzea, eta galderak osatzeko moduzko aditza + subjektua + aditza oinarrizko forman dugu egitura.

- **Can** aditzak "jakin" esangura du, zerbait egiteko abildadeaz edo gaitasunaz ari garenean, eta "ahal izan", posibilitateaz edo baimenaz ari garenean.
  *My sister **can** make mayonnaise.* (Nire ahizpak badaki maionesa egiten.)
  *He **can** put ketchup on the sausages.* (Ketchupa ipini dezake saltxitxetan.)
  ***Can** I have a yoghurt, please?* (Jogurt bat har dezaket, mesedez?)

  Ezezko eran, **cannot** (tarterik gabe) edo **can't** forma laburtua erabiltzen da.
  *She **cannot** cook noodles.* (Ez daki tallarinak prestatzen.)
  *I **can't** eat with this stomach ache.* (Ezin dut tripako min honekin jan.)
- **Could** aditza **can** moduzkoaren lehenaldia da. Abildadea eta posibilitatea iraganean adierazten ditu.
  *She **could** cook when she was ten years old.* (Bazekien janaria prestatzen hamar urte zituela.)
  *I **couldn't** go to school because I had the flu.* (Ezin izan nuen eskolara joan, gripea nuelako.)

  Galderetan ere erabiltzen da baimena edo mesedeak eskatzeko, baina **can** erabiltzea baino era jasoagoa da.
  ***Could** you help me with the shopping?* (Lagunduko al zenidake erosketekin?)
- **Must** moduzkoak "behar izan" esangura du, eta zerbait egitea beharrezkoa edo komenigarria dela adierazten du.
  *You **must** eat healthy food.* (Janari osasuntsua jan behar duzu.)

  Ezezko eran **mustn't** aldaerak debekua adierazten du, zerbait ez dagoela baimendua eta baita ere zerbait ezin dela egin, ez delako komenigarria edo zuzena egitea.
  *People with high blood pressure **mustn't** have too much salt.*
  (Hipertentsioa duen jendeak ezin du gatz gehiegi hartu.)
- **Should** erabiltzen da aholkuak eman eta eskatzeko, eta gure ustez egin behar litzatekeena edo behar ez litzatekeena adierazteko.
  *Children **should** eat more fruit.* (Umeek fruta gehiago jan behar lukete.)
  ***Should** I go to the doctor about my earache?* (Medikuarengana joan behar ote nuke nire belarriko minarengatik?)

1 **Complete the sentences with *can, can't, could* or *couldn't.***

1. Allison is good at maths. She ..... help me with my homework.
2. There was a bad snowstorm last week. The students ..... go to school.
3. My uncle ..... run very fast when he was a boy. He won many competitions.
4. Kathleen is a talented musician. She ..... play the piano when she was three.
5. Jim ..... run in the marathon next week because he's got a broken leg.

2 **Write questions with the words below. Use *Can* or *Could*.**

1. your little brother / ride / a bike / now

   .....
2. you / swim / when you were six years old

   .....
3. you / make / a cake / without eggs

   .....
4. people / watch / TV / 50 years ago

   .....
5. dogs / walk / on two legs

   .....

3 **Complete the sentences with *must* or *mustn't*.**

1. Students ..... bring a compass to the maths exam.
2. The lesson starts at 8.30. Students ..... be late.
3. You ..... wear warm clothes in this cold weather.
4. Uncle Dave has got high cholesterol. He ..... eat fast food.
5. You ..... eat with your fingers. It's not polite.
6. Maria wants to be a good musician. She ..... practise every day.

4 **Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of *should*.**

1. the children / eat / more fruit and vegetables / .

.....

2. I / buy / these expensive boots / ?

.....

3. Rita / not feed / her baby / sweets / .

.....

4. what / I / wear / at Jane's party / ?

.....

5. you / stay / at home / with that cough / .

.....

6. students / not come / to school / with a temperature / .

.....

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. We live near the sea. We **mustn't** / **can** / **couldn't** go to the beach every day.
2. Theresa **can** / **mustn't** / **must** drive the car. She's only 15.
3. **Could** / **Can** / **Should** people chat on the Internet 20 years ago?
4. That food isn't healthy! You **should** / **could** / **shouldn't** eat it.
5. I **couldn't** / **can't** / **can** go to the concert last night. I had an earache.
6. You **can't** / **must** / **shouldn't** take this medicine three times a day after meals.
7. Mike **must** / **could** / **can't** take the test today. He's in bed with the flu.
8. It's raining. You **shouldn't** / **couldn't** / **should** take an umbrella.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

UNIT 7

Konparaketa

Konparaketa erabiltzen da bi gauza, animalia edo pertsona erkatzeko. Egoki osatzeko berau, kontuan izan behar dugu darabilgun adjektiboaren luzera:

- Adjektiboa motza bada (silaba bakarrekoa edo **y** bukaera duen bikoa), **-er** bukaera gehituko diogu eta ondoren **than** partikula eramango du.
  Adjektiboari **-er** amaiera gehitzeko, honako ortografia-arau hauek jarraitu behar dira:
  - **E** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **-r** bakarrik gehitzen zaio: *wid**e** → wide**r***
  - **Bokala + kontsonantea** baditu amaieran, kontsonante hori bikoiztu egiten da: *b**ig** → big**ger***
  - **Kontsonantea + y** amaiera badu, **y** hori **i** batez ordezten da: *hea**vy** → hea**vier*** (baina *s**hy** → sh**yer***)
  *Cheetahs are **faster than** bears.* (Gepardoak hartzak baino azkarragoak dira.)
- Adjektiboa luzea bada (2 silaba edo gehiago), **more** + adjektiboa + **than** dugu egitura.
  *Wolves are **more dangerous than** pigs.* (Otsoak txerriak baino arriskutsuagoak dira.)

Adjektibo irregularren konparatibozko eta superlatibozko formak buruz ikasi behar dira.
good** → **better (ona, hobe); ***bad** → **worse*** (txar, okerrago)

1 **Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives below.**

healthy • dangerous • old • fast • beautiful • big

1. Fruit juice is ..... fizzy drinks.
2. A butterfly is ..... a spider.
3. A shark is ..... a dolphin.
4. A whale is ..... a mouse.
5. A train is ..... a bicycle.
6. Parents are ..... their children.

2 **Write sentences with the words below and the verb *to be*. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.**

1. a horse's neck / short / a giraffe's neck
   .....
2. the rainforest / wet / the desert
   .....
3. tigers / endangered / lions
   .....
4. dolphins / intelligent / frogs
   .....
5. a lion trainer / brave / a vet
   .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. My sister is ..... (tall) my mum.
2. Grandfather is ..... (old) Dad.
3. China is ..... (big) Spain.
4. A mountain is ..... (high) a hill.
5. Dogs are ..... (friendly) cats.
6. A tiger is ..... (frightening) a cat.
7. A rabbit is ..... (cute) a snake.
8. A new car is ..... (expensive) an old car.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

Artikuluak eta kuantifikatzaileak

Kuantifikatzaileak kopuru zehaztugabeei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira.

- **a** / **an** (bat) izen zenbakarri singularren aurrean erabiltzen da, hiztunak ezagutzen ez duen izena denean. Ondoren daraman izen hori bokalez hasten bada, **an** erabiliko da.
  *I saw **a** lizard.* (Sugandila bat ikusi nuen.)
  *There is **an** ostrich.* (Ostruka bat dago.)
- **some** erabiltzen da baiezko esaldietan izen zenbakarri pluralekin (batzuk [edo ez da itzultzen]) eta zenbakaitzekin (pixka bat [edo ez da itzultzen]).
  *There are **some** cows on the farm.* (Behi batzuk / Behiak daude baserrian.)
  *The goats are eating **some** food.* (Ahuntzak janari pixka bat / janaria jaten ari dira.)
- **any** izen zenbakarri pluralekin eta zenbakaitzekin erabiltzen da. Ezezko esaldietan "(batere) …-rik" esangura du edo ez da itzultzen. Galderetan "-rik" itzultzen da.
  *There aren't **any** dangerous animals.* (Ez dago animalia arriskutsurik.)
  *Has the tiger got **any** fur?* (Ilerik badu tigreak?)
- **many** (asko) izen zenbakarri pluralekin erabiltzen da.
  ***Many** people think gorillas are intelligent.* (Jende askok uste du gorilak adimentsuak direla.)
- **much** (asko) izen zenbakaitzekin erabiltzen da, ezezko esaldietan nahiz galderetan.
  *There isn't **much** meat for the wolves.* (Ez dago haragi asko otsoentzat.)
- **How much?** (Zenbat?) izen zenbakarri pluralen aurrean erabiltzen da. **To be** aditzarekin erabiltzen denean, prezioa galdetzeko balio du.
  ***How much** fruit does a deer eat?* (Zenbat fruta jaten du orein batek?)
  ***How much is** a hamster?* (Zenbat balio du hamster batek?)
- **How many?** (Zenbat?) izen zenbakarri pluralekin bakarrik joaten da.
  ***How many** crocodiles are there in the zoo?* (Zenbat krokodilo daude zoologikoan?)
- **The** artikuluak kuantifikatzaileen antzeko erabilera du. **The** artikuluak "-a, -ak, -ek" esangura du, eta baiezko esaldietan hiztunarentzat ezaguna den izen zenbakarriekin eta zenbakaitzekin erabiltzen da.
  *I've got some spiders. **The** spiders eat flies.* (Armiarma batzuk / Armiarmak ditut. Armiarmek euliak jaten dituzte.)

3 **Complete the sentences with *a*, *an*, *some*, *any* or *the*.**

1. Our canary has got ..... orange beak.
2. I bought ..... carrots for our rabbit.
3. We have got ..... dog and two cats.
4. My friend hasn't got ..... pets.
5. Look at ..... giraffe. What is it eating?
6. Please give the horse ..... water.

4 **Complete the sentences with *much*, *many*, *How much* or *How many*.**

1. That dog hasn't got ..... fur.
2. There are ..... sharks in this part of the ocean.
3. ..... meat does a lion eat?
4. Was there ..... rain last winter?
5. ..... people visit the zoo each month?
6. ..... does a safari in Kenya cost?

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answer.

1. A snake hasn't got **some** / **any** / **much** claws.
2. **The** / **How much** / **How many** tigers are there in the zoo?
3. Have pandas got **a** / **an** / **the** tail?
4. Chimpanzees don't eat **much** / **many** / **a** meat.
5. **How many** / **How much** / **Some** salt do animals need?
6. Rabbits have **many** / **any** / **the** babies every year.
7. You should give your dog **any** / **an** / **some** food twice a day.
8. It's OK to feed your pet mouse **some** / **an** / **a** apple.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

UNIT 8

Etorkizuna *be going to* egiturarekin

Aditz nagusiaren erroari -go/ -ko gehituz + aditz laguntzailearen bitartez itzul daiteke. Ekintzak noiz gertatuko diren adieraziko duten etorkizuneko denbora-esamoldeekin aurkituko dugu normalean: **tomorrow** (bihar), **later** (gero, beranduago), **soon** (laster), **in an hour** (ordubete barru), **next week** (datorren astean), etab. Esaldiaren hasieran nahiz bukaeran ager daitezke, baina bukaeran gehiagotan ikusiko ditugu.

Baiezkoa **to be** aditzaren orainaldia + **going to** + aditzoin batekin osatzen da.
*He **is going to buy** a new keyboard tomorrow.* (Teklatu berria erosiko du bihar.)

Ezezko era osatzeko, **not** partikula edo **n't** laburtua gehitu behar zaio **to be** aditzari.
*They **aren't going to download** any films later.* (Ez dute film gehiago jaitsiko gero.)

Galderak **Am** / **Is** / **Are** + subjektua + **going to** + aditzoina kokatuz osatzen dira. Eta erantzun motzak pertsona-izenordain subjektua **to be** aditzarekin osatzen dira, laburbiltzeke baiezkoak badira, eta laburtuta ezezkoak badira.
***Are** you **going to connect** the printer to the computer? Yes, I **am**. / No, I **'m not**.*
(Inprimagailua ordenagailuarekin konektatuko duzu? Bai. / Ez.)

Galdera galdetzaile batekin osatua badago, berori kokatuko dugu lehenik, **am** / **is** / **are** aldaeren aurretik.
***Who are** you **going to invite** to the party?* (Nor gonbidatuko duzu festara?)

1 **Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use *be going to*.**

not chat • look • not send • ask • buy • not play

1. I ..... Theo to be my friend on Facebook.
2. We ..... computer games after dinner.
3. Jeff ..... for information on the Internet.
4. I ..... text messages during the lesson.
5. Mum's tired. She ..... online this evening.
6. Sophia and Max ..... a portable hard drive tomorrow.

2 **Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*. Then match the questions to the answers below.**

1. When ..... the teacher ..... (collect) our homework?
2. ..... you ..... (study) for the test this evening?
3. Where ..... Ethan ..... (stay) in Glasgow?
4. ..... the students ..... (use) laptops in the lesson?
5. What ..... your parents ..... (give) you for your birthday?
6. ..... Maggie ..... (buy) a new phone?

..... a. No, they aren't.
..... b. At a hotel.
..... c. After the lesson.
..... d. No, she isn't.
..... e. A scanner.
..... f. Yes, I am.

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets and the correct form of *be going to*.

1. I ..... (show) you my new photos soon.
2. We ..... (not eat) at a restaurant this evening.
3. ..... Dad ..... (repair) the printer later?
4. I ..... (not tell) them my plans yet.
5. ..... you ..... (go) to the cinema tonight?
6. Claudia ..... (not buy) a new mobile phone tomorrow.
7. When ..... the maths teacher ..... (give) us a test?
8. During the lesson, the students ..... (read) a book.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

Present Continuous etorkizun zentzuarekin

Etorkizun hurbilean gertatuko diren aldez aurretik finkaturiko ekintzak iragartzeko erabiltzen da. Etorkizuneko zentzu hori argi egon dadin, ekintza noiz gertatuko den azaldu behar da, denbora-esamoldeak erabiliz **be going to** egiturarekin erabiltzen diren berberak.
*I **am buying** a portable hard drive tomorrow.* (Bihar disko gogor eramangarria erosiko dut.)

Be going to egiturarekin duen aldea zera da, honekin intentzioaz soilik dihardugula, eta etorkizun adiera duen *Present Continuous* egiturarekin, aldiz, ziurtasun osoz gertatuko den zerbaitez, aldez aurretik finkatua baitago.
*She **is uploading** her work to the website in an hour.* (Ordubete barru bere lana igoko du webera.)

3 **Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.**

wear • not meet • buy • not do • help • not fly

1. Brenda ..... jeans at the party tonight.
2. I ..... anything special at the weekend.
3. My parents ..... to Switzerland tomorrow.
4. Gary ..... a new printer later.
5. I ..... Sue with her homework later today.
6. We ..... our friends at the shopping centre this evening.

4 **Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.**

1. you / use / your computer / in the next hour

   ....
2. your best friend / have / lunch / with you / today

   ....
3. when / the next lesson / start

   ....
4. how / you / come / to school / tomorrow

   ....
5. what / you and your friends / do / this weekend

   ....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets and the correct form of the Present Continuous.

1. Zoe ..... (watch) a film with her friends this afternoon.
2. I ..... (not have) a big dinner tonight.
3. ..... Oliver and Jane ..... (come) with us after school?
4. After I finish my homework, I ..... (meet) my friends at the cinema.
5. The children are excited. They ..... (go) on a class trip tomorrow.
6. Ben ..... (not study) computer technology next year.
7. My parents ..... (not go) to the theatre this evening.
8. What ..... Dad ..... (get) Mum for her birthday?

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

UNIT 9

Etorkizuna *will* egiturarekin

Will etorkizuneko ekintzak eta gertaerak iragartzeko erabiltzen da, gure ustez gertatuko dena iragartzeko eta bat-bateko erabakiak, hitz egiteko unean hartutakoak, antolatuta ez zeudenak adierazteko. Honelako denbora-esamoldeekin erabiltzen da: **tomorrow** (bihar), **later** (beranduago), **soon** (laster), **in two years** (bi urte barru), **next month** (datorren hilean), **one day** (egunen batean), etab. Esaldiaren hasieran nahiz bukaeran ager daitezke guztiak, baina bukaeran gehiagotan ikusiko ditugu.

Baiezko era osatzeko **will** + aditzoina da hurrenkera zuzena, eta subjektuarekin laburbiltzen da (**'ll**). Zer gertatuko den ustea edo itxaropena adierazi nahi dugunean, **I hope** eta **I think** esamoldeen ondoren erabiltzen da.
*I **will be** a writer one day.* (Egunen batean, idazlea izango naiz.)
***I think** she**'ll be** an architect.* (Arkitektoa izango dela uste dut.)

Ezezko eran, berriz, **not** partikula gehitzen zaio edo **n't** laburtua (**won't**).
*We **won't go** to the vet tomorrow.* (Bihar ez gara joango albaitariarengana.)

Galderak **Will** + subjektua + aditzoinaz osatzen dira. Eta erantzun motzetarako, pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **will** ala **won't** hurrenkera erabiliko dugu.
***Will** the designer **be** at the fashion show? Yes, he **will**. / No, he **won't**.*
(Diseinatzailea moda-desfilean egongo da? Bai. / Ez.)

Galdera galdetzaile batekin osatua badago, berori kokatuko dugu lehenik, **will** partikularen aurretik.
***How often will** the athlete **run**?* (Zenbat aldiz egingo du korrika atletak?)

1 **Complete the sentences about the future. Use *will* or *won't* and the verbs below.**

pass • be • come • join • let • go

1. Cindy hates cooking. She ..... a chef.
2. It's very late. I think I ..... to bed.
3. Luke ..... us this evening. He's busy.
4. I studied for hours. I'm sure I ..... the test.
5. Mum ..... me have a cat. She's allergic to animal hair.
6. It's starting to rain. I hope the bus ..... soon.

2 **Write questions with *will* and the words below.**

1. people / travel / in space / in 20 years
   .....
2. where / we / go / for our holiday / next summer
   .....
3. you / take / your driving test / next year
   .....
4. how many / children / you / have / in the future
   .....
5. our school / win / the basketball game / tomorrow
   .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the correct form of *will*.

1. Chefs ..... (prepare) different kinds of food in the future.
2. ..... your brother ..... (buy) a scooter when he's 16?
3. I'm sure it ..... (not snow) in Europe in August.
4. When ..... Andrew ..... (start) his new job?
5. In ten years, there ..... (not be) any shop assistants.
6. What ..... you ..... (study) after you finish school?
7. I think I ..... (have) two children by the time I'm 30.
8. ..... Marcy ..... (work) as a computer programmer after university?

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

Lehenengo baldintza

Adierazitako baldintza betez gero, zer ondorio izango duen adierazteko erabiltzen da.

Baiezkoa honela osatuko dugu: **if** + *Present Simple* baldintzazko perpausean eta **will** daraman aditza ondorioan.
*You**'ll feel** better **if** you **are** generous.* (Hobeto sentituko zara, eskuzabala bazara.)

Baldintzaren perpausa badoa lehenik, koma idatziko dugu horren eta ondorioaren artean.
***If** you **are** generous, you**'ll feel** better.* (Eskuzabala bazara, hobeto sentituko zara.)

Ezezko era osatzeko orainaldiko aditza ezeztatuko dugu, etorkizunean doana edo biak.
***If** I **don't repair** the car, I**'ll take** it to the mechanic.*
(Autoa konpontzen ez badut, mekanikoarengana eramango dut.)
***If** I **repair** the car, I **won't take** it to the mechanic.*
(Autoa konpontzen badut, ez dut mekanikoarengana eramango.)
***If** I **don't repair** the car, I **won't use** it.* (Autoa konpontzen ez badut, ez dut erabiliko.)

3 **Choose the correct answer.**

1. If Jack **study** / **studies** / **will study** hard, he will become an engineer.
2. If it rains tomorrow, we **go** / **don't go** / **won't go** on a picnic.
3. If Carol **doesn't tidy** / **don't tidy** / **won't tidy** her room, she won't find her mouse pad.
4. If you're late, you **will miss** / **miss** / **don't miss** the train.
5. If Rob doesn't feel well, he **doesn't meet** / **don't meet** / **won't meet** us at 5.00.
6. If the shop **is** / **are** / **will be** open, I'll buy something.

4 **Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the First Conditional.**

study • not protect • have • not answer • move • not save

1. If Kelly is a good hairdresser, she ..... many clients.
2. If Amy ..... her work on the computer, she will lose it.
3. If you call me after 11.00, I ..... the phone.
4. If George ..... medicine, he'll become a doctor.
5. If we ..... endangered animals, they will disappear soon.
6. If my father gets a good job in Canada, we ..... there.

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional.

1. If you don't frighten the animals, they ..... (not run) away.
2. If their dog ..... (die), the children will be sad.
3. If you ..... (not connect) the mouse, the computer won't work.
4. If we live in Japan, our children ..... (speak) Japanese.
5. If Mary ..... (not finish) university, she won't become an architect.
6. If the musicians ..... (play) all evening, they will be tired.
7. If the hotel is crowded, we ..... (not enjoy) our holiday.
8. If I need help with my homework, I ..... (call) you.

➡ ***Answers, see page 32***

Introduction, page 13, *To be / have got* aditzak

1. are
2. have got
3. Has
4. am
5. hasn't got
6. isn't
7. Is
8. haven't got

Introduction, page 13, *There is / There are*

1. There are
2. There isn't
3. Is there
4. There aren't
5. There is
6. Are there
7. There are
8. Is there

Unit 1, page 14, *Present Simple*

1. lives
2. don't chat
3. Do your parents watch
4. wear
5. get up
6. Does the cat sleep
7. do
8. doesn't teach

Unit 1, page 15, Galdetzaileak

1. Where
2. What
3. Who
4. When
5. What
6. How often
7. Where
8. Why

Unit 2, page 16, *Present Continuous*

1. are waiting
2. isn't listening
3. am reading
4. is smiling
5. Are … playing
6. aren't using
7. am not touching
8. Is … enjoying

Unit 2, page 17, *Present Simple* eta *Present Continuous* aditz-denboren aldea

1. Are you wearing jeans today?
2. Mark and I don't usually have breakfast.
3. I am walking my dog at the moment.
4. Do you know any popular songs?
5. Does Michael like vegetables?
6. The children aren't sleeping right now.
7. Vicky usually meets her friends after school.
8. Karen isn't using my laptop at the moment.

Unit 3, page 18, *There was / There were*

1. There was
2. Were there
3. There wasn't
4. Were there
5. There were
6. There was
7. Was there
8. There weren't

Unit 3, page 19, *Past Simple* baiezko eran

1. smiled
2. held
3. enjoyed
4. made
5. won
6 showed
7. began
8. finished

Unit 4, page 21, *Past Simple* ezezko eran eta galderetan

1. described
2. did … put
3. didn't buy
4. Did … have
5. saw
6. did … laugh
7. Did … show
8. didn't feel

Unit 5, page 23, *Past Continuous*

1. weren't wearing
2. was working
3. Were … talking
4. wasn't listening
5. were dying
6. were … shouting
7. was getting
8. weren't looking

Unit 6, page 25, Moduzko aditzak

1. can
2. mustn't
3. Could
4. shouldn't
5. couldn't
6. must
7. can't
8. should

Unit 7, page 26, Konparaketa

1. taller than
2. older than
3. bigger than
4. higher than
5. friendlier than
6. more frightening than
7. cuter than
8. more expensive than

Unit 7, page 27, Artikuluak eta kuantifikatzaileak

1. any
2. How many
3. a
4. much
5. How much
6. many
7. some
8. an

Unit 8, page 28, Etorkizuna *be going to* egiturarekin

1. am going to show
2. aren't going to eat
3. Is … going to repair
4. am not going to tell
5. Are … going to go
6. isn't going to buy
7. is … going to give
8. are going to read,

Unit 8, page 29, *Present Continuous* etorkizun zentzuarekin

1. is watching
2. am not having
3. Are … coming
4. am meeting
5. are going
6. isn't studying
7. aren't going
8. is … getting

Unit 9, page 30, Etorkizuna *will* egiturarekin

1. will prepare
2. Will … buy
3. won't snow
4. will … start
5. won't be
6. will … study
7. will have
8. Will … work

Unit 9, page 31, Lehenengo baldintza

1. won't run
2. dies
3. don't connect
4. will speak
5. doesn't finish
6. play
7. won't enjoy
8. will call

Irregular Verb List

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
be /biː/	was/were /wɒz/wɜː/	been /biːn/	izan, egon
beat /biːt/	beat /biːt/	beaten /'biːtn/	jo
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become /bɪ'kʌm/	bihurtu, bilakatu
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/	hasi
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	tolestu
bet /bet/	bet /bet/	bet /bet/	apustu egin
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtn/	kosk egin
bleed /bliːd/	bled /bled/	bled /bled/	odola jario
blow /bləʊ/	blew /bluː/	blown /bləʊn/	putz egin
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	apurtu
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔːt/	brought /brɔːt/	ekarri
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	eraiki
burn /bɜːn/	burnt/burned /bɜːnt/bɜːnd/	burnt/burned /bɜːnt/bɜːnd/	erre
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought /bɔːt/	erosi
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught /kɔːt/	harrapatu, hartu
choose /tʃuːz/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/	aukeratu
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	etorri
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	kostatu
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	moztu
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	aitzurtu, zuloa egin
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	egin
draw /drɔː/	drew /druː/	drawn /drɔːn/	marraztu
dream /driːm/	dreamt/dreamed /dremt/driːmd/	dreamt/dreamed /dremt/driːmd/	amets egin
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	edan
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/	gidatu
eat /iːt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'iːtn/	jan
fall /fɔːl/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔːlən/	erori
feed /fiːd/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	elikatu, jaten eman
feel /fiːl/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	sentitu
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔːt/	fought /fɔːt/	borrokatu
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	aurkitu
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/	hegan egin
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/	ahaztu
forgive /fə'gɪv/	forgave /fə'geɪv/	forgiven /fə'gɪvn/	barkatu
freeze /friːz/	froze /frəʊz/	frozen /'frəʊzn/	izoztu
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	lortu, iritsi
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/	eman
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	joan
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gruː/	grown /grəʊn/	hazi
hang /hæŋ/	hanged/hung /hæŋd/hʌŋ/	hanged/hung /hæŋd/hʌŋ/	eseki
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	eduki
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜːd/	heard /hɜːd/	entzun
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	ezkutatu
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	jo
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	eutsi
hurt /hɜːt/	hurt /hɜːt/	hurt /hɜːt/	zauritu, min eman
keep /kiːp/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	gorde, mantendu
know /nəʊ/	knew /n juː/	known /nəʊn/	jakin, ezagutu
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/	jarri, hedatu
lead /liːd/	led /led/	led /led/	zuzendu, gidatu

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
learn /lɜːn/	learnt/learned /lɜːnt/lɜːnd/	learnt/learned /lɜːnt/lɜːnd/	ikasi
leave /liːv/	left /left/	left /left/	utzi, irten
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	prestatu
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	baimena eman, utzi
lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/	etzan
lie /laɪ/ (regular verb)	lied /laɪd/	lied /laɪd/	gezurra esan
light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/	piztu
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	galdu
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	egin
mean /miːn/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	esan nahi
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/	elkar ezagutu, bildu
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/	ordaindu
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	jarri, ipini
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/	irakurri
ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /'rɪdn/	gainean ibili
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	deitu (telefonotik)
rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /'rɪzn/	jaso, altxatu
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	korrika egin
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	esan
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/	ikusi
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/	saldu
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	bidali
set /set/	set /set/	set /set/	ezarri, ipini
shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkən/	astindu
shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/	distiratu
shoot /ʃuːt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/	tiro egin
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/	erakutsi
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	itxi
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	abestu
sink /sɪŋk/	sank /sæŋk/	sunk /sʌŋk/	urperatu, hondoratu
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	eseri
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	lo egin
smell /smel/	smelt/smelled /smelt/smeld/	smelt/smelled /smelt/smeld/	usaindu
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/	hitz egin
spell /spel/	spelt/spelled /spelt/speld/	spelt/spelled /spelt/speld/	letreiatu
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	gastatu, igaro (denbora)
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/	zutik egon
steal /stiːl/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/	lapurtu
stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/	itsatsi
sweep /swiːp/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/	erraztatu
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	igeri egin
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	hartu; eraman
teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/	irakatsi
tear /teə/	tore /tɔː/	torn /tɔːn/	urratu, zartatu
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	esan, kontatu
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/	pentsatu
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θruː/	thrown /θrəʊn/	jaurti, bota
understand /ʌnde'stænd/	understood /ʌnde'stʊd/	understood /ʌnde'stʊd/	ulertu
wake up /weɪk 'ʌp/	woke up /wəʊk 'ʌp/	woken up /wəʊkən 'ʌp/	esnatu
wear /weə/	wore /wɔː/	worn /wɔːn/	jantzita eraman, jantzi
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	irabazi
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	idatzi

LETRA LARRIA
(Capital letters)

Letra larriz idazten dira:

- Esaldi bateko lehen hitza.
  We are at school.
- Pertsonen, lekuen eta kirol-taldeen izenak.
  Susan Jones, Woodbury High School, Arsenal FC
- Hiri, herrialde, herritartasun eta hizkuntzak.
  Newcastle, England, Brazilian, French
- Asteko egunak.
  Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday
- Hilabeteak.
  April, May, July
- Jai-egunak.
  New Year's Eve
- **I** pertsona-izenordaina.
  I play basketball every day.

PUNTUAZIOA
(Punctuation)

- Puntua (.) baiezko eta ezezko esaldien bukaeran erabiltzen da.
  Art lessons are fun.
  We don't use a calculator in class.
- Galdera-ikurra (?) galderen amaieran bakarrik kokatzen da.
  What school subjects do you like?
- Harridura-ikurra (!) ere esaldi amaieran bakarrik doa; emozioak eta sentimenduak adierazteko eta zerbait bereziki nabarmentzeko erabiltzen da.
  I hate history! It's so boring!
- Komak (,) hitzak edo ideiak banantzen ditu. Normalean, ez dira **and** juntagailuaren aurrean erabiltzen.
  Maths, music and French are my favourite school subjects.

JUNTAGAILUAK
(Linking words)

Bi ideia edo gehiago lotzen dituzten hitzak dira.

- **and** (eta): bi perpaus edo ideia lotzen ditu.
  *We often laugh with our kids **and** hug them.*
- **but** (baina): bi ideia kontraesankor adierazten ditu.
  *He is lazy, **but** very clever.*
- **because** (zeren): zerbaiten arrazoia edo zergatia adierazten du.
  *She is crying **because** she fell.*
- **or**: aukera desberdinak lotzen ditu. Baiezko esaldietan edo galderetan "edo" itzultzen da; ezezkoetan, berriz, "ezta ere".
  *Do you take photos with your camera **or** with your mobile phone?*
  *I am not brave **or** adventurous.*

HITZ-ORDENA: SUBJEKTUA – ADITZA ETA ADJEKTIBOAK
(Word order: Subject / Verb and Adjective)

Baiezko eta ezezko esaldi bateko subjektua aditzaren aurrean kokatzen da.

Harry plays the trumpet. — *They don't like concerts.*
s v — s v

Galderetan subjektua aditzaren ondoren doa, aditza **to be** denean, eta bestela laguntzailearen eta aditz nagusiaren artean.

Where is my violin? — *Do you play the drums?*
v s — aux s v

Adjektiboak, normalean, izenen aurrean doaz.

We listened to unusual music. — *This is a fantastic song.*
adj n — adj n

To be aditzaren ondoren ere bai.

The clothes are colourful. — *Her voice is terrible.*
v adj — v adj

SEKUENTZIA-LOKAILUAK
(Connectors of sequence)

Gertakari-segida kontatu nahi denean, hitz hauek erabiltzen dira, gertatu ziren ordena adierazteko:

- **first** (lehenik, lehenik eta behin): gertatutako aurreneko gauza adierazten du.
- **next** (jarraian).
- **then** (gero, ondoren).
- **after that** (gero).
- **finally** (bukatzeko, azkenean): gertatu zen azkeneko gauza adierazten du.

*Last week, I was in London. **First**, I visited my aunt. **Next**, we had lunch at a restaurant. **Then**, we went shopping at the supermarket. **After that**, we went back to her house. **Finally**, she took me home.*

JABETZA-ADJEKTIBOAK ETA IZENORDAINAK
(Referencing)

Aurretik aipatutako izenei erreferentzia egiteko erabiltzen dira, berriro izenok errepikatu beharrik ez izateko.

*There was a **flood** last year. **It** destroyed many houses.*

*I told you about the fire, but you didn't hear **me**.*

***People** walked in the streets and looked for places to charge **their** phones.*

PARAGRAFOAREN EGITURA
(Paragraph structure)

Paragrafo batek hiru zati ditu.

- Lehen esaldia (**opening sentence**), gaia aurkezten duena.
- Paragrafoaren gorputza (**body of paragraph**), informazio garrantzitsua emanez, ideia nagusia zabaltzen eta errepikatzen duena.
- Azken esaldia (**closing sentence**), ideia nagusia laburbiltzen duena, eta beste hitz batzuekin errepikatzen.

Opening sentence:	*Yosemite National Park in California is a popular tourist destination. This amazing park has got green forests and*
Body of paragraph:	*valleys, steep hills, blue lakes, streams and waterfalls. Yosemite is most famous for its giant sequoia trees. Many people visit*
Closing sentence:	*Yosemite National Park and enjoy its beautiful scenery.*