GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

April /'eɪprəl/ apiril
August /'ɔ:gəst/ abuztu
birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ urtebetetze
black /blæk/ beltz
blue /blu:/ urdin
book /bʊk/ liburu
brown /braʊn/ marroi
December /dɪ'sembə/ abendu
eight /eɪt/ zortzi
eighteen /eɪ'ti:n/ hamazortzi
eighth /eɪtθ/ zortzigarren
eighty /'eɪti/ laurogei
eleven /ɪ'levn/ hamaika
February /'febru:əri/ otsail
fifteen /fɪf'ti:n/ hamabost
fifth /fɪfθ/ bosgarren
fifty /'fɪfti/ berrogeita hamar
first /'fɜ:st/ lehen
five /faɪv/ bost
forty /'fɔ:ti/ berrogei
four /fɔ:/ lau
fourteen /fɔ:'ti:n/ hamalau
fourth /fɔ:θ/ laugarren
Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ ostiral
green /gri:n/ berde
grey /greɪ/ gris
January /'dʒænjʊəri/ urtarril
July /dʒu:'laɪ/ uztail
June /dʒu:n/ ekain
March /mɑ:tʃ/ martxo
May /meɪ/ maiatz
Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ astelehen
nine /naɪn/ bederatzi
nineteen /naɪn'ti:n/ hemeretzi
ninety /'naɪnti/ laurogeita hamar
ninth /naɪnθ/ bederatzigarren
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ koaderno
November /nəʊ'vembə/ azaro
October /ɒk'təʊbə/ urri
one /wʌn/ bat
one hundred /wʌn 'hʌndrəd/ ehun
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ laranja
pen /pen/ boligrafo
pencil /'pensl/ arkatz
pencil case /'pensl keɪs/ arkatz-kaxa
pink /pɪŋk/ arrosa
purple /'pɜ:pl/ more
red /red/ gorri
rubber /'rʌbə/ borragoma
ruler /'ru:lə/ erregela
Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ larunbat
schoolbag /'sku:lbæg/ motxila
second /'sekənd/ bigarren
September /sep'tembə/ irail
seven /'sevn/ zazpi
seventeen /sevn'ti:n/ hamazazpi
seventh /'sevnθ/ zazpigarren
seventy /'sevnti/ hirurogeita hamar
six /sɪks/ sei
sixteen /sɪks'ti:n/ hamasei
sixth /sɪksθ/ seigarren
sixty /'sɪksti/ hirurogei
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ igande
ten /ten/ hamar
tenth /tenθ/ hamargarren
third /θɜ:d/ hirugarren
thirteen /θɜ:'ti:n/ hamahiru
thirty /'θɜ:ti/ hogeita hamar
three /θri:/ hiru
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ ostegun
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ astearte
twelve /twelv/ hamabi
twenty /'twenti/ hogei
two /tu:/ bi
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ asteazken
white /waɪt/ zuri
yellow /'jeləʊ/ hori

UNIT 1

Algeria /æl'dʒɪəriə/ Aljeria
Belgium /'beldʒəm/ Belgika
brother /'brʌðə/ anaia
Cambodia /kæm'bəʊdiə/ Kanbodia
capital city /'kæpɪtl sɪti/ (herrialde bateko) hiriburu
children /'tʃɪldrən/ umeak; seme-alabak
China /'tʃaɪnə/ Txina
Chinese /tʃaɪ'ni:z/ txinatar
daughter /'dɔ:tə/ alaba
Ecuador /'ekwədɔ:/ Ekuador

Ecuadorian /ekwə'dɔ:riən/ ekuadortar
England /'ɪŋgləɳd/ Ingalaterra
English /'ɪŋglɪʃ/ ingeles
Ethiopia /i:θi'əʊpiə/ Etiopia
father /'fɑ:ðə/ aita
flag /flæg/ bandera
France /frɑ:ns/ Frantzia
French /frentʃ/ frantses
Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/ Alemania
grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə/ aitona
grandmother /'grænmʌðə/ amona
grandparents /'grænpeərənts/ aiton-amonak
Greece /gri:s/ Grezia
Holland /'hɒləɳd/ Holanda
Hungary /'hʌngri/ Hungaria
Ireland /'aɪələɳd/ Irlanda
Italy /'ɪtəli/ Italia
Moroccan /mə'rɒkən/ marokoar
Morocco /mə'rɒkəʊ/ Maroko
Moscow /'mɒskəʊ/ Mosku
mother /'mʌðə/ ama
Norway /'nɔ:weɪ/ Norvegia
parents /'peərənts/ gurasoak
Poland /'pəʊləɳd/ Polonia
Romania /rʊ'meɪniə/ Errumania
Romanian /rʊ'meɪniən/ errumaniar
royal family /'rɔɪəl fæməli/ errege-familia
Russia /'rʌʃə/ Errusia
Russian /'rʌʃn/ errusiar
Scotland /'skɒtləɳd/ Eskozia
sister /'sɪstə/ ahizpa, arreba
son /sʌn/ seme
Spain /speɪn/ Espainia
Spanish /'spænɪʃ/ espainiar
Sweden /'swi:dn/ Suedia
Switzerland /'swɪtsləɳd/ Suitza
Wales /weɪlz/ Gales
whiteboard /'waɪtbɔ:d/ arbel

UNIT 2

ancient /'eɪnʃənt/ zahar, aspaldiko
astrolabe /'æstrəleɪb/ astrolabio
buy things /'baɪ θɪŋz/ gauzak erosi
candle /'kændl/ kandela
century /'sentʃəri/ mende
chat with friends /'tʃæt wɪð frendz/ lagunekin txateatu
clean my room /'kli:n maɪ ru:m/ nire gela txukundu
clock /klɒk/ erloju
do homework /du: 'həʊmwɜ:k/ etxerako lanak egin
early /'ɜ:li/ goiz
easy /'i:zi/ erraz
everybody /'evrɪbɒdi/ mundu guztia
fun /fʌn/ dibertigarri
get dressed /get 'dresd/ jantzi
get up /get 'ʌp/ (ohetik) altxatu, jaiki
go home /gəʊ 'həʊm/ etxera joan
go shopping /gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ erosketak egitera joan
go swimming /gəʊ 'swɪmɪŋ/ igeri egitera joan
go to bed /gəʊ tə 'bed/ oheratu
go to school / gəʊ tə 'sku:l/ eskolara joan
great /greɪt/ mundial
guess /ges/ asmatu
have a shower /hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/ dutxatu
have breakfast /hæv 'brekfəst/ gosaldu
have dinner /hæv 'dɪnə/ afaldu
have lunch /hæv 'lʌntʃ/ bazkaldu
holiday /'hɒlədeɪ/ oporrak
hourglass /'aʊəglɑ:s/ harea-erloju
Japan /dʒə'pæn/ Japonia
Japanese /dʒæpən'i:z/ japoniar
join /dʒɔɪn/ batu, elkartu
late /leɪt/ berandu
listen to music /lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/ musika entzun
measure /'meʒə/ neurtu, kalkulatu
meet friends /mi:t 'frendz/ lagunekin gelditu
mobile phone /məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/ telefono mugikor
play football /pleɪ 'fʊtbɔ:l/ futbolean ibili
play games /pleɪ 'geɪmz/ jokoetan ibili
play the guitar /pleɪ ðə gɪ'tɑ:/ gitarra jo
read a book /ri:d ə 'bʊk/ liburu bat irakurri
ride a bike /raɪd ə 'baɪk/ bizikletan ibili
schoolwork /'sku:lwɜ:k/ eskolako lanak
send text messages /send 'tekst mesɪdʒɪz/ testu-mezuak bidali
shadow /'ʃædəʊ/ itzal
shoe /ʃu:/ zapata, oinetako
star /stɑ:/ izar
study /'stʌdi/ ikasi
sundial /'sʌndaɪəl/ eguzki-erloju
teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ nerabe
watch /wɒtʃ/ (eskumuturreko) erloju
watch TV /wɒtʃ ti:'vi:/ telebista ikusi
work /wɜ:k/ funtzionatu, ibili

UNIT 3

amphibian /æm'fɪbiən/ urlehortar
arm /ɑ:m/ beso
at the top /æt ðə 'tɒp/ gailurrean, tontorrean
bird /bɜ:d/ txori, hegazti
butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/ tximeleta
canary /kə'neəri/ kanario
carnivore /'kɑ:nɪvɔ:/ haragijale
consumer /kən'sju:mə/ kontsumitzaile
eagle /'i:gl/ arrano
ear /ɪə/ belarri; entzumen
elephant /'elɪfənt/ elefante
eye /aɪ/ begi
foot /fʊt/ oin, hanka
frog /frɒg/ igel
giraffe /dʒə'rɑ:f/ jirafa
gorilla /gə'rɪlə/ gorila
hair /heə/ ile
hamster /'hæmstə/ hamster
hand /hænd/ esku
head /hed/ buru
herbivore /'hɜ:bɪvɔ:/ belarjale
horse /hɔ:s/ zaldi
insect /'ɪnsekt/ intsektu
leg /leg/ zango, hanka, (igel-)hanka
lion /'laɪən/ lehoi
look like /'lʊk laɪk/ antza izan
meat /mi:t/ haragi
mountain /'maʊntən/ mendi
mouth /maʊθ/ aho
nose /nəʊz/ sudur
own /əʊn/ neure (eta kidekoak)
panda /'pændə/ hartz panda
pet /pet/ maskota, etxabere
producer /prə'dju:sə/ ekoizle
reptile /'reptaɪl/ narrasti
shark /ʃɑ:k/ marrazo
size /saɪz/ tamaina, neurri
snake /sneɪk/ suge
teeth /ti:θ/ hortzak
tiger /'taɪgə/ tigre
weight /weɪt/ pisu
whale /weɪl/ balea
zebra /'zebrə/ zebra

UNIT 4

all over the world /ɔ:l əʊvə ðə 'wɜ:ld/ mundu osoan zehar
bathroom /'bɑ:θru:m/ bainugela
bed /bed/ ohe
bedroom /'bedru:m/ logela
block /blɒk/ bloke
carpet /'kɑ:pɪt/ alfonbra
chair /tʃeə/ aulki
character /'kærəktə/ pertsonaia
company /'kʌmpəni/ konpainia, enpresa
cook dinner /kʊk 'dɪnə/ afaria prestatu
cupboard /'kʌbəd/ armairu
desk /desk/ idazmahai
dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/ jangela
do the laundry /du: ðə 'lɔ:ndri/ lixiba egin
electricity /ɪlek'trɪsəti/ elektrizitate
feed the dog /fi:d ðə 'dɒg/ txakurrari jaten eman
garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ garaje
garden /'gɑ:dn/ lorategi
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ sukalde
lamp /læmp/ lanpara
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ egongela
look for /'lʊk fɔ:/ bila ibili
make the bed /meɪk ðə 'bed/ ohea egin
Pope /pəʊp/ aita santu
portable /'pɔ:təbl/ eramangarri
President /'prezɪdənt/ presidente, lehendakari
Prime Minister /praɪm 'mɪnɪstə/ lehen ministro
reading corner /'ri:dɪŋ kɔ:nə/ irakurketa-txoko
really /'rɪəli/ benetan, egiazki
sheep /ʃi:p/ ardi(ak)
shelves /ʃelvz/ apalak
sofa /'səʊfə/ sofa
start /stɑ:t/ hasiera
strange /streɪndʒ/ arraro
street /stri:t/ kale
streetlamp /'stri:tlæmp/ kale-argi, farol
suddenly /'sʌdənli/ bat-batean
sweep the floor /swi:p ðə 'flɔ:/ lurra eskobatu
table /'teɪbl/ mahai
take out the rubbish /teɪk aʊt ðə 'rʌbɪʃ/ zaborra atera
tiny /'taɪni/ ñimiño, txiki-txiki
together /tə'geðə/ elkarrekin
tunnel /'tʌnl/ tunel
under the ground /ʌndə ðə 'graʊnd/ lur azpian
unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/ ezohiko

wash the dishes /wɒʃ ðə 'dɪʃɪz/ harrikoa egin
water /'wɔːtə/ ur
water the plants /wɔːtə ðə 'plɑːnts/ loreak ureztatu

UNIT 5

angry /'æŋgri/ haserre
bad /bæd/ gaizto, txar
bean /biːn/ babarrun, indaba
Belgian /'beldʒən/ belgikar
bored /bɔːd/ aspergarri
bread /bred/ ogi
Bulgarian /bʌl'geəriən/ bulgariar
cake /keɪk/ tarta, pastel
cheese /tʃiːz/ gazta
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/ oilasko
chips /tʃɪps/ patata frijituak
chocolate /'tʃɒklət/ txokolate
cola /'kəʊlə/ kolazko freskagarri
cup /kʌp/ katilu
diet /'daɪət/ dieta
egg /eg/ arrautza
excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ gartsu
fat /fæt/ koipe
fish /fɪʃ/ arrain
frightened /'fraɪtnd/ beldurturik
fruit /fruːt/ fruta
grain /greɪn/ zereal
gram /græm/ gramo
happy /'hæpi/ pozik
have a look /hæv ə 'lʊk/ begiratu bat eman
healthy /'helθi/ osasuntsu
hungry /'hʌŋgri/ goseti, gose
ice cream /aɪs 'kriːm/ izozki
mayonnaise /meɪə'neɪz/ maionesa
meat /miːt/ haragi
meatball /'miːtbɔːl/ haragi-bola, albondiga
milk /mɪlk/ esne
nut /nʌt/ intxaur
olive /'ɒlɪv/ oliba
onion /'ʌnjən/ tipula
orange juice /'ɒrɪndʒ dʒuːs/ laranja-zuku
potato /pə'teɪtəʊ/ patata
pyramid /'pɪrəmɪd/ piramide
recipe /'resəpi/ errezeta
rice /raɪs/ arroz
sad /sæd/ goibel, triste
salad /'sæləd/ entsalada
sandwich /'sænwɪtʃ/ ogitarteko
spaghetti /spə'geti/ espageti
sugar /'ʃʊgə/ azukre
surprised /sə'praɪzd/ harriturik
thirsty /'θɜːsti/ egarti, egarri
tired /'taɪəd/ nekaturik
tomato /tə'mɑːtəʊ/ tomate

UNIT 6

Ash Wednesday /æʃ 'wenzdeɪ/ Hausterre
basketball /'bɑːskɪtbɔːl/ saskibaloi
bounce /baʊns/ bote egin
boxing /'bɒksɪŋ/ boxeo
carry /'kæri/ eraman
catch /kætʃ/ hartu
champion /'tʃæmpiən/ txapeldun
chariot racing /'tʃæriət reɪsɪŋ/ gurdi-lasterketa, koadrigak
cook /kʊk/ sukaldari
dance /dɑːns/ dantzatu
discus throwing /'dɪskəs θrəʊɪŋ/ disko-jaurtiketa
drive /draɪv/ gidatu
goal /gəʊl/ (futboleko) ate
Good luck! /gʊd 'lʌk/ Zorte on!
gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/ gimnasia
hit /hɪt/ kolpatu, jo
horse riding /'hɔːs raɪdɪŋ/ hipika, zaldi-karrerak
ice skating /'aɪs skeɪtɪŋ/ izotz-patinaje
It's great fun /ɪts greɪt 'fʌn/ oso dibertigarria da
javelin /'dʒævlɪn/ xabalina
Join the fun! /dʒɔɪn ðə 'fʌn/ Zatoz festara!
judo /'dʒuːdəʊ/ judo
jump /dʒʌmp/ saltatu; jauzi
jumping /'dʒʌmpɪŋ/ salto, jauzi
kick /kɪk/ ostikada eman
Lent /lent/ garizuma
lose /luːz/ galdu
prize /praɪz/ sari
race /reɪs/ lasterketa
rollerblading /'rəʊləbleɪdɪŋ/ patinaje (gurpilak lerroan dituzten patinekin)
rule /ruːl/ arau
run /rʌn/ korrika egin
Shrove Tuesday /ʃrəʊv 'tjuːzdeɪ/ astearte-inauteri
skateboard /'skeɪtbɔːd/ patineta
skateboarding /'skeɪtbɔːdɪŋ/ patinetan ibili
skiing /'skiːɪŋ/ eski
surfboard /'sɜːfbɔːd/ surfeko ohol

surfing /'sɜ:fɪŋ/ surf
swim /swɪm/ igeri egin
team /ti:m/ talde
tennis /'tenɪs/ tenis
the Olympics /ði: ə'lɪmpɪks/ Olinpiadak
third /θɜ:d/ hirugarren
throw /θrəʊ/ bota, jaurti
town /taʊn/ hiri
tradition /trə'dɪʃn/ tradizio, ohitura
volleyball /'vɒlibɔ:l/ boleibol
weightlifting /'weɪtlɪftɪŋ/ pisu-altxaketa
welcome /'welkəm/ ongi etorriak
win /wɪn/ irabazi, garaitu
winner /'wɪnə/ irabazle
wrestling /'reslɪŋ/ borroka

UNIT 7

above /ə'bʌv/ -en gainean
Anglo-Saxon /æŋgləʊ'sæksn/ anglosaxoi
bakery /'beɪkəri/ okindegi
behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ -en atzean
bell /bel/ kanpai, ezkila
between /bɪ'twi:n/ (bi gauzen) artean
bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/ liburu-denda
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ eraikin
butcher's /'bʊtʃəz/ harategi
café /'kæfeɪ/ kafetegi
church /tʃɜ:tʃ/ eliza
cinema /'sɪnəmə/ zinema
cow /kaʊ/ behi
either /'aɪðə/ ezta ere
fire /'faɪə/ sute
general store /'dʒenrəl stɔ:/ (jaki-)denda, biltegi
ghost /gəʊst/ mamu
gold /gəʊld/ urre
hospital /'hɒspɪtl/ erietxe
in /ɪn/ -en barruan
in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt əv/ -en aurrean
lesson /'lesən/ klase, lezio
library /'laɪbrəri/ liburutegi
museum /mju:'zi:əm/ museo
music shop /'mju:zɪk ʃɒp/ musika-denda
need /ni:d/ behar
next to /'nekst tu:/ -en ondoan
noise /nɔɪz/ zarata
on /ɒn/ -en gainean
opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ -en parean
palace /'pæləs/ jauregi
Parliament /'pɑ:ləmənt/ parlamentu
restaurant /'restrɒnt/ jatetxe
road /rəʊd/ errepide
Roman /'rəʊmən/ erromatar
shoe shop /'ʃu: ʃɒp/ zapata-denda
shopping centre /'ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/ merkatalgune
sports centre /'spɔ:ts sentə/ polikiroldegi
supermarket /'su:pəmɑ:kɪt/ supermerkatu
under /'ʌndə/ -en azpian
western /'westən/ mendebaldeko
wild west /waɪld 'west/ mendebalde basati

UNIT 8

adventure /əd'ventʃə/ abentura
army /'ɑ:mi/ ejertzito
beautiful /'bju:tɪfl/ polit, eder
cape /keɪp/ kapa
clay /kleɪ/ buztin
dark /dɑ:k/ ilun
die /daɪ/ hil
discover /dɪ'skʌvə/ aurkitu
disguise /dɪs'gaɪz/ mozorro
dress /dres/ jantzi
earplugs /'ɪəplʌgz/ belarrietarako tapoiak
exhibit /ɪg'zɪbɪt/ erakusgai
exhibition /eksɪ'bɪʃn/ erakustaldi
fat /fæt/ gizen
film /fɪlm/ pelikula, film
funny /'fʌni/ arraro; dibertigarri
Greek /gri:k/ greziar
hat /hæt/ txapel
jacket /'dʒækɪt/ txaketa, jaka
jeans /dʒi:nz/ galtza bakeroak
job /dʒɒb/ lan, lanpostu
light /laɪt/ argi
long /lɒŋ/ luze
nanny /'næni/ umezain
new /nju:/ berri
old /əʊld/ zahar
pirate /'paɪrət/ pirata
plaster /'plɑ:stə/ igeltsu
ready /'redi/ prest
sandals /'sændlz/ sandaliak
scarf /skɑ:f/ lepoko, bufanda
shirt /ʃɜ:t/ alkandora
shoes /ʃu:z/ zapatak, oinetakoak
short /ʃɔ:t/ motz

shorts /ʃɔːts/ galtza motzak
skirt /skɜːt/ gona
socks /sɒks/ galtzetinak
still /stɪl/ oraindik
sweater /'swetə/ jertse
swim hat /'swɪm hæt/ bainurako txapel
swimsuit /'swɪmsuːt/ bainujantzi
teen /tiːn/ gazteen, gazte-
thin /θɪn/ argal
trainers /'treɪnəz/ kiroletarako oinetakoak
Trojan horse /trəʊdʒən 'hɔːs/ Troiako zaldi
trousers /'traʊzəz/ galtzak
truth /truːθ/ egia
T-shirt /'tiːʃɜːt/ kamiseta
ugly /'ʌgli/ itsusi
waistcoat /'weɪskəʊt/ txaleko

UNIT 9

aeroplane /'eərəpleɪn/ hegazkin
beach /biːtʃ/ hondartza
bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ bizikleta
boat /bəʊt/ itsasontzi
bus /bʌs/ autobus
canyon /'kænjən/ kanoi
car /kɑː/ automobil, auto
conquer /'kɒŋkə/ konkistatu
contest /'kɒntest/ lehiaketa
desert /'dezət/ basamortu
drive /draɪv/ gidatu
fly /flaɪ/ hegan egin, pilotatu
forest /'fɒrɪst/ baso
helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/ helikoptero
island /'aɪlənd/ uharte
jeep /dʒiːp/ lur orotako ibilgailu
jungle /'dʒʌŋgl/ oihan
lake /leɪk/ laku
lorry /'lɒri/ kamioi
motorbike /'məʊtəbaɪk/ motozikleta
mountain /'maʊntən/ mendi
ocean /'əʊʃn/ ozeano
reef /riːf/ arrezife
ride /raɪd/ (zaldian, bizikletan, motozikletan) ibili
river /'rɪvə/ ibai
sail /seɪl/ nabigatu
scooter /'skuːtə/ eskuter
ship /ʃɪp/ itsasontzi
steam /stiːm/ lurrun, bapore
Swiss /swɪs/ suitzar
Switzerland /'swɪtsələnd/ Suitza
take /teɪk/ (garraiobideren bat) hartu
taxi /'tæksi/ taxi
train /treɪn/ tren
tram /træm/ tranbia
underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ metro
van /væn/ furgoneta
wonder /'wʌndə/ mirari

SPEAKING GUIDE

INTRODUCTION UNIT

Greetings and introductions

Hello, I'm (*Daniel*). /hələʊ aɪm ('dænjəl)/ Kaixo, (*Daniel*) naiz.

I'm (*Lucy*) and this is my friend (*David*). /aɪm ('luːsi) ænd ðɪs ɪz maɪ frend ('deɪvɪd)/ (*Lucy*) naiz eta hau (*David*) da, nire laguna.

Nice to meet you. /naɪs tə 'miːt juː/ Pozten naiz zu ezagutzeaz.

Classroom language

When is (*the English lesson*)? /wen ɪz (ðiː 'ɪŋglɪʃ lesən)/ (*Ingeleseko klasea*) noiz da?

Who knows the answer to question (*1*)? /huː nəʊz ðiː 'ɑːnsə tə kwestʃən (wʌn)/ Nork daki (*1*) galderaren erantzuna?

Where is (*your pencil*)? /weə ɪz (jɔː 'pensl)/ Non da (*zure arkatz-kaxa*)?

What is the homework? /wɒt ɪz ðə 'həʊmwɜːk/ Etxerako zer lan dugu?

Do you understand the question? /duː juː ʌndəstænd ðə 'kwestʃən/ Ulertzen al duzu galdera?

Can you spell this word? /kən juː 'spel ðɪs wɜːd/ Hitz hau letreiatzen badakizu?

Please be quiet. /pliːz biː 'kwaɪət/ Isildu, mesedez.

Please read the (*text*). /pliːz riːd ðə ('tekst)/ Irakurri (*testua*), mesedez.

Open your books to page (*15*). /əʊpən jɔː 'bʊks tə peɪdʒ (fɪftiːn)/ Ireki liburuak (*15*.) orrialdean.

Please sit down. /pliːz sɪt 'daʊn/ Eseri, mesedez.

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

How do you say this in English? / haʊ duː juː seɪ ðɪs ɪn 'ɪŋglɪʃ/ Nola esaten da hau ingelesez?

Answer the questions. /ɑːnsə ðə 'kwestʃənz/ Erantzun galderak.

Copy and complete the chart. /kɒpi ænd kəmpliːt ðə 'tʃɑːt/ Kopiatu eta bete taula.

Can you help me, please? /kən juː 'help miː pliːz/ Lagunduko al didazu, mesedez?

Match the words to the pictures. /mætʃ ðə 'wɜːdz tə ðə pɪktʃəz/ Lotu hitzak argazkiekin / marrazkiekin.

Choose the correct answer. /tʃuːz ðə kərekt 'ɑːnsə/ Aukeratu galdera zuzena.

Write the words in the correct order. /raɪt ðə 'wɜːdz ɪn ðə kərekt ɔːdə/ Idatzi hitzak hurrenkera egokian.

UNIT 1

Introductions

Where are you from? /weə ə jɔː 'frɒm/ Nongoa zara?

I'm from (*England*). /aɪm frəm ('ɪŋgləndd)/ (*Ingalaterrakoa*) naiz.

What's your (*name / nationality*)? /wɒts jɔː ('neɪm / næʃə'nælətɪ)/ Zer izen duzu? / Zein da zure (*herritartasuna*)?

My name is (*David*). /maɪ neɪm ɪz ('deɪvɪd)/ (*David*) dut izena.

Exchanging personal information

I'm (*English / thirteen years old*). /aɪm ('ɪŋglɪʃ / θɜː'tiːn jɪəz əʊld)/ (*Ingelesa*) naiz. / (*Hamahiru urte*) ditut.

I've got (*a brother*). /aɪv gɒt (ə 'brʌðə)/ (*Anaia bat*) dut.

UNIT 2

Talking about routines

I often get up at (*seven o'clock*). /aɪ 'ɒfn get ʌp ət (sevn əklɒk)/ Askotan (*zazpietan puntuan*) jaikitzen naiz.

You always ... /juː 'ɔːlweɪz/ Zu beti...

She sometimes ... /ʃiː 'sʌmtaɪmz/ Hura batzuetan...

They never ... /ðeɪ 'nevə/ Haiek inoiz ez...

We go to school at (*eight o'clock*). /wiː gəʊ tə 'skuːl ət (eɪt əklɒk)/ (*Zortzietan puntuan*) joaten gara eskolara.

They have breakfast at (*half past seven*). /ðeɪ hæv 'brekfəst ət (hɑːf pɑːst sevn)/ (*Zazpi eta erdietan*) gosaltzen dute.

Talking about activities

(*Darren*) plays (*computer games*). /('dærn) pleɪz (kəmpjuːtə geɪmz)/ (*Darren*) (*ordenagailuarekin*) ibiltzen da jolasean.

I play (*computer games*), too. /'aɪ pleɪ (kəmpjuːtə geɪmz tuː)/ Ni ere (*ordenagailuarekin*) ibiltzen naiz jolasean.

UNIT 3

Exchanging information

What colour is it? /wɒt 'kʌlə ɪz ɪt/ Zer koloretakoa da?

What does it do? /wɒt dʌz ɪt 'duː/ Zer egiten du?

When does it (*sleep*)? /wen dʌz ɪt ('sliːp)/ Noiz egiten du (*lo*)?

Describing animals

It's got (*big ears*). /ɪts gɒt ('bɪg ɪəz)/ (*Belarri handiak*) ditu.

It's a (*snake*). /ɪts ə ('sneɪk)/ (*Sugea*) da.

UNIT 4

Talking about current actions

What are you doing? /wɒt ə jɔː 'duːɪŋ/ Zertan ari zara?

Where is (*your sister*)? /weə ɪz (jɔː 'sɪstə)/ Non da (*zure ahizpa*)?

Do you usually (*eat in the kitchen*)? /də juː juːzuːəli (iːt ɪn ðə 'kɪtʃɪn)/ Gehienetan (*sukaldean jaten duzu*)?

Describing a picture

He's in (*the garden*). /hiːz ɪn (ðə 'gɑːdn)/ (*Lorategian*) dago.

They're (*watching TV*). /ðeə (wɒtʃɪŋ tiː'viː)/ (*Telebistari begira*) daude.

UNIT 5

Expressing likes and dislikes

I love / like (*chocolate*). /aɪ 'lʌv/'laɪk (tʃɒklət)/ (*Txokolatea*) ikaragarri gustatzen zait / gustuko dut.

I don't mind (*fish*). /aɪ dəʊnt 'maɪnd (fɪʃ)/ (*Arrainari*) ez diot muzin egiten.

I hate / dislike (*onions*). /aɪ 'heɪt/dɪs'laɪk (ʌnjənz)/ (*Tipulak*) gorroto /d(it)ut/ ez zai(zki)t gustatzen.

Ordering food

Do you want to order? /də juː wɒnt tə 'ɔːdə/ Eskatu nahi duzu?

Yes, I want (*fish*) and (*chips*), please. /jes aɪ wɒnt ('fɪʃ) ænd ('tʃɪps) pliːz/ Bai, (*arraina*) eta (*patata frijituak*) nahi ditut.

OK, that's (*€20*). /əʊkeɪ ðæts (twenti 'jʊərəʊz)/ Ederto, (*20 €*) da.

UNIT 6

Talking about abilities

Can you (*swim*) well? /kən juː ('swɪm) wel/ Badakizu ongi (*igeri egiten*)?

I can't (*play volleyball*) well. /aɪ kɑːnt (pleɪ 'vɒlibɔːl) wel/ Ez dakit (*boleibolean*) ongi (*jokatzen*).

I can (*play basketball*) well. /aɪ kən (pleɪ 'bɑːskɪtbɔːl) wel/ (*Saskibaloian*) ongi (*jokatzen*) dut.

Making rules

You must (*kick the ball*). /juː 'mʌst (kɪk ðə bɔːl)/ (*Pilota ostikoz jo*) behar duzu.

You mustn't (*catch the ball with your hands*). /juː 'mʌsnt (kætʃ ðə bɔːl wɪð jɔː hændz)/ Ezin duzu (*baloia eskuekin hartu*).

UNIT 7

Talking about past events

Where were you on (*Sunday*)? /weə wɜː juː ɒn ('sʌndeɪ)/ Non izan zinen (*igandean*)?

Were you at the *(cinema*)? /wɜː juː ət ðə ('sɪnəmə)/ (*Zineman*) egon zinen?

I was at the (*sports centre*). /aɪ wɒz ət ðə ('spɔːts sentə)/ (*Polikiroldegian*) egon nintzen.

Comparing past and present

There are (*shops on Town Street*). /ðeə ə ('ʃɒps ɒn taʊn striːt)/ (*Dendak*) daude (*Town Streeten*).

There wasn't (*a bakery near the cinema five years ago*). /ðeə wɒznt (ə 'beɪkəri nɪə ðə sɪnəmə faɪv jɪəs əgəʊ)/ Ez zegoen (*okindegirik zinema inguruan orain dela bost urte*).

UNIT 8

Going shopping

Can you help me, please? /kən juː 'help miː pliːz/ Lagunduko al didazu, mesedez?

What size are you? /wɒt 'saɪz ə juː/ Zer neurri behar duzu?

What colour do you want? /wɒt 'kʌlə də juː wɒnt/ Zer kolore nahi duzu?

Do you like this one? /də juː laɪk 'ðɪs wʌn/ Gustatzen al zaizu hau?

Talking about the past

I went to (*a party at the weekend*). /aɪ went tuː (ə 'pɑːti ət ðə wiːkend)/ (*Festa batera*) joan nintzen (*asteburuan*).

I wore (*my blue jeans*). /aɪ 'wɔː (maɪ bluː dʒiːnz)/ (*Nire galtza bakeroak*) eraman nituen.

UNIT 9

Buying a ticket

How much is a (*museum*) ticket? /haʊ 'mʌtʃ ɪz ə (mjuːziːəm tɪkɪt)/ Zenbat da (*museorako*) sarrera?

It's (*£10*) for adults and (*£5*) for children. /ɪts (ten paʊndz) fə 'ædʌlts ænd (faɪv paʊndz) fə 'tʃɪldrən/ (*10 €*) helduko eta (*5 €*) umeko.

When is the (*museum*) open? /wen ɪz ðə (mjuːziːəm) 'əʊpən/ Noiz dago irekita (*museoa*)?

It's open from (*9.00*) to (*4.00*). /ɪts 'əʊpən frəm (naɪn) tə (fɔː)/ (*9etatik*) (*4etara*) dago irekita.

Making plans

Let's go to (*the museum*). /lets 'gəʊ tə (ðə mjuːziːəm)/ Goazen (*museora*).

Why don't we (*take the tram*)? /waɪ dəʊnt wiː (teɪk ðə 'træm)/ Zergatik ez dugu (*tranbia hartzen*)?

We're going to (*sail to the island*). /wɪə gəʊɪŋ tə (seɪl tə ðə 'aɪlənd)/ (*Uharteraino nabigatuko*) dugu.

That's a good / bad idea. /ðæts ə 'gʊd / 'bæd aɪdɪə/ Ideia ona / txarra da hori.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

to be

Gauzak deskribatzeko, gertakari orokorrak adierazteko eta adina azaltzeko erabiltzen da. Gogoan izan hitz egiterakoan **am**, **is** eta **are** izenordain subjektuarekin uztartzen direla.
*I**'m** thirteen years old.* (Hamahiru urte ditut.)

Ezezko era osatzeko **not** partikula gehituko dugu, eta **is** nahiz **are** formekin uztartu egingo da **isn't** eta **aren't** osatuz.
*I**'m not** in the park.* (Ez nago parkean.)
*The teacher **isn't** in the classroom.* (Irakaslea ez dago gelan.)
*My books **aren't** on my desk.* (Nire liburuak ez daude nire idazmahaiaren gainean.)

Galderak egiteko subjektuaren eta aditzaren arteko hurrenkera trukatzen da. Erantzun motzetan pertsona-izenordaina bakarrik erabiltzen da eta **to be** aditza ondoren; erantzuna baiezkoa bada, laburbiltzeko, eta, ezezkoa bada, laburbilduta.
***Is** your birthday in May? Yes, **it is**. / No, **it isn't**.* (Zure urtebetetzea maiatzean da? Bai. / Ez.)

1 **Circle the correct answers.**

1. Miss Brown **am** /(**is**)/ **are** a teacher.
2. The boys **am** / **is** / **are** 14 years old.
3. I **am** / **is** / **are** in the classroom.
4. My pencil case **am** / **is** / **are** white.
5. The rubbers **am** / **is** / **are** £2.

2 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

1. The girls ..are.. at school.
2. I ..... (not) 12 years old.
3. Tina ..... my friend.
4. My notebooks ..... (not) red.
5. The pen ..... blue.
6. My birthday ..... (not) in November.

3 **Write questions with the words below and the correct form of the verb *to be*.**

1. the teacher / at school
   Is the teacher at school?
2. the students / in the classroom
   .....
3. Mike / 13 years old
   .....
4. the pencils / two pounds
   .....
5. the schoolbag / green
   .....

4 **Answer the questions so they are true for you. Use short answers.**

1. Is your schoolbag pink? .....
2. Is your pencil yellow? .....
3. Are your pens blue? .....
4. Are you twelve years old? .....
5. Is your birthday in March? .....
6. Is today Tuesday? .....

Check Yourself!

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

1. The teacher ..... in the classroom.
2. My notebook ..... (not) in my schoolbag.
3. ..... you at school?
4. I ..... a student.
5. Carol and Mark ..... my friends.
6. ..... David 12 years old?
7. They ..... (not) my pens.
8. ..... I in this class?

Answers, see page 30

Izenordain galdetzaileak

Izenordain galdetzaileak "bai" edo "ez" batez erantzun ezin daitezkeen galderetan bakarrik erabiltzen dira.
***Who** is she? She's the teacher.* (Nor da? Irakaslea da.)
***What** is that? It's a notebook.* (Zer da hori? Hori koadernoa da.)
***Where** are your friends? They're in the school.* (Non daude zure lagunak? Eskolan daude.)
***When** is the English test? It's on Monday.* (Noiz da ingeleseko kontrola? Astelehenean.)
***Why** are you at home? Because I'm ill.* (Zergatik zaude etxean? Gaixo nagoelako.)

5 **Match the questions and the answers.**

Questions	Answers
1. Who is that?	..... a. She's at school.
2. Where is Jane?	..... b. Because it's the English classroom.
3. What day is it?	..... c. It's Monday.
4. When is your birthday?	1 d. That's Pete.
5. Why are you in this classroom?	..... e. It's in January.

6 **Read the answers to the questions. Then choose the correct question word.**

1. **What** / **Where** is my ruler? It's in your pencil case.
2. **When** / **Where** is your birthday? It's in September.
3. **Who** / **Why** is the teacher? Miss Smith.
4. **What** / **Where** is Benny? At school.
5. **Why** / **When** is Helen at school? Because it's Tuesday.
6. **Who** / **What** is that? It's my English book.

7 **Answer the questions so they are true for you.**

1. What is your name? .....
2. Who is your English teacher? .....
3. Where are you? .....
4. When is your birthday? .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the questions with *Who*, *What*, *Where*, *When* or *Why*.

1. ..... colour is that pen? It's black.
2. ..... is the English lesson? It's on Thursday.
3. ..... is Emma? She's in the classroom.
4. ..... is that? That's Davy.
5. ..... is Jill at home? Because it's Saturday.
6. ..... are they? They're my pencils.
7. ..... is the teacher? She's at home.
8. ..... is your birthday? It's in August.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 1

have got

I, **you**, **we** eta **they** subjektuekin **have got** erabiltzen da eta **he**, **she**, **it** subjektuekin, aldiz, **has got**.
*We **have got** two schoolbags.* (Eskolako bi maleta ditugu.)
*Ecuador **has got** a yellow, blue and green flag.* (Ekuadorrek bandera horia, urdina eta berdea du.)

Ezezko era osatzeko **not** gehituko diegu **have** eta **has** aldaerei. Forma laburtuak, dena den, arruntagoak dira.
*John **hasn't got** Russian postcards.* (Johnek ez du postal errusiarrik.)

Galderen hurrenkera honakoa da: **have** edo **has** + subjektua + **got**. Erantzun motzak izenordain subjektuekin erantzungo ditugu soilik, eta ondoren **have** / **haven't** edo **has** / **hasn't** jarriko dugu, **got** gabe.
***Have** you **got** a postcard collection? Yes, **I have**.* (Postalen bilduma duzu? Bai.)
***Has** Paul **got** a sister? No, **he hasn't**.* (Paulek arreba bat du? Ez.)

1 **Complete the sentences with *have got* or *has got*.**

1. John ..has got.. a pen.
2. They ..... a new computer.
3. I ..... a dog.
4. My friend ..... a sister.
5. We ..... friends from Romania.

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

1. The students ..haven't got.. (not) an English lesson today.
2. Our school ..... (not) a computer room.
3. Tony ..... a football collection.
4. Alfonso and María ..... (not) a son.
5. I ..... a brother.

3 **Write questions with *Have got* or *Has got* and the words below.**

1. Peter / a pencil / in his schoolbag
   Has Peter got a pencil in his schoolbag?
2. the teacher / an autograph collection
   .....
3. Rachel and Mandy / French parents
   .....
4. you / a sister
   .....
5. I / your book
   .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the correct affirmative, negative or interrogative form of *have got* or *has got*.

1. I ..... a brother. His name is Steve.
2. We ..... red schoolbags. They're blue.
3. ..... you ..... my pencil?
4. No, Harry ..... a sister.
5. ..... China ..... a yellow flag?
6. Ryan ..... a dog. Its name is Blackie.
7. January ..... 32 days.
8. ..... your class ..... 20 students?

Answers, see page 30

Edutezko adjektiboak

my nire
your zure
his haren (gizonezkoaren)
her haren (emakumezkoaren)
its haren (gauza edo animaliaren)
our gure
your zure
their haien

Jabetzan dugun elementuaren aurretik doaz beti, azken honen generoa eta numeroa kontuan izan barik, jabea nor den azaltzeko baitira soilik: **our** car (gure autoa) – **our** bikes (gure bizikletak). 3. pertsona singularrean erraz bereiz daiteke jabea maskulinoa (**his**), femeninoa (**her**) edo neutroa (**its**) den.
His *grandmother is eighty years old.* (Haren amonak laurogei urte ditu.)
Her *nationality is Moroccan.* (Marokoar herritartasuna du.)

4 **Circle the correct answers.**

1. I'm from London. (My) / Your nationality is English.
2. Cathy is my friend. Her / Our brother is my friend, too.
3. The students haven't got a lesson. His / Their teacher isn't at school.
4. Look at that dog. Your / Its name is Rex.
5. We've got a new house. Our / Their house is big.
6. You've got my pen. This is his / your pen.
7. Sarah and I have got a new desk. My / Our desk is blue.
8. Mark is in my class. His / Its brother is in my class, too.

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

1. You aren't English. ..... nationality is French.
2. I have got a new schoolbag. ..... schoolbag is purple.
3. Bill and Andy are brothers. ..... family name is Smith.
4. Jane has got two sisters. ..... sisters are great.
5. Danny has got a sport collection. ..... collection is big.
6. The cat is white. ..... name is Fluffy.
7. We are in Year 8. ..... class is 8A.
8. You and Simon have got a new teacher. ..... teacher is Mrs Dawson.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 2

Present Simple baiezko eran eta maiztasun-adberbioak

Gogoan izan *Present Simple* aldia ondorengo kasuetan erabiltzen dela:

ohiko ekintzekin eta ordutegiekin	*I **have** breakfast at eight o'clock every morning.* (Zortzietan gosaltzen dut goizero.)
gustuekin eta iritziekin	*I **like** the Harry Potter books very much.* (Harry Potterren liburuak asko gustatzen zaizkit.)
gertakari orokorrekin	*Many children **go** to bed early.* (Ume asko goiz oheratzen dira.)

Baiezko erak **to** gabeko infinitiboaren forma bera du, 3. pertsona singularrean izan ezik, honek bukaeran **s** baitu; eta kasu batzuetan, aditzaren amaieraren baitan, **es** bukaera hartzen du, adibidez:

- **ss**, **sh**, **ch** eta **x** batez bukatzen denean
  miss → *miss**es*** *finish* → *finish**es*** *watch* → *watch**es*** *fix* → *fix**es***
- **o** batez bukatzen denean
  do → *do**es*** *go* → *go**es***
- **kontsonantea** + **y** bukaera duenean
  *stu**dy*** → *stud**ies***

Kasu honetan **y**, **i** bilakatuko da **es** gehitu aurretik.

Maiztasun-adberbioak *Present Simple* aditz-denborarekin maiz erabiltzen diren adberbioak dira. Ekintzak zenbatetan egiten ditugun adierazten dute.

always (beti)	***often*** (sarri)	***never*** (inoiz ez)
usually (normalean)	***sometimes*** (batzuetan)	

Aditzaren aurrean doaz beti, baina esaldiak **to be** aditza badu, orduan ondoren.
*School **always starts** at half past eight.* (Eskola beti zortzi eta erdietan hasten da.)
*People's routines **are often** very different.* (Jendearen eguneroko gauzak sarritan oso desberdinak dira.)

1 **Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Simple affirmative.**

1. my mother / read / books / at night
   My mother reads books at night.
2. I / clean / my room / every day
   .....
3. the children / play / football / on Mondays
   .....
4. Tom / go / to bed / at eight o'clock
   .....
5. Lee and Ben / get up / at seven o'clock
   .....
6. the teacher / look / at our notebooks / every week
   .....

2 **Add the adverbs of frequency to the sentences below.**

1. I eat pizza. (never)
   I never eat pizza.
2. The boys get up at seven o'clock. (always)
   .....
3. Anna watches TV after school. (often)
   .....
4. My friends buy me presents on my birthday. (usually)
   .....
5. Tom meets friends on Saturdays. (sometimes)
   .....

Check Yourself!

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

1. Paul usually ..... (start) school at 9 o'clock.
2. I ..... (walk) to school in the morning.
3. We sometimes ..... (go) to bed at 10 o'clock.
4. Sally ..... (clean) her room every day.
5. The teacher often ..... (write) questions on the board.
6. Jake never ..... (do) homework at school.
7. My father and I ..... (watch) TV every evening.
8. My brother always ..... (study) at night.

Answers, see page 30

Genitibo saxoia

Zerbait norena den adierazteko, jabeari apostrofoa (') eta **s** gehituko dizkiogu, baldin eta jabea izen singularra bada edo norbaiten izen berezia.
*Peter**'s** shoes* (Peterren zapatak)

Izen berezia **s** batez bukatzen bada, apostrofoa bakarrik ere gehi diezaiokegu.
*Charles' car / Charles**'s** car* (Charlesen autoa)

Izena plurala bada eta **s** batez bukatzen bada, apostrofoa bakarrik gehituko diogu; plural irregularra bada, ordea, biak.
the teachers' books (irakasleen liburuak)
*the men**'s** cars* (gizonen autoak)

3 **Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and the Saxon Genitive.**

1. The girls' (girls) schoolbags are red.
2. My ..... (friend) shoes are pink.
3. The ..... (dog) ball is blue.
4. My ..... (sisters) friends are from Morocco.
5. ..... (John) grandmother is French.

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the words in brackets and the Saxon Genitive.

1. The ..... (students / work) is good.
2. My ..... (brother / notebook) is blue.
3. The ..... (boys / names) are Ben and Jake.
4. ..... (Alice / house) is new.
5. The ..... (girl / dog) is in the classroom.
6. My ..... (parents / birthdays) are in June.
7. The ..... (teacher / sister) is a teacher, too.
8. My ..... (friends / schoolbags) are in the classroom.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 3

Present Simple ezezko eran eta galderetan

Ezezko era osatzeko **do not** (**don't**) ezarriko dugu aditzaren aurrean, baina 3. pertsona singularrean **does not** (**doesn't**).
*I **don't** play the guitar.* (Ez dut gitarra jotzen.)
*Helen **doesn't** watch TV.* (Helenek ez du telebista ikusten.)

Galderak osatzeko **do** erabiliko dugu esaldiaren hasieran eta 3. pertsona singularrean **does**.
Azken kasu honetan, **does** aldaerak 3. pertsona dela adierazten duenez jada, aditz nagusiak ez du bukaeran **s** eramango.
Erantzun motzak izenordain subjektuarekin eta **do / does** laguntzaileekin erantzungo ditugu baiezkoak direnean eta **don't / doesn't** erabiliz ezezkoak direnean.
*Does María water the plants? Yes, **she does**. / No, **she doesn't**.* (Mariak loreak ureztatzen ditu? Bai. / Ez.)

1 **Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.**

1. work / doesn't / my mother / at home
   My mother doesn't work at home.
2. eat / don't / butterflies / other animals
   .....
3. TV / watch / my dog / doesn't
   .....
4. don't / English books / read / Pete and Alice / usually
   .....
   .....
5. doesn't / at school / homework / Harry / do
   .....

2 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple negative.**

1. I *don't wear* (wear) a tracksuit for school.
2. Giraffes ..... (live) in houses.
3. Tom ..... (listen) to music every day.
4. Mario and María ..... (play) football at school.
5. I ..... (like) snakes.
6. My canary ..... (sing) songs.

3 **Change the words in bold to make negative sentences. Use the words in brackets.**

1. I go to school at **eight o'clock.** (nine o'clock)
   I don't go to school at nine o'clock.
2. Benny cleans his room **once a week**. (every day)
   .....
3. We **usually** have lunch at school. (always)
   .....
4. Tina rides her bike **every morning**. (every evening)
   .....
5. Pandas live up to **20 years**. (40 years)
   .....

4 **Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple interrogative.**

1. Do you like (like) hamsters?
2. ..... your snake ..... (eat) frogs?
3. ..... giraffes ..... (come) from Europe?
4. ..... Lisa ..... (work) with horses?
5. ..... you ..... (study) biology at school?

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

1. your parents / get up / at 7 o'clock
   Do your parents get up at 7 o'clock?
2. your family / have dinner / at 8 o'clock
   .....
3. you / love / animals
   .....
4. a cat / sleep / in your room
   .....
5. pandas / live / in your country
   .....

6 **Answer the questions in Exercise 5.**

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. I usually **meet** / **meets** my friends after school.
2. **Do** / **Does** you want to adopt an animal?
3. Caitlin **don't like** / **doesn't like** insects.
4. Andy and I **don't go** / **doesn't go** to the zoo every week.
5. **Do** / **Does** a whale weigh up to 200 tons?
6. Lin sometimes **help** / **helps** at the pet shop.
7. My dog never **sleep** / **sleeps** in my room.
8. Zorses **don't have** / **doesn't have** babies.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 4

Present Continuous

Gogoan izan *Present Continuous* aditz-denborak hitz egiteko unean egiten ari garena edo gertatzen ari dena deskribatzen duela. Beronekin sarri ikusiko ditugu esamolde hauek: **at the moment** (une honetan), **now** (orain), **right now** (oraintxe bertan) eta **today** (gaur).

Baiezko era **to be** (**am**, **is**, **are**) aditzaren orainaldiarekin + **ing** bukaera daraman aditz nagusiarekin osatzen da.

*Josh **is reading** now.* (John irakurtzen ari da orain.)

Ezezko era osatzeko **not** gehituko diogu **am** aldaerari; **is** eta **are** aldaerek, berriz, **not** nahiz **n't** forma laburtua har dezakete.

*People **aren't walking** in the street.* (Jendea ez dabil kalean pasieran.)

Galderetan subjektua **to be** eta **ing** amaiera duen aditzaren artean doa. Baiezko erantzun motzetan izenordain subjektuak eta **am**, **is** edo **are** aldaerak erabiltzen dira laburbiltzeke, eta laburbilduta ezezkoetan.

***Is** Belinda **listening** to music at the moment? Yes, **she is**. / No, **she isn't**.*
(Belinda musika entzuten ari da une honetan? Bai. / Ez.)

Aditzoinari **ing** bukaera gehitzerakoan, ondorengo ortografia-arauak jarraitu behar dira:

- **e** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **e** galdu egiten da.
  write → writing *drive → driving* *come → coming*
- Silaba bakarrekoa bada eta **bokala** + **kontsonantea** baditu amaieran, kontsonante hau bikoizten da.
  stop → stopping *run → running* *sit → sitting*

1 **Complete the sentences. Use the Present Continuous affirmative.**

1. My friends *are playing* (play) football at the moment.
2. Brad ..... (do) homework right now.
3. Gabriella ..... (read) a good book now.
4. We ..... (listen) to music at the moment.
5. Helen and Paul ..... (watch) TV now.

2 **Complete the sentences with the words below. Use the Present Continuous negative.**

play • have • wash • feed • water

1. Kenny *isn't playing* tennis right now.
2. The girls ..... the plants now.
3. Mark ..... the dishes at the moment.
4. I ..... the dog at the moment.
5. Jean and I ..... dinner now.

3 **Circle the correct answers.**

1. **Am** / **Is** / (**Are**) we going to the party now?
2. **Am** / **Is** / **Are** Jenny swimming at the moment?
3. **Am** / **Is** / **Are** Jo and Mike working in the garden right now?
4. **Am** / **Is** / **Are** the teachers watching TV at the moment?
5. **Am** / **Is** / **Are** your father cooking dinner right now?

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the Present Continuous.

1. ..... you ..... (go) to bed now?
2. Dan ..... (not play) football at the moment.
3. We ..... (have) dinner now.
4. I ..... (listen) to music right now.
5. ..... Donna ..... (get) dressed at the moment?
6. I ..... (not study) right now.
7. ..... I ..... (talk) to David?
8. They ..... (not eat) right now.

Answers, see page 30

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

Present Simple aditz-denborak ohikoak diren ekintzak adierazten ditu, *Present Continuous* denborak, berriz, orain gertatzen ari dena adierazten du.
*I **make** the bed **every day**.* (Egunero egiten dut ohea.)
*I **am making** the bed **now**.* (Ohea egiten ari naiz orain.)
Kontuan izan denbora-esamoldeek bien arteko desberdintasuna argitzen laguntzen digutela.

4 **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous.**

1. I *am watching* (watch) TV at the moment.
   I *watch* (watch) it every evening.
2. Don ..... (not play) tennis on Wednesdays.
   Today, he ..... (not play) because it's Wednesday.
3. ..... you ..... (do) homework now?
   ..... you always ..... (do) homework after school?
4. My grandfather usually ..... (work) in the garden.
   He ..... (not work) in the garden now because he is having lunch.

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answers.

1. The teacher ... at the moment.
   a. is talking b. talks
2. Emily usually ... in the afternoon.
   a. is reading b. reads
3. The boys ... on the Internet now.
   a. don't chat b. aren't chatting
4. ... Jane ... to school every day?
   a. Does ... walk b. Is ... walking
5. Mark ... TV every night.
   a. isn't watching b. doesn't watch
6. ... Pete ... the guitar right now?
   a. Is ... playing b. Does ... play
7. I ... to you right now.
   a. am not listening b. don't listen
8. We ... English every day.
   a. are studying b. study

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 5

There is / There are; a, an, some, any

Baiezkoa

There is (edo **there's** laburtua) izen zenbakarri singularren eta izen zenbakaitzen aurrean joaten da. Izen zenbakarriekin **a** erabiliko dugu (edo **an** izena bokalez hasten denetan) eta zenbakaitzekin **some**.
There is a *tomato.* (Tomate bat dago.)
There is an *onion.* (Tipula bat dago.)
There is some *meat.* (Haragi pixka bat dago.)

There are forma izen zenbakarri pluralen aurrean bakarrik erabiliko dugu.
There are some *chips.* (Patata frijituak / frijitu batzuk daude.)

Ezezkoa

Ezezko era **is / are** ondoren **not** edo **n't** gehituz osatuko dugu. **A / an** eta **some** erabili ordez **any** erabiliko dugu, -rik edo batere ...-rik esangura duena.
There isn't any *vinegar.* (Ez dago [batere] ozpinik.)
There aren't any *nuts.* (Ez dago intxaurrik.)

Galderazkoa

Galderak osatzeko **is** eta **are** aldaerak ezarriko ditugu **there** partikularen aurrean. Erantzun motzetan ohiko hurrenkerara itzuliko gara. Ezezkoak badira berauek, forma laburtuak erabiliko ditugu. Ezezko perpausetan bezala, galderetan ere, **any** erabiliko dugu **a/an** edo **some** erabili ordez.
Is there any *milk? Yes,* ***there is.*** ([Batere] esnerik ba al dago? Bai.)
Are there any *potatoes in the shop? No,* ***there aren't.*** (Patatarik [batere] badago dendan? Ez.)

1 **Complete the chart with the words below. Add *a*, *an* or *some*.**

~~tomato~~ • sheep • bread • rice • fish
cheese • sugar • meat • pencil • ear

Countable Nouns		Uncountable Nouns
Singular	Plural	
a tomato	some tomatoes	

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

1. There are ..some.. chips on the table.
2. Have you got ..... sugar?
3. I want ..... rice with my chicken, please.
4. There aren't ..... men in the kitchen.
5. There is ..... sandwich for you in the dining room.
6. Do you want ..... orange?

3 **Complete the sentences with *There is*, *There isn't*, *There are* or *There aren't*.**

1. ..There are.. some sandwiches in my schoolbag.
2. ..... any cheese for lunch.
3. ..... a fish in the aquarium. It's blue and yellow.
4. ..... some sauce on the rice.
5. ..... any women at the café.
6. ..... a meatball on my spaghetti. Please give me one.

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

1. any / olives / on the pizza
   Are there any olives on the pizza?
2. any / orange juice / in the house
   .....
3. a / good café / in your town
   .....
4. any / eggs / on the table
   .....
5. any / food / in your bedroom
   .....
6. any / programmes / about food / on TV
   .....
7. an / onion / in your hand
   .....

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. I'm thirsty. I want **some** / **a** milk, please.
2. **There is** / **There are** some sandwiches for lunch.
3. **Is there** / **Are there** any potatoes in the kitchen?
4. There are three **men** / **man** at the restaurant.
5. Tom doesn't want **some** / **any** lunch.
6. **There isn't** / **There aren't** any rice in the house.
7. Please don't put **a** / **an** egg in my salad.
8. **There is** / **There are** a new café here.

Answers, see page 30

EXTRA!

How much / How many

Zerbaiten kopurua jakin nahi dugunean **how much** eta **how many** erabiliko ditugu.

How many izen zenbakarriekin erabiliko dugu.
***How many** meals are there?* (Zenbat jatordu daude?)

How much izen zenbakaitzekin erabiliko dugu.
***How much** food is there?* (Zenbat jateko dago?)

How much gauza baten prezioa jakiteko ere erabiltzen da.
***How much** is it?* (Zenbat balio du?)

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

1. *How many* students are there in your school?
2. ..... chocolate do you eat every day?
3. ..... time have we got for lunch?
4. ..... pens have you got?
5. ..... cola do you drink every day?
6. ..... brothers and sisters has Helen got?

UNIT 6

Can / Can't, Must / Mustn't

can / can't

Can aditzak gaitasuna (jakin), posibilitatea (ahal izan) edo gauza bat egiteko baimena adierazten ditu.
*He **can** dance very well.* (Oso ondo egiten du dantzan.)
*We **can** run today.* (Gaur korrika egin dezakegu.)

Ezezkoan **cannot** erabiltzen da, elkartuta, edo **can't** forma laburtua.
*I **can't** drive.* (Ez dakit gidatzen.)
*They **can't** carry me.* (Ezin naute eraman.)

Galderetan hurrenkera aldatu egiten da eta subjektua **can** aditzaren ondoren ezartzen da. Erantzun motzetan dagokion izenordaina erabiliko dugu eta jarraian **can** edo **can't**.
***Can** you play tennis? Yes, **I can**.* (Tenisean jokatzen badakizu? Bai.)
***Can** I do judo? No, **you can't**.* (Judoa egin dezaket? Ez.)

must / mustn't

Zerbait egiteko beharra, obligazioa dagoela edo egitea komeni dela adierazten du ("behar izan" esangura du).
*You **must** listen to the teacher.* (Irakasleari entzun egin behar diozu.)

Mustn't, aldiz, **must** eta **not** hitzen laburdura dena, aditz nagusiak adierazten duen ekintza burutzea ez dela komeni edo debekatua dagoela adierazteko erabiliko da.
*We **mustn't** speak in class.* (Gelan ezin dugu hitz egin. [ez dago ondo])
*You **mustn't** swim in the river.* (Ezin duzue ibaian bainatu. [debekatua dago])

1 **Circle the correct answers.**

1. A baby **can** / **can't** cook food.
2. A fish **can** / **can't** swim.
3. A frog **can** / **can't** jump.
4. A dog **can** / **can't** read.
5. An elephant **can** / **can't** ride a bike.

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

1. The teacher is talking. You *mustn't* talk.
2. You ..... listen to your parents.
3. Students ..... sit on their desks.
4. You ..... stop at a red light.
5. You ..... feed the animals at the zoo.
6. You ..... drink water on a hot day.

Check Yourself!

Choose the correct answers.

1. You ... listen to your teachers.
   a. mustn't b. must
2. I ... do the homework. It's hard!
   a. can't b. mustn't
3. Jenny ... run very fast. She always gets first prize.
   a. can b. must
4. You ... use your mobile phone in the lesson.
   a. can't b. mustn't
5. An elephant ... sweep the floor.
   a. mustn't b. can't
6. The classroom ... be clean at the end of a lesson.
   a. must b. mustn't
7. I ... speak French, but my German is very good.
   a. can b. can't
8. You ... kick the ball in football.
   a. must b. mustn't

Answers, see page 30

Modu-adberbioak

Modu-adberbioek ekintza nola egiten den deskribatzen dute. **How ...?** (Nola…?) galdetzailearekin hasitako galderak erantzuten dira berauekin. Gehienak erregularrak dira eta dagokion adjektiboari **ly** gehituz osatzen dira. Batzuek, hala ere, ez dute arau hau jarraitzen eta buruz ikasi behar dira (**good** – **well**, **fast** – **fast**, **hard** – **hard**).
*I can't run **quickly**.* (Ezin dut korrika azkar egin.)

3 **Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. Dan can win the race. He runs ..quickly.. (quick).
2. Brian works ..... (hard). He works ten hours every day.
3. Wendy loves tennis. She always plays ..... (happy).
4. Pete's geography mark is 20%. He didn't do ..... (good).
5. I'm not a good dancer. I dance ..... (bad).
6. Donna sings ..... (beautiful).

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjectives below.

sad • happy • good • hard • bad • slow • beautiful • hungry

1. She comes to the lessons ..... because she loves them.
2. Dave reads ..... . He only reads one book a year.
3. Keith is good on the piano. He plays it ..... .
4. Mandy always works ..... . She's a good student.
5. Shakira sings ..... . I listen to her every day.
6. "I want to eat," the boy says ..... .
7. Laura isn't happy. She talks ..... .
8. I don't play football well. I play it ..... .

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 7

To be aditza lehenaldian

Baiezkoan **was** forma du subjektua **I**, **he**, **she** eta **it** denean, baina **were** subjektua **we**, **you** eta **they** denean. Begira arretaz esaldian erabiltzen diren denbora-esamoldeei (***yesterday***, ***last month***, ***the other day***, etab.).
*John **was** next to the cinema **yesterday**.* (John zinema ondoan zegoen atzo.)
*Peter and Carla **were** a good couple.* (Peter eta Carla bikote egokia ziren.)

Ezezko era osatzeko **not** erantsiko dugu, eta **was** nahiz **were** aldaerekin uztartu egingo da, **wasn't** eta **weren't** formak osatuz.
*He **wasn't** at the church.* (Ez zegoen elizan.)

Galderetan **was** eta **were** esaldiaren hasieran kokatuko ditugu, eta erantzun motzetan izenordain subjektuak erabiliko ditugu, jarraian **was** / **wasn't** edo **were** / **weren't** aldaerekin.
***Were** the students at the museum? Yes, **they were**. / No, **they weren't**.*
(Ikasleak museoan egon al ziren? Bai. / Ez.)

1 **Complete the sentences with *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*. Make the sentences true for you.**

1. I ..... at home last night.
2. Our teacher ..... late yesterday.
3. My friends ..... at the cinema yesterday.
4. My family and I ..... at a football game last Thursday.
5. I ..... at the library yesterday.
6. My friend and I ..... at a party at the weekend.

2 **Write the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1. the bank / open / was / yesterday
   Was the bank open yesterday?
2. you / were / last week / at school
   .....
3. angry / the teacher / was / yesterday
   .....
4. Lin and Lee / last night / at the party / were
   .....
5. Tony / was / at home / last weekend
   .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the correct past form of the verb *to be*.

1. My friends ..... (not) at home yesterday.
2. ..... Chloe happy at the party?
3. I ..... late for school yesterday.
4. ..... you at home on Saturday morning?
5. I ..... (not) at school on Tuesday.
6. ..... the children with you at the supermarket?
7. We ..... at the museum last week.
8. Sarah ..... (not) in my class last year.

Answers, see page 30

There was / There were

There was aldaerak gauza bakarra zegoela adierazten du, gauza hori izen zenbakarri singularra nahiz izen zenbakaitza izan daiteke.
***There was** a restaurant under the house.* (Jatetxe bat zegoen etxe azpian.)
***There was** good meat at the butcher's.* (Haragi ona zegoen harategian.)

There were formak bi gauza edo gehiago zeudela adierazten du, eta, horrela bada, izen zenbakarri pluralekin bakarrik erabiltzen da.
***There were** hundreds of people in the shops.* (Ehunka pertsona zeuden dendetan.)

Ezezkoak osatzeko **not** gehituko dugu, eta **was** eta **were** aldaerekin uztartuta, **wasn't** eta **weren't** osatuko ditugu.
***There weren't** any children at the sports centre.* (Umerik ez zegoen polikiroldegian.)

Galderak **was** edo **were** aldaerekin hasiko ditugu eta erantzun motzetan ohiko hurrenkerara joko dugu. Ezezkoak badira hauek, forma laburtuak erabiliko ditugu.
***Were there** many people at the library? Yes, **there were**. / No, **there weren't**.*
(Jende asko al zegoen liburutegian? Bai. / Ez.)

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

1. There was a maths test yesterday and it was hard.
2. ..... any cheese in the sandwich.
3. ..... a snake in the classroom and the students were frightened.
4. ..... any computers 200 years ago.
5. ..... some pencils in my pencil case five minutes ago.

4 **Write the words in the correct order to make questions.**

1. there / were / teachers / any / in the room
   Were there any teachers in the room?
2. there / at the sports centre / was / a basketball game
   .....
3. were / any / people / there / at the museum
   .....
4. there / was / any / in the tea / sugar
   .....
5. a / good film / there / was / at the cinema
   .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with *There was*, *There were*, *There wasn't*, *There weren't*, *Was there* or *Were there*.

1. ..... any books on the desk.
2. ..... any people at the bookshop?
3. ..... a cat in the room but there is one now.
4. ..... some lions and tigers at the zoo.
5. ..... a giraffe near the zebra. Where is it now?
6. ..... any food at the party?
7. ..... some food on the table.
8. ..... any milk in the kitchen?

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 8

Past Simple baiezko eran

Past Simple aldia lehenaldiko une zehatz batean gertatutako ekintzak adierazteko eta istorioak lehenaldian kontatzeko erabiltzen da.
*I **saw** a great jacket last week.* (Jaka zoragarria ikusi nuen pasa den astean.)

To be aditzaren lehenaldiarekin erabiltzen diren denbora-esamolde berberak erabiltzen dira, hauek ekintza gertatu zen unea adierazten baitute.

Aditz erregularren lehenaldia osatzeko **ed** amaiera gehitu aurretik, ondorengo ortografia-arauak kontuan izan behar ditugu:

- Aditza **e** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **d** gehituko diogu soilik.
  arrive → *arrive**d***
- Silaba bakarrekoa bada eta **bokala** + **kontsonante** batez amaitzen bada, kontsonante hau bikoizten zaio.
  *st**o**p* → *st**o**pped***
- **Kontsonantea** + **y** batez amaitzen bada, **ed** gehitu aurretik **y** hori **i** bilakatuko da.
  *stu**dy*** → *stu**died***

Aditz irregularrek ez dute **ed** bukaerarik, beraz, buruz ikasi behar dira. Berauen zerrenda 31. eta 32. orrialdeetan aurkituko duzu.

1 **Complete the chart.**

dance • play • try • change • carry
walk • bounce • wait • study

-ed	-d	-ied
	danced	

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

watch • like • walk • talk • study

1. The teacher ..... to my mother yesterday. talked
2. We ..... the new teacher. She was very nice.
3. Judy ..... to school yesterday.
4. Adam ..... TV for five hours last night.
5. I ..... hard for the test.

3 **Complete the sentences with the Past Simple form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Carol ..... (write) an e-mail to her friend yesterday. wrote
2. I ..... (buy) a new sweater two days ago.
3. We ..... (go) to the sports centre last night.
4. Mario ..... (draw) a beautiful picture at school yesterday.
5. The students ..... (have) two tests last week.
6. I ..... (see) that film last night.

Check Yourself!

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

buy • start • take • wear • study • see
chat • visit

1. We ..... our grandparents in London last weekend.
2. Lisa ..... out the rubbish an hour ago.
3. Don ..... for the history test last night.
4. I ..... on the phone with my friend after school.
5. They ..... a new computer last week.
6. Mandy and Pete ..... a good film on TV yesterday.
7. The film ..... at 8 o'clock.
8. Mary ..... new trainers at school yesterday.

Answers, see page 30

Erakusleak

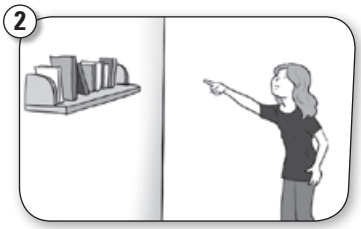
This – hau
That – hori, hura
These – hauek
Those – horiek, haiek

Ordezkatzen duten izenarekin numeroan soilik datoz bat (singularra / plurala).
***That** is his scarf.* (Hori bere lepokoa da.)
***These** are your trousers.* (Hauek zuen galtzak dira.)

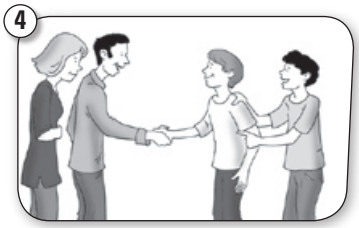
Izenaren aurrean doazenean adjektibo funtzioa dute.
***This** car is clean.* (Kotxe hau garbia dago.)
***Those** men are Chinese.* (Gizon horiek txinatarrak dira.)

4 **Complete the sentences with *This*, *That*, *These* or *Those*.**

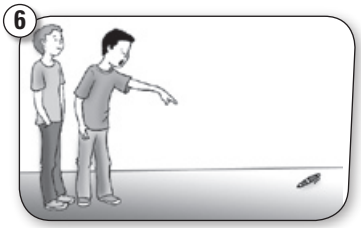
1 
"This is a great computer game."

2 
"..... books are Danny's."

3 
"..... is a new school."

4 
"..... are my parents."

5 
"..... dogs are beautiful."

6 
"..... is your pen."

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. **This** / **These** is my new scarf.
2. Are **this** / **these** your shoes?
3. **That** / **Those** boy is in my class.
4. **That** / **This** is my new hat. It's on my head.
5. **These** / **Those** trousers in the shop window are very nice.
6. Is **these** / **this** my pencil?
7. Look at that car. Are **those** / **these** your sisters in the car?
8. **These** / **This** chocolates are fantastic!

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 9

be going to

Baiezko era **to be** aditza orainaldian dugula + **going to** + aditz nagusia oinarrizko forman dugula osatzen da; "-t(z)era noa" eta kidekoen pareko da. Gure egitasmoak adierazten dituenez, ekintza noiz burutuko den azaltzeko, etorkizuneko denbora-esamolderen bat eraman ohi du, (***tomorrow***, ***later***, ***soon***, etab.).
*I**'m going to ride** a horse tomorrow.* (Bihar zaldian ibiltzera noa.)

Ezezko forma osatzeko **not** edo **n't** gehituko diogu **to be** aditzari.
*She **isn't going to sail** this summer.* (Ez doa nabigatzera uda honetan.)

Galderak **am**, **is** eta **are** aldaerekin hasten dira, eta erantzun motzetan **to be** aditzaren forma hauek soilik errepikatzen dira; laburbiltzeke baiezkoak badira, eta laburbilduta ezezkoak direnetan.
***Are** your friends **going to go** to the beach on Wednesday? Yes, **they are**. / No, **they aren't**.*
(Zure lagunak ba al doaz hondartzara asteazkenean? Bai. / Ez.)

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

1. Jack *is going to travel* (travel) to school by train.
2. We ..... (not eat) hamburgers for lunch.
3. I ..... (study) for the test later.
4. My mother ..... (not work) at the hospital today.
5. Donna and Faye ..... (buy) new clothes after school.

2 **Write questions with the words below. Use *be going to*.**

1. the boys / play / basketball / tomorrow
   Are the boys going to play basketball tomorrow?
2. Ben / start / the project / today
   .....
3. you / meet / your friends / at the shopping centre / later
   .....
4. Jack and Laura / have / dinner / at eight o'clock
   .....
5. Sue / do / her homework / tonight
   .....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use *be going to*.

1. My friends ..... (make) me a party for my birthday.
2. Jodi ..... (not read) that book.
3. ..... the girls ..... (finish) the project tomorrow?
4. I ..... (meet) Mark at the café later.
5. We ..... (not play) computer games tonight.
6. ..... Carla ..... (buy) an iPod soon?
7. Sally ..... (drive) to France in the summer.
8. ..... I ..... (be) in your class next year?

Answers, see page 30

Present Continuous etorkizun zentzuarekin

Galderak **am**, **is** eta **are** aldaerekin hasten dira, eta erantzun motzetan **to be** aditzaren forma hauek soilik errepikatzen dira; laburbiltzeke baiezkoak badira, eta laburbilduta ezezkoak direnetan.

*We **are flying** at three o'clock tomorrow.*
(Zure lagunak ba al doaz hondartzara asteazkenean? Bai. / Ez.)

Gogoan izan, asmoa bada, **be going to** erabiltzen dela, eta ziurra den zerbait bada, *Present Continuous* (euskaraz ere orainaldia erabil dezakegu batzuetan, ziurtasun osoz egingo dugun zerbait iragartzeko).

*I **am staying** at home tonight.* (Gaur gauean etxean geldituko naiz.)

4. unitatean ikusi dugu *Present Continuous* aldiaren ezezko era, galderak eta erantzun motzak nola osatzen diren. Berrikus itzazu behar izanez gero.

*My brother **is not coming** later.* (Nire anaia ez dator / ez da etorriko gero.)
***Are** you **having** lunch in an hour? Yes, **we are**. / No, **we aren't**.* (Ordu bete barru bazkalduko al duzue? Bai. / Ez.)

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

go • ~~leave~~ • play • have • not meet
not work

1. The bus *is leaving* at 1 o'clock.
2. Sue and Pam ..... tennis on Monday.
3. ..... Dave ..... to the bakery soon?
4. My dad ..... at home tomorrow.
5. ..... Brad and Andy ..... a party after school?
6. I ..... Tom this evening.

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Present Continuous.

1. ..... Lynn ..... (fly) to America tonight?
2. My friends ..... (go) to the sports centre after school.
3. I ..... (not ride) my bicycle to school this morning.
4. We ..... (not have) a test tomorrow.
5. ..... you ..... (take) your brother to the shops soon?
6. Tania ..... (not play) tennis later.
7. The train ..... (come) at 6 o'clock.
8. I ..... (leave) in five minutes.

Answers, see page 30

EXTRA!

Pertsona-izenordain objektuak

Aurretik aipatua izan den izena ordezten dute eta, osagai funtzioa dutenez, aditzaren nahiz preposizio baten ondoren jartzen dira.

*I've got two cats. Do you want to see **them**?* (Bi katu ditut. Ikusi nahi dituzu?)
*This motorbike is for **you**.* (Motozikleta hau zuretzako da.)

me	ni (niri)	**it**	hura (hari [gauza edo animaliari])
you	zu (zuri)	**us**	gu (guri)
him	hura (hari [gizonezkoari])	**you**	zuek (zuei)
her	hura (hari [emakumezkoari])	**them**	haiek (haiei)

Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.

1. This is Jane's sweater. Please give it to *her* .
2. We are going to a restaurant. Do you want to come with ..... ?
3. Our new bicycles are red. Do you want to see ..... ?
4. I have got Greg's pen. I must give it to ..... .
5. That's my sandwich. Mum made it for ..... .

CHECK YOURSELF! ANSWER KEY

Introduction, page 10, *to be*

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

Introduction, page 11, Izenordain galdetzaileak

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

Unit 1, page 12, *have got*

1. have got
2. haven't got
3. Have ... got
4. hasn't got
5. Has ... got
6. has got
7. hasn't got
8. Has ... got

Unit 1, page 13, Edutezko adjektiboak

1. Your
2. My
3. Their
4. Her
5. His
6. Its
7. Our
8. Your

Unit 2, page 15, *Present Simple* baiezko eran eta maiztasun-adberbioak

1. starts
2. walk
3. go
4. cleans
5. writes
6. does
7. watch
8. studies

Unit 2, page 15, Genitibo saxoia

1. students' work
2. brother's notebook
3. boys' names
4. Alice's house
5. girl's dog
6. parents' birthdays
7. teacher's sister
8. friends' schoolbags

Unit 3, page 17, *Present Simple* ezezko eran eta galderetan

1. meet
2. Do
3. doesn't like
4. don't go
5. Does
6. helps
7. sleeps
8. don't have

Unit 4, page 18, *Present Continuous*

1. Are ... going
2. isn't playing
3. are having
4. am listening
5. Is ... getting
6. am not studying
7. Am ... talking
8. aren't eating

Unit 4, page 19, *Present Continuous* / *Present Simple* aditz-denboren arteko aldea

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. b

Unit 5, page 21, *There is* / *There are; a, an, some, any*

1. some
2. There are
3. Are there
4. men
5. any
6. There isn't
7. an
8. There is

Unit 6, page 22, *Can* / *Can't, Must* / *Mustn't*

1. b
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. b
8. a

Unit 6, page 23, Modu-adberbioak

1. happily
2. slowly
3. well
4. hard
5. beautifully
6. hungrily
7. sadly
8. badly

Unit 7, page 24, *To be* aditza lehenaldian

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

Unit 7, page 25, *There was* / *There were*

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

Unit 8, page 26, *Past Simple* baiezko eran

1. visited
2. took
3. studied
4. chatted
5. bought
6. saw
7. started
8. wore

Unit 8, page 27, Erakusleak

1. This
2. these
3. That
4. This
5. Those
6. this
7. those
8. These

Unit 9, page 28, *be going to*

1. are going to make
2. isn't going to read
3. Are ... going to finish
4. am going to meet
5. aren't going to play
6. Is ... going to buy
7. is going to drive
8. Am ... going to be

Unit 9, page 29, *Present Continuous* etorkizun zentzuarekin

1. Is ... flying
2. are going
3. am not riding
4. aren't having
5. Are ... taking
6. isn't playing
7. is coming
8. am leaving

IRREGULAR VERB LIST

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
be /biː/	was/were /wɒz/wɜː/	been /biːn/	izan
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, okertu
bet /bet/	bet /bet/	bet /bet/	apustu egin
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtn/	kosk egin, hozka 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
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, jaso
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 /həd/	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 /njuː/	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 izan
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
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/	eragin, 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
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/	erratzatu, eskobatu
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	igeri egin
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	hartu
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
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	irabazi
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	idatzi

WRITING GUIDE

LETRA LARRIA
(Capital letters)

Letra larriz idazten dira:

- pertsona-izenak: *Tom Ashton*
- zenbait leku-izen, esate baterako hiri, herri, kontinente, eraikin ospetsu eta museo izenak: *London, France, Europe, Madame Tussauds, the British Museum*
- herritartasunak: *English, Moroccan*
- egunak: *Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday*
- hilabeteak: *July, August, November*
- esaldi baten lehen letra: *We are at school.*
- *I* pertsona-izenordaina: *I am Russian.*
- hizkuntzak: *English, French, German*

DENBORA-PREPOSIZIOAK
(Prepositions of time)

Preposizio desberdinak erabiltzen dira orduen eta festa-aldien aurrean, egunen eta daten aurrean, hilabeteen, urteen eta egun-zatien aurrean. Garrantzitsua da kasuan kasuko preposizio egokia erabiltzen jakitea. Begira arretaz ondorengo adibideei:

at	orduak:	*at four o'clock*
	festa-aldiak:	*at New Year*
on	asteko egunak:	*on Tuesday*
	datak:	*on 26th November*
		on Christmas Day
in	hilabeteak:	*in January*
	urteak:	*in 2015*
	egun-zatiak:	*in the morning*

Salbuespenak:

at the weekend
at night

PUNTUAZIOA
(Punctuation)

- Puntua (.) baiezko eta ezezko esaldien bukaeran doa.
  Whales live in the ocean.
  Giraffes don't eat animals.
- Galdera-ikurra (?) galderen amaieran bakarrik kokatzen da.
  Have you got a hamster?
  Do you like snakes?
- Harridura-ikurra (!) ere esaldiaren amaieran idazten da, eta emozio edo sentimenduak adierazteko erabiltzen da.
  Wow! This is great!
- Koma (,) hitzak edo ideiak banantzeko erabiltzen da. Normalean ez da *and* juntagailuaren aurrean idazten.
  I've got a dog, a cat and a snake.

HITZEN HURRENKERA: SUBJEKTUA – ADITZA
(Word order: Subject – Verb)

Esaldiko subjektua aditzaren aurrean kokatzen da.

Mark speaks English. They are in the garden.
s v s v

Baina galderetan aditza subjektuaren aurrean doa.

Is Helen tall? Are you at home?
v s v s

HITZEN HURRENKERA: ADJEKTIBOAK
(Word order: Adjectives)

Normalean izenen aurrean jartzen dira.

big sandwich great food
adj n adj n

Eta *to be* aditzaren ondoren ere bai.

The sandwich is big. The food is great.
n adj n adj

JUNTAGAILUAK
(Linking words)

Bi ideia edo gehiago lotzen dituzten hitzak dira.

- **and** (eta) antzeko bi perpaus edo ideia lotzen ditu.
  *I can swim **and** I can dance.*
- **but** (baina) bi ideia kontraesankor lotzen ditu.
  *I like basketball **but** I can't play it.*
- **because** (-[e]lako, zeren...) zerbaiten arrazoia edo zergatia ematen du.
  *I must run **because** I'm late.*

SEKUENTZIAZKO LOKAILUAK
(Connectors of sequence)

Gertakari-segida kontatu nahi dugunean, hitz hauek erabiltzen ditugu gertakariak zein hurrenkeratan gertatu diren adierazteko:

- **first** (lehenik, lehenik eta behin)
- **then** (gero, ondoren)
- **next** (jarraian)
- **after that** (gero, ondoren)
- **finally** (bukatzeko, azkenean)

First lokailuak lehenik zer gertatu zen adierazten du, eta *finally* lokailuak, berriz, azkenik gertatua.

*Yesterday I was in town. **First**, I went shopping. **Then**, I had lunch with my friends. **After that**, I went to a museum. **Finally**, I went home.*