

GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

actor	/ˈæktə/	antzezle
airport	/ˈeəpɔːt/	aireportu
art gallery	/ˈɑːt ɡæləri/	arte-areto
astronaut	/ˈæstrənɔːt/	astronauta
bakery	/ˈbeɪkəri/	okindegi
bath	/bɑːθ/	bainuontzi
beans	/biːnz/	babarrunak, indabak
belt	/belt/	gerriko
biscuit	/ˈbɪskɪt/	gaileta
bread	/bred/	ogi
broccoli	/ˈbrɒkəli/	brokoli
bus station	/ˈbʌs steɪʃn/	autobus-geltoki
butcher's	/ˈbʊtʃəz/	harategi
butter	/ˈbʌtə/	gurin
chair	/tʃeə/	aulki
chef	/ʃef/	sukaldari
cinema	/ˈsɪnəmə/	zinema
cliff	/klɪf/	labar; amildegi
cupboard	/ˈkʌbəd/	armairu
curtains	/ˈkɜːtɪnz/	errezelak, gortinak
dentist	/ˈdentɪst/	dentista
department store	/dɪˈpɑːtmənt stɔː/	saltoki handiak
desert	/ˈdezət/	basamortu
dishwasher	/ˈdɪʃwɒʃə/	ontzi-garbigailu
doctor	/ˈdɒktə/	sendagile, mediku
earrings	/ˈɛərɪŋz/	belarritakoak
egg	/eg/	arrautza
electric kettle	/ɪlektɪk ˈketl/	irakingailu elektriko
engineer	/endʒɪˈniə/	ingeniari
factory	/ˈfæktəri/	lantegi
field	/fiːld/	zelai
fish	/fɪʃ/	arrain
forest	/ˈfɒrɪst/	baso
fridge	/frɪdʒ/	hozkaile
fruit	/fruːt/	fruta
glass	/glɑːs/	edalon-tzi
hair dryer	/ˈheə draɪə/	ile-lehorgailu
hairdresser	/ˈheədresə/	ile-apaintzaile
jungle	/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/	oihan
lake	/leɪk/	laku
lamp	/ləmp/	lanpara
library	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	liburutegi
museum	/mjuːˈziːəm/	museo
music shop	/ˈmjuːzɪk ʃɒp/	musika-denda

ocean	/ˈəʊʃn/	ozeano
office	/ˈɒfɪs/	bulego
optician	/ɒpˈtɪʃn/	optiko
oven	/ˈʌvən/	labe
plate	/pleɪt/	plater
post office	/ˈpəʊst ɒfɪs/	postetxe
reporter	/rɪˈpɔːtə/	kazetari, berri-biltzaile
river	/ˈrɪvə/	ibai
sailor	/ˈseɪlə/	marinel
sausage	/ˈsɔːsɪdʒ/	saltxitxa
scarf	/skɑːf/	bufanda; musuzapi
sink	/sɪŋk/	konketa
sofa	/ˈsəʊfə/	sofa
stadium	/ˈsteɪdiəm/	estadio
sweater	/ˈswetə/	jertse
swimsuit	/ˈswɪmsuːt/	bainujantzi
tablecloth	/ˈteɪblklɒθ/	mahai-oihal
theatre	/ˈθiətə/	antzerki
tiger	/ˈtaɪɡə/	tigre
vacuum cleaner	/ˈvækjuəm kliːnə/	xurgagailu
valley	/ˈvæli/	haran
watch (n)	/wɒtʃ/	erloju
yoghurt	/ˈjɒɡət/	jogurt

UNIT 1

amusement park	/əˈmjuːzmənt pɑːk/	jolas-parke
backpack	/ˈbækpæk/	motxila, bizkar-zaku
beach	/biːtʃ/	hondartza
boarding card	/ˈbɔːdɪŋ kɑːd/	ontziratze-txartel
cable car	/ˈkeɪbl kɑː/	teleferiko
camera	/ˈkæməɾə/	kamera
campsite	/ˈkæmpsaɪt/	kanpaldi-gune
castle	/ˈkɑːsl/	gastelu
church	/tʃɜːtʃ/	eliza
climber	/ˈklaɪmə/	eskalatzaile
credit card	/ˈkredit kɑːd/	kreditu-txartel
diary	/ˈdaɪəri/	agenda; egunkari
dump	/dʌmp/	zabortegi
essay	/ˈesi/	saiakera, idazlan
headquarters	/hedˈkwɔːtəz/	bulego nagusi, egoitza
human rights	/hjuːmən ˈraɪts/	giza-eskubideak
increase	/ɪnˈkriːs/	handitu, hazi
items	/aɪtəmz/	gaiak, objektuak
litter	/ˈlɪtə/	zabor
market	/ˈmɑːkɪt/	merkatu

mobile phone /məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	telefono mugikor
money belt /'mʌni belt/	gerriko poltsa
monument /'mɒn.jʊmənt/	monumentu, oroigarri
murderer /'mɜːdəɪə/	hiltzaile
national park /næʃnəl 'pɑːk/	parke nazional
necklace /'neɪkləs/	lepoko
pack (v) /pæk/	maleta egin / (maletan) sartu
passport /'pɑːspɔːt/	pasaporte
port /pɔːt/	portu
pub /pʌb/	taberna, pub
resort /rɪ'zɔːt/	turismo-gune
square /skweə/	enparantza, plaza
stormy /'stɔːmi/	nahasi, istilutsu
suitcase /'suːtkeɪs/	maleta
survey /'sɜːveɪ/	inkesta, ikerketa
tonne /tʌn/	tona
top /tɒp/	gailur, tontor
visitors' centre /'vɪzɪtəz sentə/	bisitari-gune
volunteer /vɒlən'tiə/	boluntario
youth hostel /'juːθ hɒstl/	gazte-aterpetxe

UNIT 2

alarm /ə'lɑːm/	alarma
arrest /ə'rest/	atxilotu
be worth /biː 'wɜːθ/	merezi izan / balio izan
catch /kætʃ/	harrapatu, atzitu
clue /kluː/	azterna
complain /kəm'pleɪn/	kexatu
criminal /'krɪmɪnl/	gaizkile, kriminal
drawer /draɪə/	tiradera
elderly /'eldəli/	adineko, adin handiko
evidence /'eɪdəns/	froga(k)
examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/	arakatu, aztertu
fingerprint /'fɪŋgəprɪnt/	hatz-marka
footprint /'fʊtprɪnt/	oinatz
guard /gɑːd/	zaindu
investigate /ɪn'vestɪgeɪt/	ikertu
large /lɑːdʒ/	handi, garrantzitsu
lobby /'lɒbi/	hall, sarrera
mess /mes/	anabasa, nahaspila
nature reserve /'neɪtʃə rɪzɜːv/	erreserba natural
piece of art /piːs ɒv 'ɑːt/	artelan
punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/	zigor
reception desk /rɪ'sepʃn desk/	harrera-leku
reward /rɪ'wɔːd/	ordainsari
robber /'rɒbə/	lapur
robbery /'rɒbəri/	lapurreta
roll /rɒl/	biraka joan; erori

run away /rʌn ə'weɪ/	ihes egin
safe (adj) /seɪf/	seguru
safe (n) /seɪf/	kutxa gotor
screen /skriːn/	pantaila
search /sɜːtʃ/	bila ibili, arakatu
security guard /sɪ'kjʊərəti gɑːd/	zinpeko zaindari
shoot /ʃuːt/	tiro egin
solve /sɒlv/	konpondu
steal /stiːl/	lapurtu
suspect /'sʌspekt/	susmagarri
suspicious /sə'spiʃəs/	susmagarri
victim /'vɪktɪm/	biktima
waterhole /'wɔːtəhəʊl/	aska, putzu
weapon /'wepən/	arma
witness /'wɪtnəs/	lekuko

UNIT 3

advertisement /əd'vɜːtɪsmənt/	iragarki
amazingly /ə'meɪzɪŋli/	harrigarriro
amusing /ə'mjuːzɪŋ/	dibertigarri, jostari
article /'ɑːtɪkl/	artikulu
atmosphere /'ætmosfɪə/	giro
best-seller list /best'selə lɪst/	salduenen zerrenda
blog /blɒg/	blog
book/film review /'bʊk/'fɪlm rɪvjuː/	liburu / pelikula baten kritika / komentario
career /kə'riə/	ibilbide profesional
cinnamon /'sɪnəmən/	kanela
comic /'kɒmɪk/	komiki, istorio-alizkari
complicated /'kɒmplɪkətɪd/	korapilatsu
creative /kri'eɪtɪv/	sortzaile
critical /'krɪtɪkl/	kritiko
depressing /dɪ'presɪŋ/	apalgarri, etsigarri
disability /dɪsə'bɪləti/	minusbaliotasun
educational /edʒʊ'keɪʃnəl/	hezigarri
encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	adoretu, animatu
encouraging /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒɪŋ/	adore-emaile
encyclopedia entry /ɪnsaɪklə'piːdiə entri/	entziklopediako sarrera
entertaining /entə'teɪnɪŋ/	entretenigarri, atsegin
fail /feɪl/	huts egin, porrot egin
flour /'flaʊə/	irin
genre /'ʒɑːnrə/	genero
imaginative /ɪ'mædʒɪnətɪv/	irudimen handiko
instruction manual /ɪn'strʌkʃn məɪnjʊəl/	eskuliburu
label /'leɪbl/	etiketa
laundry /'lɒndri/	garbitegi
letter /'letə/	gutun

management /'mænɪdʒmənt/ kontrol
midnight /'mɪdnait/ gauerdi
noon /nu:n/ eguerdi
novel /'nɒvl/ nobela, eleberri
nutrition fact /n ju:'trɪʃn fækt/ elikatze-balio
play (n) /pleɪ/ antzerki-lan
poem /'pəʊm/ poesia, olerki
recipe /'resəpi/ (sukaldeko) errezeta
report (n) /rɪ'pɔ:t/ txosten
rescue /'reskjʊ:/ erreskatatu
scholar /'skɒlə/ ikastun
science fiction /saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/ zientzia-fikzio
serious /'sɪəriəs/ serio
single /'sɪŋl/ ezkongabe
skill /skɪl/ abilezia, trebezia
succeed /sək'si:d/ lortu, arrakasta izan
text message /'tekst mesɪdʒ/ testu-mezu
travel guide /'trævl gaɪd/ bidaia-gidari
trend /trend/ joera, moda
unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/ bitxi, ezohiko
website /'websaɪt/ webgune
youngster /'jʌŋstə/ gazte

UNIT 4

anesthetic /ænəs'tetɪk/ anestesia, anestesiko
bandage /'bændɪdʒ/ hesgailu, benda
beat (n) /bi:t/ taupada
bone /bəʊn/ hezur
brass /brɑ:s/ latoi
breathe out /bri:ð 'aʊt/ arnasa bota
carbon dioxide /kɑ:bəʊn daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ karbono-dioxido
clay /kleɪ/ buztin
cotton /'kɒtn/ kotoi
crack /kræk/ pitzatu, zartatu
definitely /'defɪnətli/ ezbaierik gabe
development /dɪ'veləpmənt/ aurrerapen
discovery /dɪ'skʌvəri/ aurkikuntza
disease /dɪ'zi:z/ gaixotasun
drop /drɒp/ erori, jausi, bota
fist /fɪst/ ukabil
fizzy /'fizi/ gasdun, burbuilatsu
germs /dʒɜ:mz/ germenak, mikrobioak
get rid of /get 'rɪd ɒv/ gainetik kendu
glass /glɑ:s/ beira, kristal
gold /gəʊld/ urre
heart /hɑ:t/ bihotz
heat /hi:t/ berotu

injury /'ɪndʒəri/ zauri
leather /'leðə/ larru
lift /lɪft/ altxatu
lung /lʌŋ/ birika
melt /melt/ urtu, desegin
mould /məʊld/ lizun
muscle /'mʌsl/ gihar
painful /'peɪnfl/ mingarri
paper /'peɪpə/ paper
patient /'peɪʃnt/ gaixo; pazientzia handiko
perform /pə'fɔ:m/ gauzatu, burutu
plastic /'plæstɪk/ plastiko
porcelain /'pɔ:səlɪn/ portzelana
pot /pɒt/ kazola
procedure /prə'si:dʒə/ bitartekotza; prozedura
role /rɒl/ paper, rol
rub out /rʌb 'aʊt/ ezabatu
rubber /'rʌbə/ goma, kautxu
sanitation /sæ'nɪ'teɪʃn/ garbitasun, desinfekzio
silk /sɪlk/ zeta
silver /'sɪlvə/ zilar
smallpox /'smɔ:lpɒks/ nafarrerri
stove /stəʊv/ berogailu
sulphur /'sʌlfə/ sufre
surgery /'sɜ:dʒəri/ kirurgia
surgical /'sɜ:dʒɪkl/ kirurgiko
syrup /'sɪrəp/ sirop, almibar
tonic /'tɒnɪk/ toniko, suspergarri
treatment /'tri:tmənt/ tratamendu
tyre /'taɪə/ pneumatiko
vaccine /'væksɪn/ txerto
wax /wæks/ argizari
wood /wʊd/ egur
wool /wʊl/ artile

UNIT 5

alarming /ə'la:mɪŋ/ kezkarri
carousel /kærə'sel/ zaldiko-maldiko, karrusel
child-friendly /'tʃɪldfrendli/ umeentzako egokitu
childhood /'tʃɪldhʊd/ haurtzaro
coffee grounds /'kɒfi graʊndz/ kafe-hondar
deforestation /di:fɒrɪ'steɪʃn/ baso-soiltze
drought /draʊt/ lehortu
endangered animals /ɪndeɪndʒəd 'ænɪməlz/ galtzeko zorian dauden animaliak
equation /ɪ'kweɪʃn/ ekuazio
fabulous /'fæbjələs/ sekulako, primerako

flood /flʌd/ uholde
global warming /gləʊbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/ munduaren berotze
go round /gəʊ 'raʊnd/ biratu
headmaster /hed'mɑːstə/ (eskolako) zuzendari
heatwave /'hiːtweɪv/ bero-bolada
hunger /'hʌŋɡə/ gose
hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ urakan
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/ ezinezko
impressive /ɪm'presɪv/ harrigarri
inappropriate /ɪnə'prəʊpriət/ desegoki
inconvenient /ɪnkən'viːniənt/ desegoki
litter /'lɪtə/ zabor
melting /'meltɪŋ/ urtzen ari dena
nightmare /'naɪtmɛə/ amesgaizto
plant /plɑːnt/ landare; lantegi
pollution /pə'ljuːʃn/ kutsadura
predict /prɪ'dɪkt/ aurrezan, aurreikus
provide /prə'vaɪd/ hornitu, eskaini
pump (n) /pʌmp/ ponpa
pump (v) /pʌmp/ ponpatu
recycling /ri:'saɪklɪŋ/ birziklaketa
renewable energy /rɪ'njuːəbl enədʒi/ energia berriztagarri(ak)
sensitive /'sensətɪv/ sentikor
tank /tæŋk/ depósito, depositu, tanga
terrible /'terəbl/ lazgarri
tuna /'tjuːnə/ tuna
unforgettable /ʌnfə'getəbl/ ahaztezin
unfortunately /ʌn'fɔːtʃənətli/ zoritxarrez, tamalez
urgent /'ɜːdʒənt/ premiazko
wildfire /'waɪldfaɪə/ su birringarri
wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/ fauna eta flora

UNIT 6

amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ harrigarri; sinestezin
announce /ə'naʊns/ iragarri
apologise /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ desenkusatu
be in shape /biː ɪn 'ʃeɪp/ sasoi onean egon
break a record /breɪk ə'rekɔːd/ errekorra hautsi
challenge /'tʃæləndʒ/ erronka
champion /'tʃæmpiən/ txapeldun
citizen /'sɪtɪzn/ hiritar
coach /kəʊtʃ/ entrenatzaile
complain /kəm'pleɪn/ kexatu
county /'kaʊnti/ konderri
decide /dɪ'saɪd/ erabaki

dye /daɪ/ tindatu
embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/ lotsatuta
explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ azaldu
finish line /'fɪnɪʃ laɪn/ helmuga
ground floor /'graʊnd flɔː/ beheko solairu
head /hed/ zuzendari
hope /həʊp/ espero izan
inform /ɪn'fɔːm/ jakinarazi, berri eman
jail /dʒeɪl/ kartzela
latest /'leɪtɪst/ azken, berrien
match /mætʃ/ partida
participant /pɑː'tɪsɪpənt/ parte-hartzaile
race /reɪs/ lasterketa
raise /reɪz/ bildu; altxatu
realise /'riːəlaɪz/ ohartu, konturatu
referee /refə'reɪ/ jokozain, arbitro
refuse /rɪ'fjuːz/ ukatu, ezetz esan
report (v) /rɪ'pɔːt/ (zerbaiten) berri eman
score a goal /skɔː ə 'gəʊl/ gola egin
smoke signals /'sməʊk sɪgnəlz/ ke-seinaleak
spread /spred/ hedatu, zabaldu
surf the Internet /sɜːf ðə 'ɪntənət/ Interneten nabigatu
talent /'tælənt/ talentu, gaitasun
tax /tæks/ zerga
team /tiːm/ talde
town crier /taʊn 'kraɪə/ pregoilari
warn /wɔːn/ ohartarazi
winner /'wɪnə/ irabazle

UNIT 7

amphibian /æm'fɪbiən/ urlehortar
ant /ænt/ inurri
bat /bæt/ saguzar
bear /beə/ hartz
bend /bend/ tolestu
chimpanzee /tʃɪmpæn'ziː/ txinpantze
clearly /'klɪəli/ argiro
compete /kəm'piːt/ lehiatu
condition /kən'dɪʃn/ gaixotasun
conduct /'kɒndʌkt/ burutu, gauzatu
crab /kræb/ karramarro
crocodile /'krɒkədɪl/ krokodilo
crow /krəʊ/ bele
donkey /'dɒŋki/ asto
fast /fɑːst/ bizkor, azkar-azkar
gently /'dʒentli/ kontu handiz

goat /gəʊt/ aker
goose /guːs/ antzar
gradually /'grædʒʊəli/ pixkanaka, poliki-poliki
hen /hen/ oilo
hook /hʊk/ kako
household items /'haʊshəʊld aɪtəmz/ etxerako gaiak
loud /laʊd/ ozen
make sense /meɪk 'sens/ zentzua izan
mammal /'mæml/ ugaztun
normally /'nɔːməli/ normalean
patiently /'peɪʃntli/ patxadaz
peacock /'piːkɒk/ pauma
politely /pə'leɪtli/ adeitasunez, gizabidez
properly /'prɒpəli/ egoki
sheep /ʃiːp/ ardi(ak)
short-term memory /'ʃɔːttɜːm meməri/ epe laburreko memoria
sperm whale /'spɜːm weɪl/ kaxalote
spider /'spaɪdə/ armiarma
squirrel /'skwɪrəl/ urtxintxa, katagorri
straight /streɪt/ zuzen
strangely /'streɪndʒli/ era bitxian
suddenly /'sʌdnəli/ bat-batean
tracing paper /'treɪsɪŋ peɪpə/ kalko-paper
upside down /ʌpsaɪd 'daʊn/ buruz behera
wire /waɪə/ alanbre, burdin hari

UNIT 8

ambition /æm'bɪʃn/ anbizio, nahi
be certain /biː 'sɜːtn/ seguru / ziur egon
be the first /biː ðə 'fɜːst/ lehena izan
beak /biːk/ (animaliaren) moko
beat (v) /biːt/ menperatu, garaitu
beg /beg/ erregutu
brave /breɪv/ ausart
defeat (n) /dɪ'fiːt/ porrot, hutsegite
determined (adj) /dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/ zirt edo zarteko, bipil
disappointed /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ desengainatuta, etsita
dishonour /dɪs'ɒnə/ desohore
east /iːst/ ekialde
equipment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ ekipamendu, material
explore /ɪk'splɔː/ esploratu
explorer /ɪk'splɔːrə/ esploratzaile
face problems /feɪs 'prɒbləmz/ arazoei aurre egin
finch /fɪntʃ/ txonta (hegaztia)

frozen /'frəʊzn/ izoztu
geographical features /dʒiːə'græfɪkəl fi:tʃəz/ elementu geografikoak
get nervous /get 'nɜːvəs/ urduri jarri
give up /ɡɪv 'ʌp/ utzi, amore eman (~ hope: itxaropena galdu)
go on /ɡəʊ 'ɒn/ jarraitu
influential /ɪnflu'enʃl/ eragin handiko, izen handiko
journey /'dʒɜːni/ bidaia
medical school /'medɪkl skuːl/ medikuntza-fakultate
mile /maɪl/ milia
name /neɪm/ deitu, izena jarri
north /nɔːθ/ ipar
Norwegian /nɔː'wiːdʒn/ norvegiar
on your own /ɒn jɔː 'əʊn/ zure kasa / kabuz
prize /praɪz/ sari
proud /praʊd/ harro
reach your destination /riːtʃ jɔː destɪ'neiʃn/ zure helmugara iritsi
route /ruːt/ ibilbide, bide
run out of /rʌn 'aʊt ɒv/ (zerbaiten) faltan gelditu
set out /set 'aʊt/ irten, abiatu
sleeping bag /'sliːpɪŋ bæɡ/ lozaku
south /saʊθ/ hego
South Pole /saʊθ 'pəʊl/ Hego Polo
stick /stɪk/ makilatxo
succeed /sək'siːd/ lortu, arrakasta izan
survive /sə'vaɪv/ bizirik atera
theory /'θɪəri/ teoria
throw out /θrəʊ 'aʊt/ kanporatu, kaleratu
travel by land / air / sea /trævl baɪ 'lənd/'eə/'siː/ lehorreko garraioan / hegazkinean / itsasontzian bidaiatu
variety /və'reɪəti/ dibertsitate, aniztasun
voyage /'vɔɪdʒ/ (itsasontzian) bidaia
west /west/ mendebal
wonder /'wʌndə/ nork bere buruari galdetu

UNIT 9

amused /ə'mjuːzd/ entretenitu (he was not ~: ez zion grazziarik egin)
annoyed /ə'noɪd/ haserre, minduta (get ~: haserretu, mindu)
antisocial /ænti'səʊʃl/ antisozial
appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ hitzordu (make an ~: hitzordua eskatu)
behaviour /bɪ'heɪvjə/ jokaera
bill /bɪl/ faktura
bridge /brɪdʒ/ zubi, lotura

chat	/tʃæt/	berriketan egin, txateatu
confused	/kən'fju:zd/	zurtuta (<i>get</i> ~: nahaspilatu)
connect	/kə'nekt/	konektatu, harremanetan jarri
delighted	/dɪ'laɪtɪd/	poz-pozik, zoratzen
energetic	/enə'dʒetɪk/	kementsu, energiaz beteta
enthusiastic	/mθju:zi'æstɪk/	gogotsu
exhausted	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	nekatuta, jota
give a rest	/gɪv ə 'rest/	atseden eman
greet	/gri:t/	agurtu
hang out	/hæŋ 'aʊt/	denbora pasatu
hardly	/'hɑ:dlɪ/	kasik, ia
headache	/'hedɪk/	buruko min
ignore	/ɪg'nɔ:/	ezikusiarena egin, ez jakin
interact	/ɪntər'ækt/	elkarreragin
irritable	/'ɪrɪtəbl/	suminkor
isolate	/'aɪsəleɪt/	isolatu, bakartu
keep in touch	/ki:p ɪn 'tʌtʃ/	harremanetan egon
laptop computer	/'læptɒp kəm'pjʊ:tə/	ordenagailu eramangarri
lift	/lɪft/	altxatu, jaso
line	/laɪn/	(telefonoko) linea
log on	/lɒg 'ɒn/	(Internetera) konektatu
lonely	/'ləʊnli/	bakarrik, bakarti
mark	/mɑ:k/	emaitza, (eskolako) kalifikazio
miserable	/'mɪzɪrəbl/	zoritxarreko, dohakabe
require	/rɪ'kwaɪə/	eskatu, behar izan
schoolwork	/'sku:lwɜ:k/	etekin akademiko
share	/ʃeə/	partekatu, banatu
shocked	/ʃɒkt/	harrituta, txundituta
sweat	/swet/	izerditu
upset	/ʌp'set/	gaitzituta, haserre (<i>get</i> ~: gaitzitu, haserretu)

SPEAKING GUIDE

INTRODUCTION UNIT

Classroom language

I forgot my pen. /aɪ fəɡɒt maɪ 'pen/ Boligrafoa ahaztu zait.

Can you repeat that, please? /kən juː rɪ'pi:t ðæt plɪz/ Berrero esan dezakezu hori, mesedez?

How do you spell (*jealous*)? /haʊ də juː spel ('dʒeləs)/ Nola idazten da (*jealous*)?

Should we read pages (22 and 23)? /ʃəd wi ri:d peɪdʒɪz (twenti 'tuː ənd twenti 'θriː)/ (22. *eta* 23.) orrialdeak irakurri behar genituzke.

UNIT 1

Getting around

How do I get to the (*port*)? /haʊ duː aɪ 'get tuː ðə (pɔːt)/ Nola irits naiteke (*portura*)?

How far is it? /haʊ 'fɑː ɪz ɪt/ Zer distantzia dago bertara?

Turn left. /tɜːn 'left/ Ezkerretara biratu.

Go straight. /gəʊ 'streɪt/ Zuzen jarraitu.

How many would you like? /haʊ 'meni wəd juː laɪk/ Zenbat nahi zenituzke?

I'd like (*six*) tickets. /aɪd laɪk ('sɪks) tɪkɪts/ (*Sei*) txartel nahi nituzke.

I'd like a double room. /aɪd laɪk ə 'dʌbl ru:m/ Biko logela nahi nuke.

It's (£60) a night. /ɪts ('sɪksti paʊndz) ə naɪt/ Gau bakoitzeko (60 *libera*) da.

Making plans

Why don't we (*visit a museum*)? /waɪ 'dɒnt wi (vɪzɪt ə mjuːzi:əm)/ Eta (*museo batera joango bagina*)?

How about (*Madame Tussauds*)? /'haʊ əbaʊt (mædəm tusɔːdz)/ Zer iruditzen zaizu (*Madame Tussauds*)?

Let's (*go to the theatre*), too. /lets (geʊ tə ðə 'θiətə) tuː/ Goazen (*antzerkira*) ere.

UNIT 2

Talking about past events

What were you doing (*yesterday evening*)? /wɒt wə juː duːɪŋ (jestədeɪ 'iːvniŋ)/ Zertan aritu zinen (*atzo arratsaldean*)?

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

What were you wearing? /wɒt wə juː 'weəriŋ/ Zer zeneraman soinean?

Interviewing

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

What were you doing when (*the suspect took out a gun*)? /wɒt wə juː 'duːɪŋ wen (ðə səspekt tʊk aʊt ə ɡʌn)/
Zer ari zinen egiten (*susmagarriak pistola atera zuenean*)?

What did the (*robbers steal*)? /wɒt dɪd ðə (rɒbəz 'stiːl)/ Zer (*lapurtu zuten lapurrek*)?

Can you describe the (*robbers*)? /kən juː dɪ'skraɪb ðə (rɒbəz)/ (*Lapurrak*) deskriba ditzakezu?

What were they wearing? /wɒt wə ðeɪ 'weəriŋ/ Nola zihoazen jantzita?

UNIT 3

Agreeing and disagreeing

What?! I can't believe it! /wɒt aɪ kɑːnt bɪ'liːv ɪt/ Zer?! Ezin dut sinetsi!

Well, that's true. /wel 'θæts truː/ Ba, egia da.

How can you say that? /haʊ kən juː 'seɪ θæt/ Nola esan dezakezu hori?

Sorry, but I just don't feel that way. /sɒri bət aɪ dʒʌst dɒnt 'fiːl ðæt weɪ/ Barkatu, baina ez dut uste horrela denik.

Making recommendations

Have you read (*Twilight*)? /həv ju: red ('twailait)/ Irakurri duzu (*Arrastiri*)?

It's about (*a girl and a boy*). /its ə'baʊt (ə ɡɜ:l ənd ə bɔɪ)/ (*Mutil eta neska*) bati buruzkoa da.

The characters are (*students*). /ðə 'kærəktəz ɔ: (stju:dnts)/ Pertsonaiak (*ikasleak*) dira.

The plot is (*exciting*). /ðə 'plɒt ɪz (ɪksaɪtɪŋ)/ Argumentua (*zirrargarria*) da.

It's very (*entertaining*). /its 'veri (entəteɪnɪŋ)/ Oso (*entretenigarria*) da.

UNIT 4

Discussing an object

Excuse me, what's this? /ɪk'skju:s mi: wɒts ðɪs/ Barkatu, hau zer da?

Here, have a look. /hɪə həv ə 'lʊk/ Eman begiratu bat.

It was made in (*Italy*). /ɪt wəz meɪd ɪn ('ɪtəli)/ (*Italian*) egin zen.

What is it made of? /wɒt ɪz ɪt 'meɪd ɒv/ Zerekin dago egina?

It's (*beautiful*), but it's very (*expensive*). /ɪts ('bju:tɪfl) bət its veri (ɪk'spensɪv)/ (*Zoragarria*) da, baina oso (*garestia*).

Talking about a process

Is (*Spanish*) spoken in (*Argentina*)? /ɪz ('spæniʃ) spəʊkən ɪn (ɑ:dʒn'ti:nə)/ (*Argentinan*) gaztelaniaz hitz egiten al dute?

Were (*vaccines*) invented by (*Jenner*)? /wə ('væksɪnz) /ɪnventɪd baɪ ('dʒenə)/ (*Jennerrek*) asmatu al zituen txertoak?

UNIT 5

Making predictions

I think I'll (*go to Paris*) this year. /aɪ θɪŋk aɪl (geʊ tə 'pærɪs) ðɪs jɪə/ Uste dut (*Parisera joango naizela*) aurren.

I'm sure (*Sue*) will (*help us*). /aɪm 'ʃʊə (su:) wɪl (help əs)/ Ziur nago (*Suek*) (*lagunduko digula*).

I predict (*drought*) will (*end*) one day. /aɪ prɪ'dɪkt (draʊt) wɪl (end) wʌn deɪ/ Egunen batean (*lehortea*) (*bukatuko dela*) iragartzen dut.

I imagine (*pollution*) will (*increase*). /aɪ ɪ'mædʒɪn (pəlu:ʃn) wɪl (ɪnkrɪs)/ (*Kutsadura*) (*areagotu egingo dela*) iruditzen zait.

Discussing imaginary situations

If I (*were you*), I would (*use renewable energy*). /ɪf 'aɪ (wə ju:) aɪ wʊd (ju:z rɪnju:əbl enədʒi)/ Nik (*zure tokian*), (*energia berriztagarriak erabiliko*) nituzke.

UNIT 6

Expressing an opinion

Personally, (*I would love to try it*). /'pɜ:sənəli (aɪ wʊd lʌv tu: traɪ ɪt)/ Niri, hain zuzen, (*ikaragarri gustatuko litzaidake probatzea*).

In my opinion, (*it was amazing*). /ɪn maɪ ə'pɪnɪən (ɪt wəz əmeɪzɪŋ)/ Nire iritziz, (*sekulakoa izan zen*).

If you ask me, (*it's a dangerous idea*). /ɪf ju: 'ɑ:sk mi: (ɪts ə deɪndʒərəs aɪdɪə)/ Nire iritzia jakin nahi baduzu, (*idea arriskutsua da*).

Reporting a news item

I heard / read about (*a robbery*). /aɪ hɜ:d/red əbaʊt (ə 'rɒbəri)/ (*Lapurreta bati*) buruz zer bait entzun / irakurri dut.

The reporter / article said that (*he gave unusual punishments*). /ðə rɪ'pɔ:tə/'ɑ:tɪkl sed ðæt (hi: geɪv ənju:ʒʊəl pʌnɪʃmənts)/ Kazetariak // artikuluak esaten zuen (*ohiz kanpoko zigorrek ezartzen zituela*).

The writer explained that (*he gave fines for playing loud music*). /ðə 'raɪtə ɪkspleɪnd ðæt (hi: geɪv faɪnz fɔ: pleɪŋ laʊd mju:zɪk)/ Idazleak adierazi zuen (*isunak jartzen zituela musika ozen jartzeagatik*).

UNIT 7

Expressing possibility and certainty

Definitely. /'defɪnətli/ Jakina / Ezbairik gabe.

Probably. /'prɒbəbli/ Agian.

That's one possibility. /θæts 'wʌn pɒsəbɪləti/ Posibilitate bat litzateke hori.

I doubt it. /aɪ 'daʊt ɪt/ Zalantza egiten dut.

No way! /nəʊ 'weɪ/ ¡Ni hablar! / Ezta pentsatu ere!

Describing people, places and things

It's an (animal) that (lives in swamps). /ɪts æn ('æniml) ðæt (lɪvz ɪn swɒmps)/ (Zingiretan bizi den) (animalia) da.

Is it a (crocodile)? /ɪz ɪt ə ('krɒkədɪl)/ (Krokodiloa) da?

UNIT 8

Reacting to suggestions

That's a nice idea! /θæts ə naɪs aɪ'dɪə/ Ideia ona da hori!

Why didn't I think of that? /waɪ dɪdnt 'aɪ θɪŋk ɒv ðæt/ Nolatan ez ote nuen hori pentsatu?

I'd rather not. /aɪd 'rɑːðə nɒt/ Aukeran nahiago ez.

You must be joking! /juː mʌst biː 'dʒʊkɪŋ/ Txantxetan arituko zara, ezta?

Making decisions

We have to / We don't have to (take a computer). / wi 'hæv tuː / wi 'dəʊnt hæv tuː (teɪk ə kəm্পjʊtə)/ (Ordenagailua eraman) beharra dugu / beharrik ez dugu.

We must remember / We mustn't forget (sunscreen). / wi 'mʌst rɪmɛmbə / wi 'mʌsnt fəget (sʌnskriːn)/ Gogoan izan behar dugu (eguzkitako krema) eramatea / ezin dugu ahaztu.

Don't you think we should (take a camera)? /'dəʊnt juː θɪŋk wi ʃəd (teɪk ə kæməɾə)/ Ez zaizu iruditzen (kamera hartu) beharko genukeela?

It might be a good idea to (take toothpaste). /ɪt 'maɪt biː ə gʊd aɪdɪə tə (teɪk tuːθpeɪst)/ Agian ideia ona da (hortzetako pasta eramatea).

I can't live without (a mobile phone). /aɪ 'kɑːnt lɪv wɪðaʊt (ə məʊbaɪl fəʊn)/ Ezin naiz (telefono mugikorrik) gabe bizi.

UNIT 9

Expressing preferences

I don't really like (watching TV). /aɪ 'dəʊnt rɪəli laɪk (wɒtʃɪŋ tiː viː)/ Egia esan, ez zait (telebista ikustea) gustatzen.

Don't you just love / hate (rock music)? /'dəʊnt juː dʒʌst lʌv/heɪt (rɒk mjuːzɪk)/ (Rock musika) ez duzu gustuko / gorroto duzu?

Actually, I prefer (R & B). /'æktʃʊəli aɪ prɪfɜː (ɑː nd biː)/ Egia esan, nahiago dut (R & B).

I'd much rather (meet friends). /aɪd 'mʌtʃ rɑːðə (miːt frendz)/ Askoz ere nahiago dut (lagunekin elkartzea).

Making comparisons

(Mobile phones) are better than (other phones). /('məʊbaɪl fəʊnz) ɑː betə ðən ('ʌðə fəʊnz)/ (Telefono mugikorrak) (beste telefonoak) baino hobeak dira.

(My laptop computer) is the best (computer in the world). / (maɪ 'læptɒp kəm্পjʊtə) ɪz ðə best (kəm্পjʊtə ɪn ðə wɜːld)/ (Nire ordenagailu eramangarria) (munduko ordenagailu) onena da.

(Diane) is more (enthusiastic) than (Ben). / (daɪ'æn) ɪz mɔː (ɪnθjuːziæstɪk) ðən ('ben)/ (Diane) (Ben) baino (gogotsua)goa da.

(His brother) is the most (antisocial person I know). / (hɪz 'brʌðə) ɪz ðə mʌst (æntɪ'səʊl pɜːsn aɪ nəʊ)/ (Haren anaia) (ezagutzen dudana pertsona antisozial)ena da.

Yes, but it's / they're too (expensive). /jes bət ɪts/ ðeə tuː (ɪk'spensɪv)/ Bai, baina (garesti)egia da / (garesti)egiak dira.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

Present Simple

Present Simple ohiko ekintzak eta egia orokorrak deskribatzeko erabiltzen da, eta gustuak, iritziak zein ordutegiak azaltzeko.

I often go swimming after school. (Sarri joaten naiz igeri egitera eskola ondoren.)

My sister cleans her room every Sunday. (Nire arreba igandero garbitzen du bere gela.)

They love dogs. (Ikaragarri gustatzen zaizkie txakurrak.)

Baiezko eran **-s** gehitzen zaio 3. pertsona singularrari; ondorengo aditzei, ordea, **-es**:

- **ss, sh, ch** eta **x** batez bukatzen direnei:

pass → *passes* *wash* → *washes* *teach* → *teaches* *mix* → *mixes*

- **o** batez bukatzen direnei:

do → *does* *go* → *goes*

- **kontsonantea + y** bukaera dutenei. Kasu honetan **y, i** bilakatuko da:

study → *studies* *carry* → *carries* baina *play* → *plays*

Ezezko era aditzaren aurrean **don't / doesn't** kokatuz eraten da.

I don't play volleyball. (Ez naiz boleibolean ibiltzen.)

Galderetan **do** ala **does** + subjektua + aditza dugu hurrenkera. Gogoan izan erantzun motzek izenordain subjektua soilik eramaten dutela + **do / does** ala **don't / doesn't**, erantzunaren arabera.

Do you study French? Yes, I do. / No, I don't. (Frantsesa ikasten duzu? Bai. / Ez.)

Present Continuous

Hitz egiten ari garen bitartean gertatzen ari diren ekintzak deskribatzen ditu. **To be** orainaldian dela + **-ing** amaiera duen aditz nagusiarekin osatzen da. Ezezkoan **not** edo **n't** erantsiko diogu **to be** aditzari.

They are painting the wall. (Horma pintatzen ari dira.)

I'm not cooking dinner. (Ez naiz ari afaria prestatzen.)

Galderetan subjektua **to be** aditzaren ondoren doa, eta erantzun motzetan **am, is** eta **are** aldaerak bakarrik erabiltzen dira, baiezko edo ezezko forman.

Are they doing their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. (Etxeko lanak egiten ari al dira? Bai. Ez.)

Aditzari **-ing** bukaera gehitu aurretik, ondorengo ortografia-arauak jarraitu behar ditugu:

- Aditza **e** mutuaz bukatzen bada, **e** galdu egiten du:

come → *coming*

- Silaba bakarreko aditza bada eta **bokala + kontsonantea** baditu amaieran, azken kontsonantea bikoizten da:

fit → *fitting*

- **l** batez amaitzen bada, hau bikoiztu egiten da:

travel → *travelling*

- Bi silabaduna bada eta bigarrenengoan badu azentua, azken kontsonantea bikoizten da:

permit → *permitting*

- **ie** bukaera badu, bi hizki horiek **y** batez ordeztuko dira:

lie → *lying*

Present Continuous aldiarekin gehien erabiltzen diren denbora-esamoldeak hauek dira: **now, right now** eta **at the moment**.

Present Simple eta Present Continuous aditz-denboren arteko aldea

Present Simple aditz-denborak ohikoak diren ekintzak adierazten ditu; *Present Continuous* aldiak, berriz, hitz egiteko unean gertatzen ari dena eta egunerokotasuna apurtzen duena ere adierazten du.

*I often **play** basketball, but now I'm **playing** football.*

(Sarritan jokatzeko dut saskibaloia, baina orain futboleko ari naiz.)

Kontuan izan denbora-esamoldeek bien arteko desberdintasuna argitzen laguntzen digutela.

Aditz estatikoak

Sentimenduak, gustuak eta desioak adierazteko erabiltzen ditugu. Egoerak adierazten dituzte eta ez ekintzak. Horregatik, ez dira forma iraunkorretan erabiltzen.

*Kevin **likes** watching crime films.* (Kevini polizia-pelikulak ikustea gustatzen zaio.)

Check Yourself!

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.

1. My baby sister always (smile) at me.
2. you (buy) CDs at that music shop?
3. My parents (not drink) coffee in the morning.
4. George and Dave (listen) to jazz music.
5. Linda often (not win) swimming competitions.
6. Bill (know) your friends?
7. Tom (carry) all his books to school every day.
8. your father (drive) a red car?

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous.

1. The girls in my class (plan) a party now.
2. Mrs Graham (not teach) us maths right now.
3. your parents (cook) dinner now?
4. Who (shout) right now?
5. He (repair) the washing machine at the moment.
6. you (jog) in the park now?
7. What you (do) right now?
8. They (not study) geography at the moment.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

1. Adam (play) the electric guitar right now.
2. the children usually (ride) their bikes in the afternoon?
3. My friend (not go) to sleep before 12 o'clock at the weekend.
4. Eric (listen) to his favourite CD now?
5. Bob and Jack (not smile) at the moment.
6. Rhoda (watch) basketball games every Saturday.
7. We (sail) on a big ship now.
8. you (want) a new computer game?

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 1

Past Simple

Past Simple aditz-denbora iraganeko ekintzak adierazteko eta istorioak lehenaldian kontatzeko erabiltzen da. Horregatik, esaldian ekintza noiz gertatu zen adieraziko duen denbora-esamolderen bat erabili ohi da (**in 2003, yesterday, last month, two weeks ago**, etab.).

*Anne **had** lunch on the beach yesterday.* (Annek hondartzan bazkaldu zuen atzo.)

Gogoan izan aditz erregularrei **-ed** bukaera gehitzerakoan, ondorengo ortografia-arauak jarraitu behar direla:

- Aditza **e** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **d** gehituko dugu soilik:

hate → hated love → loved

- **Kontsonantea + y** amaiera dutenek, **y** hori **i** batez ordeztuko dute:

cry → cried try → tried baina play → played

- Silaba bakarrekoak badira eta **bokala + kontsonantea** badute amaieran, kontsonantea bikoizten dute, **w** eta **x** kontsonanteak salbu:

plan → planned stop → stopped baina fix → fixed

- Bi silabadunak badira, azentua azkenekoan daramatenak eta **bokala + kontsonantea** dutenak amaieran, azken kontsonantea bikoizten dute:

prefer → preferred regret → regretted baina listen → listened

- **l** amaiera dutenek, kontsonante hau bikoiztuko dute:

travel → travelled cancel → cancelled

Aditz irregularrak desberdinak dira, eta buruz jakin behar dira berauen lehenaldiko formak.

Ezekkoa aditzaren aurretik **didn't** kokatuz osatzen da, eta singularreko nahiz pluraleko pertsona guztientzat berdina da.

*The man **didn't find** his passport.* (Gizonezkoak ez zuen bere pasaporte-a aurkitu.)

Galderak egiteko, subjektuaren aurrean **did** jarriko dugu. Gogoan izan erantzun motzek izenordain subjektuarekin aski dutela, gero, erantzunaren arabera, **did** edo **didn't** gehituta.

Did you take your credit card? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. (Zure kreditu-txartela hartu al zenuen? Bai. / Ez.)

Galdetzailea daramaten galderak ere berdin eratzen dira, hura hasieran jarrita.

What did she eat in the restaurant? (Zer jan zuen jatetxean?)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple.

not do • not introduce • stay • buy
not take • go

1. We at a beautiful resort.
2. I to the beach yesterday.
3. He any photographs.
4. They their homework last Monday.
5. She a new suitcase for her holiday.
6. You me to your brother.

2 Write questions with the words below.

1. they / enjoy / the tennis match / yesterday
.....
.....
2. his teacher / shout / at him
.....
.....
3. where / your sister / buy / those jeans
.....
.....
4. you / kiss / your mother / this morning
.....
.....
5. when / your brother / come / home
.....
.....
6. what / your father / cook / for dinner / last night
.....
.....

Check Yourself!

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

1. We (eat) chocolate cake yesterday.
2. My parents (not watch) the film on TV last night.
3. Mrs Gordon (explain) the problem?
4. He (not repair) the dishwasher.
5. the aeroplane (land) on time?
6. Lisa (wear) her cycling shoes two days ago.
7. That man (not stop) at the red light.
8. When you (arrive) in London?

Answers, see page 30

Used to

Used to egiturak lehenaldiko forma bakarrik du, eta oinarrizko forman doan aditza darama beti ondoren. Iraganean ohikoak ziren baina gaur egun gertatzen ez diren ekintzak edo egoerak deskribatzen ditu. Euskaratzerakoan, ohikotasuna adierazteko "-t(z)en" edo "-t(z)en ohi" hauta dezakegu.

He used to write a diary. (Egunkaria idazten zuen.)

Baiezkoan, lehenaldiko forma bakarrik duenez, singularreko eta pluraleko pertsona guztiek forma bera dute.

We used to live near a castle. (Gaztelu baten ondoan bizi ohi ginen.)

Ezezko era betiko moduan osatzen da, **didn't** ezarritik, eta orduan **used** aditzak bukaerako **d** galtzen du.

They didn't use to go to church. (Ez ziren elizara joaten.)

Eta galderetan **did** kokatuko dugu lehenik, subjektuaren eta **use to** egituraren aurretik.

Did you use to go to the beach on Sundays? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. (Hondartzara joaten zinen igandeetan? Bai. / Ez.)

Check Yourself!

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

1. My parents (live) in England.
2. I (not eat) broccoli, but now I do.
3. you (ski) when you were younger?
4. My grandmother (buy) fruit in that market.
5. your friends (listen) to the Backstreet Boys?
6. When my sister was younger, she (not drink) coffee.
7. My brother (study) French.
8. the students (wear) uniforms at your school?

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 2

Past Continuous

Lehenaldiko une zehatz batean gertatzen ari zena adierazteko erabiltzen da; eta lehenaldiko aldibereko bi ekintza luze edo gehiago deskribatzeko, **while** edo **as** erabiliz ekintzak lotzeko. **Was / were** aldaerekin + **-ing** bukaeradun aditz nagusiarekin osatzen da.

*The police officer **was investigating** a robbery yesterday morning.*

(Polizia lapurreta bat ikertzen ari zen atzo goizean.)

*The robber **was hiding** while the police officer **was looking** for him.*

(Lapurra ezkutatuta zegoen polizia haren bila zebilen bitartean.)

Ezezkoetan **not** (edo **n't**) gehituko diegu **was** eta **were** aldaerei.

*She **wasn't talking** to the victim.* (Ez zen biktimekin hitz egiten ari.)

Galderetan **was** ala **were** + subjektua + **-ing** amaieradun aditza dugu egitura. Erantzun motzetan izenordain subjektua eta **was / were** ala **wasn't / weren't** erabiliko dugu.

***Were you looking** for a clue? Yes, **I was**. / No, **I wasn't**.* (Arrasto bila al zenbiltzan? Bai. / Ez.)

Galdetzailea daramaten galderak berdin osatzen dira, baina galdetzaileak hasieran kokatuta.

***What was the suspect doing** an hour ago?* (Zertan ari zen susmagarria orain dela ordubete?)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Continuous.

jog • stand • try • examine • not hold • not talk

1. The police officer the evidence for hours after the crime.
2. The suspect to hide when the police officer walked into the room.
3. The robber a weapon at the time of the robbery.
4. the victim in the park at 8 o'clock last night?
5. The witness on his mobile phone at the time of the crime.
6. Where the security guard at 4 o'clock yesterday?

Check Yourself!

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

1. Sam (not clean) his room at half past eight.
2. Ellen (write) a letter to her grandparents five minutes ago.
3. your brother (swim) in the pool yesterday afternoon?
4. The girls (not study) for their exam an hour ago.
5. Susie and Mark (have) dinner at 7 o'clock yesterday evening?
6. We (visit) the art museum at two o'clock in the afternoon.
7. What you (do) at 9 o'clock last night?
8. I (hide) under the bed at the time of the robbery.

Answers, see page 30

Past Continuous eta Past Simple aditz-denboren arteko aldea

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

Elkarrekin erabiltzen dira, ekintza luzeren bat gertatzen ari zenean gauza labur bat jazo zela adierazteko.

Ekintza laburrenak **when** eramango du eta aditza *Past Simple* aldian. Ekintza luzeak **while** edo **as** juntagailuak eta aditza *Past Continuous* aldian.

I was sleeping when I heard a strange noise. (Lotan nengoenean zarata arraro bat entzun nuen.)

While I was sleeping, I heard a strange noise. (Lotan nengoela zarata arraro bat entzun nuen.)

2 Circle the correct answers.

1. The security guard **searched** / **was searching** my bag when the robber entered the bank.
2. The small child was pulling his mother's arm while she **held** / **was holding** the baby.
3. While our teacher was explaining the maths problem, a boy **was falling** / **fell** from his chair.
4. We **do the laundry** / **weren't doing the laundry** while my mother was cooking dinner.
5. I wasn't sleeping when you **called** / **were calling**.

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1. While my father (clean) the house, my mother (cook) dinner.
2. Tina (chat) with her friends when her mother (call) her.
3. you (jump) on my bed while I (have) a shower?
4. The children (tell) horror stories when they (hear) a loud noise.
5. Where you (go) when you (see) the accident?
6. My brother (not wash) the dishes while my sister (do) the laundry.
7. Ned (hold) his baby sister when she (start) to cry?
8. Mr Evans (not watch) the football game when Mrs Evans (come) home.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 3

Present Perfect Simple

Present Perfect Simple aldia ondorengo kasuetan erabiltzen da:

- iraganeak izan arren, oraindik ondorioak agerian dituzten ekintzekin.

*My best friend **has written** me a letter.* (Nire lagun onenak eskutitza idatzi dit. [hemen dago])

- noizbait gertatutako ekintzekin, noiz hori zehaztu gabe dagoenean.

*I **have read** many entertaining novels.* (Nobela entretenigarri asko irakurri ditut.)

- lehenaldian hasi eta oraindik jarraipena duten ekintzekin. Horregatik, aditz-denbora hau itzultzerakoan, orainaldia hautatzen da batzuetan.

*People **have used** paper money since the 10th century.* (Jendeak X. mendeaz geroztik darabiltza billeteak.)

- ekintza burutu berriekin. Kasu honetan **just** erabiliko dugu laguntzailearen eta partizipioaren artean.

*I **have just found** the perfect travel guide.* (Oraintxe aurkitu dut bidaia-gida egokia.)

Egitura hau du **have** ala **has** + aditz nagusiaren partizipioa (-**ed** bukaeraduna, erregularra bada). Gogoan izan **have** laguntzailearen forma uztartua '**ve** dela, eta **has** aldaerarena '**s**.

Ezezkoan **not** edo **n't** gehituko diegu **have/has** aldaerei.

*I **haven't seen** many good advertisements.* (Ez ditut iragarki on asko ikusi.)

Galderetarako **have** ala **has** + subjektua + partizipioa erabiliko dugu, eta erantzun motzetan nahikoa da izenordain subjektua + **have** ala **has**, baiezkoan ala ezezkoan.

***Have** you ever **flown** in a helicopter? Yes, **I have**. / No, **I haven't**.* (Helikopteroan ibili al zara inoiz? Bai. / Ez.)

Present Perfect Simple aldiarekin asko erabiltzen dira denbora-esamolde hauek: **already**, **always**, **never**, **ever**, **yet**, **just**, **for** eta **since**. Hauek guztiak, **yet**, **for** eta **since** kenduta, **have** eta partizipioaren artean jartzen dira. *They've **never** met each other.* (Inoiz ez dute elkar ezagutu.)

*I **haven't seen** Brad **since** 2008.* (Ez dut Brad ikusi 2008az geroztik.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1. I (not eat) bread for two weeks.
2. Our visitors just (arrive).
3. My mother (visit) Japan several times.
4. Tony (not ride) a bike since 2007.
5. Liz (not do) her homework yet.

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

1. you / ever / be / to Italy
.....
2. your teacher / ever / teach / Year 10
.....
3. Bill / feed / the dog / since yesterday
.....
4. you / see / the new horror film / yet
.....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Simple.

1. Bob (sing) in a band for two years.
2. Mike (not have) a shower yet.
3. you ever (meet) Ronny?
4. I (not buy) Judy a present yet.
5. The children (go) to bed.
6. she (leave) for London yet?
7. My friend just (win) the race.
8. We ever (not be) in England.

Answers, see page 30

Present Perfect Simple eta Past Simple aditz-denboren arteko aldea

Present Perfect Simple aditz-denborak orainaldiarekin lotura du; *Past Simple* aditz-aldiarekin adierazten ditugun ekintzek ez diote orainaldiari eragiten.

Present Perfect Simple aldiarekin erabiltzen diren denbora-esamoldeek ez dute adierazten ekintza noiz gertatu zen; *Past Simple* aldiarekin erabilitakoek, aldiz, gertatu zireneko une zehatza azaltzen dute.

I have already cooked the chicken. (Prestatu dut jada oilaskoa.)

I cooked the chicken yesterday. (Atzo prestatu nuen oilaskoa.)

3 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

1. Police Officer Thomas / protect / us / from the criminal / last week / .

.....

2. Mrs Reed / plan / the annual dance party / several times / .

.....

3. the bus / not pass / First Street / yet / .

.....

4. your family / go / to the swimming pool / yesterday / ?

.....

5. they / not touch / the glass items / in the shop / yesterday / .

.....

6. your grandfather / ever / drive / a lorry / ?

.....

4 Circle the correct time expression.

1. **Last week**, / **Recently**, a thief stole my mother's favourite necklace.

2. Did you sleep at the campsite **last summer** / **since the summer**?

3. I haven't finished my project **yesterday** / **yet**.

4. We have studied for the test **two days ago** / **for two days**.

5. The band didn't play rock music **yesterday** / **yet**.

6. Has Nancy **two minutes ago** / **just** left?

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. I **didn't read** / **haven't read** the instruction manual yet.

2. My brother **bought** / **has bought** a new computer last week.

3. **Did you enjoy** / **Have you enjoyed** the concert last night?

4. Mr Campbell **drew** / **has drawn** some amusing pictures since last month.

5. Have you looked on the website **yesterday** / **yet**?

6. We **didn't take** / **haven't taken** our camera to the amusement park yesterday.

7. You have **just** / **ten minutes ago** given me a great idea.

8. The police **arrested** / **have arrested** the thief two hours ago.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 4

Boz pasiboa orainaldian eta lehenaldian

Boz pasiboaren bitartez, aditzak adierazten duen ekintza nabarmenduko da, eta nork ala zerk burutu duen isilduko, ez delako garrantzitsua, bistakoa delako edo ezezaguna delako. Euskaratzerakoan, aditza boz aktiboan uztea hobesten da, forma inbertsonalak hautatuz edo hitzen hurrenkera aldatuz.

To be aditza orainaldian edo lehenaldian + aditz nagusiaren partizipioarekin eratzen da.

*Rice **is grown** in Asia.* (Asian arroza landatzen da.)

*Silver **was used** as money a long time ago.* (Antzina zilarra erabiltzen zen dirutzat.)

Ezezkoan **not** edo **n't** gehituko diogu **to be** aditzari, eta galderetan **to be** subjektuaren aurrera mugituko dugu.

*Gold and silver **aren't found** in the sea.* (Urrea eta zilarra ez dira itsasoan bilatzen.)

*Is English **spoken** in Hong Kong?* (Hong Kong-en ingelesa hitz egiten al da?)

Esaldiaren bukaeran adieraziko dugu ekintza nork ala zerk burutu duen, **by** preposizioaren ondotik.

*The first vaccine **was created** by Edward Jenner.* (Lehenengo txertoa Edward Jenner-ek sortu zuen.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive, affirmative and negative.

- Before people can enter an aeroplane, their suitcases (search).
- Every year, our photographs (take) by Mr Stevens.
- Silk always (not use) to make ties.
- Before a suspect (arrest), the police examine the evidence.
- Pancakes (make) with flour and water.
- Houses usually (not build) with wood these days.

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

- the floors / usually / sweep / in the evening
.....
- meat / sell / in this shop
.....
- when / your plants / water
.....
- your carpets / clean / with a vacuum cleaner
.....
- how often / your dog / feed
.....

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple Passive.

give • wash • order • steal • design

- These clothes by a famous fashion designer.
- All the dishes before I left.
- The patient treatment for his disease.
- Five pizzas for the party last night.
- No money from her handbag.

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

- His painting was shown in **an art gallery**. (a museum)
His painting *wasn't shown in a museum*.
- The curtains were washed in **the sink**. (the washing machine)
.....
- The Mona Lisa was painted by **Da Vinci**. (Renoir)
.....
- Vegetables** were eaten by everyone. (beans)
.....
- His **arm** was broken in the basketball game. (foot)
.....
- The Hobbit* was written by **J.R.R. Tolkien**. (J.K. Rowling)
.....

5 Write questions with the words below. Use the Past Simple Passive.

- Yesterday* / sing / by the Beatles
.....
- when / these sandwiches / make
.....
- the criminals / give / fair punishments
.....
- the World Cup / watch / by many people
.....
- where / the salmon / cook
.....

Check Yourself!

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive.

- Swimsuits (not sell) in this department store in the winter.
- Hundreds of cars (steal) last year.
- that TV programme (watch) by many children every day?
- His tyres (change) every year.
- Their beds (not make) yesterday.
- this text message (send) a week ago?
- New treatments for diseases (discover) all the time.
- these projects (see) by your teacher last week?

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 5

Etorkizuna

- **Will** gertatuko den ustea dugun zerbaitetaz iragarpenak egiteko erabiltzen da, promesak egiteko eta hitz egiteko unean hartu ditugun bat-bateko erabakiak adierazteko.
Baiezko eran subjektuarekin uztartzen da ('ll) eta ezezkoan **not** partikularekin (**won't**). Galderetan subjektuaren aurrera mugitzen da; erantzun motzetan izenordain subjektua + **will** ala **won't** erabiliko dugu.
Many people will suffer from global warming in the future.
(Jende askok pairatuko du munduaren berotzea etorkizunean.)
We won't solve the problem of deforestation in a decade.
(Baso-soiltzearen arazoa ez dugu hamarkada batean konponduko.)
Will you win the race? Yes, I will. / No, I won't. (Lasterketa irabaziko al duzu? Bai. / Ez.)
- **Be going to** gure plan edo egitasmoei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da eta "-t(z)era joan" egituraz balia gaitzke itzultzerakoan.
I'm going to recycle these bottles. (Botila hauek birziklatzera noa.)
- **Present Continuous** etorkizun zentzuarekin, etorkizun hurbilean ziurtasun osoz, aurrez aldetik finkatuak izan baitira, gertatuko diren egitasmoak adierazteko erabiltzen da.
I'm visiting the museum this afternoon. (Gaur arratsaldean museoa bisitatzera noa.)
Garrantzitsua da ekintza noiz gertatuko den aipatzea, batez ere **Present Continuous** etorkizun zentzuarekin darabilgunean, orainaldia badirudi ere, etorkizuneko zerbait iragartzen baitu.

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the tenses listed.

will

1. Bob (win) the competition. He swims very fast.
2. My mother (not buy) these shoes. They're too expensive.
3. I (catch) the ball. You can throw it to me.

be going to

4. We (not park) our car here.
5. He (repair) my shoes tomorrow.

Present Continuous

6. We (stay) in a youth hostel in Paris tomorrow.
7. Lenny (not take) a big suitcase on his trip next week.

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. Don't worry. The police **will catch** / **won't catch** the thief.
2. I **am going to take** / **are going to take** my camera. I want to take photographs.
3. He **will forget** / **won't forget** his passport. He always remembers it.
4. My father's lawyer **will know** / **won't know** the answer. Let's ask him.
5. We **is leaving** / **are leaving** at 8 am. Please be ready.
6. She **isn't going to sweep** / **aren't going to sweep** the floor. She's got a vacuum cleaner.
7. We must stop polluting so we **will destroy** / **won't destroy** our planet.
8. My parents **will be** / **won't be** furious. I broke their favourite porcelain plate.

 Answers, see page 30

Baldintzazko lehen eta bigarrena

Baldintzazko lehenak, adierazitako baldintza betez gero, zer gertatuko den adierazten du. Baiezko era honela da **if** + *Present Simple* baldintzazko perpausean eta **will** + aditzoina ondorioan.

If I'm hungry, I'll eat some fish. (Gose banaiz, arrain pixka bat jango dut.)

Ezezko era osatzeko, orainaldian doan aditza, etorkizunean doana edo biak ezeztatu ditzakegu.

If we don't eat, we will be hungry. (Jaten ez badugu, gose izango gara.)

If we eat, we won't be hungry. (Jaten badugu, ez gara gose izango.)

If you don't study for the exam, you won't pass. (Azterketarako ikasten ez baduzu, ez duzu gaindituko.)

Baldintzazko bigarrenak orainaldiarekin loturiko baldintza hipotetikoak adierazten ditu. Egitura hau du **if** + *Past Simple* baldintzan eta **would** (edo **'d** laburtua) + aditzoina ondorioan. Baldintzazko perpauseko aditza **to be** denean, **were** aldaera erabiliko da pertsona guztiekin.

If I were a fashion designer, I'd use recycled materials.

(Moda-diseinatzailea banintz, material birziklagarriak erabiliko nituzke.)

Ezezko era osatzeko, baldintzazko lehenaren aukera berak ditugu.

If we didn't use cars, there would be less pollution.

(Autorik erabiliko ez bagenu, kutsadura gutxiago egongo litzateke.)

Aholkuak emateko **If I were you** formula erabiltzen da beti ("Ni(k) zure tokian").

If I were you, I would be careful. (Ni zure tokian, kontuz ibiliko nintzateke.)

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

1. He (have) an accident if he (drive) fast.
2. If you (not work) hard, you (not get) good marks.
3. If we (recycle) plastic bottles, we (have) less litter.
4. Her mother (make) us pancakes if we (get dressed) quickly.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Second Conditional.

1. Ben (play) basketball if he were taller.
2. If we didn't have a drought, we (not worry) about using water.
3. I would visit you if I (have) the time.
4. If your father (run) every day, his muscles wouldn't hurt.

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

First Conditional

1. Mum will cook for you if you **do** / **will do** the shopping.
2. If you ask your teacher, she **help** / **will help** you.
3. If they **move** / **will move** to the USA, we won't see them for a long time.
4. I **sweep** / **will sweep** the floor if you wash the dishes.

Second Conditional

5. My parents **bought** / **would buy** that car if it weren't expensive.
6. If Paul entered the competition, he **won** / **would win**.
7. If I **didn't have** / **wouldn't have** a basketball game, I would clean my room.
8. They would work in the shopping centre if they **didn't live** / **wouldn't live** far away.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 6

Zehar estiloa adierazpen-perpausetan

Zehar estiloa norbaitek esandakoa kontatzeko erabiltzen da, baina pertsona horrek erabilitako hitz berberak errepikatu gabe. Normalean **say** aditza lehenaldian dela osatuko dugu, ondoren osagarri zuzenaren funtzioa beteko duen **that** batez hasitako perpausa daramala. Estilo zuzenaren ezaugarri diren komatxoak kendu egiten dira eta aditza nola izenordain subjektua aldatu egiten dira. **Tell** aditzaren lehenaldia ere erabil dezakegu, ondoren zehar osagarria duela.

"I'm finishing the match," Sharon said. (estilo zuzena)

Sharon said that she was finishing the match. (Sharonek esan zuen partida bukatzen ari zela.)

"The race is on Wednesday," the coach said to me. (estilo zuzena)

The coach told me that the race was on Wednesday. (Entrenatzaileak esan zidan lasterketa asteazkenean zela.)

Zehar estiloari sarrera egiten dion aditza lehenaldian doanez, menpeko perpausoko aditz-aldiak atzera-jauzia egiten du, hau da, *Present Simple* aldia *Past Simple* bilakatuko da; *Present Continuous*, berriz, *Past Continuous*; etorkizuneko **will** partikula **would**, etab. Edutezko izenordainek, erakusleek, aditz modalek eta denbora- nola leku-esamoldeek ere aldaketak jasaten dituzte. Ikusi ondorengo adibideak:

"I'm watching TV," Kate said. → Kate said that she was watching TV.

(Katek esan zuen telebista ikusten ari zela.)

"I must study for my exams today," Pam said. → Pam said that she had to study for her exams that day.

(Pamek esan zuen azterketetarako ikasi beharra zuela egun hartan.)

"We'll start the new unit tomorrow," the teacher said. → The teacher said that we would start the new unit the following day. (Irakasleak esan zuen unitate berriarekin hurrengo egunean hasiko ginela.)

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

1. Nina said, "I usually eat cornflakes in the morning."

Nina said that she usually cornflakes in the morning.

2. My brothers said, "We are watching the football game."

My brothers said that they the football game.

3. "You must brush your teeth twice a day," said the dentist.

The dentist said that I my teeth twice a day.

4. The woman on TV said, "By 2050, most countries will use renewable energy."

The woman on TV said that by 2050, most countries renewable energy.

5. "My friends don't like rap music," said John.

John said that his friends rap music.

2 Change the direct speech sentences to reported speech.

1. "It's a beautiful day," said my mother.

.....

2. Eric said, "My sister doesn't run fast."

.....

3. The girls said, "We must walk quickly or we'll be late."

.....

4. "I am doing my history homework," said Tom.

.....

5. Julia said, "I will probably come home at ten o'clock."

.....

3 Complete the sentences with the correct time expressions.

1. Tina said, "Chris and Diane will be in good shape by next year."
Tina said that Chris and Diane would be in good shape by
2. "It will rain next week," said the reporter.
The reporter said that it would rain
3. I said, "You can't take my camera today."
I said that you couldn't take my camera
4. "I am reading an interesting book now," said Mia.
Mia said that she was reading an interesting book
5. My parents said, "We aren't staying in a hotel tomorrow."
My parents told us that we weren't staying in a hotel

4 Change the direct speech sentences to reported speech.

1. Mother said, "Tommy is apologising to his sister now."
.....
2. Linda said, "I hope to break a record next week."
.....
3. "You must inform us of your plans tomorrow," my parents said.
.....
4. "The audience will enjoy the concert tonight," said the musician.
.....
5. Father said, "Dean is refusing to do his homework today."
.....

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. I said that I was cleaning my room **now** / **then**.
2. She told us that her family **had** / **has** lunch in the same restaurant every Saturday.
3. Mother explained that the children usually **watch** / **watched** TV after school.
4. The salesperson said that I **can** / **could** buy a new jacket for only €20.
5. We said that Laura would win the gymnastics competition **next week** / **the following week**.
6. The reporter said that the space shuttle was returning to Earth **the next day** / **tomorrow**.
7. We said that we **were wearing** / **are wearing** jeans for the party that night.
8. They told me that I **must** / **had to** take my passport with me.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 7

Erlatibozko izenordainak

Erlatibozko izenordainek menpeko perpausei hasiera ematen diete eta, aldi berean, aurrekaria deitzen den izenari buruzko informazioa ematen. Aurrekariaren jarraian kokatzen dira eta subjektu edo osagarri funtzioa izan dezakete (azken kasu honetan, isildu egiten dira, gehienetan, berbaldian.)

Who nahiz **that** bata zein bestea erabil daitezke aurrekaria pertsona denean.

*I like people **who** / **that** can solve problems.* (Arazoak konpontzen dakien jendea gustatzen zait.)

*He's the person (**who** / **that**) I want to talk to.* (Hura da solaskide izan nahi dudana pertsona.)

Which eta **that** gauzei eta animaliei buruz aritzerakoan erabiltzen dira.

*The bat is an animal **that** / **which** lives in a cave.* (Saguzarra haitzuloan bizi den animalia da.)

*The horse is the animal (**which** / **that**) I like the most.* (Zaldia da gehien gustatzen zaidan animalia.)

Where, berriz, aurrekaria lekua denean erabiltzen da.

*This is the place **where** I buy fruit.* (Hau da fruta erosten dudana lekua.)

1 Complete the sentences with *who*, *which* or *where*.

1. That is the necklace her grandmother gave her.
2. The boy scored the winning goal is my best friend.
3. We visited the place my parents met.
4. The person is standing next to my mother is a famous astronaut.
5. The plate I bought in Belgium is made of porcelain.

2 Combine the sentences with *who* or *which*.

1. I met a man. He knows your mother.
.....
2. We took photographs of a squirrel. It was eating a nut.
.....
3. Simon is a hairdresser. He cuts the hair of many famous people.
.....
4. I bought some gold earrings. They will look nice with my necklace.
.....

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. Lisa wore a dress **which** / **who** had pink flowers on it.
2. That is the building **that** / **where** I live.
3. She is the girl **which** / **who** likes Tony.
4. This is the city **which** / **where** I was born.
5. Jim is the tallest man **that** / **which** I know.
6. We are going to see the film **who** / **which** you saw last week.
7. He is the boy **who** / **which** helped me.
8. I know the people **where** / **who** live in the house next to yours.

Answers, see page 30

Some eta any-tik eratorritako hitzak

Someone (norbait), **somewhere** (nonbait) eta **something** (zerbait) baiezko esaldietan erabiltzen dira; **anyone**, **anywhere** eta **anything** ezezkoetan eta galderetan. Begira esaldi hauetan esanahia nola aldatzen den:

*There wasn't **anyone** in the classroom.* (Ez zegoen inor gelan.)

*I can't find my book about crocodiles **anywhere**.* (Ezin dut krokodiloei buruzko nire liburua inon topatu.)

*I haven't got **anything** to do.* (Ez dut ezer egiteko.)

*Does **anyone** want a sandwich?* (Norbaitek nahi al du sandwich bat?)

*Are you going **anywhere** this afternoon?* (Ba al zoaz norabait gaur arratsaldean?)

*Do you want **anything** to drink?* (Zerbait edan nahi duzu?)

Gogoan izan esaldiko subjektu direnetan, aditza singularrean daramatela.

3 Circle the correct answers.

1. **Someone** / **Anyone** is playing the violin right now.
2. There isn't **something** / **anything** to eat in my house.
3. I know that I put my homework **somewhere** / **anywhere** in my schoolbag.
4. Does **someone** / **anyone** know the answer?
5. I've got **something** / **anything** special for you.

4 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any* compounds.

1. Did you tell about my party?
2. Mother is cooking delicious for dinner.
3. I am looking for to help me.
4. Did you do exciting last weekend?
5. We want to stay near the beach.

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. He didn't bring ... to eat.
a. something b. anything c. anywhere
2. There wasn't ... from my class at the party.
a. someone b. somewhere c. anyone
3. She did ... different to her hair.
a. something b. someone c. somewhere
4. My friend went to an amusement park ... in the USA.
a. anyone b. someone c. somewhere
5. I've never spoken to ... in your class.
a. anyone b. anything c. anywhere
6. Is there ... that I can get a good cup of coffee?
a. something b. somewhere c. anywhere
7. I met ... from Japan yesterday.
a. someone b. anyone c. somewhere
8. Let's have ... to drink before we go out.
a. somewhere b. something c. anything

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 8

Modalak

Aditz bereziak dira, 3. pertsona singularrean **-s** bukaerarik hartzen ez dutenak eta jarraian beti aditzoina daramatenak. Ez dira jokatzeko, **not** edo **n't** laburtua gehituta soilik osatzen dute ezezko era; eta subjektuaren aurrean kokatuta, galderak.

- **Can** "jakin" esangura du gaitasuna adierazten duenean, eta "ahal izan" posibilitatea edo baimena adierazten duenean.

*James **can** play the piano very well.* (Jamesek oso ondo daki pianoa jotzen.)

*You **can** rent a boat to go across Lake Victoria.* (Txalupa aloka dezakezu Victoria lakua zeharkatzeko.)

- **Could can** modalaren lehenaldia da. Gaitasuna eta posibilitatea adierazten ditu lehenaldian.
*Kate **could** swim when she was only two years old.* (Katek bazekien igeri egiten bi urte besterik ez zituela.)
*They **couldn't** explore that route.* (Ezin izan zuten ibilbide hori esploratu.)

Galderetan baimena edo mesedeak eskatzeko ere erabiltzen da, baina **can** baino jasoagoa da.

***Could** you lend me your sleeping bag for my journey?* (Utzi al zeniezadake lozakua nire bidaiarako?)

- **Should** aholkuak emateko eta gure ustez egin behar litzatekeena adierazteko erabiltzen da.

*You **should** buy a new map.* (Mapa berria erosi behar zenuke.)

- **Must** "behar izan" esangura du eta obligazioa edo zerbait egitea beharrezkoa edo oso komenigarria dela adierazten du.

*We **must** take appropriate equipment.* (Ekipamendu egokia eraman beharra dugu.)

- **Mustn't** zerbait ezin dela egin adierazten du, ez delako zuzena edo debekatua dagoelako.

*We **mustn't** swim in this river.* (Ezin dugu ibai honetan igeri egin.)

- **Have to** aditzak "behar izan" esangura du eta obligazioa edo zerbait egiteko beharra adierazten du, beste irtenbiderik ez dagoelako. Aditz hau jokatu egiten da, horregatik jotzen dute batzuek erdi modaltzat. Gogoan izan 3. pertsona singularra **has to** dela.

*Paul **has to** get up early every day.* (Paulek goiz jaiki behar du arratsaldero.)

*It is a dangerous route. They **have to** come back.* (Bide arriskutsua da. Itzuli beharra dute.)

Ezezko era **don't** / **doesn't have to** + aditzoinarekin osatzen da, eta "ez izan zertan" edo "ez beharrik izan" esangura du.

*You **don't have to** come back until five o'clock.* (Ez daukazu zertan itzuli bostak arte.)

Galderak egiteko **do** ala **does** + subjektua + **have to** + aditzoina dugu egitura.

***Do I have to** take my passport? Yes, **you do**. / No, **you don't**.* (Pasaportea eraman beharra dut? Bai. / Ez.)

- **May** ("daitekeena da", "agian", "behar bada") eta **might** ("gerta liteke", "litekeena da") posibilitatea adierazten dute; bigarrenak, ordea, ekintza gauzatzeko posibilitate gutxiago dagoela adierazten du.

Galderetan **may** baimena edo mesedeak era jasoan eskatzeko erabiltzen da.

*We **may** reach our destination tomorrow.* (Agian bihar iritsiko gara gure helmugara.)

*I **might** visit you next summer.* (Litekeena da nik zu bisitatzea datorren urtean.)

***May** I use your camera?* (Erabil dezaket zure kamera?)

1 Circle the correct answers.

1. My brother **can** / **should** play basketball for hours. He never gets tired.
2. Mrs Thomson **mustn't** / **can't** cook. Mr Thomson always prepares dinner.
3. My teacher was busy and **can't** / **couldn't** help me yesterday.
4. You **should** / **mustn't** help your grandmother carry her bags.
5. I **shouldn't** / **must** be home by 12 o'clock or my mother will be angry.
6. We **couldn't** / **mustn't** sleep late tomorrow. We'll miss the class trip.
7. **Can** / **Should** you explain the homework to me?
8. We **mustn't** / **must** finish our project by Friday. Our teacher won't accept it next week.
9. **Can** / **Could** he read when he was five years old?
10. **Should** / **Could** we bring anything to the party tonight?

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

1. I walk today because my parents can't drive me.
2. You buy new shoes. You've got enough shoes.
3. Someone wash the dishes. All the plates are dirty.
4. She get up early. There's no school today.

3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of *can*, *could*, *should*, *must* or *have to*.

1. my mother ride a bike when she was a girl?
2. Your father park his car here. It's illegal.
3. I wear my black shirt or my white one? Which looks better?
4. He travel to the USA. He hasn't got a passport.
5. You walk quickly. We've got a lot of time.

4 Circle the correct answers.

1. It **may** / **may not** rain today. It's cloudy.
2. The baby is crying. She **might** / **might not** be hungry.
3. I **might** / **may not** finish on time, but I'll try.
4. **May** / **Might** I wear your jacket?

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. **Can** / **Must** I have something to eat? I'm hungry.
2. We **couldn't** / **might** go to the beach today. It's a beautiful day.
3. He **should** / **can't** be an actor. He's got talent.
4. She **shouldn't** / **should** wear that hat. It doesn't look nice.
5. You **might not** / **don't have to** shout. I can hear you.
6. **May** / **Must** I use your phone? My phone is broken.
7. Our team **could** / **has to** practise a lot. We're not very good.
8. My father **can** / **could** run quickly when he was young.

Answers, see page 30

UNIT 9

Konparatiboa eta superlatiboa

Egitura konparatiboa eta superlatiboa egoki osatzeko kontuan izan behar dugu darabilgun adjektiboa motza ala luzea den.

- Adjektibo motzek **-er / -est** bukaerak hartzen dituzte. Gainera, konparatiboarekin **than** erabiltzen da eta superlatiboarekin **the**.

*Peter is **stronger than** Alex.* (Peter Alex baino indartsuagoa da.)

*You're **the cleverest** person in your class.* (Ikasgelako pertsonarik argiena zara.)

Bukaera hauek, **-er / -est**, egoki gehitzeko, ondorengo ortografia-arauak jarraitu behar dira:

- **E** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **r** edo **st** gehituko dugu soilik: *wide* → *wider* *nice* → *nicest*

- **Bokala + kontsonantea** baditu bukaeran, kontsonantea bikoizten da: *hot* → *hotter* *fat* → *fattest*

- **Kontsonantea + y** amaieraduna bada, **y** hori **i** batez ordeztuko dugu:

ugly → *uglier* *pretty* → *prettiest* baina *shy* → *shyer*, *shyest*

- Adjektibo luzeak ez dira aldatzen, baina aurretik **more / the most** daramate.

*Travelling is **more exciting than** staying at home.* (Bidaiatzea etxean gelditzea baino zirrargarriagoa da.)

*Kevin is **the most creative** student in the school.* (Kevin da irudimen gehien duen ikaslea eskolan.)

Adjektibo irregularrek ez dute araurik jarraitzen konparatiboa eta superlatiboa osatzeko.

good → *better* → *the best* (on, hobe, onen); *bad* → *worse* → *the worst* (txar, txarrago, txarren)

Gogoan izan: bi gauza konparatzeko eta berdinak edo desberdinak direla esateko (**not**) **as** + adjektiboa + **as** egitura erabiliko dugu, eta "bezain ... da" edo "ez da ... bezain..." itzuliko dugu.

*Liz is **as old as** Tina.* (Liz Tina bezain zaharra da.)

*The book is **not as good as** the film.* (Liburua ez da pelikula bezain ona.)

1 Write sentences with the words below. Use the comparative form of the adjectives.

1. Africa / is / big / Australia

.....

2. Dan / is / a / good / student / Kyle

.....

3. my brothers / are / annoying / your sisters

.....

4. Liz's sister / is / old / her brother

.....

5. our dogs / are / happy / our cats

.....

2 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use the superlative form.

1. My father has got (ugly) clothes I've ever seen.
2. I think that Penélope Cruz is (beautiful) woman in the world.
3. This is (bad) book I have ever read.
4. Tom is (amusing) boy I know.
5. Laura is (young) child in my family.

3 Complete the questions with the adjectives in brackets. Use the comparative or superlative form.

1. Who is (nice) person you know?
2. Which building is (tall) the Sears Tower?
3. What is (funny) film you have ever seen?
4. Who is (short) Dan?
5. Which school has got (good) football team?

4 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use *as ... as* or *not as ... as*.

1. My grandmother is (old) my grandfather. My grandmother is 70 years old and my grandfather is 75.
2. My brother is (energetic) my sister. They never sit down.
3. Lily is (antisocial) Donna. Donna hasn't got any friends and Lily has got a few friends.
4. Youth hostels are (expensive) resorts.
5. Our garden is (big) our neighbour's garden. Both gardens are 250 square metres.

too ... / (not) ... enough

Too adjektibo baten aurrean kokatzen da, adjektiboak adierazitako ezaugarria gehiegizkoa dela azalduz, eta "...-egi" esangura du.

*This maths exercise is **too difficult** for me.* (Matematikako ariketa hau zailegia da nirezat.)

Enough adjektiboaren ondoren kokatzen da eta "aski, nahiko" esan nahi du.

*Pam is **old enough** to travel alone.* (Pam nahiko heldua da bakarrik bidaiatzeko.)

Kontrara, **not** + adjektiboa + **enough** egiturak zerbait nahikoa ez dela adierazten du, hau da, "ez behar bezainbeste" itzul dezakegu.

*Pam is **not old enough** to travel alone.*

(Pamek ez du behar bezainbesteko heldutasunik bakarrik bidaiatzeko.)

5 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in brackets. Use *too ...* or *not ... enough*.

1. These potatoes are (hot). I think I'll put them back in the oven.
2. I'm (tired) to go out tonight. Let's go out tomorrow night.
3. It is (warm) to go swimming today. Maybe we can go next week.
4. This film is (long). I am not going to watch the whole film.
5. He is (tall) to play basketball for the team. He's only 1.6 metres tall.

Check Yourself!

Circle the correct answers.

1. That route looks **too dangerous** / **not dangerous enough**. Let's go a different way.
2. The shirt is **cheaper than** / **the cheapest** the trousers. The shirt costs only €20.
3. Mr Smith is **stranger than** / **the strangest** teacher we have ever had.
4. Tony is **as intelligent as** / **not as intelligent as** his brother, but he isn't stupid.
5. The science museum was **more crowded than** / **the most crowded** the history museum because there was a special exhibition about the heart.
6. Laura's room is **as messy as** / **not as messy as** Dean's room. Their mother is very angry.
7. I can't hear the music. It is **too loud** / **not loud enough**.
8. Lisa is **more popular than** / **the most popular** girl in the class.

Answers, see page 30

CHECK YOURSELF! ANSWER KEY

Introduction, page 11, *Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Simple eta Present Continuous* aditz-denboren arteko aldea

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 1. smiles | 5. doesn't ... win |
| 2. Do ... buy | 6. Does ... know |
| 3. don't drink | 7. carries |
| 4. listen | 8. Does ... drive |
| 2. 1. are planning | 5. is repairing |
| 2. isn't teaching | 6. Are ... jogging |
| 3. Are ... cooking | 7. are ... doing |
| 4. is shouting | 8. aren't studying |
| 3. 1. is playing | 5. aren't smiling |
| 2. Do ... ride | 6. watches |
| 3. doesn't go | 7. are sailing |
| 4. Is ... listening | 8. Do ... want |

Unit 1, page 13, *Past Simple*

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ate | 5. Did ... land |
| 2. didn't watch | 6. wore |
| 3. Did ... explain | 7. didn't stop |
| 4. didn't repair | 8. did ... arrive |

Unit 1, page 13, *Used to*

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. used to live | 5. Did ... use to listen |
| 2. didn't use to eat | 6. didn't use to drink |
| 3. Did ... use to ski | 7. used to study |
| 4. used to buy | 8. Did ... use to wear |

Unit 2, page 14, *Past Continuous*

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. wasn't cleaning | 5. Were ... having |
| 2. was writing | 6. were visiting |
| 3. Was ... swimming | 7. were ... doing |
| 4. weren't studying | 8. was hiding |

Unit 2, page 15, *Past Continuous eta Past Simple* aditz-denboren arteko aldea

1. was cleaning, was cooking
2. was chatting, called
3. Were ... jumping, was having
4. were telling, heard
5. were ... going, saw
6. wasn't washing, was doing
7. Was ... holding, started
8. wasn't watching, came

Unit 3, page 16, *Present Perfect Simple*

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. has sung | 5. have gone |
| 2. hasn't had | 6. Has ... left |
| 3. Have ... met | 7. has ... won |
| 4. haven't bought | 8. haven't ... been |

Unit 3, page 17, *Present Perfect Simple eta Past Simple* aditz-denboren arteko aldea

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. haven't read | 5. yet |
| 2. bought | 6. didn't take |
| 3. Did you enjoy | 7. just |
| 4. has drawn | 8. arrested |

Unit 4, page 19, *Boz pasiboa orainaldian eta lehenaldian*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. aren't sold | 5. weren't made |
| 2. were stolen | 6. Was ... sent |
| 3. Is ... watched | 7. are discovered |
| 4. are changed | 8. Were ... seen |

Unit 5, page 20, *Etorkizuna*

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. will catch | 5. are leaving |
| 2. am going to take | 6. isn't going to sweep |
| 3. won't forget | 7. won't destroy |
| 4. will know | 8. will be |

Unit 5, page 21, *Baldintzazko lehena eta bigarrena*

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. do | 5. would buy |
| 2. will help | 6. would win |
| 3. move | 7. didn't have |
| 4. will sweep | 8. didn't live |

Unit 6, page 23, *Zehar estiloa adierazpen-perpauetan*

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. then | 5. the following week |
| 2. had | 6. the next day |
| 3. watched | 7. were wearing |
| 4. could | 8. had to |

Unit 7, page 24, *Erlatibozko izenordainak*

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. which | 5. that |
| 2. where | 6. which |
| 3. who | 7. who |
| 4. where | 8. who |

Unit 7, page 25, *Some eta any-tik eratorritako hitzak*

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. a | 5. a | 7. a |
| 2. c | 4. c | 6. c | 8. b |

Unit 8, page 27, *Modalak*

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| 1. Can | 6. May |
| 2. might | 7. has to |
| 3. should | 8. could |
| 4. shouldn't | |
| 5. don't have to | |

Unit 9, page 29, *Konparatiboa eta superlatiboa, too ... / (not) ... enough*

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. too dangerous | 5. more crowded than |
| 2. cheaper than | 6. as messy as |
| 3. the strangest | 7. not loud enough |
| 4. not as intelligent as | 8. the most popular |

IRREGULAR VERB LIST

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
be /bi:/	was/were /wɒz/wɜ:/	been /bi:n/	izan
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tən/	jo
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become /br'kʌm/	bihurtu, bilakatu
begin /br'gɪn/	began /br'gæən/	begun /br'gʌn/	hasi
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	tolestu, okertu
bet /bet/	bet /bet/	bet /bet/	apustu egin
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtən/	kosk egin, hozka egin
bleed /bli:d/	bled /bled/	bled /bled/	odola jario
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	putz egin
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	apurtu
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	ekarri
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	eraiki
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt/burned /bɜ:nt/bɜ:nd/	burnt/burned /bɜ:nt/bɜ:nd/	erre
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	erosi
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	harrapatu, hartu
choose /tʃu:z/	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 /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	egin
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	marraztu
dream /dri:m/	dreamt/dreamed /dremt/dri:md/	dreamt/dreamed /dremt/dri:md/	amets egin
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	edan
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'dri:vən/	gidatu
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /i:tən/	jan
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	erori
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	elikatu
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	sentitu
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	borrokatu
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	aurkitu
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	hegan egin
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtən/	ahaztu
forgive /fə'gɪv/	forgave /fə'geɪv/	forgiven /fə'gɪvn/	barkatu
freeze /fri:z/	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 /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	hazi
hang /hæŋ/	hanged/hung /hæŋd/hæŋ/	hanged/hung /hæŋd/hæŋ/	eseki
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	eduki
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	entzun
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	ezkutatu
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	jo
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	eutsi
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	zauritu, min eman
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	gorde, mantendu
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	jakin, ezagutu
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/	jarri, hedatu
lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/	zuzendu, gidatu

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt/learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	learnt/learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	ikasi
leave /li:v/	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 /lem/	etzan
lie /laɪ/ (regular verb)	lied /laɪd/	lied /laɪd/	gezurra esan
light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/	piztu
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	galdu
make /merk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	egin
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	esan nahi izan
meet /mit/	met /met/	met /met/	elkar ezagutu, bildu
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/	ordaindu
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	jarri, ipini
read /ri:d/	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 /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	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 /ʃu:t/	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 /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	lo egin
smell /smel/	smelt/smelled /smelt/smeld/	smelt/smelled /smelt/smeld/	usaindu
speak /spi:k/	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 /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/	lapurtu
stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/	itsatsi
sweep /swi:p/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/	erratzatu, eskobatu
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	igeri egin
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	hartu
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/	irakatsi
tear /teə/	tore /tɔ:/	torn /tɔ:n/	urratu, zartatu
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	esan, kontatu
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	pentsatu
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	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 /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/	jantzita eraman
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	irabazi
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	idatzi

WRITING GUIDE

IDEIAK ANTOLATU

(Organising your ideas)

TESTUAREN HELBURUA

(Purpose of writing)

Lanean hasi aurretik garbi izan behar duzu zer idatzi nahi duzun, hizkuntza-maila egokia aukeratzeko: informala, lagun bati zuzendua doan posta elektronikoa bada; eta jasoagoa, azalpen-testu bat bada.

IDATZI AURRETIK

(Brainstorming)

1. Egin ezazu gaiarekin loturiko ideien zerrenda edo galdera-mapa (*what?, who?, when?, where?, why?*).
2. Irakur itzazu, eta garrantzi gutxikoak iruditzen zaizkizunak ezabatu.
3. Jar itzazu aurkeztu nahi dituzun hurrenkeran.

LEHEN ZIRRIBORROA IDATZI

(Writing your first draft)

PARAGRAFOAREN EGITURA

(Paragraph structure)

Paragrafo batek hiru zati ditu:

1. Sarrera edo lehen esaldia (opening sentence), hots, gaia aurkezten duena.
2. Garapena edo paragrafoaren gorputza (body), ideia nagusia informazio garrantzitsuarekin zabaltzen duena.
3. Amaiera edo azken esaldia (closing sentence), gaia laburbiltzen duena eta ideia nagusia beste hitz batzuekin errepikatzen duena.

Opening sentence:

Body of paragraph:

Concluding sentence:

Tenerife, in the Canary Islands, is a fabulous place for a holiday. This amazing island has got beautiful beaches with impressive resorts. People come from all over the world to see the wildlife at the Teide National Park in Tenerife. Also, you can visit the Institute of Technology and learn how to use renewable energy. If you go to Tenerife, you will definitely have an unforgettable holiday.

IDATZITAKOA ERREPASATU

(Checking your work)

LETRA LARRIA

(Capital letters)

Letra larriz idazten dira:

- esaldi bateko lehen hitza.
We had a great holiday.
- pertsona-izenak eta tituluak.
This is Mrs Lucy Smith.
- herriak, hiriak, herrialdeak, nazionalitateak eta hizkuntzak.
Dover, Moscow, China, French
- egunak, hilabeteak eta jaiegunak.
Wednesday, April, Christmas
- liburu, pelikula eta abestien tituluetakoko hitz garrantzitsuak.
A Safari Mystery
- I izenordain pertsonala.
My friends and I love computer games.

PUNTUAZIOA

(Punctuation)

- Puntua (.) baiezko eta ezezko esaldien bukaeran erabiltzen da.
My favourite sport is basketball.
I don't eat tomatoes.
- Galdera-ikurra (?) galderen amaieran bakarrik jartzen da.
Have you got a pencil?
Did you do your homework?
- Harridura-ikurra (!) esaldi-amaieran bakarrik jartzen da hau ere; emozioak eta sentimenduak adierazteko eta zerbait bereziki nabarmentzeko erabiltzen da.
Wow! You look fabulous!
- Komak (,) hitzak edo ideiak banantzen ditu. Normalean ez dira *and* juntagailuaren aurrean erabiltzen.
I can play football, basketball and volleyball.

HITZEN HURRENKERA: SUBJEKTUA – ADITZA

(Word order: Subject – Verb)

- Esaldi bateko subjektua aditzaren aurrean kokatzen da.
We left school at three o'clock.
s + v
- Baina galderetan aditza subjektuaren aurrean jartzen da.
Is Tom tall?
v + s

HITZEN HURRENKERA: ADJEKTIBOAK

(Word order: Adjectives)

- Adjektiboak izenen aurrean jartzen dira normalean.
healthy sandwich terrible film
adj n adj n
- Eta *to be* aditzaren ondoren ere bai.
The sandwich is healthy. The film was terrible.
n adj n adj

HITZEN HURRENKERA: ADBERBIOAK

(Word order: Adverbs)

- Modu-adberbioak aditzaren ondoren jartzen dira.
He speaks clearly.
v adv

ADJEKTIBOEN HURRENKERA

(Adjective order)

- Bat baino gehiago badaude, normalean hurrenkera honetan jartzen dira:
iritzia, neurria, adina, kolorea
I've got a beautiful, tiny, young white kitten.

JUNTAGAILUAK

(Linking words)

- and juntagailuak antzeko bi ideia lotzen ditu.
*He brought a suitcase **and** a backpack.*
- or juntagailuak bi aukera desberdin eskaintzen ditu.
*Was it a goat **or** a sheep?*
- but bi ideia kontraesankor batzeko erabiltzen da.
*The film was good **but** depressing.*

KAUSAZKO ETA ONDORIOZKO LOKAILUAK

(Connectors of cause and effect)

- Kausazko lokailu arruntena *because* da.
*Tom was happy **because** he got a good mark.*
- Eta ondoriozkoa, berriz, *so*.
*Bob's car was stolen **so** he called the police.*

IZENORDAINAK

(Pronoun referencing)

- Izenak ez errepikatzeko erabiltzen dira.
*We stayed in the **youth hostel**. **It** was very clean.*
***Susan and I** are going shopping. Do you want to come with **us**?*
***My father** is angry. I lost **his** credit card.*

SEKUENTZIA-LOKAILUAK

(Connectors of sequence)

Gertaera-segida kontatzen ari garenean, horiek zein hurrenkeratan gertatu ziren adierazteko erabiltzen dira:

- first (lehenik eta behin, lehenik)
- after that (ondoren)
- before (lehenago)
- later (gero, geroago)
- then (ondoren, gero)
- finally (azkenean, bukatzeko)
- next (hurrengo, ondoren)

First lehenengo zer gertatu zen adierazteko erabiltzen da, eta *finally*, azkena gertatutakoa adierazteko.

*Yesterday, we went to the amusement park. **First**, we got a map from the visitors' centre. **Then**, we went on some rides. **Next**, we had lunch. **After that**, we saw a musical show. **Finally**, at 10 o'clock we drove home.*

DENBORA-PREPOSIZIOAK

(Prepositions of time)

- Preposizio desberdinak erabiltzen dira zer adierazi nahi den kontuan hartuta:

<i>at two o'clock</i>	<i>in the morning</i>	<i>from 6.00 to 8.00</i>	<i>on Monday</i>
<i>at Christmas</i>	<i>in 2010</i>	<i>from September to June</i>	<i>on 12th January</i>
	<i>in May</i>		

- Salbuespenak:
***at** the weekend* ***at** night*