

INTRODUCTION

above /ə'baʊ/ **-tik gora; -ren gainetik**

April /'eɪprəl/ **apiril**

arm /ɑ:m/ **beso**

August /'ɔ:gəst/ **abuztu**

behind /bɪ'haɪnd/ **-(r)en atzean**

between /bɪ'twi:n/ **-(r)en artean, bitartean**

black /blæk/ **beltz**

blue /blu:/ **urdin**

book /bʊk/ **liburu**

brown /braʊn/ **marroi, gaztain-koloreko**

December /dɪ'sembə/ **abendu**

diary /'daɪəri/ **agenda**

ear /ɪə/ **belarri**

eight /eɪt/ **zortzi**

eighteen /eɪ'ti:n/ **hamazortzi**

eighteenth /eɪ'ti:nθ/ **hamazortzigarren**

eighth /eɪtθ/ **zortzigarren**

eightieth /'eɪtiəθ/ **laurogeigarren**

eighty /'eɪti/ **laurogei**

eleven /ɪ'levn/ **hamaika**

eleventh /ɪ'levnθ/ **hamaikagarren**

eye /aɪ/ **begi**

February /'febrʊəri/ **otsail**

fifteen /fɪf'ti:n/ **hamabost**

fifteenth /fɪf'ti:nθ/ **hamabosgarren**

fifth /fɪfθ/ **bosgarren**

fiftieth /'fɪftiəθ/ **laurogeita hamargarren**

fifty /'fɪfti/ **berrogeita hamar**

first /fɜ:st/ **lehenengo**

five /faɪv/ **bost**

five past /'faɪv pɑ:st/ **eta bost**

foot /fʊt/ **oin**

fortieth /'fɔ:tiəθ/ **berrogeigarren**

forty /'fɔ:ti/ **berrogei**

four /fɔ:/ **lau**

fourteen /fɔ:'ti:n/ **hamalau**

fourteenth /fɔ:'ti:nθ/ **hamalauagarren**

fourth /fɔ:θ/ **laugarren**

Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ **ostiral**

green /grɪn/ **berde**

grey /greɪ/ **gris**

hair /heə/ **ile**

half past /'hɑ:f pɑ:st/ **eta erdi**

hand /hænd/ **esku**

in /ɪn/ **-(e)an, ... barru**

in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt ɒv/ **-(r)en aurrean**

January /'dʒænjʊəri/ **urtarril**

July /dʒu'laɪ/ **uztail**

June /dʒu:n/ **ekain**

leg /leg/ **hanka**

March /mɑ:tʃ/ **martxo**

marker /'mɑ:kə/ **errotuladore**

May /meɪ/ **maiatz**

Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ **astelehen**

mouth /maʊθ/ **aho**

next to /'nekst tu:/ **-(r)en alboan / ondoan**

nine /naɪn/ **bederatz**

nineteen /naɪn'ti:n/ **hemeretzi**

nineteenth /naɪn'ti:nθ/ **hemeretzigarren**

ninetieth /'naɪntiəθ/ **laurogeita hamargarren**

ninety /'naɪnti/ **laurogeita hamar**

ninth /naɪnθ/ **bederatzigarren**

nose /nəʊz/ **sudur**

notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ **koaderno**

November /nəʊ'vembə/ **azaro**

o'clock /ə'klɒk/ **(ordua)ak**

October /ɒk'təʊbə/ **urri**

on /ɒn/ **gainean, -(e)an**

one /wʌn/ **bat**

one hundred /wʌn 'hʌndrəd/ **ehun**

opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ **aurrean; kontrako, aurkako**

orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ **laranja**

pen /pen/ **boligrafo**

pencil /'pensl/ **arkatz**

pencil case /'pensl keɪs/ **estutxe**

pencil sharpener /'pensl ʃɑ:pənə/ **txorroskilo**

pink /pɪŋk/ **arrosa**

purple /'pɜ:pl/ **more**

quarter past /'kwɔ:tə pɑ:st/ **eta laurden**

quarter to /'kwɔ:tə tu:/ **laurden gutxi**

red /red/ **gorri**

rubber /'rʌbə/ **goma, borragoma**

ruler /'ru:lə/ **erregela**

Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ **larunbat**

schoolbag /'sku:l bæɡ/ **motxila**

second /'sekənd/ **bigarren**

September /sep'tembə/ **irail**

seven /'sevn/ **zazpi**

seventeen /sevn'ti:n/ **hamazazpi**

seventeenth /sevn'ti:nθ/ **hamazazpigarren**
 seventh /'sevnθ/ **zazpigarren**
 seventieth /'sevnɪəθ/ **hirurogeita hamargarren**
 seventy /'sevnti/ **hirurogeita hamar**
 six /sɪks/ **sei**
 sixteen /sɪks'ti:n/ **hamasei**
 sixteenth /sɪks'ti:nθ/ **hamaseigarren**
 sixth /sɪksθ/ **seigarren**
 sixtieth /'sɪkstɪəθ/ **hirurogeigarren**
 sixty /'sɪksti/ **hirurogei**
 Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ **igande**
 teeth /ti:θ/ **hortzak**
 ten /ten/ **hamar**
 tenth /tenθ/ **hamargarren**
 third /θɜ:d/ **hirugarren**
 thirteen /θɜ:'ti:n/ **hamahiru**
 thirteenth /θɜ:'ti:nθ/ **hamahirugarren**
 thirtieth /'θɜ:tiəθ/ **hogeita hamargarren**
 thirty /'θɜ:ti/ **hogeita hamar**
 three /θri:/ **hiru**
 Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ **ostegun**
 Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ **astearte**
 twelfth /twelfθ/ **hamabigarren**
 twelve /twelv/ **hamabi**
 twentieth /'twentɪəθ/ **hogeigarren**
 twenty /'twenti/ **hoge**
 twenty to /'twenti tu:/ **hoge gutxi**
 two /tu:/ **bi**
 under /'ʌndə/ **(r)en behean / azpian**
 Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ **asteazken**
 white /waɪt/ **zuri**
 yellow /'jeləu/ **hori**

UNIT 1

amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ **harrigarri, txundigarri**
 aunt /ɑ:nt/ **izeba**
 beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfl/ **eder, polit**
 big /bɪg/ **handi**
 brother /'brʌðə/ **anaia**
 celeb (celebrity) /sə'leɪb (sə'leɪbrəti)/ **ospetsu, famatu**
 children /'tʃɪldrən/ **umeak**
 competition /kəmpe'tɪʃn/ **lehiaketa**
 cousin /'kʌzn/ **lehengusu / lehengusina**
 curly /'kɜ:li/ **kizkur**
 dark /dɑ:k/ **ilun; beltzaran**
 fat /fæt/ **lodi**

father / dad /'fɑ:ðə / dæd/ **aita**
 feature /'fi:tʃə/ **ezaugarri; elementu**
 good-looking /gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/ **eder, galant**
 grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə/ **aitona, aitite**
 grandmother /'grænmʌðə/ **amona, amama**
 left-handed /left'hændɪd/ **ezkert**
 light /laɪt/ **argi**
 long /lɒŋ/ **luze**
 lookalike /'lʊkəlaɪk/ **-en berdin-berdin**
 mirror /'mɪrə/ **ispilu**
 mother / mum /'mʌðə / mʌm/ **ama**
 old /əʊld/ **zahar**
 prize /praɪz/ **sari**
 right-handed /raɪt'hændɪd/ **eskuin**
 short /ʃɔ:t/ **baxu; motz**
 sister /'sɪstə/ **ahizpa, arreba**
 small /smɔ:l/ **txiki**
 straight /streɪt/ **leun**
 tall /tɔ:l/ **altu**
 teen (teenager) /ti:n ('ti:neɪdʒə)/ **nerabe**
 thin /θɪn/ **fin, mehe**
 twin /twɪn/ **biki**
 ugly /'ʌgli/ **itsusi**
 uncle /'ʌŋkl/ **osaba**
 young /jʌŋ/ **gazte**

UNIT 2

all over /ɔ:l 'əʊvə/ **toki guztietatik**
 art /ɑ:t/ **arte**
 century /'sentʃəri/ **mende**
 clothing /'kləʊðɪŋ/ **arropa**
 computer technology /kəm'pjʊ:tə teknɒlədʒi/ **informatika**
 do homework /du: 'həʊmwɜ:k/ **etxeko lanak egin**
 drama /'drɑ:mə/ **antzerki**
 English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ **ingeles**
 exhibit /ɪɡ'zɪbɪt/ **erakusketa**
 French /frentʃ/ **frantses**
 fun /fʌn/ **dibertsio (have ~: ondo pasatu; be ~: dibertigarri / atsegingarri izan)**
 geography /dʒɪ'ɒɡrəfi/ **geografia**
 get dressed /get 'drest/ **jantzi**
 get up /get 'ʌp/ **altxatu**
 go home /gəʊ 'həʊm/ **etxera joan**
 go to bed /gəʊ tə 'bed/ **oheratu, ohera joan**
 go to school /gəʊ tə 'sku:l/ **eskolara joan**
 have a shower /hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/ **dutxatu, dutxa hartu**

have breakfast /hæv 'brekfəst/	gosald
have dinner /hæv 'dɪnə/	afaldu
have lunch /hæv 'lʌntʃ/	bazkaldu
history /'hɪstri/	historia
inside /m'saɪd/	barruan
literature /'lɪtrətʃə/	literatura
make a snack /meɪk ə 'snæk/	hamaiketakoa / askaria prestatu
maths /mæθs/	mate (matematikak)
model /'mɒdl/	maketa
music /'mju:zɪk/	musika
quest /kwest/	bilaketa
science /'saɪəns/	zientzia(k)
sleep late /'sli:p leɪt/	berandu altxatu
spend /spend/	eman, igaro (denbora); gastatu (dirua)
sport /spɔ:t/	heziketa fisikoa
storytelling /'stɔ:ritelɪŋ/	ipuin-kontaketa
study with friends /'stʌdi wɪð frendz/	lagunekin ikasi
tidy my room /taɪdi maɪ 'ru:m/	nire gela / logela garbitu / txukundu
walk /wɔ:k/	paseo
walk the dog /wɔ:k ðə 'dɒg/	txakurra paseatzera atera
watch TV /wɒtʃ ti:'vi:/	telebista ikusi

UNIT 3

apple /'æpl/	sagar
average /'ævərɪdʒ/	normal, arrunt; batezbesteko
banana /bə'nɑ:nə/	banana
bread /bred/	ogi
busy /'bɪzi/	okupatuta, lanpetuta
cake /keɪk/	tarta, pastel
chat online /tʃæt ɒn'laɪn/	berriketan egin online / Interneten
cheese /tʃi:z/	gazta
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/	oilasko
chips /tʃɪps/	patata frijituak
cook meals /kʊk 'mi:lz/	janaria prestatu
do sport /du: 'spɔ:t/	kirola egin
egg /eg/	arautza
fast food /fɑ:st 'fu:d/	janari laster
fresh /fref/	fresko
go shopping /gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	erosketak egitera joan
go to the cinema /gəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə/	zinemara joan
great /greɪt/	bikain, primeran
ham /hæm/	urdaiazpiko
hamburger /'hæmbɜ:ɡə/	hanburgesa
healthy /'helθi/	osasuntsu, osasungarri

juice /dʒu:s/	zuku
listen to music /lɪsn tə 'mju:zɪk/	musika entzun
make videos /meɪk 'vɪdɪəʊz/	bideoak egin
meet friends /mi:t 'frendz/	lagunekin geratu
onion /'ʌnjən/	tipula
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/	laranja
pie /paɪ/	pastel, tarta
play computer games /pleɪ kəm'pjʊ:tə geɪmz/	ordenagailuko jolasekin jolatu
play football /pleɪ 'fʊtbɔ:l/	futbolekin jokatu
play the guitar /pleɪ ðə ɡɪ'tɑ:/	gitarra jo
potato /pə'tetəʊ/	patata
read magazines /ri:d mæɡə'zi:nz/	aldizkariak irakurri
rice /raɪs/	arroz
ride a bike /raɪd ə 'baɪk/	bizikletan ibili
salad /'sæləd/	entsalada
screen /skri:n/	pantaila
send messages /send 'mesɪdʒɪz/	mezuak bidali
show /ʃəʊ/	programa
soup /su:p/	zopa
surf the web /'sɜ:f ðə web/	Interneten nabigatu / ibili
survey /'sɜ:veɪ/	inkesta
tomato /tə'mɑ:təʊ/	tomate

UNIT 4

action /'ækʃn/	ekintza
adventure /əd'ventʃə/	abentura
animated /'ænɪmeɪtɪd/	bizi, marrazki bizidun(ak)
bakery /'beɪkəri/	okindegia
beast /bi:st/	piztia
bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/	liburu-denda
café /'kæfeɪ/	kafetegi
catch /kætʃ/	hartu, harrapatu
chemist's /'kemɪsts/	botika
church /tʃɜ:tʃ/	eliza
cinema /'sɪnəmə/	zinema
collect /kə'lekt/	batu; elkartu
comedy /'kɒmədi/	komedia
crime /kraɪm/	polizia-
department store /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/	saltoki handi(ak)
documentary /dɒkju'mentri/	dokumental
drama /'drɑ:mə/	drama
fantasy /'fæntəsi/	fikzio, fantasia
horror /'hɒrə/	beldur
hospital /'hɒspɪtl/	ospitala
hotel /həʊ'tel/	hotel

library /'laɪbrəri/ liburutegi
look for /'lʊk fə:/ bilatu
miss /mɪs/ galdu (Don't ~ it!: Ez galdu!)
museum /'mjuːziəm/ museo
musical /'mjuːzɪkl/ musikal
painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ margolan, pintura
park /pɑːk/ parke
play /pleɪ/ antzeztu, -en papera egin; jolastu, jokatu; jo
police station /pə'liːs steɪʃn/ polizia-etxe
port /pɔːt/ portu, kai
quay /kiː/ kai, nasa
restaurant /'restərɒnt/ jatetxe
romance /rəʊ'mæns/ erromantiko
science-fiction /'saɪənsfɪkʃn/ zientzia fikzio
shopping centre /'ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/ saltokigune
show /ʃəʊ/ eman; ikusgai izan
sports centre /'spɔːts sentə/ polikiroldegi
supermarket /'su:pəmə:kɪt/ supermerkatu
train station /'treɪn steɪʃn/ tren-geltoki
western /'westən/ Mendebaldeko film, western

UNIT 5

amusement park /ə'mju:zmənt pɑ:k/ jolas-parke
ancient /'eɪnʃənt/ zahar; aintzinako
bathroom /'bɑ:θru:m/ bainugela
beach /bi:tʃ/ hondartza
become /bɪ'kʌm/ bihurtu; bilakatu
bed /bed/ ohe
bedroom /'bedru:m/ logela
chair /tʃeə/ aulki
coast /kəʊst/ kosta
colourful /'kʌləfl/ koloretsu; kolore bizidun
comfortable /'kʌmfəbl/ eroso
cooker /'kʊkə/ sukalde (suak eta labea)
cupboard /'kʌbəd/ armairu
curtain /'kɜ:tn/ gortina
desert /'dezət/ basamortu
desk /desk/ idazmahai
dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/ jangela
flat /flæt/ apartamentu, pisu
forest /'fɒrɪst/ baso
fridge /frɪdʒ/ hozkaile
garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ garaje
garden /'gɑ:dn/ lorategi
guest /gest/ gonbidatu
hill /hɪl/ aldapa

island /'aɪlənd/ irla
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/ sukalde
lake /leɪk/ laku
large /lɑ:dʒ/ handi
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ egongela
location /ləʊ'keɪʃn/ kokaleku
mountain /'maʊntən/ mendi
newsletter /'nju:zletə/ berripaper
ocean /'əʊʃn/ ozeano
outdoor /'aʊtɔ:/ kanpoko
price /praɪs/ salneurri, prezio
ride /raɪd/ atrakzio
river /'rɪvə/ ibai
rug /rʌg/ alfonbra
salty /'sɔ:lti/ gazi
sand dune /'sænd dju:n/ duna
several /'sevrəl/ batzuk, zenbait
shelf /ʃelf/ apal
shower /'ʃəʊə/ dutxa
sink /sɪŋk/ konketa; harraska
sofa /'səʊfə/ sofa
table /'teɪbl/ mahai
toilet /'tɔɪlət/ komun
underground /ʌndə'graʊnd/ lurpeko
unusual /ʌn'ju:ʒuəl/ ezohiko, ohiz kanpoko
valley /'væli/ haran
volcano /vɒl'keɪnəʊ/ sumendi
waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ ur-jauzi

UNIT 6

advertiser /'ædvətaɪzə/ iragarle
advice /əd'vaɪs/ aholku
basketball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ saskibalo
boots /bu:ts/ botak
break a record /breɪk ə 'rekɔ:d/ marka hautsi
catch /kætʃ/ hartu, harrapatu
champion /'tʃæmpiən/ txapeldun
climbing /'klaɪmɪŋ/ eskalada
coat /kəʊt/ beroki
competitor /kəm'petɪtə/ lehiakide; parte-hartzaile
cycling /'saɪklɪŋ/ txirrindularitza
dancing /'dɑ:nsɪŋ/ dantza
details /'di:teɪlz/ datuak, informazioa
dress /dres/ soineko
enter /'entə/ parte hartu
fashion /'fæʃn/ moda

football /'fʊtbɔ:l/	futbol
gymnastics /dʒɪm'næstɪks/	gimnasia
hat /hæt/	kapela; txapel
hit /hɪt/	jo, kolpe eman
jacket /'dʒækɪt/	jaka
jeans /dʒi:nz/	galtza bakeroak
judo /'dʒu:dəʊ/	judo
jump /dʒʌmp/	jauzi
kick /kɪk/	ostiko(ak) eman
land /lænd/	sail, landa
race /reɪs/	lasterketa
running /'rʌnɪŋ/	korrika egin
sandals /'sændlɪz/	sandaliak
shirt /ʃɜ:t/	alkandora
shoes /ʃu:z/	zapatak
shorts /ʃɔ:ts/	praka motzak
silver /'sɪlvə/	zilar
skateboarding /'sketbɔ:dɪŋ/	monopatinean ibili
skiing /'ski:ɪŋ/	eskiatu
skirt /skɜ:t/	gona
snowboarding /'snəʊbɔ:dɪŋ/	snowboard
sock /sɒk/	galtzerdi
success /sək'ses/	arrakasta
sweater /'swetə/	jertse
swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/	igeriketa
swimsuit /'swɪmsu:t/	bainujantzi
tennis /'tenɪs/	tenis
throw /θrəʊ/	jaurti; bota
trainers /'treɪnəz/	kiroleko zapatilak
trousers /'traʊzəz/	prakak
T-shirt /'ti:ʃɜ:t/	kamiseta
underwear /'ʌndəweə/	barruko arropa

UNIT 7

amphibian /æm'fɪbɪən/	anfibio
bee /bi:/	erle
bird /bɜ:d/	hegazti; txori
butterfly /'bʌtəflaɪ/	tximeleta
chemical /'kemɪkl/	gai kimiko
cloud /klaʊd/	hodei
cold /kəʊld/	hotz (it's ~: hotz egiten du; she's ~: hotz dago)
cool /ku:l/	fresko (it's ~: fresko egiten du)
cow /kaʊ/	behi
cut down /kʌt 'daʊn/	moztu; bota
danger /'deɪndʒə/	arrisku
dry /draɪ/	siku, lehor (she's ~: egarri da)

duck /dʌk/	ahate
elephant /'elɪfənt/	elefante
fish /fɪʃ/	arrain(ak)
fog /fɒg/	laino
frog /frɒg/	igel
get started /get 'stɑ:tɪd/	hasi
horse /hɔ:s/	zaldi
hot /hɒt/	bero; berotsu (it's ~: bero egiten du; she's ~: bero da)
ice /aɪs/	izotz
(be) in the sun /bi: ɪn ðə 'sʌn/	eguzkitan (egon)
insect /'ɪnsekt/	intsektu
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/	tximista; oinaztargi
lion /'laɪən/	lehoi
lose /lu:z/	galdu
mammal /'mæml/	ugaztun
mouse / mice /maʊs / maɪs/	sagu(ak)
pig /pɪg/	txerri
rabbit /'ræbɪt/	untxi
rain /reɪn/	euri
reptile /'reptail/	narrasti
shark /ʃɑ:k/	marrazo
sheep /ʃi:p/	ardi
sleepy /'sli:pi/	logure (be / feel ~: logure izan)
snake /sneɪk/	suge
snow /snəʊ/	elur
spider /'spaɪdə/	armiarma
storm /stɔ:m/	ekaitz
sun /sʌn/	eguzki
temperature /'temprətʃə/	tenperatura
thunder /'θʌndə/	trumoi
tiger /'taɪgə/	tigre
turtle /'tɜ:tl/	(itsasoko) dortoka
warm /wɔ:m/	epel
wet /wet/	busti; heze
whale /weɪl/	bale
wind /wɪnd/	haize

UNIT 8

adventurous /əd'ventʃərəs/	abenturazale
athletic /æθ'letɪk/	kirolzale
become /bɪ'kʌm/	bihurtu; bilakatu
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	hasi
brave /breɪv/	ausart
build /bɪld/	eraiki
clever /'klevə/	azkar, argi

confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/	bere buruaz ziur egon
create /kri:'eɪt/	sortu
creative /kri:'eɪtɪv/	sortzaile
destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/	suntsitu
disappear /dɪsə'piə/	desagertu
discover /dɪ'skʌvə/	aurkitu
empire /'empaɪə/	inperio
end /end/	bukatu, amaitu
fly /flaɪ/	hegan egin; pilotatu
friendly /'frendli/	atsegin
funny /'fʌni/	dibertigarri
generous /'dʒenərəs/	eskuzabal
happen /'hæpən/	gertatu
hard-working /'hɑːdwɜːkɪŋ/	langile
hold /həʊld/	eutsi
honest /'ɒnɪst/	zintzo
ill /ɪl/	gaixo
invent /ɪn'vent/	asmatu
kind /kaɪnd/	adeitsu
lazy /'leɪzi/	alfer
nice /naɪs/	on; atsegin; polit
protect /prə'tekt/	babestu
receive /rɪ'siːv/	jaso
return /rɪ'tɜːn/	itzuli
save /seɪv/	salbatu
shy /ʃaɪ/	lotsati
square kilometres /skweə 'kɪləmɪtəz/	kilometro karratu
strong /strɒŋ/	indartsu
weak /wiːk/	ahul

UNIT 9

accessories /ək'sesəriz/	gehigarriak
beef /biːf/	behiki
bowl /bəʊl/	katilu
bracelet /'breɪslət/	eskumuturreko
cap /kæp/	txapel
cereal /'sɪəriəl/	zereal
costume /'kɒstjuːm/	jantzi
cup /kʌp/	katilu; kikara
earrings /'ɪərɪŋz/	belarritakoak
fizzy drink /'fɪzi drɪŋk/	gasdun edari
fork /fɔːk/	sardexka
glass /glɑːs/	edalontzi
glasses /'glɑːsɪz/	betaurrekoak
gloves /glʌvz/	eskularruak
hairband /'heəbənd/	buruko zinta, diadema

handbag /'hændbæg/	poltsa
ice cream /'aɪs kriːm/	izozki
jewellery /'dʒuːəlri/	bitxi(ak)
knife /naɪf/	labana, aizto
lady /'leɪdi/	andre
lamb /læm/	arkume (haragi)
leggings /'legɪŋz/	elastikoak
lord /lɔːd/	jaun
make-up /'meɪkʌp/	makillaje
mushroom /'mʌʃrʊm/	perretxiko
necklace /'nekləs/	lepoko
performance /pə'fɔːməns/	antzezpen
plate /pleɪt/	plater
pork /pɔːk/	txerriki
put on /'put ɒn/	aurkeztu; antzeztu
ring /rɪŋ/	eraztun
sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/	saltxitxa
scarf /skɑːf/	bufanda; zapi
serviette /sɜːvɪ'et/	ahozapi
spoon /spuːn/	koilara
steak /steɪk/	(haragi)-xerra
suit /suːt/	traje
sunglasses /'sʌŋglɑːsɪz/	eguzkitako betaurrekoak
taster /'teɪstə/	dastatzaile
toast /təʊst/	tostada
try /traɪ/	saiatu; ahalegin egin
umbrella /ʌm'brelə/	euritako
village /'vɪlɪdʒ/	herrixka
Yuck! /jʌk/	Puaji, Hau nazka!

SPEAKING GLOSSARY

Greetings and introductions

What's your name? /wɒts jɔː 'neɪm/ **Nola duzu izena?**

My name is ... /maɪ 'neɪm ɪz/ ... **dut izena.**

Nice to meet you. /naɪs tə 'miːt juː/

Pozten naiz zu ezagutzeaz., Urte askotarako.

Are you a new student? /ɑː juː ə njuː 'stjuːdɪnt/

Ikasle berria zara?

Where are you from? /weə ɑː juː 'frɒm/ **Nongoa zara?**

I'm from ... /aɪm frɒm/ ... **koa naiz.**

What year are you in? /wɒt 'jɪə ɑː juː ɪn/

Zein mailatan zaude?

I'm in Year ... /aɪm ɪn 'jɪə/ ... **mailan nago.**

Who's your teacher? /huːz jɔː 'tiːtʃə/ **Nor da zure irakaslea?**

Welcome to ... /'welkəm tuː/ **Ongi etorri ...-ra.**

Classroom language

What page are we on? /wɒt 'peɪdʒ ɑː wiː ɒn/

Zein orrialdetan gaude?

How do you spell ... ? /haʊ duː juː 'spel/

Nola da letraz letra ...?

What's the homework? /wɒts ðə 'həʊmwɜːk/

Zer etxeko lan daude?

When is the exam? /wen ɪz ði ɪg'zæm/ **Noiz da azterketa?**

What's the correct answer? /wɒts ðə kɔːrɛkt 'ɑːnsə/

Zein da galdera zuzena?

Can you help me, please? /kæn juː 'help miː pliːz/

Lagun nazakezu, mesedez?

Describing people

Is he / she ... ? /ɪz hiː / ʃiː/ ... **da?** / ... **dago?**

Has he / she got ... ? /hæz hiː / ʃiː gɒt/ **Badauka ...?**

Talking about photographs

Is ... in the picture? /ɪz ... ɪn ðə 'pɪktʃə/

Badago ... argazkian?

Yes, ... is. /jɛs ... ɪz/ **Bai, ... badago.**

Who's the ... with the ... ? /huːz ðə '... wɪð ðə/

Nor da ...-rekin dagoena?

That's ... /ðæts/ **Hori / Hura ... da.**

Are they ... ? /ɑː ðeɪ/ ... **dira?** / ... **daude?**

Who's the ... to ... ? /huːz ðə '... tə/ **Nor da ...-era ...?**

... with the ... /wɪð ðə '.../ ... **-rekin ...**

Talking about routines

... gets up at ... /'gets ʌp ət/ ... **-(r)etan altxatzen da.**

... has breakfast from ... to ... /hæz 'brekfəst frɒm ... tuː/ ... **(e)k ...-(t)ik ...-(t)ara gosaltzen du.**

... goes to school at ... /'gəʊz tə skuːl ət/

... **eskolara joaten da ...-etan.**

... has lunch / dinner from ... to ... /hæz 'lʌntʃ / 'dɪnə frɒm ... tuː/ ... **(e)k ...-(t)ik ...-(t)ara bazkaltzen / afaltzen du.**

... walks the dog from ... to ... /wɔːks ðə 'dɒg frɒm ... tuː/ ... **(e)k ...-(t)ik ...-(t)ara txakurra paseatzen du.**

... tidies his / her room from ... to ... /taɪdɪz hɪz / hə 'ruːm frɒm ... tuː/ ... **(e)k ...-(t)ik ...-(t)ara bere logela txukuntzen du.**

... does homework from ... to ... /dʌz 'həʊmwɜːk frɒm ... tuː/ ... **(e)k ...-(t)ik ...-(t)ara etxeko lanak egiten ditu.**

... watches TV from ... to ... /wɒtʃs tiː 'viː frɒm ... tuː/ ... **(e)k ...-(t)ik ...-(t)ara telebista ikusten du.**

... goes to bed at ... /'gəʊz tə 'bed ət/ ... **-(t)an oheratzen da.**

That's true. /ðæts 'truː/ **Egia da.**

That's false. /ðæts 'fɒls/ **Gezurra da.**

Describing your school day

On ... , I get up at ... /ɒn ... aɪ 'get ʌp ət/ ... **-etan, ...-etan altxatzen naiz.**

First, I ... and then, I ... /fɜːst aɪ ... ænd ðen aɪ/ **Lehenik, ni(k) ... eta gero, ni(k) ...**

I go to school at ... /aɪ gəʊ tə 'skuːl ət/ ... **-etan eskolara joaten naiz.**

I study ... and ... /aɪ 'stʌdi ... ænd/ ... **eta ... ikasten dut.**

I've also got lessons in ... and ... on ... /aɪv 'ɔːlsəʊ gɒt lesənz ɪn ... ænd ... ɒn/ ... **-eko eta ...-eko klaseak ere baditut ...-etan.**

My favourite subject on this day is ... /maɪ 'feɪvərɪt sʌbdʒekt ɒn ðɪs deɪ ɪz/ **Egun honetan, nire ikasgai gogokoena ... da.**

Talking about activities

Do you do any after-school activities? /du: ju: du: eni
'ɑ:fəsku:l æktivɪtɪz/ **Eskolaz kanpoko ekintzarik egiten duzu?**

What activities do you do? /wɒt æk'tɪvɪtɪz du: ju: du:/
Zer ekintza egiten dituzu?

How often do you ... ? /hau 'ɒfn du: ju:/
Zu zer maiztasunekin ...?

When do you ... ? /'wen du: ju:/ **Zu(k) noiz ...?**

Where do you ... ? /'weə du: ju:/ **Zu(k) non ...?**

Do you enjoy it? /du: ju: ɪn'dʒɔɪ ɪt/ **Gustuko duzu hori?**

Talking about likes and dislikes

What's your favourite food? /wɒts ju: 'feɪvərɪt fu:d/
Zein da zure janaririk gogokoena?

I love ... /aɪ 'lʌv/ ... **izugarri gustatzen zait.**

I like ... /aɪ 'laɪk/ ... **gustatzen zait.**

Do you like ... ? /du: ju: 'laɪk/ ... **gustatzen zaizu?**

No, I don't like ... /nəʊ aɪ 'dəʊnt laɪk/
Ez, ... ez zait gustatzen.

How about ... ? /hau ə'baʊt/ **Eta ...?**

I don't mind ... , but I hate ... /aɪ dəʊnt maɪnd ... bət aɪ 'heɪt/
...k ez nau molestutzen, baina ... gorroto dut.

Of course. Everyone likes ... /ɒv 'kɔ:s 'evriwʌn laɪks/
Bai, noski. Mundu guztiari gustatzen zaio ...

Ordering a meal

Can I take your order? /kæn aɪ teɪk jɔ: 'ɔ:də/ **Zer hartu / eskatu nahi duzu?**

Have you got any ... ? /hæv ju: 'gɒt eni/ **Baduzue ...-rik?**

Oh, no. I'm sorry, we haven't. /əʊ 'nəʊ aɪm 'sɒri wi: hævnt/
Ah, ez. Sentitzen dut, ez dugu.

I'd like ... and ... /aɪd 'laɪk ... ænd/ ... **eta ... nahi nituzke.**

I'll have ... /aɪl 'hæv/ ... **hartuko dut nik.**

Would you like anything to drink? /wʊd ju: laɪk enɪθɪŋ tə
'drɪŋk/ **Edateko zerbait nahi zenuke?**

Yes. ... , please. /jes '... pli:z/ **Bai, ... , mesedez.**

Anything else? /enɪθɪŋ 'els/ **Zerbait gehiago?**

No, thanks. /nəʊ θæŋks/ **Ez, eskerrik asko.**

Talking about a film

Do you want to go to the cinema this weekend? /du: ju: wɒnt
tə ɡəʊ tə ðə 'sɪnəmə ðɪs wɪkend/ **Nahi duzu zinemara joan
asteburu honetan?**

What type of film is it? /wɒt taɪp əv 'fɪlm ɪz ɪt/
Zein motatako filma da?

Who's in it? /'hu:z ɪn ɪt/ **Nork lan egiten du?**

Is it getting good reviews? /ɪz ɪt ɡetɪŋ 'ɡʊd rɪvju:z/
Kritika onak jasotzen ari da?

Where is the film showing? /'weə ɪz ðə fɪlm ʃəʊɪŋ/
Non dago filma ikusgai?

It's (a / an) ... film. /ɪts (ə / ən) 'fɪlm/ ... **filma da.**

It's showing at ... /ɪts 'ʃəʊɪŋ æt/ ... **-n dago ikusgai.**

Yes, I want to see ... /jes aɪ 'wɒnt tə si:/ **Bai, ... ikusi nahi dut.**

The reviews are ... /ðə rɪ'vju:z ɑ:/ **Kritikak ... dira.**

Giving directions

I'm looking for ... /aɪm 'lʊkɪŋ fɔ:/ ... **(-en) bila nabil.**

Turn left / right. /tɜ:n 'left / 'raɪt/ **Hartu ezkerrera / eskuinera.**

How do I get to ... ? /hau du: aɪ 'get tu:/ **Nola irits / joan
naiteke ...-ra?**

Pass ... /pɑ:s/ **Zeharka ezazu ...**

It's opposite ... /ɪts 'ɒpəzɪt/ ... **(-en) aurrean dago.**

Which way do I turn? /wɪtʃ weɪ du: aɪ 'tɜ:n/ **Zein bide hartu /
bidetara jo behar dut?**

Walk up ... /wɔ:k ʌp/ **Joan ...(-n / -tik) gora oinez.**

Go straight down this road. /ɡəʊ 'streɪt daʊn ðɪs rəʊd/
Joan kale honetan zuzen behera.

Describing pictures

Is there ... ? /ɪz ðeə/ **Badago ...?**

Are there any ... ? /ɑ: ðeə 'eni/ **Badago ...-(r)ik?**

Are the ... ? /ə: ðə/ **Badaude ...?**

Is it picture A / B? /ɪz ɪt 'pɪktʃə eɪ / bi:/ **A / B argazkia da?**

Yes, there are. / No, there aren't. /jes ðeə 'ɑ: / nəʊ ðeə 'ɑ:nt/
Bai. / Ez.

Yes, it is. Now it's my turn. /jes ɪt 'ɪz 'naʊ ɪts maɪ tɜ:n/
Bai. Orain nire txanda da.

Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. /jes ðeə 'ɪz / nəʊ ðeə 'ɪznt/
Bai. / Ez.

Talking about abilities

Can (you) jump high? /kæn ju: dʒʌmp 'haɪ/

Altu salto egin dezakezu?

Yes, (I) can. /'jes aɪ kæn/ **Bai.**

No, (I) can't. /'nəʊ aɪ kɑːnt/ **Ez.**

Can (you) hit a ball hard? /kæn ju: hɪt ə bɔːl 'hɑːd/

Pilota gogor jo dezakezu?

Can (you) skateboard easily? /kæn ju: skeɪtbɔːd 'iːzəli/

Erraztasunez ibil zaitezke monopatinean?

Can (you) dance beautifully? /kæn ju: dɑːns 'bjʊ:tɪfli/

Ederki dantza dezakezu?

Can (you) run fast? /kæn ju: rʌn 'fɑːst/

Azkar korrika egin dezakezu?

Can (you) swim quickly? /kæn ju: swɪm 'kwɪkli/

Azkar igeri egin dezakezu?

Can (you) play football well? /kæn ju: pleɪ fʊtbɔːl 'wel/

Futbolean ondo jolastu dezakezu?

Explaining rules

I'm entering a competition. /aɪm 'entəriŋ ə kɒmpətiʃn/

Lehiaketa batean parte hartuko dut.

What's the competition? /wɒts ðə kɒmpətiʃn/

Zein da lehiaketa?

It's a ... /ɪts ə/ ... **da.**

How do you register? /haʊ du: ju: 'redʒɪstə/

Nola eman duzu izena?

The last day is ... /ðə 'lɑːst deɪ ɪz/ ... **azkenengo eguna da.**

What do you do in the competition? /wɒt du: ju: 'du: ɪn ðə

kɒmpətiʃn/ **Zer egiten duzu lehiaketan?**

First, you must ... Then, you must ... /'fɜːst ju: mʌst ...

'ðen ju: mʌst/ **Lehenik, ... behar duzu. Gero, ... behar duzu.**

Is there a prize? /ɪz ðeə ə 'praɪz/ **Badago saririk?**

Talking about the weather

Where were you last week? /weə 'wɜː ju: lɑːst wɪk/

Non egon zinen joan den astean?

I was in ... /aɪ wɒz 'ɪn/ ... **(e)n egon nintzen.**

How was the weather? /haʊ wɒz ðə weðə/

Zer eguraldi izan zen?

It was ... /ɪt 'wɒz/ ... **egin zuen.**

What was the temperature? /wɒt wɒz ðə 'temprətʃə/

Zein zen tenperatura?

It was about ... /ɪt wɒz ə'baʊt/

... egin zituen, gutxi gorabehera.

Was it (snowy)? /'wɒz ɪt 'snəʊi/ **(Elurrik) egin zuen?**

Were you ... ? /'wɜː ju:/ ... **eduki zenuen? / ... izan zinen?**

Expressing opinions

What about ... ? /wɒt ə'baʊt/ **Zer iruditzen zai(zki)zu ...?**

... are nice, aren't they? /ɑː naɪs 'ɑːnt ðeɪ/

... politak dira, ezta?

Do you prefer ... or ... ? /du: ju: prɪfɜː '... ɔː/

Nahiago duzu ... edo ...?

What do you think of ... ? /wɒt du: ju: 'θɪŋk ɒv/

Zer iritzi duzu ...-en gainean?

I prefer ... /aɪ prɪ'fɜː/ **Nahiago dut ...**

In my opinion, ... /ɪn 'maɪ əpɪnjən/ **Nire iritziz, ...**

I don't like ... /aɪ 'dəʊnt laɪk/ **Ez zai(zki)t gustatzen ...**

I think ... /aɪ 'θɪŋk/ **Uste dut ...**

Yes, but ... /'jes bʌt/ **Bai, baina ...**

I really like ... /aɪ 'rɪəli laɪk/ **Ikaragarri gustatzen zait ...**

Describing past events

I helped ... with ... last week. /aɪ helpt '... wɪð ... lɑːst wɪk/

...-etan lagundu nion joan den astean.

I believe you. /aɪ brɪ'li:v ju:/ **Sinisten dizut.**

I participated in ... last week. /aɪ pɑːtɪsɪpeɪtɪd ɪn '... lɑːst wɪk/

...-(e)an parte hartu nuen joan den astean.

I think that's false. /aɪ θɪŋk ðæts 'fɔːls/ **Uste dut faltsua dela.**

You're right. /juə 'raɪt/ **Arrazoia daukazu.**

You're wrong. /juə 'rɒŋ/ **Oker zaude.**

Asking for information

Can you recommend an exhibition? /kæn ju: rekəmənd æn

eksɪ'bɪʃn/ **Erakusketaren bat gomenda diezadakezu?**

Where is it? /weə 'ɪz ɪt/ **Non dago?**

It's on the ... floor. /ɪts ɒn ðə '... flɔː/ ... **solairuan dago.**

Is there a café in the museum? /ɪz ðeə ə 'kæfeɪ ɪn ðə

mjuːzi:əm/ **Badago kafetegirik museoan?**

Yes, there is. /jes ðeə 'ɪz/ **Bai, badago.**

How do I get there? /haʊ du: aɪ 'get ðeə/

Nola irits / joan naiteke bertara?

You can go in the lift or take the stairs. /ju: kæn ɡəʊ ɪn ðə

'lɪft ɔː teɪk ðə steəz/ **Igogailua har dezakezu edo eskailerak erabil ditzakezu.**

Talking about events

What type of event are you going to participate in? /wɒt taɪp əv ɪ'vent ɑ: ju: gəʊɪŋ tə pɑ:tɪsɪpeɪt ɪn/ **Zer-nolako ekitalditan parte hartuko duzu?**

Where is it going to take place? /'weə ɪz ɪt gəʊɪŋ tə teɪk pleɪs/ **Non egingo da?**

When is it going to be? /'wen ɪz ɪt gəʊɪŋ tə bi:/ **Noiz izango da?**

What are you going to do? /'wɒt ɑ: ju: gəʊɪŋ tə du:/ **Zer egingo duzu?**

What are you going to wear? /'wɒt ɑ: ju: gəʊɪŋ tə weə/ **Zer eramango duzu jantzita? / Nola joango zara jantzita?**

Talking about plans

What food are you having? /wɒt 'fu:d ɑ: ju: hævɪŋ/ **Zer jango duzue?**

What's the occasion? /wɒts ði ə'keɪʒn/ **Zer ospatzen da?**

What about drinks? /wɒt əbaʊt 'drɪŋks/ **Eta edariari dagokionez, zer?**

Where are you having ...? /'weə ɑ: ju: hævɪŋ/ **Non ospatuko duzu ...?**

Who are you inviting? /hu: ɑ: ju: ɪn'vaɪtɪŋ/ **Nor gonbidatuko duzu?**

INTRODUCTION

Pertsona-izenordain subjektuak

I	ni
you	zu
he	hura (gizonezkoa)
she	hura (emakumezkoa)
it	hura (gauza edo animalia)
we	gu
you	zuek
they	haiek

- Subjektu-lana egiten dute. Esaldia zuzena eta zentzuduna izateko ezinbestekoak dira beti.
I have got a new schoolbag. It is red.
(Motxila berria daukat. Gorria da.)
Eva is Italian. She is thirteen.
(Eva italiarra da. Hamahiru urte ditu.)
- Gogoan izan **I** beti letra larriz idazten dela eta **it** (gauzei edo animaliei erreferentzia egiten diena) ez dela normalean itzultzen.

Izenen plurala

Plural erregularra

- Izen singularrari **-s** gehituz eratzen da.
book - books pencil - pencils computer - computers
- s, x, z, sh** edo **ch** bukaeradun izenei **-es** gehitzen zaie.
bus - buses box - boxes
- o** letrarekin bukatzen diren izen batzuei **-es** gehitzen zaie.
tomato - tomatoes (baina *piano - pianos*)
- Izena **kontsonantea** + **y** bukaeradunetan, **y** hori **i** batez ordeztzen da **-es** gehitu baino lehen.
country - countries dictionary - dictionaries
- Baina **bokala** + **y** bukaeradunei, **-s** soilik gehitzen zaie.
day - days boy - boys
- f** edo **fe** bukaeradun gehienetan, letra horiek **v** letrarekin ordeztzen dira **-es** gehitu baino lehen.
shelf - shelves knife - knives

Plural irregularra

- Izen batzuen pluralak arauak jarraitu jabe eratzen dira; beraz, buruz ikasi behar dira.
child (ume) - **children** (umeak)
man (gizon) - **men** (gizonak)
woman (emakume) - **women** (emakumeak)
person (pertsona) - **people** (personak)
foot (oin) - **feet** (oinak)
mouse (sagu) - **mice** (saguak)
sheep (ardi) - **sheep** (ardiak)

this, that, these, those

this	hau
that	hori edo hura
Izen singularrei eta izen zenbakaitzei egiten diete erreferentzia.	
these	hauek
those	horiek edo haiek
Bakarrik izen pluralekin erabiltzeko.	

- Izena hitzunaren gandik hurbil edo urrun dagoen adierazten dute.
- Izenordainak direnean, bakarrik joaten dira.
This is my hand. (Hau nire eskua da.)
That is her brother. (Hori bere anaia da.)
These are my markers. (Hauek nire errotuladoreak dira.)
Those are her pens. (Horiek nire boligrafoak dira.)
- Adjektiboek bezala funtzionatzen dute izen baten aurrean joaten direnean.
This colour is nice. (Kolore hau polita da.)
That girl is tall. (Neska hori altua da.)
These books are new. (Liburu hauek berriak dira.)
Those chairs are red. (Aulki horiek gorriak dira.)

Galdetzaileak

Who ... ? Nor...?	Who is her sister?
What ... ? Zer / Zein...?	What is your favourite city?
When ... ? Noiz...?	When is his birthday?
Where ... ? Non...?	Where is the dictionary?
Why ... ? Zergatik...?	Why are you at school?

- "Bai" edo "Ez" batekin erantzun ezin diren galderen aurrean doaz.

1 Choose the correct subject pronoun.

- 1 Sandra = **you** / **she** / **he**
- 2 the cat = **it** / **they** / **we**
- 3 Betty and Dean = **I** / **we** / **they**
- 4 Mr Jones = **he** / **we** / **it**
- 5 my books = **they** / **it** / **you**
- 6 you and I = **she** / **we** / **I**
- 7 the man = **you** / **they** / **he**
- 8 you and your friend = **you** / **she** / **he**

2 Replace the bold word in each sentence with a subject pronoun below.

she • it • you • they • we • he

- 1 **Carlos** is 12 years old.
- 2 **The marker** is yellow.
- 3 **The boys** are here.
- 4 **Sandra** is opposite the school.
- 5 **James and I** are Australian.
- 6 **You and Tammy** are friends.

3 Circle the plural word in each group.

- 1 class • girl • pens • diary
- 2 teeth • eye • ball • school
- 3 bus • leg • rubber • babies
- 4 year • friend • women • mouth
- 5 month • noses • ruler • child

4 Complete the chart below.

Singular	Plural
One dog	1 Two
One person	2 Ten
One family	3 Three
One pen	4 Eight
One foot	5 Two
One box	6 Four
One house	7 Six

5 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 **Those** / **That** / **These** is my pencil case.
- 2 **These** / **This** / **That** markers are red.
- 3 **That** / **Those** / **This** birds are big.
- 4 **This** / **These** / **Those** is my house.
- 5 **That** / **This** / **These** students are from France.
- 6 **Those** / **These** / **That** is my friend, Meg.
- 7 **This** / **Those** / **These** is the homework for Monday.
- 8 **That** / **Those** / **These** picture is black and white.

6 Choose the correct answer for each question.

Pay attention to the words in bold.

- 1 **When** is the exam?
a 5th June b in the class c It's in history
- 2 **Where** is Gina?
a my friend b at school c 12 years old
- 3 **Why** is that man in the class?
a on Wednesday
b Mr González
c He is the new teacher
- 4 **Who** is your best friend?
a Harry b from Italy c at Jen's house
- 5 **What** is the first lesson?
a in room 4 b at 8.30 c English

7 Complete the questions in A with *Who*, *What*, *Where*, *When* or *Why*. Then match the questions in A to the answers in B.

A

- 1 is Dublin?
- 2 is the first day of school?
- 3 is your teacher?
- 4 are the students at home?
- 5 is your favourite colour?

B

-a yellow
.....b 1st September
.....c in Ireland
.....d Mrs Walters
.....e because it's Sunday

UNIT 1

To be aditza orainaldian

To be aditzak "izan" eta "egon" esangura du batez ere.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are**. Orainaldian hiru aldaera dituen aditz bakarra da. Hitz egiterakoan, hala ere, forma laburtuak gehiago erabiltzen dira.
He is my friend. (Bera nire laguna da.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are** + **not** partikula edo **n't** laburbildua (**is** nahiz **are** formei itsatsia joan daiteke hau; ez, ordea, **am** formari).
I'm not a teacher. (Ez naiz irakaslea.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Am / Is / Are** + subjektua.
Are your books new? (Zure liburuak berriak dira?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **am / is / are** ala **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
Is this your diary? Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.
(Hau zure agenda da? Bai. / Ez.)

Erabilerak

Deskripzioak eta gertakari orokorrak	<i>Bristol is in England.</i> (Bristol Ingalaterran dago.)
Sentimenduak eta egoerak	<i>We are very happy.</i> (Oso pozik gaude.)
Adina	<i>She is twelve years old.</i> (Hamabi urte ditu.)
Lanbideak, erlijioak eta nazionalitateak	<i>He is an actor.</i> (Bera aktorea da.)
Prezioak	<i>How much is it? It's five euros.</i> (Zenbat da? Bost euro dira?)
Neurriak	<i>It's two metres long.</i> (Bi metro luze da.)
Eguraldia	<i>It is cold.</i> (Hotz egiten du.)

Have got aditza

Have got aditzak "eduki" esan nahi du. Guk duguna adierazten du, edo, zerbait deskribatzean, zerbait horrek dituen ezaugarriak.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **have ('ve) got** edo **has ('s) got**.
I have got a cat. (Katu bat daukat.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **have / has** + **not (n't) + got**.
Dan hasn't got a pencil. (Danek ez dauka arkatzik.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Have / Has** + subjektua + **got**.
Have you got a mobile phone?
(Badaukazu telefono mugikorrik?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** izenordain subjektua + **have / has** ala **haven't / hasn't (got)** gabe) erabiltzen dira.
Has he got a red pen? Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.
(Badauka boligrafo gorriarik? Bai. / Ez.)

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

- Lola and I in the classroom.
- My eyes (not) blue.
- the students at school?
- January the first month of the year.
- I (not) in Year 7.
- Susan tall?
- My schoolbag (not) in the classroom.
- you thin?

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

- My friend a small dog.
- I (not) a pencil case.
- You and I an exam tomorrow.
- Mrs Hurley (not) dark hair.
- Nathan and Phil (not) green eyes.

3 Write questions with the words below and have got.

- the woman / brown hair
.....
- you / a cat
.....
- the girl / a mobile phone
.....
- you and your family / a white car
.....
- I / your pencil
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the words below.

am not • hasn't got • isn't • are • have got • aren't

- Zach short. He is 1.79 metres.
- We homework for tomorrow.
- you from Italy?
- The students at school today.
It's Christmas.
- Emily a pencil. It's at home.
- I 16 years old.

Jabetza-adjektiboak

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

- Zerbait norena den adierazten dute.
- Jabeak garen elementuaren (izenaren) aurretik doaz beti, horren generoa nola numeroa kontuan izan gabe:
my class, my books (nire gela, nire liburuak).
- 3. pertsona singularrean hiru forma ezberdin daude, jabea gizonezkoa (**his**), emakumezkoa (**her**) edo neutroa (**its**) den azaltzeko.

Genitibo saxoia

- Jabetza adierazten du. Pertsonekin, animaliekin eta herrialdeekin erabiltzen da. Izen bati apostrofoa (') eta **s** bat gehitzean datza.
the boy's hair (umearen ilea)
the cat's legs (katuaren hankak)
Germany's food (Alemaniako janaria)
- Izena plurala eta erregularra bada edo **s** batez amaitzen bada, ' gehituko dugu besterik gabe; baina plural irregularra bada, 's.
the girls' school (nesken eskola)
the women's photo (emakumeen argazkia)
- Izen berezia **s** batez bukatzen bada, ' soilik edo osterantzean 's gehi diezaiokegu.
James' / James's car (Jamesen kotxea)
- Gauzekin **of** erabiltzen da, eta ez genitibo saxoia.
the colour of the pencil (arkatzaren kolorea)

1 Choose the correct possessive adjective.

- 1 My mother has got two sisters. **Our** / **Their** / **His** names are Serena and Betty.
- 2 This bird has got a green body, but **her** / **my** / **its** head is blue.
- 3 You haven't got light hair. **Your** / **Our** / **Their** hair is dark.
- 4 Lucy has got a red schoolbag. **His** / **Her** / **Their** pencil case is also red.
- 5 My cousin and I have got birthdays in March. **Its** / **Your** / **Our** birthdays are 9th March and 21st March.

2 Match the sentences in A to the ones in B.

A

- 1 Anna has got a good English teacher.
- 2 I've got three brothers.
- 3 Jo has got a small dog.
- 4 My father and I look similar.
- 5 You are a great student.

B

-a Its eyes are big and brown.
-b His name is Mr Connor.
-c Our hair is black and our eyes are green.
-d Your marks are 9s and 10s.
-e Their names are Alan, Ed and Roy.

3 Complete the sentences with the saxon genitive form of the words in brackets.

- 1 (Amanda) mother is thin.
- 2 Is this (the children) game?
- 3 Alice and Grace are (my sisters) names.
- 4 (the woman) eyes are blue.
- 5 Have you got (Matt) notebook?
- 6 (the babies) feet are small.

4 Write questions with the words below and the saxon genitive. Use the correct form of to be.

- 1 your brother / hair / light
.....
- 2 your cousins / eyes / brown
.....
- 3 Nina / books / at home
.....
- 4 the teachers / room / here
.....

5 Complete the answers below to the questions in Exercise 4. Use possessive adjectives.

- 1 Yes, hair is light.
- 2 Yes, eyes are brown.
- 3 No, books are at school.
- 4 No, room is opposite Class 8.

UNIT 2

Present Simple aditz-denbora baiezkoan

- **Baiezkoa:** aditzoina bezalakoa da (**to** gabeko infinitiboa) pertsona guztietan, 3. pertsona singularrean izan ezik, honi **-s** gehitzen baitiogu.
*She **listens** to music every day.*
(Musika entzuten du egunero.)
Honako kasu hauetan, **-s** gehitu ordez, **-es** bukaera gehitzen zaie:
- **ss, sh, ch** edo **x** batez bukatutakoei:
pass - passes wash - washes mix - mixes
- **o** batez bukatutakoei:
do - does go - goes
- **Kontsonantea + y** bukaeradunei, **y** hori **i** batez ordeztzen zaie:
study - studies carry - carries

Erabilerak

Egia orokorrak eta deskribapenak	<i>The sun sets in the west.</i> (Eguzkia mendebaldetik sartzen da.)
Ohiko edo eguneroko ekintzak	<i>I walk to school every day.</i> (Eskolara egunero oinez joaten naiz.)
Gustuak eta iritziak	<i>She likes sport.</i> (Kirola gustuko du.)
Egitarrak eta ordutegiak	<i>The class starts at 9.00 am.</i> (Klasea 9.00etan hasten da.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- Jacob **tidies** / **tidy** his room after school.
- I always **washes** / **wash** my face in the morning.
- My friend and I **talk** / **talks** on the phone every night.
- Rachel's sister **sleeps** / **sleep** late on Sundays.
- Lee and Tony **sits** / **sit** together in class.
- The boys' mother **make** / **makes** a snack for them every afternoon.

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

- Michael (study) with friends on Mondays.
- My brother and I (have) breakfast together every morning.
- Rosa (eat) a sandwich every day.
- The students (write) the answers in their notebooks.
- My grandmother's cat (go) outside every morning.

3 Look at Gary's and Claire's timetables of a typical Wednesday and complete the sentences below. Use the Present Simple affirmative.

Gary's Timetable Wednesday		Claire's Timetable Wednesday	
7.00 am	get up	7.00 am	get up
7.30 am	have a shower	7.30 am	have breakfast
8.10 am	go to school	7.50 am	go to school
1.00 pm	have lunch	1.00 pm	have lunch
3.45 pm	go home	3.30 pm	go home
4.15 pm	make a snack	4.00 pm	walk the dog
4.30 pm	do homework	4.30 pm	do homework
6.30 pm	have dinner	6.30 pm	have dinner
7.30 pm	watch TV	7.30 pm	have a shower
9.30 pm	tidy my room	8.00 pm	watch TV
10.00 pm	go to bed	10.00 pm	go to bed

- Gary and Claire at 7.00 am.
- Claire before school.
- Gary and Claire at 1.00 pm.
- Gary at 4.15 pm.
- Gary and Claire at 4.30 pm.
- Claire at 8.00 pm.
- Gary at 9.30 pm.
- Gary and Claire at 10.00 pm.

4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the Present Simple affirmative.

- my sister / read / books / at night
.....
- Cindy's cousins / live / in Portugal
.....
- Jesse / finish / his homework / at 7.30
.....
- my mother and father / speak / French
.....
- the baby / cry / at night
.....
- I / call / my grandfather / every Saturday
.....

Maiztasun-adberbioak

- Honako maiztasun-adberbio hauek erabiltzen dira maiz *Present Simple* denborarekin:

always	beti
usually	normalean
often	maiz
sometimes	batzuetan
rarely	gutxitan
never	inoiz ez

- Adberbio hauek ekintzaren maiztasuna adierazten dute. Hauek aditzaren aurrean kokatzen dira, baina **to be** aditzarekin badoaz, honen ondoren kokatzen dira.
*I **rarely** watch TV.*
(Telebista gutxitan ikusten dut.)
*He is **usually** at our house.*
(Normalean, gure etxean dago.)
*I **always** exercise in the morning.*
(Beti egiten dut kirola goizetan.)

Denbora-esamoldeak

Present Simple denborarekin, honako **denbora-esamolde** hauek joaten dira maiz: **every day** / **week** / **year** (egunero / astero / urtero), **once** / **twice a year** (urtean behin / bitan), **on** + asteko egun bat pluralean, **at night** (gauean), **in the morning** (goizean), **in the summer** (udan), etab.
Esaldiaren hasieran edo bukaeran ager daitezke guztiak; bukaeran, hala ere, sarriago ikusiko ditugu.
*We **go** to Cornwall **in the summer**.*
(Udan Cornwallera joaten gara.)

1 Match the sentences in A to the sentences in B.

A

- Charles rarely has breakfast at home.
- My mother sometimes works late.
- Sharon never has a shower in the morning.
- Adam always studies English after school.
- Steve's father often goes to bed late.

B

- She comes home at 8.30 pm twice a week.
- He prefers to eat at school.
- He sleeps from 1.00 am three or four times a week.
- She hasn't got time before school.
- He learns every afternoon.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- Children **never** / **usually** learn maths at school.
- People **rarely** / **always** work at Christmas.
- Teachers **often** / **never** give homework.
- People **always** / **sometimes** have a shower in the morning.
- Halloween is **rarely** / **never** in July.
- January is **always** / **usually** the first month of the year.

3 Replace the bold words in each sentence with a phrase below.

twice a day • once a year • in the evening
at the weekend • once a week • in the morning

- The students learn geography **on Mondays**.
.....
- Isabella watches TV **at 7 pm**.
.....
- My family and I have lunch together **on Saturdays and Sundays**.
.....
- I visit my Aunt Rita in Canada **every summer**.
.....
- The girls have a shower **at 7.15 am**.
.....
- Jerry walks the dog **at 8.30 am and at 7.30 pm**.
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the words below.

never • three times a day • always • twice a year
at night

- My friend gets amazing marks because he
..... studies for exams.
- Kimmy sees her cousins in December and in June.
She sees them
- Andrew has lunch at school.
He eats at home.
- My grandfather eats
He has breakfast, lunch and dinner, and no snacks.
- My mother and father go for walks after dinner.
They walk

UNIT 3

Present Simple aditz-denbora ezezkoean eta galderazkoean

- **Ezezkoea:** subjektua + **do / does** + **not (n't)** + aditzoina.
*My friend **doesn't** play the guitar.*
(Nire lagunak ez du gitarra jotzen.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Do / Does** + subjektua + aditzoina. Galdera galdetzaile batez osatuta badago, hori doa lehenbizi, eta ondoren **do / does**.
Do you study with friends?
(Lagunekin ikasten duzu?)
When do you go to piano lessons?
(Noiz zoaz piano-klaseetara?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **do / does** ala **don't / doesn't**.
Does she like ham? Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.
(Urdaiazpikoa gustatzen zaio? Bai. / Ez.)

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

- My friends and I (chat) online.
- I (ride) a bike to school.
- Nick (play) the guitar.
- You and Dean (watch) TV every day.
- The lesson (start) at 9 am.
- Ryan (live) in the UK.

2 Change the words in bold to make negative sentences. Use the words in brackets and the Present Simple negative.

- I go shopping with my **friends**. (my family)
I don't go shopping with my family.
- Dad usually gets up at **6.00**. (7.00)
.....
- The boys do sport on **Thursdays**. (Wednesdays)
.....
- You often read **books**. (magazines)
.....
- Mark tidies his room in the **evening**. (afternoon)
.....
- We study **French** on Mondays. (English)
.....

3 Complete the questions below with do or does.

- you want to come to the party?
- Where Josh make videos?
- your sister drive?
- When the children do their homework?
- Martin's friend play football?
- How Robert and Jack go to school?
- What Mr Garcia teach?
- you and Jay do school projects together?

4 Write questions with the words in the chart. Add a time expression or adverb of frequency from the list below to each question.

at the weekend • often • every day • twice a week
usually • sometimes

Do Does	you	play computer games
	you and your friends	do sport
	your mother	surf the web
	you and your family	ride a bike
	your father	go to the cinema
		listen to music

- Do you often listen to music?*
-
-
-
-
-

5 Answer the questions in Exercise 4. Make the answers true for you.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Present Simple aditz-denboraren errepasoa

Mark **walks** his dog every morning.

(Markek bere txakurra paseatzera ateratzen du egunero.)

We **don't go** to school on Saturdays.

(Ez goaz eskolara larunbatetan.)

Do you often **listen** to music?

(Maiz entzuten duzu musika?)

1 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

- My sisters (not eat) chicken.
- My friends and I (have) lunch together.
- Nigel (often / buy) fast food.
- Mia's father (cook) meals on Fridays.
- They (never / put) onions in their salad.
- Bill (not watch) cooking programmes on TV.

2 Look at the results of a survey of 10 teens. Then complete the sentences below. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

Do you ... ?	Yes	No
1 like chocolate cake	9	1
2 eat chicken	8	2
3 drink orange juice	6	4
4 put tomatoes in your salad	9	1
5 hate chips	1	9
6 have breakfast at school	1	9

- One teen chocolate cake.
- Eight teens chicken.
- Four teens orange juice.
- Nine teens tomatoes in their salad.
- One teen chips.
- Nine teens breakfast at school.

3 Complete the questions below about the survey in Exercise 2. Use the Present Simple. Then answer the questions.

- Q: nine of the teens like chocolate cake?
A:
- Q: all of the teens eat chicken?
A:
- Q: What six of the teens drink?
A:
- Q: What one of the teens never put in his or her salad?
A:
- Q: nine of the teens hate chips?
A:
- Q: Where one of the teens have breakfast?
A:

4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of the Present Simple.

- you / have / breakfast / every morning / ?
.....
- my friend / always / make / a snack / after school / .
.....
- my family and I / not / watch / cooking shows / .
.....
- your brother / cook / meals / ?
.....
- I / never / order / onions / on my hamburger / .
.....
- my father / not / eat chicken / .
.....
- the students / learn maths / on Thursdays / ?
.....
- I / not / play / the guitar / .
.....

UNIT 4

Present Continuous aditz-denbora

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are** + **-ing** bukaera daraman aditza.
*They **are speaking** on the phone.* (Telefonoz hitz egiten ari dira.)
Honako kasu hauetan, **-ing** bukaera gehitzaerakoan, ortografia-arau hauek jarraitu behar dira:
 - **e** mutuaz amaituek **e** galdu egiten dute: *live - living*
 - Silaba bakarrekoei, **bokal** batez + **kontsonante** batez bukatuek kontsonante hori bikoizten dute, **w, x** edo **y** izan ezik: *run - running*
 - Bi silaba baditu, bigarrena azentuduna eta **bokal** batez + **kontsonante** batez amaitua (**w, x** edo **y** izan ezan), azken kontsonantea bikoizten dute: *refer - referring*
 - **ie** amaiera dutenei, **ie** amaiera **y** bilakatuko zaie: *lie - lying*
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are** + **not** partikula edo **n't** laburbildua (**is** nahiz **are** formei itsatsia joan daiteke hori; ez, ordea, **am** formari) + **-ing** bukaera duen aditza. Berbaldian ohikoagoa da forma laburbildua.
*He **isn't writing** a letter.* (Hura ez da ari gutun bat idazten.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Am / Is / Are** + subjektua + **-ing** amaieradun aditza. Galdera galdetzaile batez osatuta badago, hori doa lehenbizi, eta ondoren **am / is / are**.
***Are you cleaning** the house?* (Etzea garbitzen ari zara?)
What is she doing? (Zer ari da hura egiten?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **am / is / are** ala **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
***Are they eating?** Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.*
(Jaten ari dira? Bai. / Ez.)

Erabilerak

Hitz egiten ari garen unean gertatzen ari dena azaltzeko	<i>He is watching TV.</i> (Hura telebista ikusten ari da.)
Denboraldi bateko ekintzak adierazteko	<i>People are talking about the news.</i> (Jendea berriei buruz hitz egiten ari da.)
Argazkiak deskribatzeko	<i>In the picture, the man is reading a book.</i> (Argazkian, gizona liburu bat irakurtzen ari da.)

- **Present Continuous** aditz-denborarekin sarri ikusiko ditugu honako **denbora-esamolde** hauek: **now** (orain), **at the moment** (une honetan), **right now** (oraintxe bertan), **today** (gaur), **these days** (egun hauetan), **this week** (aste honetan), etab.
Guztiak perpausaren hasieran ala bukaeran joan daitezke; bukaeran, ordea, ohikoagoak dira.
*We **are working** extra hours **this week**.*
(Ordu estrak sartzen ari gara lanean aste honetan.)

1 Complete the sentences below with the Present Continuous affirmative form of the verbs in brackets. Then choose the correct answer.

- I (buy) bread and cake at the **hospital / bakery / library** right now.
- We (see) a film at the **cinema / chemist's / train station** at the moment.
- Right now, Melanie (look) at the boats at the **department store / port / café**.
- My friends and I (ride) our bikes in the **park / bookshop / museum** now.
- Uncle Stuart (stay) at a **hotel / shopping centre / sports centre** in London this week.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous affirmative or negative.

- You and George (go) to school today. It's Sunday.
- Mum (buy) potatoes at the supermarket now because she wants to make chips.
- Janet (do) her homework now. She and her friends are at the shopping centre.
- I (chat) online with Annie right now. We are talking on the phone.
- The boys (study) now because they've got a big exam tomorrow.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous. Then answer the questions.

- you / eat / right now
.....
.....
- what / your mother / do / at the moment
.....
.....
- who / you / sit / next to / at the moment
.....
.....
- your teacher / talk / right now
.....
.....

Present Simple / Present Continuous
aditz-denboren arteko aldea

Present Simple denbora erabiltzen da ohiturak adierazteko;
Present Continuous denbora, kontrara, hitz egiteko unean
gertatzen ari dena adierazteko.
*I usually **study** at home, but today I'm **studying** at my friend's house.*
(Normalean nire etxean ikasten dut, baina gaur nire lagunaren
etxean ari naiz ikasten.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Sarah watches films **at the weekend** /
at the moment.
- 2 Alan and his uncle are visiting a museum
once a year / **today**.
- 3 Do your mother and father go to a restaurant
every week / **now**?
- 4 I am reading about a new action film **right now** /
on Sundays.
- 5 Jake's brother isn't playing football **once a week** /
today.
- 6 Wendy and her friends walk to the sports centre
at the moment / **in the afternoon**.

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

- 1 Maria never (do) sport at night.
- 2 your mother (drive) you to the cinema now?
- 3 The girls (not visit) their grandmother this week.
- 4 You usually (study) at the library.
- 5 Ralph and I (not ride) our bikes at the weekend.
- 6 you often (buy) popcorn at the cinema?
- 7 I (wait) at the train station at the moment.
- 8 The teacher (show) the students a documentary right now.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- 1 you / usually / have breakfast / at a café
.....
- 2 Angela / work / at the bakery / today
.....
- 3 Mr Mills / teach / geography / on Sundays
.....
- 4 you / send / a message / to Alex / now
.....
- 5 Jeff / help / his friend / at the moment
.....
- 6 your sister / watch / TV / in the evening
.....

4 Match the questions in Exercise 3 to the answers below.

- **a** Yes, I am.
..... **b** No, he doesn't.
..... **c** No, she isn't.
..... **d** Yes, he is.
..... **e** No, I don't.
..... **f** Yes, she does.

5 Change the words in bold to the words in brackets and rewrite the sentences so they are correct. Use the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.

- 1 Paul is tidying his room **right now**. (twice a week)
Paul tidies his room twice a week.
- 2 Do **your cousins** visit every year? (your grandfather)
.....
- 3 I cook chicken **on Fridays**. (now)
.....
- 4 Is **he** playing computer games at the moment? (you)
.....
- 5 Sammy isn't making a snack **at the moment**. (in the afternoon)
.....

UNIT 5

There is / There are

	Zenbakarriak	Zenbakaitzak
Baiezkoa	There is a house. There are rooms.	There is water.
Ezezkoa	There isn't a toilet. There aren't beds.	There isn't juice.
Galderazkoa	Is there a fridge? Are there tables?	Is there money?
Erantzun motzak	Yes, there is . / No, there isn't . Yes, there are . / No, there aren't .	

- **Baiezkoa:** **There is** (edo **There's** laburdura) forma izen zenbakarri singularrez edo izen zenbakaitzez jarraitua joaten da. **There are** forma izen zenbakarri pluralekin doa. "... dago" eta "... daude" esangura dute.
- **Ezezkoa:** **There is** / **There are** + **not** partikula (**There is not** / **There are not**) edo **n't** laburtua (**There isn't** / **There aren't**).
- **Galderazkoa:** **Is** / **Are** + **there**.
- **Erantzun motzak:** **there** + **is** / **are** baiezkoetarako erabiltzen da eta **there** + **isn't** / **aren't** ezezkoetan.

1 Complete the sentences with *There is* or *There are*.

- two beds in this room.
- one chair near the table.
- curtains on the window.
- three bikes in the garage.
- one toilet in our flat.
- a rug on the floor.

2 Complete the sentences with *there is*, *there isn't*, *there are* or *there aren't*.

- two pies in the cooker.
We can eat them.
- I'm sorry. a TV in this hotel room.
- one sofa in the living room.
Three people can sit on it.
- I want to make chips, but potatoes in the cupboard.
- Look! four bathrooms in this holiday home.
- Daniel does his homework in the dining room because a desk in his room.

3 Write questions with *Is there* or *Are there* and the words below. Then answer the questions.

- a shelf / above your desk

.....
.....

- cupboards / in your kitchen

.....
.....

- one shower / in your home

.....
.....

- six chairs / in your bedroom

.....
.....

- two sinks / in your bathroom

.....
.....

- a picture / above your bed

.....
.....

4 Choose the correct answer.

- There aren't** / **There isn't** / **There is** apples in the fridge, but there are oranges.
- Are there** / **There are** / **Is there** a rug in your bedroom?
- Are there** / **There is** / **There are** one car in the garage.
- There is** / **There isn't** / **Are there** windows in the toilet?
- Are there** / **There is** / **There are** five bedrooms in my cousin's house.
- I watch TV in the living room because **there isn't** / **is there** / **there is** a TV in my room.
- This is a great hotel room. **There is** / **There isn't** / **Is there** a big bed and a nice bathroom.
- There are** / **Are there** / **There aren't** flowers in your garden?

Artikuluak eta zenbatzaileak

the	Izen zenbakarriekin eta zenbakaitzekin. Hiztunari ezaguna zaion izen baten aurrean erabiltzen da.	
	-a, -ak, -ek	<i>I have got a house. The house is very big.</i>
a / an	Izen zenbakarri singularrekin. Hiztunari ezezagun zaizkion izenen aurrean joaten da.	
	bat	<i>a shelf, an armchair pero a uniform</i>
some	Baiezko esaldietan: Izen zenbakarri pluralekin eta zenbakaitzekin.	
	batzu(e)k zenbait pixka bat (edo ez da itzultzen)	<i>There are some books. I've got some fruit.</i>
any	Ezezko esaldietan eta galderetan: Izen zenbakarri pluralekin eta zenbakaitzekin.	
	(batere) ...-rik	<i>There aren't any doctors. I haven't got any chocolate.</i>
	(batere) ...-rik	<i>Do you know any songs? Have you got any milk?</i>

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

~~hill~~ • ~~time~~ • man • country • money • person
water • island • homework

Countable Nouns	
Singular	Plural
1 <i>a hill</i>	<i>some hills</i>
2	
3	
4	
5	

Uncountable Nouns
6 <i>some time</i>
7
8
9

2 Choose the correct answer.

- There aren't **any** / **some** / **the** houses on this island.
- Do you live near **some** / **an** / **a** beach?
- This website has got **a** / **any** / **some** information about volcanoes in Africa.
- Look! There is **the** / **an** / **a** orange fish in the lake.
- The** / **A** / **Any** sand on Elafonissi Beach in Greece is pink.
- Is there **an** / **any** / **the** water in this desert?

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

- Canada has got amazing waterfalls.
- We always travel to France in spring.
- This town is in beautiful valley.
- Are there people on the hill?
- I've got interesting book about the River Nile.
- There aren't any active volcanoes in UK.
- There is ice cream shop near the beach.
- This desert hasn't got sand.

4 Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of **there is** or **there are** and add **a, an, some** or **any**.

- there is / excellent / hotel / on that island / .
.....

- there are / not / towns / near this volcano / .
.....

- there is / forest / near your flat / ?
.....

- there are / beautiful / mountains / in Ireland / .
.....

- there are / boats / on the lake / ?
.....

- there is / not / bird / in that tree / .
.....

UNIT 6

can

Can aditz moduzkoak "jakin" eta "ahal izan" esangura du.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **can** + aditzoina. Moduzko aditza denez, ez du 3. pertsona singularrean **-s** bukaerarik hartzen.
*I **can jump** from here.*
(Hemendik salto egin dezaket.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **cannot** edo **can't** laburtua + aditzoina.
*My brother **can't ride** a bike.*
(Nire anaiak ez daki / ezin du bizikletaz ibili.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Can** + subjektua + aditzoina.
***Can** you **repair** my computer?*
(Nire ordenagailua konpon dezakezu?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **can** ala **can't**.
***Can** you **swim**? Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.*
(Igeri egin dezakezu? Bai. / Ez.)

Erabilerak

Zerbait egiteko trebezia edo gaitasuna: "jakin"	<i>We can speak English.</i> (Ingelez hitz egin dezakegu.)
Zerbait egiteko posibilitatea: "ahal izan"	<i>I can call her now.</i> (Orain dei diezaioket.)
Baimena eta mesedeak eskatzeko: "ahal izan"	<i>Can you close the door?</i> (Atea itxi dezakezu?)

1 Write sentences with the words below and can.

1 my dog / catch / a ball / .

2 you / climb / this mountain / ?

3 we / not play / tennis / in the garden / .

4 your friend / snowboard / ?

5 my brother / run / 10 kilometres / .

6 I / not swim / .

Moduzko adberbioak

Adjektiboa		Moduzko adberbioa	
bad	txar	badly	txarto
slow	motel	slowly	astiro
quick	azkar	quickly	laster, arin
careful	arduratsu	carefully	arduraz, kontuz, arretaz
quiet	isil	quietly	isilean, zaratarik egin gabe
clear	argi	clearly	argi
generous	eskuzabal	generously	eskuzabaltasunez
regular	ohiko, erregular	regularly	erregulariki
easy	erraz	easily	erraz
good	on	well	ongi
hard	gogor, zail	hard	gogor
fast	azkar	fast	laster
high	altu	high	altu, gora
far	urrun	far	urrun

- Moduzko adberbioek aditza aldatzen dute, ekintza zein eratan egiten den deskribatzen dutelako. Aditzaren atzean joan ohi dira. Haiekin **How ... ?** partikularekin hasten diren galderak erantzuten dira.
- Gehienak erregularrak dira, eta adjetiboari **-ly** gehituz eratzen dira.
*They come **regularly**.* (Erregulariki etortzen dira.)
*He walks **quietly**.* (Zaratarik egin gabe ibiltzen da.)
Baina adberbio irregularrak ere badaude; esate baterako, aurreko taulako azken bostak.
*She lives **far** from school.* (Eskolatik urrun bizi da.)

2 Choose the correct answer. Then complete the sentences with the adverb form of the adjective in brackets.

- 1 It is hard for Ken's grandfather to walk. He **can** / **can't** walk (quick).
- 2 My brother is only four years old, but he **can't** / **can** skateboard very (good).
- 3 Mona always wins dance competitions. She **can** / **can't** dance (beautiful).
- 4 Rachel isn't in the swimming team because she **can't** / **can** swim (fast).
- 5 These questions aren't hard. You **can't** / **can** answer them (easy).

must / mustn't

Moduzko aditz honek **baiezkoan** "behar izan" esangura du, eta zerbait egitearen obligazioa edo beharra adierazten du.

Ezezkoan, aldiz, esanahi guztiz ezberdina dauka; debekua adierazten du, baimendua ez dagoena, eta zerbait ezin dela egin ez delako komeni edo ez delako zuzena.

Gainera, baiezkoan eta ezezkoan aholkuak emateko erabil daiteke.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **must** + aditzoina. Moduzko aditza denez, ez du 3. pertsona singularrean **-s** bukaerarik hartzen.
*You **must study** for the test.*
(Azterketarako ikasi behar duzu.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **must not** edo **mustn't** forma laburtua (bigarrena izanik ohikoena) + aditzoina.
*You **mustn't eat** at the library.*
(Ezin duzu liburutegian jan.) [debekatuta dago]
*You **mustn't lie** to the teacher.*
(Ezin diozu irakasleari gezurrik esan.) [ez da zuzena]

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

- 1 Carl's trainers are old. He buy new ones.
- 2 Players kick the ball in basketball.
- 3 In a marathon, people run a long distance.
- 4 You have a bike to go cycling.
- 5 People wear shoes in judo.
- 6 You know the rules before you enter a competition.
- 7 We be late for the football game.
- 8 Children go cycling on the road at night. It's very dangerous.

2 Write sentences with the words below and *must* or *mustn't*.

- 1 you / wear / a coat / in the winter / in Canada
.....
- 2 you / talk / during the lesson
.....
- 3 dancers / move / their feet / quickly
.....
- 4 you / play / football / in the house
.....
- 5 children / do / their homework
.....
- 6 you / throw / your clothes / on the floor
.....
- 7 students / use their phones / in class
.....

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

hit • go • climb • win • wear • be

- 1 You jeans to school. It isn't the uniform.
- 2 Players the ball in tennis.
- 3 You the competition to get the prize.
- 4 People swimming after they eat a big meal.
- 5 You an amazing athlete to compete in the Olympics.
- 6 You high to get to the top of the mountain.

UNIT 7

To be aditza lehenaldian

Iraganeko ekintzak kontatzeko edo deskribatzeko erabiltzen da.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **was / were**. **Was** 1. eta 3. pertsona singularrekin erabiltzen da, eta **were** gainontzekoekin.
*The shoes **were** very old.*
(Oinetakoak oso zaharrak ziren.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **was / were** + **not** partikula edo **n't** laburbildua. Mintzatzerakoan, forma laburtuak dira ohikoenak.
*The film **wasn't** very interesting.*
(Filma ez zen oso interesgarria.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Was / Were** + subjektua.
***Was** the president at the meeting?*
(Lehendakaria bileran zegoen?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **was / were** edo **wasn't / weren't**.
***Were** you at the beach? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.*
(Hondartzan egon zinen? Bai. / Ez.)
- Ekintza gertatu zen unea adierazteko, lehenaldiko perpausak honako **denbora-esamolde** hauetakoren bat eraman ohi dute: **ago** (orain dela) denbora-esamoldearen amaieran, **last night / week / month / year** (bat / joan den aste / joan den hilean / iaz), **yesterday** (atzo), **in the past** (iraganean), **at** + ordua, **in** + urtea, **on** + asteko eguna edo data, etab.
Guztiak perpausaren hasieran ala bukaeran joan daitezke; bukaeran, ordea, ohikoagoak dira.
*Two weeks **ago**, we **were** at your house.*
(Orain dela bi aste zure etxean egon ginen.)
*They **weren't** at the park **yesterday**.*
(Atzo ez ziren parkean izan.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 The weather **was / were** beautiful yesterday.
- 2 I **were / was** at Tiffany's house last night.
- 3 They **was / were** here ten minutes ago.
- 4 The cat **was / were** outside during the rain.
- 5 Jay and his family **was / were** in Turkey last month.
- 6 The children **were / was** happy to see snow.

2 Complete the sentences with was, were, wasn't or weren't.

- 1 It very cold and rainy last night.
Now the roads are icy.
- 2 Ally's birthday last week. It is today.
- 3 We at the party last night. How was it?
- 4 The table in the garden wet after the rain.
- 5 People at the beach yesterday because it was windy and cold.
- 6 Mr and Mrs White on holiday last week. Now they're home.
- 7 I outside in the sun yesterday.
Now my face is red!

3 Write questions with the words below and was or were. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- 1 where / you / two hours ago
.....
.....
- 2 how / the weather / last week
.....
.....
- 3 you and your family / at home / last weekend
.....
.....
- 4 your father / at work / last Monday
.....
.....
- 5 what / your first lesson / yesterday
.....
.....

There was / There were

	Zenbakarriak	Zenbakaitzak
Baiezkoa	There was a car. There were pencils.	There was milk.
Ezezkoa	There wasn't a dog. There weren't birds.	There wasn't water.
Galderazkoa	Was there a bike? Were there windows?	Was there juice?
Erantzun motzak	Yes, there was . / No, there wasn't . Yes, there were . / No, there weren't .	

- **Baiezkoa:** **There was** izen zenbakarri singular batez edo izen zenbakaitz batez jarraitua doa. **There were** izen zenbakarri pluralekin bakarrik joan daiteke. **There is** eta **There are** formen lehenaldiko aldaerak ditugu; horregatik, "...zegoen" eta "...zeuden" esangura dute.
- **Ezezkoa:** **There was** / **There were** + **not** partikula (**There was not** / **There were not**) edo **n't** laburbilduarekin (**There wasn't** / **There weren't**).
- **Galderazkoa:** **Was** / **Were** hasieran + **there**.
- **Erantzun motzak:** **there** + **was** / **were** baiezkoetarako erabiltzen da, eta **there** + **wasn't** / **weren't** ezezkoetan.

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 **There was** / **There were** a horse on the hill.
- 2 **There were** / **There weren't** any turtles in the lake.
- 3 **There wasn't** / **There were** some beautiful birds at the park.
- 4 **There wasn't** / **There weren't** any rain last night.
- 5 **There were** / **There was** two white tigers at the zoo.
- 6 **There wasn't** / **There was** a butterfly outside my window a minute ago. Now it's not there.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *There was* or *There were*.

- 1 a big snake under our house.
- 2 (not) any sheep at the farm.
- 3 thunder last night, but no rain.
- 4 sharks near the beach.
- 5 (not) a zoo in this town ten years ago.
- 6 (not) any reptiles at the safari park.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use *was there* or *were there*.

- 1 a bee / on my shirt / a minute ago
.....
- 2 any / mice / in the garage / last night
.....
- 3 any lions / at the zoo / yesterday
.....
- 4 any / ice / on the roads / last week
.....
- 5 a whale / near the coast / on Saturday
.....
- 6 any fog / last night
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there was* or *there were*.

- 1 a rabbit outside our house an hour ago. I've got a picture of it on my phone.
- 2 some cows near the road five minutes ago, but now they're moving to that hill.
- 3 any horses in the park?
- 4 any snow at Christmas last year.
- 5 lightning five seconds ago. Now we're waiting for the thunder.
- 6 a butterfly inside that flower?
- 7 any books about rattlesnakes at the library, so I'm doing my project about cobras.
- 8 any fish in the river?

UNIT 8

**Past Simple aditz-denbora baiezkoan
(aditz erregularrak)**

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **-ed** bukatutako aditzarekin, aditz erregularren kasuan, eta pertsona guztiek forma bera dute.
*I **visited** my aunt and uncle.*
(Nire izeba-osabak bisitatu nituen.)
Honako kasu hauetan, aditzoinari **-ed** bukaera gehitu aurretik, arreta jarri behar zaie ortografia-arau hauei:
- Aditza silaba bakarrekoa bada eta **bokal bat** + **w, x** edo **y** ez den **kontsonante bat** badu amaieran, kontsonante hori bikoiztu egiten da:
*stop - **stopped** plan - **planned***
- Bi silabakoa bada, bigarrena azentuduna eta **bokal bat** + **kontsonante bat** bukaeran (**w, x** edo **y** izan ezean), azken kontsonantea bikoizten da:
*prefer - **preferred** permit - **permitted***
- **Kontsonantea** + **y** amaieraduna bada, **y** hori **i** bilakatuko da:
*worry - **worried** try - **tried***
- **e** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **-d** hartuko du soilik:
*bake - **baked** live - **lived***

Erabilerak

Iraganeko ekintzak adierazteko	<i>I participated in a competition.</i> (Lehiaketa batean parte hartu nuen.)
Iraganeko une zehatz batean egin genuena adierazteko	<i>We watched TV yesterday.</i> (Atzo telebista ikusi genuen.)
Iraganeko elkarren segidako ekintzak kontatzeko	<i>I arrived home and prepared lunch.</i> (Etxera heldu nintzen eta bazkaria prestatu nuen.)
Iraganean gauzak nola ziren kontatzeko	<i>In the past, only men voted.</i> (Iraganean, gizonek soilik bozkatzzen zuten.)

- *Past Simple* aditz-denborarekin erabiltzen diren **denbora-esamolde** ohikoenak hauek dira: **ago** (orain dela) denbora-esamoldearen amaieran, **last night / week / month / year** (bart / joan den astean / hilean / ia), **at** + ordua, **on** + asteko eguna edo data, **in** + urtea, **in the past** (iraganean), **yesterday** (atzo), etab.
Guztiak perpausaren hasieran nahiz bukaeran joan daitezke; bukaeran, ordea, ohikoagoak dira.
*The arts course **started** ten days ago.*
(Arte-ikastaroa orain dela hamar egun hasi zen.)

1 Complete the chart.

Base form	Past Simple affirmative form
help	1
tidy	2
live	3
plan	4
play	5
dance	6
try	7

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

- Max (walk) the dog one hour ago.
- Aunt Jill and Uncle Bob (stay) at our house last summer.
- I (hate) that film. It was terrible.
- You (start) your homework two hours ago.
- The baby (cry) for three hours last night.
- The new shopping centre (open) a month ago.
- My mother (participate) in a marathon last Sunday.

**3 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.
Use the Past Simple affirmative.**

- we / to Portugal / travel / last year
.....
- I / last night / study / for the exam
.....
- stop / the rain / two hours ago
.....
- cook / chicken / last Saturday / she
.....
- his grandfather / ten years ago / die
.....
- help / my friend / I / yesterday
.....

Past Simple aditz-denbora baiezkoan (aditz irregularrak)

Aditz irregularrek ez dute inongo araurik jarraitzen, eta, horrenbestez, buruz ikasi behar dira lehenaldiko formak. 31-32 orrialdeetan duzu zerrenda, baina hona hemen ohikoenetarikoa batzuk:

see	saw	ikusi
hear	heard	entzun
read	read	irakurri
go	went	joan
begin	began	hasi
have	had	eduki

- **Have got** aditzaren lehenaldia **had** da ("got" gabe).
*I **had** a cat when I was young.*
(Gaztea nintzenean, katu bat neukan.)

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

- Marcus (have) lunch with his grandfather last Sunday.
- Beth (write) a song in music lesson yesterday.
- They (eat) hamburgers at the restaurant last night.
- Our lesson (begin) 15 minutes ago.
- My cousin and I (fly) to Germany last winter.
- My sister (build) a snowman with her friends an hour ago.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

become • fall • do • drink • go • buy

- Stan his homework at the library yesterday.
- I new boots two weeks ago.
- Mum and Dad to the supermarket an hour ago.
- Charlotte six cups of water before the dance competition.
- The singer famous in 2018.
- The eggs on the floor. Now we can't make the cake.

3 Change the words in bold to the words in brackets and rewrite the sentences so they are correct. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

- Andrew takes food to school **three times a week**. (yesterday)
.....
- I give food to my dog **once a day**. (20 minutes ago)
.....
- My friends and I see a film **every weekend**. (last night)
.....
- The boys make a snack **every afternoon**. (two hours ago)
.....
- The bus leaves at 7.15 **on Mondays**. (yesterday)
.....
- We put our bikes in the garage **every winter**. (last night)
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the regular and irregular verbs below. Use the Past Simple affirmative.

eat • receive • call • end • build • tidy

- the scientist / a big prize / in 2017
.....
- you / your room / two days ago
.....
- Greg / these shelves / last year
.....
- I / my friend / last night
.....
- school / at one o'clock / yesterday
.....
- we / chicken and rice / last night
.....

UNIT 9

be going to

Infinitiboa + "t(z)era joan" esangura du. Asmoei, planei edo erabakiei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are + going to** + aditzoina.
We are going to rent a car.
(Auto bat alokatzera goaz.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are + not (n't) + going to** + aditzoina.
I'm not going to study medicine.
(Ez noa medikuntza ikastera.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Am / Is / Are** + subjektua + **going to** + aditzoina.
Is he going to work at the new restaurant?
(Jatetxe berrian egingo du lan?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **am / is / are** ala **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
Are you going to wear jeans? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
(Galtza bakeroak eramango dituzu? Bai. / Ez.)
- **Be going to** egiturarekin honako **denbora-esamolde** hauek aurkituko ditugu maiz: **later** (beranduago), **soon** (laster, denbora gutxi barru), **this afternoon / evening** (gaur arratsaldean / gauean), **in** + urtea, **tonight** (gaur gauean), **tomorrow** (bihar), **next week / month / year** (datorren astean / hilean / urtean), **in the future** (etorkizunean), **on** + asteko eguna edo data, etab. Perpausaren hasieran nahiz bukaeran joan badaitezke ere, ohikoagoak dira bukaeran.
I am going to start dance classes next week.
(Dantza-klaseetan hastera noa datorren astean.)
On Saturday, we're going to go to the cinema.
(Larunbatean zinemara joango gara.)

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

- 1 We (have) a birthday party for my mother next week.
- 2 Michelle (not bring) drinks to the picnic.
- 3 I (meet) you outside the festival at 7.00.
- 4 The teachers (wear) costumes to school tomorrow.
- 5 You and Josh (not visit) your cousins next month.

2 Write sentences with the words below. Use the correct form of *be going to*.

- 1 my aunt / go / to a concert / next week
.....
- 2 they / not see / a film / at six o'clock
.....
- 3 I / buy / a new suit / for the party
.....
- 4 the festival / not start / at five o'clock
.....
- 5 people / not take / pictures / at the show
.....
- 6 Dave and I / walk / to the carnival / later
.....
- 7 the event / not be / tomorrow night
.....

3 Write questions with the words in the chart. Use *be going to*.

you	have a party	next week
your father	cook dinner	tomorrow
you and your family	go to a festival	later
your friend	see a film	at the weekend

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

4 Answer the questions in Exercise 3. Make the answers true for you.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Present Continuous etorkizun zentzuarekin

- *Present Continuous* (4. gaian ikusi duzun bezala) hitz egiteko unean gertatzen ari dena deskribatzeko erabiltzen da.
To be + -ing bukaeradun aditzaz osatzen da, eta bukaera hori zuzen gehitzeko ortografia-arau batzuk jarraitu behar dira (*It's raining, She is living*, etab.).
- Baina, horrezaz gain, *Present Continuous* aditz-denborak etorkizun zentzua du, etorkizun hurbilean gertatuko diren aldez aurretik finkaturiko ekintzak iragartzeko ere erabiltzen baita.
I am having lunch with him tomorrow.
(Bihar berarekin bazkalduko dut.)
- *Present Continuous* arruntarekin duen aldea denbora-esamoldeetan datza. Hots, etorkizun zentzua duena, ekintza noiz gertatuko den adieraziko digun etorkizuneko **denbora-esamoldeaz** lagunduta doa: **at** + ordua, **this afternoon / evening** (gaur arratsaldean / gauean), **on** + asteko eguna edo data, **in** + hilabetea, **next week / month** (datorren astean / hilean), **tomorrow** (bihar), **in ten minutes** (hamar minutu barru), etab.
The museum is closing in one hour.
(Museoa ordubete barru itxiko da.)
- **Be going to** egiturarekin duen aldea zera da, intentzioaz soilik ez dihardugula, ziurtasun osoz gertatuko den zerbaitez baizik, aldez aurretik finkatua baitago. Etorkizuneko zentzu honekin, batez ere, mugimendu-aditzak erabiltzen ditugu.
My grandparents are visiting us next Sunday.
(Nire aitona-amonak datorren igandean datoz bisitan.)
[ziurra da]

1 Complete the sentences below with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.

- 1 Jessica (have) a picnic with her friends tomorrow.
- 2 My mother (not cook) sausages for dinner tonight.
- 3 We (fly) to England next week.
- 4 You (not sit) at this table at the wedding tomorrow.
- 5 Mrs Reid (not wear) a costume to school on Monday.
- 6 The children (bring) fizzy drinks to the party later.

2 Look at Rachel's diary for next week. Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning, affirmative or negative.

Monday	7.00 pm, homework with Claire
Tuesday	5.00 pm, basketball practise
Wednesday	
Thursday	8.00 am, class trip to Park Zoo
Friday	8.30 pm, cinema with Mum
Saturday	2.00 pm, party at Jake's house
Sunday	8.00 pm, pizza at Brenda's house

eat • have • go • see • play • do

- 1 Rachel and Claire homework on Monday evening.
- 2 Rachel basketball on Wednesday.
- 3 Rachel to a museum with her class on Thursday.
- 4 Rachel and her mother a film on Friday.
- 5 Jake a party on Saturday afternoon.
- 6 Rachel and Brenda hamburgers on Sunday night.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.

- 1 you / go / to / a party / this weekend
.....
- 2 what / you and your family / have for dinner / tonight
.....
- 3 your friend / come / to your house / later
.....
- 4 you / leave / school / in an hour
.....
- 5 what time / your father / get up / tomorrow morning
.....

4 Answer the questions in Exercise 3. Make the answers true for you.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

IRREGULAR VERB LIST

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
be /bi:/	was/were /wɒz/wɜ:/	been /bi:n/	izan, egon
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'gæn/	begun /br'gʌn/	hasi
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	tolestu
bet /bet/	bet /bet/	bet /bet/	apustu egin
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtən/	kosk 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 /'drɪvn/	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'gɒtn/	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; iritsi
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/hʌŋ/	hanged/hung /hæŋd/hʌŋ/	eseki
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	eduki, izan
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	entzun
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	ezkutatu
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	jo, kolpatu
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	eutsi
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	zauritu, min eman, min izan
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	gorde, mantendu
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	jakin, ezagutu
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/	jarri; zabaldu
lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/	zuzendu, gidatu
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt/learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	learnt/learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	ikasi

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
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 /lai/	lay /lei/	lain /lem/	etzan
lie /lai/ (regular verb)	lied /laid/	lied /laid/	gezurra esan
light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/	piztu
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	galdu
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	egin, ekoitzi
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	esan nahi
meet /mit/	met /met/	met /met/	ezagutu; (-kin) bildu
overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/	overcame /əʊvə'keɪm/	overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/	gainditu, menderatu
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/	ordaindu
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	jarri, ipini
quit /kwɪt/	quit/quitted /kwɪt/'kwɪtɪd/	quit/quitted /kwɪt/'kwɪtɪd/	-i utzi
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	irakurri
ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /'rɪdn/	gainean ibili
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	deitu (telefonoz)
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 (denbora)
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/	zutik egon
steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/	lapurtu
stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/	itsatsi
sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	ziztatu, eztenkatu (intsektua)
sweep /swi:p/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/	erraztatu
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	igeri egin
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	hartu; eraman
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; jantzi
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	irabazi
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	idatzi

PROGRESS CHECK TRANSLATION EXERCISES

Unit 1

1. Umeak ez daude lodi.

.....

2. Begi handiak ditut.

.....

3. Zure ahizpa altua da?

.....

4. Nire lagunaren ilea luzea da.

.....

5. Badauka neba-arrebarik?

.....

Unit 2

1. Berak sei eta erdietan gosaltzen du.

.....

2. Batzuetan frantsesa ikasten dute.

.....

3. Berak txakurra paseatzera ateratzen du egunero.

.....

4. Umeek beti egiten dituzte etxeko lanak.

.....

5. Astean behin ikusten dut telebista.

.....

Unit 3

1. Berak Interneten nabigatzen du egunero.

.....

2. Neskek ez dute gitarra jotzen.

.....

3. Ordenagailuko jolasekin jolasten duzu?

.....

4. Ez doa zinemara.

.....

5. Noiz geratzen da zure anaia lagunekin?

.....

Unit 4

1. Gaur ez gara ari futbolean jokatzen polikiroldegian.

.....

2. Nire lagunek ez dute inoiz dokumentalik ikusten.

.....

3. Zure aita asteazkenetan joaten al da supermerkatura?

.....

4. Bera liburutegian ikasten ari al da orain?

.....

5. Berak ogia okindegian erosten du batzuetan.

.....

Unit 5

1. Ez dago dutxarik bainugela honetan.

.....

2. Ur-jauziak daude ibai honetan.

.....

3. Badago mahairik sukaldean?

.....

4. Bi sofa daude gure egongelan.

.....

5. Ez dago hondartzarik nire pisutik hurbil.

.....

Unit 6

1. Bera korrika egitera joan daiteke gaur.

.....

2. Txarto jokatzen dut futbolean.

.....

3. Praka motzak eta kiroleko zapatilak ipini behar dituzu.

.....

4. Ezin du bere jaka aurkitu.

.....

5. Ezin dute pilota etxe barruan jaurti.

.....

Unit 7

1. Joan den astean eguraldi freskoa izan zen.

.....

2. Itsasoko dortokak zeuden narrastien etxean.

.....

3. Bazegoen elurrik atzo gauean?

.....

4. Ez zegoen ahaterik zooan.

.....

5. Tigreak laranjak ziren?

.....

Unit 8

1. Gure txakurra oso alferra zen.

.....

2. Nire anaiak Alemaniara hegan egin zuen joan den urtean.

.....

3. Untxi azkarra zuhaitzaren atzetik desagertu zen.

.....

4. Nire amama abenturazalea zen.

.....

5. Mezu polit bat idatzi zion bere lagunari.

.....

Unit 9

1. Gaur saltxitxak hartuko ditugu afaltzeko.

.....

2. Jantzi bat erosiko du ekitaldirako?

.....

3. Jaia ez da nire etxean izango.

.....

4. Jaialdira oinez joango zara gero?

.....

5. Ez dut zerealik jango bihar goizean.

.....

IDATZI AURRETIK

Brainstorming

- Idatzi behar duzun gaia ulertzen duzula ziurtatu.
- Egin ezazu gaiarekin lotutako ideien zerrenda, eta idatzi burura etorritako guztiak, gramatikaz eta ortografiaz arduratu gabe.
- Ondoren, irakurri ideia-zerrenda, eta aukeratu garrantzitsuenak.

IDATZI TESTUA

Writing a paragraph

Testu batek hiru zati ditu:

- **Sarrera** edo lehen esaldia (*opening sentence*), hots, gaia aurkezten duena.
- **Garapena** edo testuaren gorputza (*body of paragraph*), ideia nagusia informazio garrantzitsuarekin zabaltzen duena.
- **Amaiera** edo azken esaldia (*closing sentence*), gaia laburbiltzen duena eta ideia nagusia beste hitz batzuekin errepikatzen duena.

Dan is my best friend.	opening sentence
He's from Australia. He's tall and he's got short blond hair and blue eyes. He's strong and athletic. We both love sport.	body of paragraph
We always have a great time together.	closing sentence

IDATZITAKOA ERREPASATU

Checking your work

Hitz-ordena: subjektua – aditza

(Word order: subject – verb)

- Esaldi bateko subjektua aditzaren aurrean kokatzen da.
He is your friend. We like holidays.
s v s v
- Galderetan subjektua aditzaren ondoren doa, edo aditz laguntzailearen eta nagusiaren artean.
Is he your friend? Do you like holidays?
v s aux s v

Hitz-ordena: adjektiboak

(Word order: adjectives)

- Normalean, izenen aurrean doaz.
clever students long hair
adj n adj n
Eta **to be** aditzaren ondoren ere bai.
The students are clever. My hair is long.
v adj v adj
- Adjektibo bat baino gehiago daudenean, honako hau da hurrenkera: iritzia (o), tamaina (s), kolorea (c).
She's got a beautiful, tiny, black kitten.
o s c

Hitz-ordena: adberbioak

(Word order: adverbs)

- **Adverbs of manner:** modu-adberbioak aditzaren atzean doaz.
You sing beautifully.
v adv
- **Adverbs of degree:** kantitate-adberbioak adjektibo baten edo beste adberbio baten aurretik jartzen dira.
She is very tall. You sing quite nicely.
adv adj adverb of degree adverb of manner
- **Adverbs of frequency:** maiztasun-adberbioak aditzaren aurrean joan ohi dira.
He rarely watches TV in the evening.
adv v
Baina aditza **to be** denean, orduan adberbioa ondoren joango da.
Summer is always fun.
v adv

Puntuazioa

(Punctuation)

- Puntua (.) baieztoko eta ezeztoko esaldien bukaeran erabiltzen da.
He has got a sandwich. He hasn't got a salad.
- Galdera-ikurra (?) galderen amaieran bakarrik kokatzen da.
Have you got a red car?
- Harridura-ikurra (!) ere esaldi-amaieran bakarrik doa; emozioak eta sentimenduak adierazteko eta zerbait bereziki nabarmentzeko erabiltzen da.
Wow! You've got blue rice!
- Koma (,) hitzak edo ideiak banantzeko erabiltzen da. Normalean, ez da **and** juntagailuaren aurrean erabiltzen.
I've got lemons, onions, apples and strawberries.
- Apostrofoa (') jabetza adierazteko erabiltzen da, eta bi hitz era laburtuan lotzeko.
These aren't my shoes. They are Tom's.

Denbora-preposizioak

(Prepositions of time)

Preposizio desberdinak erabiltzen dira orduen eta festa-aldien aurrean, egunen eta daten aurrean, hilabeteen, urtaroen, urteen eta egun zatien aurrean. Garrantzitsua da kasuan kasuko preposizio egokia erabiltzen jakin dezazun. Begiratu arretaz honako adibide hauei:

- **at** orduak: *at four o'clock*
festa-aldiak: *at Christmas*
 - **on** asteko egunak: *on Tuesday*
datak: *on 12th June*
on Christmas Day
 - **in** hilabeteak: *in March*
urtaroak: *in summer*
urteak: *in 2015*
egunaren zatiak: *in the morning*
- Salbuespenak: *at the weekend*
at night

Letra larria

(Capital letters)

Letra larriz idazten dira:

- pertsona-izenak eta tituluak:
Albert Anderson, Ms Kate Simmons, Dr Belman
- zenbait leku-izen; esate baterako, hiri, herrialde, kontinente, eraikin ospetsu, museo, etab.:
Paris, Italy, Europe, Buckingham Palace, the Metropolitan Museum
- herritartasunak: *Japanese, French, Swedish*
- egunak: *Sunday, Monday, Wednesday*
- hilabeteak: *June, May, February*
- esaldi baten lehen hitza:
My name is Melanie.
- **I** pertsona-izenordaina: *I am British.*
- hizkuntzak: *English, Thai, German*
- liburu- nahiz pelikula-izenen, abestien, festa-aldien eta ordenagailu-jokoan hitz garrantzitsuak:
The Lord of the Rings
Avatar
Say a Prayer
Easter, Christmas
SimCity

Juntagailuak

(Linking words)

Bi ideia edo gehiago lotzen dituzten hitzak dira.

- **and** (eta): antzeko bi perpaus edo ideia lotzen ditu.
*The table is black **and** the chairs are brown.*
- **but** (baina): bi ideia kontrastatzen ditu.
*I like the chairs, **but** I don't like the table.*
- **because** (-(e)lako, zeren...): zerbaiten arrazoia edo zergatia ematen du.
*I like the chairs **because** they are comfortable.*
- **so** (beraz): aurretik esandako zerbaiten ondorioa adierazten du.
*I forgot my notebook, **so** my teacher was angry.*

Sekuentzia-lokailuak

(Connectors of sequence)

Gertakari-segida kontatu nahi dugunean, hitz hauek erabiltzen ditugu gertatutakoaren ordena adierazteko:

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

First lokailuak lehenengo zer gertatu zen adierazten du, eta **finally** lokailuak, aldiz, azkena gertatutakoa.

*Thursday was a great day. **First**, I got 100% in my English test. **Then**, Greg invited me to a party. **Next**, my class won the football match. **Finally**, in the evening, my parents and I went to a Chinese restaurant for dinner. Thursday was a special day.*

Adjektibo posesiboak eta izenordainak

(Referencing)

Aurrez aipaturiko substantiboek erreferentzia egiteko balio dute, eta, hala, gauzen, pertsonen eta abarren izenak ez errepikatzeko.

*Our cousins live in Rome. We visit **them** every summer.*

*Lucy has got a pink notebook. She can't find **her** notebook.*