

GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

apple /'æpl/	sagar
bakery /'beɪkəri/	okindegi
bathroom /'bɑːθruːm/	bainugela
bedroom /'bedruːm/	logela
beef /biːf/	behiki
bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/	liburu-denda
bowl /bɔːl/	katilu
bracelet /'breɪslət/	eskumuturreko
bread /bred/	ogi
café /'kæfeɪ/	kafetegi
cake /keɪk/	tarta, pastel
cereal /'sɛəriəl/	zereal(ak)
chair /tʃeə/	aulki
cheese /tʃiːz/	gazta
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/	oilasko
chips /tʃɪps/	patata frijituak
church /tʃɜːtʃ/	eliza
cinema /'sɪnəmə/	zinema
cloud /klaʊd/	hodei
coat /kəʊt/	beroki
cold /kəʊld/	hotz (it's ~: hotz egiten du)
cooker /'kʊkə/	sukalde (suak eta labea)
cool /kuːl/	fresko (it's ~: fresko egiten du)
cup /kʌp/	katilu, kikara
cupboard /'kʌbəd/	armairu
curtain /'kɜːtn/	gortina
department store /dɪ'pɑːtmənt stɔː/	saltoki handiak
desk /desk/	idazmahi
dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ruːm/	jangela
dress /dres/	soineko
dry /draɪ/	siku, lehor
earrings /'ɪərɪŋz/	belarritakoak
egg /eg/	arraultza
fizzy drink /'fɪzi drɪŋk/	gasdun edari
fog /fɒg/	laino
fork /fɔːk/	sardexka
fridge /frɪdʒ/	hozkailu
glass /glɑːs/	edalontzi
glasses /'glɑːsɪz/	betaurrekoak
gloves /glʌvz/	eskularruak
ham /hæm/	urdaiazpiko
handbag /'hændbæg/	poltsa
hat /hæt/	kapela, txapel

hospital /'hɒspɪtl/	ospitale, erietxe
hot /hɒt/	bero (it's ~: bero egiten du)
hotel /həʊ'tel/	hotel
ice /aɪs/	izotz
ice cream /'aɪs kriːm/	izozki
jacket /'dʒækɪt/	jaka
jeans /dʒiːnz/	galtza bakeroak
jewellery /'dʒuːəlri/	bitxiak
juice /dʒuːs/	zuku
kitchen /'kɪtʃɪn/	sukalde
knife /naɪf/	laban
lamb /læm/	arkume (haragi)
library /'laɪbrəri/	liburutegi
lightning /'laɪtnɪŋ/	tximista; oinaztarri
living room /'lɪvɪŋ ruːm/	egongela
make-up /'meɪkʌp/	makillaje
museum /mjuː'ziːəm/	museo
necklace /'nekləs/	lepoko
onion /'ʌnʃən/	tipula
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/	laranja
park /pɑːk/	parke
plate /pleɪt/	plater
port /pɔːt/	portu, kai
potato /pə'tetəʊ/	patata
rain /reɪn/	auri
ring /rɪŋ/	eraztun
rug /rʌg/	alfonbra
sandals /'sændlɪz/	sandaliak
serviette /sɜː'viːt/	ahozapi
shirt /ʃɜːt/	alkandora
shoes /ʃuːz/	oinetakoak
shopping centre /'ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	saltoki-gune
shorts /ʃɔːts/	praka motzak
shower /'ʃaʊə/	dutxa
sink /sɪŋk/	konketa (komunean); harraska (sukaldean)
snow /snəʊ/	elur
socks /sɒks/	galtzerdi
sofa /'səʊfə/	sofa
soup /suːp/	zopa
spoon /spuːn/	koilara
sports centre /'spɔːts sentə/	polikiroldegi
steak /steɪk/	(haragi-)xerra
storm /stɔːm/	ekaitz
suit /suːt/	traje

sun /sʌn/	eguzki
sunglasses /ˈsʌŋɡləːsɪz/	eguzkitako betaurrekoak
supermarket /ˈsuːpəmaːkɪt/	supermerkatu
sweater /ˈswetə/	jertse
table /ˈteɪbl/	mahai
temperature /ˈtemprətʃə/	tenperatura
thunder /ˈθʌndə/	trumoi(ak)
toast /təʊst/	tostada(k)
toilet /ˈtɔɪlət/	komun
tomato /təˈmɑːtəʊ/	tomate
train station /ˈtreɪn steɪʃn/	tren-geltoki
trainers /ˈtreɪnəz/	kiroleko zapatilak
trousers /ˈtraʊzəz/	prakak
T-shirt /ˈtiːʃt/	kamiseta
umbrella /ʌmˈbrelə/	euritako
warm /wɔːm/	epel (it's ~: bero egiten du)
wet /wet/	busti; heze
wind /wɪnd/	haize

UNIT 1

above ground /əˈbʌv graʊnd/	lurzoru-mailatik gora
amusement park /əˈmjuːzmənt pɑːk/	jolas-parke
bank /bæŋk/	banku
bridge /brɪdʒ/	zubi
bus stop /ˈbʌs stɒp/	autobus-geltoki
car park /ˈkɑː pɑːk/	aparkaleku, parking
community centre /kəˈmjuːnəti sentə/	gizarte-egoitza
corner /ˈkɔːnə/	izkina, kantoi
crew /kruː/	talde
environment /ɪnˈvaɪrənmənt/	ingurune
exciting /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	hunkigarri
exercise /ˈeksəsaɪz/	ariketa fisikoa egin
explore /ɪkˈsplɔː/	esploratu
factory /ˈfæktəri/	lantegi
go abroad /gəʊ əˈbrɔːd/	atzerrira joan
go bowling /gəʊ ˈbəʊlɪŋ/	txirloetara jolastu
go camping /gəʊ ˈkæmpɪŋ/	kanpaldira joan
go ice skating /gəʊ ˈaɪs skeɪtɪŋ/	izotz gainean patinatzeraz joan
go out /gəʊ ˈaʊt/	atera
go sightseeing /gəʊ ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/	leku interesgarriak bisitatu
hike /haɪk/	ibilaldia egin
join a group /dʒɔɪn ə ˈgruːp/	talde baten kide egin
leave /liːv/	utzi; joan
market /ˈmɑːkɪt/	merkatu, azoka; azoka txiki
mayor /meə/	alkate
memories /ˈmemərɪz/	oroitzapen

nearby /nɪəˈbaɪ/	hurbil
order pizza /ɔːdə ˈpɪtsə/	pizza eskatu
paint /peɪnt/	margotu
pavement /ˈpeɪvmənt/	espalo
playground /ˈpleɪgraʊnd/	jolastoki
poetry /ˈpəʊətri/	poesia
post office /ˈpəʊst ɒfɪs/	posta-bulego
roundabout /ˈraʊndəbaʊt/	errotanda, biribilgune
see a show /siː ə ˈʃəʊ/	ikuskizun bat ikusi
sight /saɪt/	leku interesgarri; ikuskizun
stop sign /ˈstɒp saɪn/	stop seinale
take a trip /teɪk ə ˈtrɪp/	bidaia bat egin
take tours /teɪk ˈtuəz/	txangoak egin
town square /taʊn ˈskweə/	herriko / hiriko plaza
traffic light /ˈtræfɪk laɪt/	semaforo
zebra crossing /zebrə ˈkrɒsɪŋ/	oinezkoen pasabide, zebra-bide

UNIT 2

aeroplane /ˈeərəpleɪn/	hegazkin
atlas /ˈætləs/	atlas
boat /bəʊt/	itsasontzi; txalupa
busy /ˈbɪzi/	jendetsu
calculator /ˈkælkjuleɪtə/	kalkulagailu
compass /ˈkʌmpəs/	konpas
dictionary /ˈdɪkʃənəri/	hiztegi
drive /draɪv/	gidatu; eraman / autoan joan
electric bike /ɪˈlektrɪk baɪk/	bizikleta elektriko
exhibition /eksɪˈbɪʃn/	erakusketa
feel like /ˈfiːl laɪk/	irudi izan, iruditut
ferry /ˈferi/	transbordadore, ferry
flash drive /ˈflæʃ draɪv/	USB unitate
get around /get əˈraʊnd/	mugitu; (toki batean zehar) ibili
glue /ɡluː/	itsasgarri, kola
helicopter /ˈhelɪkɒptə/	helikoptero
laptop /ˈlæptɒp/	ordenagailu eramangarri
licence /ˈlaɪsəns/	baimen, lizentzia
lorry /ˈlɒri/	kamioi
map /mæp/	mapa; plano
microscope /ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp/	mikroskopio
minivan /ˈmɪnɪvæn/	monobolumen
motorbike /ˈməʊtəbaɪk/	moto
paintbrush /ˈpeɪntbrʌʃ/	pintzel
paints /peɪnts/	margoak
projector /prəˈdʒektə/	proiektore
ride /raɪd/	gainean ibili; -z ibili / joan
sail /seɪl/	(ontzi bat) gidatu; gobernatu

scissors /'sɪzəz/ **guraize, artazi**
 scooter /'sku:tə/ **moto, motor, Vespa**
 ship /ʃɪp/ **itsasontzi**
 stapler /'steɪplə/ **grapagailu**
 tablet /'tæblət/ **tableta**
 take /teɪk/ **hartu (garraioa); eraman**
 taxi /'tæksi/ **taxi**
 textbook /'tekstbʊk/ **testuliburu**
 train /treɪn/ **tren**
 tram /træm/ **tranbia**
 underground /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ **metro**
 up to /'ʌp tu:/ **-raino**
 wheel /wi:l/ **gurpil**
 whiteboard /'waɪtbɔ:d/ **arbel zuri**

UNIT 3

actor /'æktə/ **aktore**
 alarm clock /ə'lɑ:m klɒk/ **iratzargailu**
 aloud /ə'laʊd/ **ozen, ozenki**
 artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ **artista**
 astronaut /'æstrənɔ:t/ **astronauta**
 author /'ɔ:θə/ **autore**
 back in time /'bæk ɪn taɪm/ **denboran atzera (travel ~: denboran atzera bidaiatzea)**
 break /breɪk/ **atsedenaldi**
 brown bread /'braʊn bred/ **ogi integral**
 businessperson /'bɪznəspɜ:sn/ **enpresari, enpresaburu**
 career /kə'riə/ **karrera (profesionala)**
 cleaner /'kli:nə/ **garbitzaile**
 contest /'kɒntest/ **lehiaketa**
 daughter /'dɔ:tə/ **alaba**
 dentist /'dentɪst/ **haginlari**
 driver /'draɪvə/ **gidari**
 firefighter /'faɪəfaɪtə/ **suhiltzaile**
 food rationing /'fu:d ræʃənɪŋ/ **elikagaien murrizketa**
 granddaughter /'grændɔ:tə/ **biloba, iloba**
 grandparent /'grænpəərənt/ **aitona, aitite**
 grandson /'grænsʌn/ **biloba, iloba**
 hairdresser /'heədresə/ **ileapaintzaile**
 husband /'hʌzbənd/ **senar**
 knock /nɒk/ **jo, kolpatu**
 mechanic /mə'kænɪk/ **mekanikari**
 musician /mju:'zɪʃn/ **musikagile**
 nephew /'nefju:/ **iloba, loba (gizonezkoa)**
 niece /ni:s/ **iloba, loba (emakumezkoa)**
 nurse /nɜ:s/ **erizain**
 occasion /ə'keɪʒn/ **gertakari**

parent /'peərənt/ **guraso**
 pilot /'paɪlət/ **pilotu**
 ready-made /'redimeɪd/ **aurrez prestatu**
 salesperson /'seɪlzpɜ:sn/ **saltzaile**
 singer /'sɪŋə/ **abeslari**
 son /sʌn/ **seme**
 stepdaughter /'stepdɔ:tə/ **alabaorde**
 stepfather /'stepfɑ:ðə/ **aitaorde**
 stepmother /'stepmʌðə/ **amaorde**
 stepson /'stepsʌn/ **semeorde**
 tour guide /'tuə gaɪd/ **gida turistiko**
 waiter /'weɪtə/ **zerbitzari**
 war /wɔ:/ **guda**
 wife /waɪf/ **emazte**

UNIT 4

accident /'æksɪdənt/ **istripu**
 alone /ə'ləʊn/ **bakarrrik**
 ambulance /'æmbjələns/ **anbulantzia**
 arrive /ə'raɪv/ **heldu**
 break a leg /breɪk ə 'leg/ **hanka apurtu**
 call for help /kɔ:l fə 'help/ **laguntza eskatu**
 carry /'kæri/ **eraman; eroan**
 climb onto /'klaɪm ɒntə/ **igo**
 compete /kəm'pi:t/ **lehiatu**
 dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ **arriskutsu**
 disease /dɪ'zi:z/ **gaixotasun**
 fall /fɔ:l/ **erori**
 find your way /faɪnd jɔ: 'wei/ **bidea topatu, orientatu**
 finish line /'fɪnɪʃ laɪn/ **helmuga**
 first-aid kit /'fɜ:steɪd kɪt/ **lehenengo sorospeneko botikin**
 forget /fə'get/ **ahaztu**
 get down /get 'daʊn/ **jaitsi**
 get lost /get 'lɒst/ **galdu**
 give up /gɪv 'ʌp/ **errenditu; utzi, laga**
 hard /hɑ:d/ **zail**
 hiker /'haɪkə/ **ibiltari, txangozale**
 hold /həʊld/ **eutsi**
 hurt /hɜ:t/ **mindu**
 injure /'ɪndʒə/ **zauritu; lesionatu**
 kill /kɪl/ **hil**
 lie down /laɪ 'daʊn/ **etzan**
 lose /lu:z/ **galdu**
 navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/ **gidatu, orientatu; zuzendu**
 parasail /'pærəseɪl/ **parabela egin**
 post /pəʊst/ **publikatu, ipini (Interneten)**
 prevent /prɪ'vent/ **saihestu, eragotzi**

rescue /'reskjʊ:/ **erreskatatu, salbatu**

rocky /'rɒki/ **harritsu**

safe /seɪf/ **seguru (stay ~: seguru egon)**

slip /slɪp/ **irristatu, labaindu**

stand up /stænd 'ʌp/ **zutunik egon**

survive /sə'vaɪv/ **biziraun**

train /treɪn/ **entrenatu; prestatu**

trend /trend/ **tendentzia; moda**

versus /'vɜːsəs/ **kontra**

weather conditions /'weðə kændɪʃnz/ **eguraldi**

win /wɪn/ **irabazi**

UNIT 5

believe /bɪ'liːv/ **sinetsi**

bishop /'bɪʃəp/ **apezpiku**

canyon /'kænjən/ **kanoi**

climb up /'klaɪm ʌp/ **igo; eskalatu**

conqueror /'kɒŋkərə/ **konkistatzaile**

countryside /'kʌntrisaɪd/ **mendialde, landa**

cry /kraɪ/ **negar egin**

drop /drɒp/ **erortzen utzi**

emperor /'empərə/ **enperadore**

enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ **disfrutatu; gustatu**

essay /'eseɪ/ **idazlan**

expect /ɪk'spekt/ **espero**

field /fiːld/ **zelai**

get inside /get ɪn'saɪd/ **sartu**

grass /grɑːs/ **belar**

ground /graʊnd/ **lurzoru**

hike /haɪk/ **ibilaldi**

humpback whale /'hʌmpbæk weɪl/ **xibarta**

hunt /hʌnt/ **ehiza**

jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/ **oihan**

laugh /lɑːf/ **barre egin**

leaf /liːf/ leaves /liːvz/ **hosto(ak)**

let /let/ **utzi, baimendu**

lose /luːz/ **galdu**

make a mistake /meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/ **erratu, akats bat egin**

manchineel tree /'mæntʃiːniːl triː/ **zuhaitz / mantzanilla
hilgarria**

moon /muːn/ **ilargi**

path /pɑːθ/ **bide**

planet /'plæɪnt/ **planeta**

powerful /'paʊəfl/ **ahaltsu, boteredun**

rainforest /'reɪnfɒrɪst/ **oihan tropikala**

remember /rɪ'membə/ **gogoratu**

rock /rɒk/ **harri**

run towards /'rʌn təwɔːdz/ **-ra korrika egin**

sky /skaɪ/ **zeru**

smile /smaɪl/ **irribarre egin**

star /stɑː/ **izar, astro**

suggest /sə'dʒest/ **iradoki, proposatu**

tree /triː/ **zuhaitz**

watch out for /'wɒtʃ ɔʊt fə/ **kontuz ibili ...-rekin**

wetlands /'wetləndz/ **zingirak**

UNIT 6

arrest /ə'rest/ **atxilotu**

be born /biː 'bɔːn/ **jaio**

birth /bɜːθ/ **jaiotza**

catch /kætʃ/ **hartu, harrapatu**

celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ **ospatu**

companion /kəm'pænjən/ **lagun, adiskide**

criminal /'krɪmɪnl/ **kriminal; gaizkile**

death penalty /'deθ penəlti/ **heriotza-zigor**

detective /dɪ'tektɪv/ **detektibe, ikertzaile**

die /daɪ/ **hil**

disappearance /dɪsə'piərəns/ **desagerketa**

evidence /'evɪdəns/ **froga**

examine /ɪg'zæmɪn/ **aztertu**

fall in love /fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/ **maitemindu**

fingerprint /'fɪŋɡəprɪnt/ **hatz-aztarna**

footprint /'fʊtprɪnt/ **aztarna**

get a job /get ə 'dʒɒb/ **lana lortu**

get divorced /get dɪ'vɔːst/ **dibortziatu**

get married /get 'mæɪd/ **ezkondu**

graduate /'grædʒueɪt/ **graduatu**

grow up /'grəʊ ʌp/ **hazi**

have a baby /hæv ə 'beɪbi/ **ume bat eduki**

inherit /ɪn'herɪt/ **oinordetzan hartu, jarauntsi**

investigate /ɪn'vestɪɡeɪt/ **ikertu**

involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ **ekarri; eragin**

land /lænd/ **landa(k), lur(rak)**

leave school /liːv 'skuːl/ **ikasketak utzi; ikasketak bukatu**

move in /'muːv ɪn/ **etxez aldatu**

murder /'mɜːdə/ **hil, erail**

police officer /pə'liːs ɒfɪsə/ **polizia**

prison /'prɪzn/ **kartzela, espetxe**

prove /pruːv/ **frogatu, demostratu**

punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/ **zigor**

robbery /'rɒbəri/ **lapurreta**

security guard /sɪ'kjʊərəti gɑːd/ **zaindari; zinpeko begirale**

separate /'sepəreɪt/ **banandu**

solve /sɒlv/ **konpondu**

spy /spai/ **espioi**
 steal /sti:l/ **lapurtu**
 succeed /sək'si:d/ **lortu, arrakasta izan**
 surname /'sɜ:neim/ **abizen**
 trust /trʌst/ **fidatu**
 weapon /'wepən/ **arma**
 wedding /'wedɪŋ/ **ezkontza**

UNIT 7

afraid /ə'freɪd/ **ikaratuta, beldurtuta (be ~ to / of: ...en beldur izan)**
 angry /'æŋɡri/ **haserretuta (get ~: haserretu)**
 boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ **aspergarri**
 calm /kɑ:m/ **lasai**
 careful /'keəfʊl/ **arduratsu; zuhur (be ~: kontuz ibili)**
 choice /tʃɔɪs/ **aukera**
 counsellor /'kaʊnsələ/ **aholkulari**
 difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ **zail, konplikatu**
 educated /'edʒukertɪd/ **jantzi, hezi, eskolatu**
 famous /'feɪməs/ **ospetsu**
 frightening /'fraɪtɪŋ/ **izugarri, ikaragarri, beldugarri**
 hope /həʊp/ **espero izan**
 horrible /'hɒrəbl/ **latz, oso txar**
 huge /hju:dʒ/ **itzelezko, sekulako; berebiziko**
 hungry /'hʌŋɡri/ **gose (be ~: gose izan)**
 interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ **interesgarri**
 look /lʊk/ **itxura**
 lucky /'lʌki/ **zorioneko (be ~: zorte onekoa izan)**
 modern /'mɒdn/ **berri, oraingo, moderno**
 narrow /'nærəʊ/ **estu**
 neighbour /'neɪbə/ **auzokide**
 nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ **urduri**
 noisy /'nɔɪzi/ **zaratatsu**
 normal /'nɔ:ml/ **normal, ohiko**
 old-fashioned /əʊld'fæʃnd/ **zaharkitu, modan ez dagoen**
 polite /pə'laɪt/ **ondo hezi**
 present /'preznt/ **gaur egungo, oraingo**
 pretty /'prɪti/ **polit**
 provider /prə'vaɪdə/ **hornitzaile**
 quick /kwɪk/ **azkar, arin**
 quiet /'kwaɪət/ **lasai; isil**
 research /rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/ **ikerketa (do ~ on: ... ikertu)**
 rude /ru:d/ **lotsagabe (it's ~: heziketa txarrekoa izan)**
 shock /ʃɒk/ **ikaratu, izutu**
 simple /'sɪmpl/ **erraz, sinple**
 site /saɪt/ **web-orrialde**
 slow /sləʊ/ **motel, geldo**

thick /θɪk/ **lodi; tapitu**
 thin /θɪn/ **fin, mehe; argal**
 thirsty /'θɜ:sti/ **egarri (be ~: egarri izan)**
 tiny /'tami/ **txiki-txiki**
 trendy /'trendi/ **moderno, modan dagoen**
 unique /ju'ni:k/ **bakar, aparteko**
 upload /ʌp'ləʊd/ **igo (Internetera)**
 wide /waɪd/ **zabal**
 wonderful /'wʌndəfʊl/ **bikain, primerako**
 worried /'wʌrɪd/ **kezkaturata**

UNIT 8

agree /ə'ɡri:/ **adostu; ados egon**
 average /'ævərɪdʒ/ **batezbesteko**
 awareness /ə'weənəs/ **kontzientziazio**
 borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ **maileguan hartu**
 bring /brɪŋ/ **ekarri; eraman (~ attention to: arreta ipini)**
 charity /'tʃærəti/ **ongintzarako erakunde**
 clean up /'kli:n ʌp/ **garbitu**
 collect /kə'lekt/ **batu; bildu; jaso**
 damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ **kalte egin, galdu, hondatu**
 disagree /dɪsə'ɡri:/ **ados ez egon**
 donate /dəʊ'neɪt/ **eman**
 endanger /ɪn'deɪndʒə/ **arriskuan ipini**
 finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ **bukatu, amaitu**
 garbage /'ɡɑ:bɪdʒ/ **zabor; hondakin**
 glass /ɡlɑ:s/ **beira**
 hear /hɪə/ **entzun (~ about: -ez enteratu)**
 keep /ki:p/ **gorde; mantendu**
 kindness /'kaɪndnəs/ **ontasun**
 lend /lend/ **mailegatu, utzi**
 neighbourhood /'neɪbəhʊd/ **auzo**
 peacefully /'pi:sfəli/ **lasaitasunez**
 pick up /pɪk ʌp/ **hartu, jaso**
 plant /plɑ:nt/ **landatu, erein**
 pollute /pə'lut/ **kutsatu**
 poor /pɔ:/ **txiro**
 preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/ **babestu; mantendu; gorde**
 promise /'prɒmɪs/ **hitzeman**
 recycle /rɪ'saɪkl/ **birziklatu**
 reduce /rɪ'dju:s/ **gutxitu**
 repair /rɪ'peə/ **konpondu**
 return /rɪ'tɜ:n/ **itzuli; bueltatu**
 reuse /rɪ:'ju:z/ **berrerrabili**
 rubbish collection truck /rʌbɪʃ kə'leɪʃn trʌk/ **zaborra biltzeko kamioi**
 sell /sel/ **saldu**

sort /sɔ:t/ **sailkatu**
 successful /sək'sesfl/ **arrakastatsu (become ~: arrakastatsu izan)**
 throw out /'θrəʊ aʊt/ **bota**
 turn off /tɜ:n 'ɒf/ **amatatu**
 turn on /tɜ:n 'ɒn/ **piztu**
 vegetable garden /'vedʒtəbl ɡɑ:dn/ **ortu**
 volunteer /vɒlən'tiə/ **borondatez lan egin; boluntario izan**
 waste /weɪst/ **alferrik galdu**

UNIT 9

air conditioner /'eə kəndɪʃənə/ **aire girotu**
 brush /brʌʃ/ **eskuila; pintzel**
 charger /'tʃɑ:dʒə/ **kargagailu**
 code /kəʊd/ **programatu, kodifikatu**
 deliver /dɪ'lɪvə/ **banatu, eraman**
 entertainment /entə'teɪnmənt/ **dibertsio, dibertimendu**
 everyday /'evrɪdeɪ/ **eguneroko**
 external hard drive /ekstɜ:nl 'hɑ:d draɪv/ **kanpoko disko gogor**
 extract /ek'strækt/ **erauzi, atera**
 file /faɪl/ **artxibo; karpeta**
 fold /fəʊld/ **tolestu**
 hairdryer /'heədraɪə/ **ile-lehorgailu**
 helpful /'helpfl/ **lagungarri**
 houseplant /'haʊsplɑ:nt/ **barruko landare**
 install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ **instalatu**
 kettle /'ketl/ **urak irakiteko ontzi**
 key /ki:/ **giltza**
 keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/ **teklatu**
 lamp /læmp/ **lanpara**
 mascara /mæ'skɑ:rə/ **errimel**
 memory card /'meməri kɑ:d/ **memoria-txartel**
 microwave /'maɪkrəweɪv/ **mikrouhin**
 monitor /'mɒnɪtə/ **monitore**
 mouse /maʊs/ **sagu**
 package /'pækɪdʒ/ **pakete**
 part /pɑ:t/ **zati**
 pillow /'pɪləʊ/ **buruko**
 printer /'prɪntə/ **inprimagailu**
 record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ **grabatu**
 rubbish bin /'rʌbɪʃ bɪn/ **zakarrontzi**
 screen /skri:n/ **pantaila**
 shampoo /ʃæm'pu:/ **xanpu**
 soap /səʊp/ **xaboi**
 speakers /'spi:kəz/ **bozgorailu**
 store /stɔ:/ **gorde, biltegiratu**

stream /stri:m/ **transmititu (zuzenean)**
 toothbrush /'tu:θbrʌʃ/ **hortz-eskuila**
 toothpaste /'tu:θpeɪst/ **hortzetako pasta**
 touchscreen /'tʌtʃskri:n/ **ukipen-pantaila**
 towel /'taʊəl/ **eskuoihal**
 transfer /træns'fɜ:/ **lekualdatu, transferitu**
 video game /'vɪdɪəʊ geɪm/ **bideo-jolas**
 washing machine /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/ **garbigailu**
 Wi-Fi /'waɪfaɪ/ **Wi-Fi**
 wildlife /'waɪldlaɪf/ **basabizitza, fauna (~ organisation: ingurumena babesteko erakunde)**

SPEAKING GLOSSARY

Greetings and introductions

How are you? /hau 'ɑ: ju:/ **Zer moduz zaude?**

I'm fine, thanks. /aim 'fain θæŋks/ **Ondo nago, eskerrik asko.**

This is ... /'ðis ɪz/ **Hau da ...**

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

Are you new here? /ɑ: ju: 'nju: hɪə/ **Berria zara hemen?**

I'm from ... /'aim frɒm/ **...-koa naiz.**

Pleased to meet you, ... /pli:zd tə 'mi:t ju:/ **Pozten naiz zu ezagutzeaz, ... , Urte askotarako, ...**

Welcome to our school. /'welkəm tu: əvə sku:l/ **Ongi etorri gure eskolara.**

I'd like you to meet ... /aɪd 'laɪk ju: tə mi:t/ **Gustatuko litzaidake zuk ... ezagutzea.**

Classroom language

How do you spell ... ? /hau du: ju: 'spel/ **Nola da letraz letra ...?**

What page are we on? /wɒt 'peɪdʒ ɑ: wi: ɒn/ **Zein orrialdetan gaude?**

When's the ... exam? /wenz ði: '... ɪgzæm/ **Noiz da ...-eko azterketa?**

Who knows the answer? /hu: nəʊz ði: 'ɑ:nsə/ **Nork daki erantzuna?**

Can I borrow a ... ? /kæn aɪ 'bɒrəʊ ə/ **Utziko didazu ... bat?**

Where's your ... ? /'weəz jɔ:/ **Non dago zure ...?**

Giving information

Where can I get ... ? /'weə kæn aɪ get/ **Non erosi / lortu dezaket ...?**

Try ... There are some ... there. /traɪ '... . ðeə ɑ: sʌm '... ðeə/ **... saiatu. ... batzuk daude hor.**

Which do you recommend? /wɪtʃ du: ju: rekə'mend/ **Zein gomendatuko zenidake?**

Is it hard to find? /ɪz ɪt 'hɑ:d tə faɪnd/ **Zaila da topatzea?**

No, not at all, it's ... You can't miss it. /nəʊ nɒt æt 'ɔ:l, ɪts ju: 'kɑ:nt mis ɪt/ **Ez, ez, ... dago. Ez duzu galbiderik.**

Talking about trips

How often do you take trips? /hau ɒftən du: ju: teɪk 'trɪps/ **Zenbatero egiten dituzu bidaia?**

Where do you usually go? /weə du: ju: u:ʒʊəli 'gəʊ/ **Nola joaten zara normalean?**

What do you do on your trips? /wɒt du: ju: 'du: ɒn jɔ: trɪps/ **Zer egiten duzu bidaietan?**

Who do you go with? /hu: du: ju: 'gəʊ wɪð/ **Norekin joaten zara?**

Where do you stay? /weə du: ju: 'steɪ/ **Non geratzen zarete?**

Choosing school items

What are you doing? /wɒt ɑ: ju: 'du:ɪŋ/ **Zertan zabilta?**

What are you looking for? /wɒt ɑ: ju: 'lʊkɪŋ fɔ:/ **Zer bilatzen ari zara?**

How much is it? /hau 'mʌtʃ ɪz ɪt/ **Zenbat balio du?**

Why don't you get that? /waɪ dəʊnt ju: 'get ðæt/ **Zergatik ez duzu hori erosten?**

How about this one? /hau əbaʊt 'ðɪs wʌn/ **Zer iruditzen zaizu hau?**

What's the item number? /wɒts ði: 'aɪtəm nʌmbə/ **Zein da gauza horren zenbakia?**

What else do you need? /wɒt 'els du: ju: ni:d/ **Zer gehiago behar duzu?**

Talking about a photo

Who's in the photo? /hu:z ɪn ðə 'fəʊtəʊ/ **Nor ateratzen da argazkian?**

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

Where are they? /weə 'ɑ: ðeɪ/ **Non daude?**

Do they look happy? /du: ðeɪ lʊk 'hæpi/ **Pozik daudela dirudi?**

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

Talking about a TV programme

Was there anything good on TV last night? /wɒz ðə ɛnθɪŋ
ɡʊd ɒn tiːviː lɑːst naɪt/ **Bazegoen zerbait ona telebistan
bart?**

Was it a ... ? /wɒz ɪt ə/ **Bazen ... bat?**

What was it about? /wɒt wɒz ɪt əˈbaʊt/ **Zeri buruzkoa zen?**

Were there any famous actors in it? /wɜː ðə ɛni feɪməs
ˈæktəz ɪn ɪt/ **Bazegoen aktore famaturik?**

What was your favourite scene? /wɒt wɒz jɔː ˈfeɪvərɪt siːn/
Zein izan zen zure eszena gogokoena?

Getting information

What do you know about the community centre? /wɒt
duː juː nəʊ əbaʊt ðə kəˈmjuːnəti sentə/ **Zer dakizu gizarte-
egoitzari buruz?**

What do you do there? /wɒt də juː ˈduː ðə/ **Zer egiten da /
duzu hor?**

... isn't for me. What else is there? /ɪznt fə miː wɒt ˈels
ɪz ðə/ **... ez da niretzat. Zer gehiago dago?**

Maybe you'd like that? /meɪbiː juːd ˈlaɪk ðæt/ **Agian hori
gustatuko litzazuke?**

I don't really like ... /aɪ dəʊnt rɪəli laɪk ˈ.../ **... ez zait asko
gustatzen.**

I think I'd prefer a class. /aɪ θɪŋk aɪd prɪfəː ə ˈklaːs/ **Uste dut
klase bat nahiago nukeela.**

Any suggestions? /eni səˈdʒestʃənz/ **Gomendioen bat?**

How about a ... class? /haʊ əbaʊt ə ˈ... klɑːs/ **Zer deritzozu
... klase bati buruz?**

I hear ... /aɪ ˈhɪə/ **... ulertuta / entzunda daukat.**

That's not a bad idea! /ðæts nɒt ə bəd aɪˈdɪə/ **Ez da ideia
txarra!**

I'd like to try something new. /aɪd laɪk tə traɪ sʌmθɪŋ ˈnjuː/
Zeozor berria frogatzea nahiko nuke.

When is the class? /wen ɪz ðə ˈklaːs/ **Noiz da klasea?**

I think it's on ... /aɪ ˈθɪŋk ɪts ɒn/ **Uste dut ...etan dela?**

Talking about the past

Here's something you probably didn't know. /hɪəz sʌmθɪŋ
juː prəbəbli dɪdnt ˈnəʊ/ **Hemen bada agian zuk ez zenekien
zerbait.**

I believe you. /aɪ brɪˈliːv juː/ **Sinesten dizut.**

That's right. /ðæts ˈraɪt/ **Hori da.**

Well, here's something else. /wel hɪəz sʌmθɪŋ ˈels/
Ondo, beste gauza bat.

I can't believe that. /aɪ kɑːnt brɪˈliːv ðæt/ **Ezin dut hori sinetsi.**

Really? What happened? /ˈrɪəli wɒt ˈhæpənd/ **Benetan?
Zer gertatu zen?**

Asking about the past

Where did you (live)? /weə dɪd juː lɪv/ **Non (bizi) zinen?**

What ... did you (live on)? /wɒt ˈ... dɪd juː lɪv ɒn/ **Zein ...
(bizi) zinen?**

How many ... were there? /haʊ meni ˈ... wə ðə/ **Zenbat ... zeuden?**

Was there ... ? /wəz ðə/ **Bazegoen ...?**

What was your favourite ... ? /wɒt wəz jɔː ˈfeɪvərɪt/
Zein zen zure ... gogokoena?

Comparing and contrasting pictures

What are the pictures of? /wɒt ɑː ðə ˈpɪktʃəz ɒv/
Zerenak dira argazkiak?

Both pictures are of ... /bəʊθ pɪktʃəz ɑː ɒv/
Argazki biak ... dira.

Can you describe them? /kæn juː dɪˈskraɪb ðəm/
Deskribatu ahal dituzu?

It's ... in the first picture and it's also ... in the second
picture. /ɪts ˈ... ɪn ðə ˈfɜːst pɪktʃə ənd ɪts ɔːlsəʊ ˈ... ɪn ðə
sekənd pɪktʃə/ **... da / dago lehenengo argazkian eta ...
ere bigarrenengan.**

What are the differences? /wɒt ɑː ðə ˈdɪfrənsɪz/ **Zein dira
ezberdintasunak?**

There's a ... in the first picture, but in the second picture,
there's a ... /ðeəz ə ˈ... ɪn ðə ˈfɜːst pɪktʃə bʌt ɪn ðə sekənd
pɪktʃə ðeəz ə/ **... bat dago lehenengo argazkian, baina
bigarren argazkian ... bat dago.**

Are they pictures of the same place? /ɑː ðeɪ ˈpɪktʃəz ɒv ðə
seɪm pleɪs/ **Toki berekoak dira argazkiak?**

Describing the past

Were you sleeping at ... last night? /wə ju: slɪpɪŋ æt 'l... lɑ:st naɪt/ **Lo zeunden bart ...etan?**

What were you doing last ... at ... ? /wɒt wə ju: 'du:ɪŋ lɑ:st ... æt/ **Zer egiten ari zinen joan den ...an ...etan?**

Who were you sitting next to in your ... lesson yesterday? /hu: wə ju: sɪtɪŋ nekst tu: ɪn jɔ: 'l... lesn jɛstədəɪ/ **Nor zegoen eserita zure alboan ...(e)ko klasean atzo?**

What was your ... wearing yesterday? /wɒt wɒz jɔ: 'l... weərɪŋ jɛstədəɪ/ **Zer zeraman zure ... jantzita atzo?**

Was ... talking to you ... ago? /wɒz 'l... tɔ:kɪŋ tu: ju: ... əgəʊ/ **... zurekin hitz egiten ari al zen orain dela ...?**

Comparing abilities

Can you ... well? /kæn ju: 'l... wel/ **Badakizu ondo ...?**

Yes, I can. /jes aɪ 'kæn/ **Bai.**

No, I can't. /nəʊ aɪ 'kɑ:nt/ **Ez.**

Could you ... well five years ago? /kʊd ju: 'l... wel faɪv jɪəz əgəʊ/ **Bazenekien ... orain dela bost urte?**

Yes, I could. /jes aɪ 'kʊd/ **Bai.**

No, I couldn't. /nəʊ aɪ 'kʊdnt/ **Ez.**

Talking about a book

Can you recommend a book for me? /kæn ju: rekəmənd ə 'bʊk fə mi:/ **Gomenda diezadakezu liburu bat?**

What kind of books do you like? /wɒt kaɪnd ɒv 'bʊks du: ju: laɪk/ **Zer motatako liburuak gustatzen zaizkizu?**

I usually read ... /aɪ 'ju:ʒuəli ri:d/ **Normalean ... irakurtzen dut.**

You should read ... /ju: ʃəd 'ri:d/ **... irakurri beharko zenuke.**

What's it about? /wɒts ɪt ə'baʊt/ **Zeri buruzkoa da?**

It's about ... /ɪts ə'baʊt/ **...-i buruzkoa da.**

Who are the main characters? /hu: ɑ: ðə meɪn 'kærəktəz/ **Nor dira protagonistak?**

The main characters are ... /ðə meɪn 'kærəktəz ɑ:/ **Protagonistak ... dira.**

Comparing people

She isn't ... and she isn't ... /ʃi: ɪznt 'l... ænd ʃi: ɪznt/ **Hura ez da ... eta hura ez da ...**

She is ... than ... , but she is ... than ... /ʃi: ɪz 'l... ðæn ... bʌt ʃi: ɪz ... ðæn/ **Hura ... baino ... da, baina ... baino ... da.**

Her hair is ... than ... /hɜ: 'heə ɪz ... ðæn/ **Bere ilea ... baino ... da.**

Her clothes are ... than ... /hɜ: 'kləʊðz ɑ: ... ðæn/ **Bere arropa ... baino ... da.**

She is ... than all the other celebrities in the photos. /ʃi: ɪz ... ðæn ɔ:l ði: ʌðə sɪ'lebrɪtɪz ɪn ðə fəʊtəʊz/ **Bera beste pertsona ospetsu guztiak baino ... da.**

Doing a survey

What makes you nervous? /wɒt meɪks ju: 'ne:vəs/ **Zerk ipintzen zaitu urduri?**

How often do you get angry? /haʊ 'ɒfən du: ju: get æŋɡrɪ/ **Zer maiztasunekin haserretzen zara?**

Do you enjoy noisy parties? /du: ju: ɪn'dʒɔɪ nɔɪzi pɑ:tɪz/ **Festa zatatsusak gustatzen zaizkizu?**

What helps you to feel calm? /wɒt helps ju: tə fi:l 'kɑ:m/ **Zerk laguntzen zaitu lasai sentitzen?**

What do you do when people are rude to you? /wɒt du: ju: du: wen pi:pl ɑ: 'ru:d tə ju:/ **Zer egiten duzu inor zurekin lotsagabea denean?**

Asking for help

Would you mind ... ? /wʊd ju: 'maɪnd/ **Axola litzaizuke ...?**

I'd be happy to help. What's the problem? /aɪd bi: 'hæpi tə help wɒts ðə 'prɒbləm/ **Laguntzeko pozik nago. Zein da arazoa?**

Can you ... ? /kæn ju:/ **... ahal duzu?**

Certainly. /'sɜ:nlɪ/ **Bai, noski.**

Could you help me with ... ? /kʊd ju: 'help mi: wɪð/ **...ekin lagunduko al zenidake?**

Of course. How can I help? /ɒv 'kɔ:s haʊ kæn aɪ 'help/ **Bai, noski. Nola lagundu dezaket?**

I need some help ... /aɪ 'ni:d sʌm help/ **...(r)ekin laguntza pixka bat behar dut.**

No problem. /nəʊ 'prɒbləm/ **Arazorik ez.**

Thanks. /θæŋks/ **Eskerrik asko.**

Describing a city

Are you having a good time? /ɑ: ju: hæviŋ ə 'ɡʊd taɪm/

Ondo pasatzen ari zara?

What time is it there? /wɒt taɪm ɪz ɪt 'ðeə/ **Zer ordu da hor?**

What's ... like? /wɒts '... laɪk/ **Nolakoa da ...?**

It's a / an ... city. /ɪts ə/ən '... sɪti/ **Hiri ... da.**

What else do you like about the city? /wɒt 'els du: ju: laɪk əbaʊt ðə sɪti/ **Zer gehiago gustatzen zaizu hiritik?**

There are a lot of ... /ðeə ɑ: ə 'lɒt ɒv/ **... asko dago.**

Like what? /laɪk 'wɒt/ **Zer bezala?**

So how are you getting around? /səʊ haʊ ɑ: ju: getɪŋ ə'raʊnd/ **Eta nola joaten zara toki batetik bestera?**

Mostly ... /'məʊstli/ **... nagusiki.**

Asking for information

Could you tell me more about it? /kʊd ju: tel mi: 'mɔ: əbaʊt ɪt/ **Konta diezadakezu gehiago honi buruz?**

What condition is it in? /wɒt 'kəndɪʃən ɪz ɪt ɪn/ **Zein baldintzatan dago?**

Why are you selling it? /waɪ ɑ: ju: 'selɪŋ ɪt/ **Zergatik saltzen duzu?**

How much do you want for it? /haʊ mʌʃ du: ju: 'wɒnt fə ɪt/ **Zenbat nahi duzu honen truke?**

Can I come and see it? /kæn aɪ kʌm ænd 'si: ɪt/ **Ikustera joan naiteke?**

Is ... good for you? /ɪz '... ɡʊd fɔ: ju:/ **Ondo datorkizu ...?**

Describing items

When do you use this item? /wen du: ju: 'ju:z ðɪs aɪtəm/ **Noiz erabiltzen duzu artikulu hau?**

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

Does it use electricity? /dʌz ɪt ju:z ɪlek'trɪsɪti/ **Elektrizitaterik erabiltzen du?**

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

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

Jabetza-adjektiboak

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

- Zerbait norena den adierazten dute.
- Jabeak garen elementuaren (izenaren) aurretik doaz beti, horren generoa nola numeroa kontuan izan barik: **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.

1 Complete the sentences with the correct possessive adjectives.

- 1 Celia has got long hair. hair is dark.
- 2 I love chocolate cake. mother also loves it.
- 3 Rob and Sam are my friends. house is near my house.
- 4 I've got a cat. eyes are green.
- 5 You are in my class. What's name?
- 6 We've got a big family. house is big, too.

Genitibo saxoia

- Jabetza adierazten du. Pertsonekin, animaliekin eta herrialdeekin erabiltzen da. Izen bati apostrofoa (') eta **s** bat gehitzean datza.
the girl's house (neskaren etxea)
the dog's eyes (txakurraren begiak)
Finland's culture (Finlandiako kultura)
- Izena plurala eta erregularra bada edo **s** batez amaitzen bada, ' gehituko dugu besterik gabe; baina plural irregularra bada, '**s**.
the animals' shelter (animalien babeslekua)
the men's clothes (gizonen arropa)
- Izen berezia **s** batez bukatzen bada, ' soilik edo osterantzean '**s** gehi diezaiokegu.
Thomas' / Thomas's house (Thomasekin etxea)
- Gauzekin **of** preposizioa erabiltzen da, eta ez genitibo saxoia.
the weight of the bag (poltsaren pisua)

2 Rewrite the sentences with the saxon genitive form of the words in brackets.

- 1 Her necklace is beautiful. (Hannah)
.....
- 2 Its name is Max. (the dog)
.....
- 3 Their project is excellent. (the students)
.....
- 4 His sunglasses are in the kitchen. (Lewis)
.....
- 5 Their sandwiches are on the table. (the children)
.....

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, gehiago erabiltzen dira forma laburtuak.
She 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 good swimmer. (Ez naiz igerilari ona.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Am / Is / Are** + subjektua.
Are you in my class? (Nire klasean zaude?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **am / is / are** ala '**m not / isn't / aren't**.
Is he your cousin? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
(Bere lehengusua da? Bai. / Ez.)

	Erabilerak
Definizioak eta gertaera orokorrak	<i>Edinburgh is in Scotland.</i> (Edinburgo Eskozian dago.)
Sentimenduak eta egoerak	<i>They are surprised.</i> (Harrituta daude.)
Adina	<i>I am thirteen years old.</i> (Hamahiru urte ditut.)
Lanbideak, erlijioak eta nazionalitateak	<i>He is an engineer.</i> (Hura ingeniaria da.)
Prezioak	<i>How much is it? It's 20 euros.</i> (Zenbat da? 20 euro dira.)
Neurriak	<i>It's eight kilometres long.</i> (Zortzi kilometro neurtzen du.)
Eguraldia	<i>It is warm and sunny.</i> (Bero eta eguzkitsua dago.)

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

- Mum in the bathroom.
- you at home?
- I (not) at the sports centre.
- Alice and Molly here.
- Mr Robson in his office?
- Erin and I (not) at the shopping centre.
- her hair brown or black?
- Purple my favourite colour.

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**.
We **have got** a dog. (Txakur bat daukagu.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **have** / **has** + **not** (n't) + **got**.
The girl **hasn't got** pets. (Neskak ez dauka maskotarik.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Have** / **Has** + subjektua + **got**.
Has he got a tablet? (Badauka tabletarik?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** izenordain subjektua + **have** / **has** ala **haven't** / **hasn't** (got gabe) erabiltzen dira.
Have you got a white shirt? Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
(Badaukazu alkandora zuririk? Bai./Ez.)

4 Write sentences with the words below and the correct form of *have got*.

- Heidi / green eyes / ?
.....
- I / a new handbag / .
.....
- we / not / eggs / .
.....
- you / a computer / in your room / ?
.....
- our flat / a small kitchen / .
.....
- Elliot / not / a coat / .
.....

5 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct form of *to be* or *have got*.

- A:** Holly at home?
B: No, she basketball practice today.
- A:** Where you?
B: I at the shopping centre.
- A:** you an extra pen?
B: Yes, I three pens.
- A:** It cold. The temperature is 28°C.
B: Good, because I a jacket.

There is / There are

	Zenbakarriak	Zenbakaitzak
Baiezkoa	There is a car. There are pencils.	There is milk.
Ezezkoa	There isn't a dog. There aren't birds.	There isn't coffee.
Galderazkoa	Is there a bike? Are there windows?	Is there salt?
Erantzun motzak	Yes, there is . / No, there isn't . Yes, there are . / No, there aren't .	

- **Baiezkoa:** **There is** forma (edo **There's** forma laburtua) izen zenbakarri singularrez edo izen zenbakaitzez jarraitua joaten da. **There are** forma izen zenbakarri pluralekin bakarrik joan daiteke. "... 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.

6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of *there is* or *there are*.

- a sports centre near my house. I go there three times a week.
- a supermarket in this area?
- two beautiful parks in my town. I like going for walks there.
- The flat has got a big kitchen, but a dining room.
- cups on the table?
- There is juice, but fizzy drinks.

UNIT 1

**Artikuluak eta kuantifikatzaileak,
How much / How many**

the	Izen zenbakarriekin eta zenbakaitzekin. Hiztunari ezaguna zaion izen baten aurrean erabiltzen da.	
	-a, -ak, -ek	<i>We have got a car. The car is red.</i>
a / an	Izen zenbakarri singularrekin. Hiztunari ezezagun zaizkion izenen aurrean joaten da.	
	bat	<i>a bakery, an umbrella baina a unicorn</i>
some	Baiezko esaldietan: Izen zenbakarri pluralekin eta zenbakaitzekin. Galderetan: Galderan adierazitako eskaintzaren edo eskaeraren erantzuna baiezkoa izatea espero denean.	
	batzu(e)k pixka bat edo (itzultzeke)	<i>There are some flowers. I've got some money. Would you like some water?</i>
any	Ezezko esaldietan eta galderetan: Izen zenbakarri pluralekin eta zenbakaitzekin.	
	(batere) ...-rik	<i>There aren't any houses. I haven't got any homework.</i>
	(batere) ...-rik	<i>Are there any tomatoes? Have you got any rice?</i>
many	Izen zenbakarri pluralekin.	
	asko	<i>Many shops are open.</i>
much	Ezezko esaldietan eta galderetan: Izen zenbakaitzekin.	
	asko	<i>I haven't got much time. Was there much food?</i>
How much ... ?	Izen zenbakaitzekin. To be aditzarekin doanean, zerbaiten prezioa galdetzeko erabiltzen da.	
	Zenbat?	<i>How much tea do you need? How much is it?</i>
How many ... ?	Izen zenbakarri pluralekin.	
	Zenbat?	<i>How many kids are there?</i>

1 Choose the correct answer.

- There is **an** / **a** / **some** bus stop near my house.
- Look at **a** / **many** / **the** traffic light. It's red.
- There is **an** / **a** / **the** apple in your bag.
- My mum buys **many** / **some** / **a** fruit at the market every week.
- There are **the** / **many** / **much** people in the town square.
- My street hasn't got **any** / **much** / **some** roundabouts.
- We haven't got **any** / **some** / **much** water – only half a litre.

2 Complete the sentences with the words below.

many • a • an • some • the • any • much

- There isn't amusement park in this city.
- My brother works in factory.
- people visit London every day.
- There aren't spaces in the car park.
- zebra crossing is over there.
- She hasn't got jewellery – only one necklace and two rings.
- Are you hungry? I want pizza.

3 Complete the questions with How much or How many. Then answer the questions to make them true for you.

- houses are there on your road?
.....
- does an ice cream cost at your local shop?
.....
- classrooms are there in your school?
.....
- students are there in your class?
.....
- time does it take to go from your house to school?
.....
- water do you drink every day?
.....

Present Simple aditz-denbora

Egia orokorre buruz hitz egiteko, deskribapenak egiteko, ohiko edo eguneroko ekintzak komentatzeko, gustuak eta iritziak adierazteko, eta egitaraua eta ordutegiei buruz hitz egiteko.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + aditzoina (**to** gabeko infinitiboa) pertsona guztietan, 3. pertsona singularrean izan ezik; azken horri **-s** gehitzen zaio.
*I **meet** my friends every weekend.*
(Nire lagunekin geratzen naiz astebururo.)
Honako kasu hauetan, **-s** gehitu ordez, **-es** bukaera gehitzen zaie:
- **ss, sh, ch** edo **x** batez bukatutakoei: *pass - passes, wash - washes, watch - watches, mix - mixes*
- **o** batez bukatutakoei: *do - does, go - goes*
- **Kontsonantea** + **y** bukaeradunei, **y** hori **i** batez ordeztzen zaie: *study - studies, carry - carries*
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **do / does** + **not (n't)** + aditzoina.
*He **doesn't speak** German.* (Berak ez du alemanez hitz egiten.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Do / Does** + subjektua + aditzoina.
***Do you sing** in a band?* (Taldeen abesten duzu?)
Galdera galdetzaile batez osatuta badago, hori doa lehenbizi, eta ondoren **do / does**.
***When do you visit** your grandparents?*
(Noiz bisitatzen dituzu zure aitona-amonak?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **do / does** ala **don't / doesn't**.
***Does she play** football? Yes, she **does**. / No, she **doesn't**.*
(Futboleko jokatzeko du? Bai. / Ez.)
- **Present Simple** aditz-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 the mountains in the summer.
(Udan mendira joaten gara.)
- Honako **maiztasun-adberbio** hauek ere maiz erabiltzen dira **Present Simple** aditz-denborarekin: **always** (beti), **usually** (normalean), **often** (maiz), **sometimes** (batzuetan), **rarely** (gutxitan) eta **never** (inoiz ez). Adberbio horiek ekintzaren maiztasuna adierazten dute. Aditzaren aurrean kokatzen dira, baina **to be** aditzarekin badoaz, horren ondoren kokatzen dira.
***She often plays** cards.* (Bera karta-jokoan aritzen da maiz.)
***Their car is always** clean.* (Haien autoa garbi dago beti.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Katie **paint** / **paints** pictures in her art lesson every week.
- 2 Sally and John **live** / **lives** in Australia.
- 3 My friends **don't go** / **doesn't go** camping every summer.
- 4 We always **explore** / **explores** new places when we are on holiday.
- 5 Jenny **don't usually order** / **doesn't usually order** pizza.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

Use the Present Simple.

- 1 The art students sometimes (go) to museums.
- 2 Jane (exercise) every morning.
- 3 Ethan and I (not work) on Saturday afternoon.
- 4 My brother and I often (watch) TV after school.
- 5 Tina usually (not go out) in the evenings during the week.
- 6 Kevin often (study) with me.

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

- 1 Kelly and Paul / go abroad / every summer
.....
- 2 what / Sam / usually / do / on holiday
.....
- 3 Mark / enjoy / playing football
.....
- 4 when / the tour / begin
.....
- 5 who / you / often / see / on Sundays
.....

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Simple. Then match the sentences to the questions in Exercise 3.

not travel • start • take • not like • meet

- a No, he sport.
- b I usually my friends Gary and Toby.
- c No, they usually in August.
- d He tours of historical sights.
- e It at 10.30 am.

UNIT 2

Present Continuous aditz-denbora

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are** + **-ing** bukaera daraman aditza.
I am reading a great book. (Liburu oso on bat irakurtzen ari naiz.)
Honako kasu hauetan, **-ing** bukaera gehitzerakoan, ortografia-arau hauek jarraitu behar dira:
 - **e** mutuaz amaituek **e** galdu egiten dute: *live - living*
 - Silaba bakarrekoei, **bokal** batez + **kontsonante** batez bukatuek (**w, x** edo **y** izan ezik), kontsonante hori bikoizten dute: *run - running*
 - Bi silaba baditu, bigarrenaz 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 hau; ez, ordea, **am** formari) + **-ing** bukaera duen aditza. Berbaldian ohikoagoa da forma laburbildua.
She isn't eating at a restaurant.
(Hura ez da ari jatetxe batean jaten.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Am / Is / Are** + subjektua + **-ing** amaieradun aditza.
Are you watching a film? (Pelikula bat ikusten ari zara?)
Galdera galdetzaile batez osatuta badago, hori doa lehenbizi, eta ondoren **am / is / are**.
What is she doing? (Zer egiten ari da?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **am / is / are** ala **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
Is your father cooking? Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
(Zure aita sukaldatzen ari al da? Bai. / Ez.)

Erabilerak

Hitz egiten ari garen unean gertatzen ari dena azaltzeko	<i>I am riding my bike.</i> (Bizikletan ibiltzen ari naiz.)
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 liburua 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 joan daitezke esaldiaren hasieran edo amaieran, baina, normalean, amaieran joan ohi dira.
We are buying the train tickets at the moment.
(Trenetxo txartelak erosten ari gara une honetan.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous. Then choose the correct answer.

- I (save) my homework on a **calculator / flash drive** at the moment.
- The boys (not play) **computer games / textbooks** because they are at basketball practice.
- We (look) at a flower petal through a **projector / microscope** now.
- I (not take) my **scissors / compass** to school today. I haven't got a maths lesson.
- Tony (not have) **lunch / juice** right now. He's in a lesson.

2 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use the Present Continuous.

not work • write • not talk • look • put

- The teacher on the whiteboard at the moment.
- We the tablets in the cupboard right now.
- My laptop at the moment.
- I at a map of Europe now.
- I to my friend right now.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Continuous. Then match the questions to the answers.

- you / explore / the city / now
.....
- what / your friend / do / right now
.....
- your parents / work / at the moment
.....
- your teacher / use / the projector / right now
.....
- who / speak / at the moment
.....

- **a** Ms Larson. **d** Yes, he is.
 **b** No, they aren't. **e** She's exercising.
 **c** Yes, I am.

Present Simple / Present Continuous aditz-denboren arteko aldea

- *Present Simple* denbora erabiltzen da ohiko ekintzez hitz egiteko; *Present Continuous* denbora, kontrara, hitz egiteko unean gertatzen ari dena deskribatzeko.
*I usually **eat** vegetables, but today I'm **eating** meat.*
(Normalean barazkiak jaten ditut, baina gaur haragia jaten ari naiz.)
- *Present Simple* denbora erabiltzen da istorio batean edo film batean gertatutakoa kontatzeko.
*The girl **finds** a box and **opens** it.*
(Neskak kutxa bat aurkitzen du, eta zabaldu egiten du.)
- *Present Continuous* denbora, berriz, argazkiak deskribatzeko erabiltzen da, irudian agertzen den eszena orain gertatzen ari balitz bezala deskribatzen baita.
*In these pictures, I **am learning** to surf.*
(Argazki hauetan, surf egiten ikasten ari naiz.)

Aditz estatikoak

Aditz estatikoak erabiltzen dira gustuak, sentimenduak eta desioak, buruko ekintzak, jabetza eta pertzepzioa adierazteko. Egoerak adierazten dituzte, eta ez ekintzak; horregatik, ez dira *Present Continuous* aldiarekin erabiltzen.

*She **likes** my new house.* (Berari nire etxe berria gustatzen zaio.)
*I **don't understand** you.* (Ez zaitut ulertzen.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Adam **drives** / **is driving** a lorry at the moment.
- 2 Jenny never **takes** / **is taking** a taxi to school.
- 3 Tom **doesn't go** / **isn't going** abroad every year.
- 4 The girls **walk** / **are walking** to school together every morning.
- 5 My brother and I **don't ride** / **aren't riding** our bikes right now.
- 6 I **talk** / **am talking** to Ben at the moment.

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

- 1 Joanna (visit) her grandma right now.
- 2 My dad (sail) in his boat every summer.
- 3 Kevin and Tony (not play) basketball at the moment.
- 4 Peter and his sister always (travel) around town on the tram.
- 5 I (not meet) my friends right now.
- 6 Paul usually (not run) in the morning.

3 Write questions with the words below. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- 1 how / you / usually / get / to school

.....
.....

- 2 your mum / drive / to work / today

.....
.....

- 3 you and your friend / chat / right now

.....
.....

- 4 your English teacher / always / give / homework

.....
.....

- 5 what app / you / often / use

.....
.....

- 6 what / you / have / for lunch / today

.....
.....

4 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets. Make any necessary changes.

- 1 My friends don't go out every night. (right now)

.....
.....

- 2 Nick is shopping at the market at the moment. (often)

.....
.....

- 3 Is your mum cooking at the moment? (every day)

.....
.....

- 4 I usually take the tram to school. (now)

.....
.....

- 5 Josh doesn't exercise every day. (at the moment)

.....
.....

UNIT 3

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 coffee.
Galderazkoa	Was there a bike? Were there windows?	Was there salt?
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**) ala **n't** laburbilduarekin (**There wasn't / There weren't**).
- **Galderazkoa:** **Was / Were** hasieran + **there**.
- **Erantzun motzak:** baiezkoan **there** + **was / were** ipintzen da eta **there** + **wasn't / weren't** ezezkoan.

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 It was cold yesterday. **There wasn't / There weren't** any people on the beach.
- 2 **There was / There were** three cats in my garden yesterday morning.
- 3 **There was / There were** a football match on TV last night.
- 4 **There wasn't / There weren't** any pizza at the party yesterday afternoon.
- 5 **There wasn't / There weren't** any juice in the fridge.

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

- 1 any cars in the car park.
It was empty.
- 2 a documentary on TV last Saturday. It was excellent.
- 3 a stapler on my desk,
but now it's not there.
- 4 some funny pictures in the magazine.
- 5 any music at my grandparents' party last week.

3 Complete the questions with Was there or Were there. Then answer the questions so they are true for you.

- 1 any ice cream for dessert yesterday?
.....
- 2 eggs for breakfast this morning?
.....
- 3 rain last night?
.....
- 4 any homework yesterday?
.....
- 5 any friends at your house last weekend?
.....

4 Write affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences with the words in the chart below. Use the correct form of there was or there were.

a snake	on TV	last week
any good films	in the town square	last night
many people	in Florida	yesterday
a terrible hurricane	for dinner	on Monday
any ships	in the park	two weeks ago
any beef	in the port	several years ago

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Past Simple aditz-denbora baiezkoan

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **-ed** bukatutako aditzarekin, aditz erregularren kasuan, eta pertsona guztiek forma bera dute. Aditz irregularrek ez dute inongo araurik jarraitzen, eta, horrenbestez, buruz ikasi behar dira lehenaldiko formak. 31-32 orrialdeetan dagoen zerrenda kontsultatu dezakezu. *He **cleaned** the floor.* (Zorua garbitu zuen.) *They **heard** some noises.* (Zarata batzuk entzun zituzten.) Honako kasu hauetan, oinarritzko formari **-ed** bukaera gehitu aurretik, arreta jarri behar zaie ortografia-arau hauei:
 - Aditza silaba bakarrekoa bada eta **bokalk 1 + w, x** edo **y** ez den **kontsonante 1** badu amaieran, kontsonante hori bikoizten da:
stop - stopped *plan - planned*
 - Bi silabakoa bada, bigarrena azentuduna eta **bokalk 1 + kontsonante 1** bukaeran (**w, x** edo **y** izan ezean), azken kontsonantea bikoizten da:
prefer - preferred *permit - permitted*
 - **Kontsonantea + y** amaieraduna bada, **y** hori **i** bilakatu da:
worry - worried *try - tried*
 - **e** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **-d** hartuko du soilik:
bake - baked *live - lived*

Erabilerak

Iraganeko ekintzak adierazteko	<i>I read your message.</i> (Zure mezua irakurri nuen.)
Iraganeko une zehatz batean egin genuena adierazteko	<i>The train left at 1 pm.</i> (Trena arratsaldeko ordubatean atera zen.)
Iraganeko elkarren segidako ekintzak kontatzeko	<i>I had dinner and went to bed.</i> (Afaldu nuen eta oheratu egin nintzen.)
Beste denbora batean gauzak nola ziren kontatzeko	<i>In the past, people wrote letters.</i> (Iraganean, jendeak gutunak idazten zituen.)

- **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 / iaz), **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. *I **finished** school **in 2018**.* (Eskola 2018an bukatu nuen.)
- **Have got** aditzaren lehenaldiko baiezko forma **had (got)** gabe) da.
✓ *We **had** an exam yesterday.* ✗ *We ~~had~~ got an exam yesterday.* (Azterketa bat eduki genuen atzo.)

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

- 1 Mark is an artist. He (paint) this beautiful picture.
- 2 I (go) to the dentist yesterday.
- 3 Tony (start) playing the guitar three years ago.
- 4 The baby (cry) last night.
- 5 My sister and I (clean) our rooms yesterday afternoon.
- 6 Mike (run) a marathon two weeks ago.

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

take • drive • fly • write • buy • play

- 1 Scott and Nick tennis together two hours ago.
- 2 I a new coat last week.
- 3 Three helicopters over our house an hour ago.
- 4 Jenny the train yesterday evening.
- 5 My favourite author a new book.
- 6 My mum me home from school yesterday.

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

- 1 walk / yesterday / Paul / to school
.....
- 2 last week / the new restaurant / open
.....
- 3 the film / five minutes ago / begin
.....
- 4 drink / I / three cups of coffee / this morning
.....
- 5 dinner together / Jessica and her grandfather / last night / have
.....
- 6 last night / watch / a very good film / we
.....

UNIT 4

Past Simple aditz-denbora ezezkoan

- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **did not** edo **didn't** + aditzoina.
She **didn't help** me.
(Ez ninduen lagundu.)
- **Have got** aditzaren lehenaldiko ezezko forma **didn't have** da.
We **didn't have** an exam yesterday.
(Atzo ez genuen azterketarik izan.)

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

- I **left** my phone here yesterday. (umbrella)
.....
- Gary **broke** his leg. (arm)
.....
- They **sailed** on the St Lawrence River. (River Thames)
.....
- I **bought** a laptop. (tablet)
.....
- We **took** the underground. (tram)
.....
- Leslie's parents **hiked** in the mountains. (grandparents)
.....

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

- Zoe (not call) for help.
- I (make) a pizza last night.
- You (not walk) the dog this afternoon.
- She (not have) a shower this morning.
- Uncle Zack (drive) me to the airport.
- I (tidy) my room yesterday.

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

- not clean / yesterday / the windows / the cleaner
.....
- to the church / take / in the morning / the tourists / the tour guide
.....
- after 10 minutes / get / the ambulance / there
.....
- a first-aid kit / not take / yesterday / the climbers
.....
- in / wait / we / a safe place
.....
- favourite song / not sing / the singer / my
.....

4 Write sentences with the words in the chart so they are true for you. Use the Past Simple affirmative or negative.

I				
our maths teacher		give	my arm	last year
my friend	(not)	go	an accident	two months ago
my grandparents		break	us	this year
my family		have	dinner together	yesterday
		visit	abroad	last weekend
			homework	last summer

-
-
-
-
-
-

Past Simple aditz-denbora galderazkoan

- **Galderazkoa:** **Did** + subjektua + aditzoina.
Did you bring your coat? (Berokia ekarri zenuen?)
Galdera galdetzaile batez osatuta badago, hori doa lehenbizi, **did** baino lehen.
When did you arrive? (Noiz heldu zinen?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **did** ala **didn't**.
Did he open the door? Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**.
(Atea zabaldu zuen? Bai. / Ez.)
- **Have got** aditzaren lehenaldiko galderazko forma **Did** + subjektua + **have** ... egiturarekin eratzen da.
Did you have an exam yesterday?
(Azterketarik eduki zenuen atzo?)

1 Write questions with the words below. Then match the questions to the answers.

1 they / stand up / when the president came in

.....

2 you / find / your way / easily

.....

3 when / your niece / arrive

.....

4 he / forget / your birthday

.....

5 where / she / get lost

.....

6 what / they / buy

.....

..... a On Monday.

..... b Some paints and paintbrushes.

..... c Yes, they did.

..... d In the forest.

..... e Yes, he did.

..... f No, we didn't.

2 Write questions for the answers in bold to complete the dialogue. Use the Past Simple.

1 A:

B: I flew to Ethiopia **on 15th January**.

2 A:

B: I went to Ethiopia **to teach children there**.

3 A:

B: I stayed **in a little village**.

4 A:

B: **Yes**, I worked with two other students.

5 A:

B: **Yes**, I worked hard, but I had a good time.

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

win • not hurt • rescue • talk

not compete • carry

1 Matt in the race because he was ill.

2 Janet the tennis game?

3 The firefighters the family.

4 you all these bags?

5 What you and Eve about?

6 The runner fell, but he his leg.

4 Complete the questions with the verbs in brackets. Then answer the questions.

1 What you (do) after school yesterday?

.....

2 you (use) an atlas in your last geography lesson?

.....

3 you (go) to the hairdresser last month?

.....

4 What time you (arrive) home from school yesterday?

.....

5 you (take) a trip last year?

.....

6 What you (have) for dinner last night?

.....

UNIT 5

Past Continuous aditz-denbora baiezkooan

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **was / were** + aditza **-ing** bukaerarekin. *I was swimming in the sea.* (Itsasoan igeri egiten ari nintzen.)

Bukaerako **-ing** gehitzeko ortografia-arauak 15. orrialdean daude.

Erabilerak	
Lehenaldiko une zehatz batean gertatzen ari ziren ekintzak adierazteko	<i>I was reading a book.</i> (Liburu bat irakurtzen ari nintzen.)
Lehenaldiko ekintza luze eta aldibereko bi edo gehiago deskribatzeko, while edo as bitartez lotuta	<i>They were cooking while / as we were cleaning the house.</i> (Sukaldatzen ari ziren, etxea garbitzen ari ginen bitartean.)

- **Past Continuous** aditz-denborarekin, hauek dira gehien erabiltzen diren **denbora-esamoldeak**: **ago** (orain dela) denbora-esamoldearen amaieran, **at** + ordua, **yesterday morning / afternoon** (atzo goizean / arratsaldean), **last night** (bart), **all day** (egun osoan) eta abar. Esaldiaren hasieran nahiz bukaeran ager daitezke, baina gehiagotan ikusiko ditugu bukaeran.
They were studying for the test yesterday afternoon.
(Azterketarako ikasten ari ziren atzo arratsaldean.)

1 Choose the correct verb in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

- Chris and I in the countryside at 2.00. (hike / compete)
- I birds all morning. (win / watch)
- The girls on the grass. (lie / carry)
- Frank the mountain at 8.00. (arrive / climb)
- The cat in a tree all night. (train / sit)
- Dad and Mum the house at 5.00. (clean / lose)

2 Match A to B to make sentences. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

A

- At midnight, I (look)
- At 4.00, we (walk)
- Leaves (fall)
- At 9.00, Dad (cut)
- Beth (hold)

B

- **a** across the field. **d** from the trees.
 **b** the grass. **e** a snake.
 **c** at the stars.

3 Write sentences with the words in the chart below. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

I	write	computer games
the students	listen	to music
my sister	surf	a video
my parents	sleep	messages
my friend	play	the web
the cat	make	under the sofa

-
-
-
-
-
-

4 Complete the text with the verbs below. Use the Past Continuous affirmative.

eat • shine • sit • tell • have

A Beautiful Saturday Morning

It was a beautiful day. The sun ¹ and the sky was blue. At 10.00, my friends and I ² a picnic in the countryside. We ³ on the grass under a big tree and we ⁴ our sandwiches. Amy ⁵ us some stories about her adventures in the rainforest. Did those things really happen to her? I'm not so sure, but we were all fascinated.

**Past Continuous aditz-denbora
ezezkoan eta galderazkoan**

- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **was / were** + **not** edo **n't** + aditza **-ing** bukaerarekin.
We weren't watching a film.
(Ez ginen film bat ikusten ari.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Was / Were** + subjektua + aditza **-ing** bukaerarekin.
Was he sleeping? (Lo egiten ari al zen?)
Galdera galdetzaile batez osatuta badago, hori doa lehenbizi, **was / were** baino lehen.
What were you doing in the park?
(Zer egiten ari zinen parkean?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **was / were** ala **wasn't / weren't**.
Were you working on your project? Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.
(Proiektuan lan egiten ari zinen? Bai. / Ez.)

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

enjoy • hike • listen • hold • cry • take

- The children the show.
- The baby was sleeping. She
- I gave you instructions, but you
- The tourists a tour at 9.00.
- Bob in the countryside in the afternoon.
- I her hand.

2 Write the words in the correct order to make sentences. Use the Past Continuous affirmative or negative.

- laugh / my funny stories / my friends / at
.....
- his motorbike / Les / at midnight / not ride
.....
- yesterday morning / not train / the athletes / for the competition
.....
- the hill / at 6.00 am / I / climb up
.....
- talk / her new book / the author / about
.....
- at 4.00 / you / at the corner / not wait
.....

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

- they / work / in the field / at 5.00 am
.....
 - you / sit / on the grass
.....
 - where / you / hike
.....
 - why / Jennifer / cry
.....
 - Mum / hold / her handbag
.....
 - who / Mr Evans / talk to
.....
- a In the rainforest.
.... b Yes, she was.
.... c His daughter.
.... d Yes, they were.
.... e She was watching a sad film.
.... f No, I wasn't.

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of the Past Continuous.

- The people (laugh). They didn't think the comedian was funny.
- What Kelly (wear) yesterday?
- Sid didn't get up. He (lie) in bed all morning.
- you (ride) your electric bike at 3.00?
- I (use) any paints – just a pencil.
- Cathy and I (hike) in the canyon. It was beautiful.

UNIT 6

can

Can aditz moduzkoak zerbait egiteko trebezia edo gaitasuna (jakin) eta zerbait egiteko edo gertatzeko aukera (ahal izan) eta baimena eta mesedeak eskatzeko (ahal izan) esangura du.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **can** + aditzoina. Moduzko aditza denez, ez du 3. pertsona singularrean -s bukaerarik hartzen. *She **can swim** very well.* (Oso ondo igeri egiten du.) *I **can go** to the park later.* (Parkera joan naiteke beranduago.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **cannot** edo **can't** laburtua + aditzoina. *I **can't visit** my grandparents this week.* (Ezin ditut nire aitona-amonak bisitatu aste honetan.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Can** + subjektua + aditzoina. ***Can** you **open** the door?* (Atea zabaldu dezakezu?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **can** ala **can't**. ***Can** you **speak** Italian? Yes, I **can**. / No, I **can't**.* (Italieraz hitz egin dezakezu? Bai. / Ez.)

could

Could aditz moduzkoak iraganeke trebezia edo gaitasuna eta zerbait egiteko aukera adierazten ditu.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **could** + aditzoina. Moduzko aditza denez, ez du 3. pertsona singularrean -s bukaerarik hartzen. *He **could ice-skate** when he was three years old.* (Izotzaren gainean patina zezakeen hiru urte zituenean.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **could not** edo **couldn't** (bigarrena izanik ohikoena) + aditzoina. *I **couldn't catch** the train this morning.* (Ezin izan dut trena hartu gaur goizean.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Could** + subjektua + aditzoina. ***Could** he **run** a marathon in the past?* (Maratoi batean korrika egin zezakeen iraganean?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **could** ala **couldn't**. ***Could** you **read** when you were four years old? Yes, I **could**. / No, I **couldn't**.* (Irakur zenezakeen lau urte zenituenean? Bai. / Ez.)

1 Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't** so they are true for you.

- 1 I climb up a tree.
- 2 My friend play football well.
- 3 I cook a meal.
- 4 My English teacher speak Italian.
- 5 I sail a boat.
- 6 I make videos.

2 Write questions with the words below and **can**. Then answer the questions.

- 1 monkeys / fly

.....
.....

- 2 an elephant / jump

.....
.....

- 3 dogs / swim

.....
.....

- 4 a snake / kill / a mouse

.....
.....

3 Complete the sentences with **could** or **couldn't**.

- 1 We go for a hike on Saturday because it was raining.
- 2 I swim when I was three years old because my dad taught me.
- 3 Carl move in because the flat wasn't ready.
- 4 Sean is very musical. He play the piano when he was four years old.
- 5 We go to the museum because it was closed.

4 Write questions with the words below and **could**. Then answer the questions.

- 1 people / drive / cars / in the 15th century

.....
.....

- 2 your grandparents / watch / TV / when they were 20 years old

.....
.....

- 3 you / use / a mobile phone / when you were four years old

.....
.....

- 4 people / see / films in the cinema / in 1960

.....
.....

must / mustn't

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **must** + aditzoina. Obligazioa eta zerbait egitea beharrezkoa edo komenigarria dela adierazten du, "behar izan" esangura baitu. Moduzko aditza denez, ez du 3. pertsona singularrean -s bukaerarik hartzen.
He must work on his project.
(Bere proiektuan lan egin behar du.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **must not** edo **mustn't** forma laburtua (bigarrena izanik ohikoena) + aditzoina. Debekua adierazten du, baimendua ez dagoena, eta zerbait ezin dela egin ez delako komeni edo ez delako zuzena.
You mustn't use your phone while driving.
(Ezin duzu telefonoa erabili gidatzen ari zaren bitartean.)
[debekatuta dago]
You mustn't tell him my secret.
(Ezin duzu nire sekretua kontatu.)
[ez da zuzena]
- **Galderazkoa: Must** + subjektua + aditzoina. Kasu honetan, **must** moduzkoak obligazioa edo beharra adierazten du. Hala ere, moduzko aditz hau ez da askorik erabiltzen galderetan.
Must he do the test? (Azterketa egin behar du?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **must**.
Must I clean this? Yes, you **must**. (pertsona-izenordain subjektua.)

should

Should moduzko aditza aholkuak emateko edo jasotzeko erabiltzen da eta egin behar litzatekeena adierazteko.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **should** + aditzoina. Moduzko aditza denez, ez du 3. pertsona singularrean -s bukaerarik hartzen.
She should study more.
(Gehiago ikasi beharko luke.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **should not** edo **shouldn't** era laburtua (bigarrena ohikoena izanik) + aditzoina.
You shouldn't eat junk food.
(Ez zenuke zabor-janaririk jan behar.)
- **Galderazkoa: Should** + subjektua + aditzoina.
Should we wait in the waiting room?
(Itxaron-gelan itxaron beharko genuke?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **should** ala **shouldn't** egitura erabiliko dugu.
Should I leave now? Yes, you **should**. / No, you **shouldn't**.
(Joan beharko nintzateke orain? Bai. / Ez.)

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

- 1 The lesson starts at 9.00. We be late.
- 2 Professional athletes train every day.
- 3 Detectives look for evidence.
- 4 We make any mistakes.
- 5 You drive a car without a licence.
- 6 We haven't got any fruit. I go to the market today.

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

- 1 I / wear / this dress / to the party / ?
.....
- 2 you / not leave / school / before age 18 / .
.....
- 3 they / take / a first-aid kit / .
.....
- 4 he / try / to get a job / .
.....
- 5 how / we / solve / this problem / ?
.....
- 6 you / not swim / here / .
.....

3 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I **can** / **could** / **must** go home now. It's late.
- 2 The police **shouldn't** / **couldn't** / **mustn't** find any evidence.
- 3 You're tired. You **should** / **could** / **must** lie down and rest.
- 4 I **mustn't** / **can't** / **shouldn't** see Kim. Where is she?
- 5 **Can** / **Could** / **Should** I move in with Leroy? What do you think?
- 6 You **mustn't** / **couldn't** / **must** ride an electric bike. You're only 12!
- 7 I **should** / **can** / **must** run 10 km in 50 minutes.
- 8 **Could** / **Should** / **Can** you do a triathlon when you were young?

UNIT 7

Adjektiboen konparatiboa

Gauzak, animaliak, pertsonak eta abar konparatzeko, maila konparatiboa erabiltzen dira adjektiboak.

- **Gehiagotasun** konparatiboa (baino ...-ago) gauzak, animaliak, pertsonak eta abar konparatzeko erabiltzen da, bata bestea gainditzen duenean alderdiren batean. Eratzeko adjektiboaren luzeran fijatu behar gara:

1. Silaba bakarrekoa edo **y** bukaera duen bikoia bada, laburtzat jotzen da eta **-er** bukaera gehituko zaio. Ondoren, **than** partikula eramango du.

*These books are **cheaper than** those notebooks.*

(Liburu hauek koaderno horiek baino merkeagoak dira.)

Honako kasu hauetan, **-er** gehitzean adjektiboa aldatu egiten da:

- **Bokal** batez + **w, x** edo **y** ez den **kontsonante** batez bukatutako silaba bakarrekoa bada, kontsonante hori bikoizten da: **thin - thinner**

- **Kontsonantea** + **y** amaieraduna bada, **y** hori **i** batez ordeztuko da: **lucky - luckier, dry - drier**

- **e** mutuaz amaitzen bada, **-r** bakarrik gehituko zaio: **nice - nicer**

2. Bi silaba edo gehiago baditu, adjektiboa luzea da, eta orduan konparaketa honela eratzen da **more** + adjektiboa + **than**.

*She is **more famous than** her brother.*

(Bere neba baino ezagunagoa da.)

Adjektibo irregularrak

Inolako araurik jarraitzen ez dutenez, buruz ikasi behar dira hauen konparaziozko eta superlatibozko formak.

Adjektiboa	Konparatiboa
good (on)	better
bad (txar)	worse
far (urrunko)	farther / further
little (gutxi)	less

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

- 1 The weather in Sweden is (cold) the weather in Greece.
- 2 My father is usually (calm) my mother.
- 3 This article is (interesting) the other one.

- 4 The streets in the modern parts of town are (wide) the streets in the old part of town.
- 5 I think physics is (difficult) biology.
- 6 Comedies are (funny) action films.

2 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives below.

athletic • confident • safe • creative • dark • big

- 1 Derek's hair is black and his sister's is brown. Derek's hair is his sister's.
- 2 My father runs and exercises at the gym, but I prefer watching sport on TV. My father is me.
- 3 Riding a bicycle is riding a motorbike.
- 4 Whales are sharks.
- 5 Artists are usually salespeople.
- 6 Mia isn't shy, but her brother is. Mia is her brother.

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

- 1 Carrie / careful / Ron
.....
- 2 the yellow curtains / long / the white curtains
.....
- 3 my friend / clever / me
.....
- 4 I / quiet / you
.....
- 5 dolphins / intelligent / turtles
.....
- 6 Mrs Parker / kind / Ms Burke
.....

4 Write sentences comparing the items below. Use the comparative form of the following adjectives.

exciting • hot • interesting • beautiful

1 winter / summer

.....

2 a butterfly / a spider

.....

3 football / basketball

.....

4 science-fiction films / crime films

.....

Jabetza-izenordainak

mine	nirea, nireak
yours	zurea, zureak
his	berea, bereak (gizonezkoarenak)
hers	berea, bereak (emakumezkoarenak)
ours	gurea, gureak
yours	zuena, zuenak
theirs	haiena, haienak

- Jabeak garen elementua ordezkatzan dute, eta jokatzekoan jabearekin soilik datoz bat.
*This maths book is **yours**.*
(Matematikako liburu hori zurea da.)
- Batzuetan, itzultzerakoan, izenordain indagarriak ere erabil ditzakegu euskaraz.
*Those pencils aren't **mine**. They're **hers**.*
(Arkatx horiek ez dira nireak. Bereak [neskarenak] dira.)
- 3. pertsona singularrean bi forma daude: maskulinoa (**his**) eta femeninoa (**hers**). Ez dago forma neutrorik.

1 Choose the correct answer.

- Did Mr and Mrs Peters buy this house? Is it **ours** / **his** / **theirs**?
- Did you paint this picture? Is it **mine** / **yours** / **hers**?
- I bought the ham sandwich for Sandra. It's **hers** / **his** / **mine**.
- The fingerprints on the desk are not the criminal's, but the fingerprints on the door are **yours** / **his** / **ours**.
- My husband and I bought this company. It's **ours** / **theirs** / **yours** now.
- My sister gave me her bicycle, so now it's **yours** / **mine** / **hers**.

2 Complete the sentences with the possessive pronouns below.

ours • hers • mine • his • yours

- This phone isn't I think it's Tammy's.
- Are these steaks? Did you and Harold order them?
- Celia left her handbag on the chair. It's
- Vivian's boyfriend bought a scooter. The blue scooter is
- We're using these paintbrushes, but they aren't

3 Replace the words in bold with possessive pronouns.

- The horses are **Greg's**.
- The electric bike is **my electric bike**.
- This room is **the teachers' room**.
- This dog is **my dog and my sister's**.
- This boat is **Ms Harrison's**.

4 Complete the mini-dialogues with the correct possessive pronouns.

- A:** Can you give the glue to Susan?
B: Why? Is it ..?
- A:** Is this your flash drive?
B: Yes, it's ..
- A:** Have you and Kay got sandwiches?
B: Yes, these sandwiches are ..
- A:** Has Richard got a motorbike?
B: Yes, the red motorbike is ..
- A:** Are there water bottles for the students?
B: Yes, the bottles on the table are ..

Infinitiboa + "t(z)era joan" esangura du.

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are + going to** + aditzoina.
*We **are going to adopt** a dog.* (Txakur bat adoptatzera goaz.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **am / is / are + not (n't) + going to** + aditzoina.
*I'm **not going to participate** in the competition.*
(Ez noa txapelketan parte hartzera.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Am / Is / Are** + subjektua + **going to** + aditzoina.
***Is she going to look for** a new job?*
(Hura lan berri bat biltzera joango da?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** pertsona-izenordain subjektua + **am / is / are** ala **'m not / isn't / aren't**.
***Are you going to arrive** tomorrow? Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm **not**.*
(Bihar helduko zara? Bai. / Ez.)

Gure egitasmoei eta
erabakiei buruz hitz egiteko

He's going to visit his uncle.
(Bere osaba bisitatzera joango da.)

Zerbait gertatuko dela adierazteko, aztarnak aurrean baitituqu

*Look at those clouds. It's **going to rain.***
(Ikusi hodei horiek. Euria egingo du.)

- **Be going to** egiturarekin honako **denbora-esamolde** hauek erabili ohi dira: **later** (beranduago), **soon** (laster), **this afternoon / evening** (gaur arratsaldean, gaur iluntzean), **in** + urte bat, **tonight** (gaur gauetan), **tomorrow** (bihar) **next week / month / year** (datorren astean / hilabetean / urtean), **in the future** (etorkizunean), **on** + asteko egun bat edo data bat, etab. Guztiak perpausaren hasieran zein amaieran joan daitezke. *They **are going to buy** a new bike **tomorrow**.* (Bizikleta bat erostera joango dira bihar.)

- 1** Choose the correct verbs in brackets to complete the sentences. Use *be going to*.

- 1 I these old computers next week. (finish / repair)
- 2 Larry his electric bike. (sell / volunteer)
- 3 We this rug. (not keep / not hear)
- 4 My parents money from the bank. (promise / borrow)
- 5 I this necklace. (not buy / not carry)

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

- 1 you (celebrate) your birthday with your family?
- 2 When Max (arrive)?
- 3 Carol (compete) in the race tomorrow?
- 4 your parents (drive) to London on Sunday?
- 5 What show you (see) tonight?
- 6 How many pizzas Dad (order)?

.... **a** Four. **d** Yes, I am.

... **b** No, she isn't.

.... **e** On Tuesday.

... **c** *Mamma Mia.*

.... **f** Yes, they are.

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

not ride • buy • not take • investigate • have

- 1 We lamb for dinner tonight.
- 2 I a new dining room table.
- 3 Rick and I a trip this year.
- 4 He his scooter to work because it's raining.
- 5 Detective Wilson this crime?

- 4** Write two affirmative, two negative and two interrogative sentences with the words in the chart below. Use *be going to*.

I the teacher Dean and I the boys Mum you	return explore hike volunteer drive join	the city to the shopping centre our tests in the canyon a group at the animal shelter	tomorrow next month this afternoon on Saturday morning this week today
--	---	--	--

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

Present Continuous etorkizun zentzuarekin

- *Present Continuous* (2. gaian ikusi den bezala) hitz egiteko unean gertatzen ari dena deskribatzeko erabiltzen da.
Am / is / are + -ing bukaeradun aditzaz osatzen da, eta, bukaera hori zuzen gehitzeko, ortografia-arau batzuk jarraitu behar dira (*She's sleeping, We are sitting*, 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 painting my house next week.
(Nire etxea datorren astean margotuko 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 / iluntzean), **on** + asteko eguna edo data, **in** + hilabetea, **tomorrow** (bihar), **next week / month** (datorren astean / hilean), **in ten minutes** (hamar minutu barru), **later** (beranduago, gero), **soon** (laster, denbora gutxi barru), etab.
The plane is leaving in ten minutes.
(Hegazkina hamar minutu barru aterako da.)
- **Be going to** egiturarekin duen aldea zera da, ez dihardugula intentzioaz soilik, ziurtasun osoz gertatuko den zerbaitez baizik, aldez aurretik finkatua baitago. Etorkizuneko zentzu horrekin, batez ere, mugimendu- aditzak erabiltzen ditugu.
We are travelling to Argentina next summer.
(Argentinara bidaiatuko dugu datorren udan.)
[ziurra da]

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

not go • arrive • meet • not take • leave
not play

- 1 I Dennis in the town square in 15 minutes.
- 2 The girls basketball this afternoon.
- 3 Carla the house at 10.00.
- 4 Your cousin in Rome tomorrow afternoon.
- 5 Dad and Mum out this evening.
- 6 I my brother to the park tomorrow.

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

- 1 what / you and your friends / do / this weekend

.....
.....

- 2 your best friend / come / to your house / today

.....
.....

- 3 you and your family / go / abroad / next summer

.....
.....

- 4 your maths teacher / give / your class / a test / next week

.....
.....

- 5 what / you / have / for dinner / tonight

.....
.....

3 Match A to B to make mini-dialogues. Then complete the mini-dialogues with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Continuous with future meaning.

A

- 1 Where the tourists (go) tonight?
- 2 What you (cook) for dinner tomorrow?
- 3 Jeremy (fly) to Moscow on Monday?
- 4 Where the students (volunteer) next week?
- 5 Dr Gardener (work) at the hospital next Thursday?

B

- a I (make) Chinese food.
- b At the beach. They (participate) in a clean-up.
- c The tour guide (take) them on a ghost tour.
- d No, she (give) a lecture at a convention.
- e No, he (travel) by train.

UNIT 9

will

- **Baiezkoa:** subjektua + **will** + aditzoina. Pertsona guztiekin forma bera du.
I will be at the office all day.
(Bulegoan egongo naiz egun osoa.)
- **Ezezkoa:** subjektua + **will not** ala **won't** + aditzoina.
We won't leave you alone. (Ez zaituztegu bakarrik utziko.)
- **Galderazkoa:** **Will** + subjektua + aditzoina.
Will you travel in first class? (Lehenengo klasean bidaiatuko duzu?)
- **Erantzun motzak:** izenordain subjektua + **will** ala **won't**.
Will the elections be in April? Yes, they will. / No, they won't.
(Hauteskundeak apirilean izango dira? Bai. / Ez.)

Erabilerak

Etorkizuneko ekintzak eta gertaerak iragartzeko	<i>They will come later.</i> (Gero etorriko dira.)
Gure ustez gertatuko dena iragartzeko	<i>I think you will pass the test.</i> (Azterketa gaindituko duzula uste dut.)
Bat-bateko erabakiak adierazteko	<i>I like it. I'll get it!</i> (Gustatzen zait. Erosiko dut!)

- **Will** egiturarekin **be going to** egiturarekin erabiltzen diren **denbora-esamolde** berak erabiltzen dira. Hasieran nahiz bukaeran ikus ditzakegu guztiak; maizago, ordea, bukaeran.
I will invite my friends next week.
(Nire lagunak datorren astean gonbidatuko ditut.)

1 Complete the sentences with the verbs below. Use will.

damage • not be • agree • not make • have • lend

- I'm afraid the storm the trees.
- I'm going to do this project, but it easy.
- Don't worry. I you the money.
- You fun playing this video game.
- I'm sure my parents with me.
- She any mistakes.

2 Write questions with the words below. Use will. Then match the questions to the answers.

1 people / live / on other planets / in the next century

2 there / be / more crime / in the future

3 Julia / finish / the race

4 what / happen / to these animals

5 when / the temperature / go down

.... a We will take them to a shelter. d On Wednesday.

.... b Yes, she will. e Yes, there will.

.... c No, they won't.

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

- When you (be) home?
- I'm sure you (enjoy) the concert.
- They (not get) divorced.
- This work (not endanger) the animals.
- I think he (return) next month.

4 Write two affirmative, two negative and two interrogative sentences with the words in the chart below. Use will.

I	solve	the test
the detective	win	the crime
the students	rescue	the race
the lion	kill	the way
you	pass	the antelope
the firefighter	find	the child

-
-
-
-
-
-

Lehenengo baldintza

Adierazitako baldintza betez gero zer ondorio izango diren adierazteko erabiltzen da.

Baldintzako perpausak mendeko perpaus batek (baldintza adierazten duena) eta perpaus nagusi batek (ondorioa adierazten duena) osatzen dituzte.

Baldintza: *if* + Present Simple

Ondorioa: *will* + aditzoina

Baldintzaren perpausa badoa lehenik, koma idatziko dugu nagusiaren eta mendekoaren artean.

• Baiezkkoa:

If I have time, I will cook dinner.

(Denbora badaukat, afaria prestatuko dut.)

I will cook dinner if I have time.

(Afaria prestatuko dut denbora badaukat.)

• Ezezkoa: baldintzazko aditza ezeztatuko dugu, ondorioa edo biak.

If you don't come, I will be sad. (Etortzen ez bazara, triste egongo naiz.)

If you come, I won't be sad. (Etortzen bazara, ez naiz triste egongo.)

If you don't come, I won't be sad. (Etortzen ez bazara, ez naiz triste egongo.)

• Galderazkoa: Will + subjektua + perpaus nagusiko predikatua + mendeko perpausa.

Will you go to work tomorrow if you are ill?

(Lanera joango al zara bihar, gaixo bazaude?)

• Erantzun motzak: izenordain subjektua + will ala won't erabiliko dugu.

Will you send it to me if I give you my address? Yes, I will. / No,

I won't. (Bidaliko didazu, nire helbidea ematen badizut? Bai. / Ez.)

1 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 If I have Wi-Fi, I **send** / **will send** you a message.
- 2 If you **buy** / **will buy** some houseplants, the room will look pretty.
- 3 You won't hear the music if you **don't turn on** / **won't turn on** the speakers.
- 4 I **transfer** / **will transfer** these files to you if you need them.
- 5 If she doesn't use soap, her hands **don't be** / **won't be** clean.
- 6 If you **are** / **will be** hungry, I'll make you a sandwich.

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

- 1 If my mum (get) a job in London, we will move there.
- 2 If I need help with my project, I (phone) you.
- 3 We will stay home if it (rain).
- 4 If you don't wear a coat, you (be) cold.
- 5 The dog (feel) frightened if there is thunder.
- 6 Tyler won't get a good job if he (not graduate).

3 Match A to B. Then complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the First Conditional.

A

- 1 I (not make) a mistake
- 2 I (watch) the documentary
- 3 If you (not use) a microscope,
- 4 If Molly (not save) her work,
- 5 If Noah (arrive) by 9.00,
- 6 Maya (be) happy

B

- a she will lose it.
- b I will wait for him.
- c if it is interesting.
- d if I am careful.
- e if you come to her birthday party.
- f you won't see it.

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

- 1 If you (study) hard, you (pass) the exam.
- 2 Maisy (feel) better if she (take) this medicine.
- 3 If it (be) warm, we (go) to the beach.
- 4 If Owen (not repair) the computer, I (take) it to a technician.
- 5 You (fall) if you (not be) careful.

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 /laɪd/	lied /laɪd/	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. Zenbatero egiten duzu ariketa fisikoa?
.....
2. Nire etxetik hurbil autobus-geltoki bat dago.
.....
3. Badago aparkalekurik azokatik hurbil?
.....
4. Nire lagunekin ateratzen naiz larunbatero.
.....
5. Amy maiz doa izotzaren gainean patinatzerara neguan.
.....

Unit 2

1. Samen aita ez da ari kamioia gidatzen gaur.
.....
2. Zer motatako margoak erabiltzen ari zara?
.....
3. Helikoptero batean hegan egiten ari naiz orain.
.....
4. Nire anaia, normalean, Vespan doa lanera.
.....
5. Normalean ez dugu taxi bat hartzen, garestia delako.
.....

Unit 3

1. Dendan saltzaile bat zegoen.
.....
2. Nire alaba dentistarenera joan zen.
.....
3. Abeslariak abesti zoragarri bat abestu zuen.
.....
4. Bazegoen musikaririk festan?
.....
5. Aitona-amonek New Yorkera eraman zuten Adam.
.....

Unit 4

1. Zer ordutan heldu ziren zure gurasoak atzo?
.....
2. Suhiltzaileak familia erreskatatu zuen.
.....
3. Ez nuen lehen sorospeneko botikinik hartu.
.....
4. Edalontzia eskutik erori zitzaion.
.....
5. Lesionatu zinen labaindu zinenean?
.....

Unit 5

1. Emakumeak mendia eskalatzen ari ziren?
.....
2. Txakurra korrika zihoan katuarengana?
.....
3. Filma dibertigarria zen, eta pertsona guztiak barre egiten ari ziren.
.....
4. Hostoak zuhaitzetik erortzen ari ziren.
.....
5. Umeak ez zihoazten oinez bidean zehar.
.....

Unit 6

1. Detektibeak froga gehiago aurkitu behar ditu.
.....
2. Zorua aztertu beharko lukete, froga gehiago bilatzeko.
.....
3. Zure urtebetetzea larunbatean ospa dezakegu.
.....
4. Bill eta Amy ezin izan ziren ezkondu joan den urtean.
.....
5. Poliziek ezin dute arma aurkitu.
.....

Unit 7

1. Zapata marroiak zapata beltzak baino zaharkituagoak daude.

.....

2. Hura beste mutilak baino zaratatsuagoa da.

.....

3. Lehenengo ariketa bigarren ariketa baino errazagoa da.

.....

4. Haien pisua gurea baino modernoagoa da.

.....

5. Zure arropa nirea baino modernoagoa da.

.....

Unit 8

1. Ikasleek basoa garbituko dute datorren astean.

.....

2. Ordenagailu zahar hauek emango dituzue?

.....

3. Zer eramango duzu festara larunbatean?

.....

4. Hark ez du proiektua bukatuko gaur.

.....

5. Ez ditut zuhaitzak landatuko bihar.

.....

Unit 9

1. Grabatuko du abesti hau?

.....

2. Noiz bueltatuko didazu ile-lehorgailua?

.....

3. Ez badu garbigailua konpontzen, berri bat erosiko dugu.

.....

4. Uste dut artxiboak kanpoko disko gogor batean gordeko ditudala.

.....

5. Programa jasotzen badut, gaur instalatuko dut.

.....

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.

TESTUAREN ANTOLAKETA

Paragraph structure

Paragrafo batek hiru zati ditu:

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

Text organisation

Testu bat hiru paragrafotan zatitzen da. Paragrafo bakoitzak funtzio bat du:

- Lehen paragrafoak (*opening*) gaia aurkezten du.
- Testuaren gorputzak (*body*) gaia garatu eta informazio gehiago ematen du.
- Azken paragrafoak (*closing*) gaia laburtu eta ondorioa azaltzen du.

My favourite actress is Jennifer Lawrence. I first saw her in the film *The Hunger Games* and I thought she was great.

opening

Jennifer Lawrence was born in Louisville, Kentucky, US on 15th August, 1990. When she was 14 years old, she decided to be an actress. She started her acting career in the television comedy series *The Bill Engvall Show*. After that, she appeared in several films and received awards for her performance. After Lawrence starred in the film *Winter's Bone*, she became famous. In March 2011, Lawrence received the part of Katniss Everdeen in the film *The Hunger Games*. At age 22, she received the Academy Award for her performance in the romantic comedy *Silver Linings Playbook*. Later, she also received Golden Globe awards for her roles in the films *American Hustle* (2013) and *Joy* (2015).

body

I think Jennifer Lawrence is a fantastic actress. She is a real star and I am sure she will win many more awards for her acting.

closing

IDATZITAKOA ERREPASATU

Checking your writing

Hitza-ordena: subjektua – aditza

(Word order: subject – verb)

- Esaldi bateko subjektua aditzaren aurrean kokatzen da.

He is your friend.

s v

We like holidays.

s v

- Galderetan subjektua aditzaren ondoren doa, edo aditz laguntzailearen eta nagusiaren artean.

Is he your friend?

v s

Do you like holidays?

aux s v

(Word order: adjectives)

- Normalean, izenen aurrean doaz.

<u>clever</u>	<u>students</u>	<u>long</u>	<u>hair</u>
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.

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.
adv adj

You sing quite nicely.
adverb of degree adverb of manner

- **Adverbs of frequency:** maiztasun-adberbioak aditzaren aurrean joan ohi dira.

He rarely watches TV in the evening.

Baina aditza **to be** denean, orduan adberbioa ondoren joango da.

Summer is always fun.
v adv

Hitz-ordena: denbora-esamoldeak

(Word order: time expressions)

- Denbora-esamoldeak esaldiaren hasieran edo amaieran joan daitezke; ohikoagoa da, ordea, amaieran joatea.

We drove to the lake yesterday.
time expr

- Hasieran doazenean, koma erabiltzen da, esaldi nagusitik banantzeko.

Yesterday, we drove to the lake.
time expr

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

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-jokoen 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 blanket is black **and** the pillows are pink.*

- **or** (edo): bi ideia ezberdin lotzen ditu.

*We walk to school **or** we go on a bus.*

- **but** (baina): bi ideia kontraesankor lotzen ditu.

*I like the pillows, **but** I don't like the blanket.*

- **so** (beraz): aurretik esandako zerbaiten ondorioa adierazten du.

*I forgot my textbook, **so** my teacher will be angry.*

Puntuazioa

(Punctuation)

- Puntua (.) baiezeko eta ezezko esaldien bukaeran erabiltzen da.

He has got a sandwich. He hasn't got a salad.

- Koma (,) hitzak edo ideiak banantzeko erabiltzen da. Normalean, ez da **and** juntagailuaren aurrean erabiltzen.

I've got lemons, onions, apples and strawberries.

- 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!

- Apostrofoa (') jabetza adierazteko erabiltzen da, eta bi hitz era laburtuan lotzeko.

These aren't my shoes. They are Tom's.

- Komatxoak (" ") jendeak esandakoa hitzez hitz jasotzeko erabiltzen dira. Koma erabiliko da esandakoaren eta igorlearen artean.

Ingelesez, koma komatxoaren barruan doa ("... with me," he said); euskaraz, aldiz, kanpoan ("... nirekin", esan zuen).
"Please come with me," he said.

Sekuentzia-lokailuak

(Connectors of sequence)

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

- **first** (lehenik, lehenik eta behin)
- **then** (gero, jarraian)
- **next** (jarraian)
- **after that** (gero, [horren] ondoren)
- **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** / **After that**, 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.*

Jabetza-adjektiboak eta izenordeak

(Referencing)

Lehendik aipatu diren izenei erreferentzia egiteko erabiltzen dira, berriro izenok errepikatu beharrean.

*Holly is a salesperson. **She** works at a department store.*

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

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

Sinonimoak

(Synonyms)

Idazterakoan, sinonimoak erabiltzen dira hitzak ez errepikatzeko edo testua interesgarriagoa egiteko asmoarekin.

*The exam was **hard**.*

*Yes, it was quite **difficult**.*