

Hasierako unitatea

5.1 Present simple eta present continuous

Forma

Present simple

Baiezkoa	
I / You / We / They	+ infinitiboa
He / She / It	+ infinitiboa + -s

Ezezkoa		
I / You / We / They	+ do not (= don't)	+ infinitiboa
He / She / It	+ does not (= doesn't)	+ infinitiboa

Galderak		
Do	I / you / we / they	+ infinitiboa?
Does	he / she / it	+ infinitiboa?

Present continuous

Baiezkoa			
I	am ('m)	infinitive	-ing
He / She / It	is ('s)	infinitiboa	-ing
You / We / They	are ('re)	infinitiboa	-ing
Ezezkoa			
I	am not ('m not)	infinitiboa	-ing
He / She / It	is not ('s not / isn't)	infinitiboa	-ing
You / We / They	are not ('re not / aren't)	infinitiboa	-ing
Galderak			
Am	I	-ing	?
Is	he / she / it	-ing	?
Are	you / we / they	-ing	?

Erabilera

Ohiturei eta beti egiazkoak diren gauzei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da present simple.

He wakes up at 6.45 a.m.

School starts at 8.30 a.m.

Orain gertatzen ari diren edo aurki gertatuko diren gauzei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da present continuous, baita etorkizuneko planez aritzeko ere.

I'm enjoying my online French course.

We aren't spending a lot of time together at the moment.

Tomorrow, I'm getting up at 5.00 in the morning!

Egoera-aditzekin, normalean, ez da present continuous erabiltzen. Egoera-aditzek sentimenduak, pentsamenduak, egoerak eta zentzumenak deskribatzen dituzte, besteak beste.

Egoera-aditzak

Sentimenduak: *hate, like, love, need, prefer, want*

Pentsamenduak: *believe, know, think, understand*

Egoerak: *be, belong, seem*

Zentzumenak: *hear, taste, sound*

I love dancing! (I'm loving dancing!)

Do you know Max? (Are you knowing Max?)

She seems nice. (She's seeming nice.)

Ortografia

Hitz bati *-ing* gehitzean, baliteke horren ortografia aldatu behar izatea. Adibidez:

- hitzak bukaerako *e* gal lezake;
- *ie* y bihur liteke, eta, batzuetan amaierako letra bikoitz liteke.

1 Osatu testua laukiko aditzekin. Erabili present simple.

find go go off have not know turn off

Many people .(1) find it difficult to wake up in the morning. James is one of those people. He .(2) four alarms, that .(3) five minutes after each other. He .(4) each alarm and .(5) straight back to sleep. His parents .(6) what to do. James is often late for school.

2 Idatzi esaldiak present continuous denboran. Erabili gako-hitzak.

- 1 I / not go / to school today / .
I'm not going to school today.
- 2 He / try / to find his new alarm clock / .
- 3 I / really / enjoy / taking photos at the moment / .
- 4 She / get dressed / .
- 5 I / have a go / at upcycling / .
- 6 you / enjoy / school at the moment / ?

3 Osatu esaldiak parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili present simple edo present continuous.

- 1 Is Ana (...) ? (get dressed)
Is Ana getting dressed?
- 2 I (...) the weekends when I can have a lie in. (prefer)
- 3 Hurry up! The school bus (...). (leave)
- 4 The bus for school (...) at 7.30. (leave)
- 5 He (...) photography at the moment. (get into)
- 6 What (...) at the weekend? (you do)

S.2 get / be used to doing eta used to do

Forma

get / be used to doing

Baiezkoa			
I	am / am getting	used to	+ -ing
You / We / They	are / are getting	used to	+ -ing
He / She / It	is / is getting	used to	+ -ing
Ezezkoa			
I	am not / am not getting (= 'm not / 'm not getting)	used to	+ -ing
You / We / They	are not / are not getting (= aren't / aren't getting)	used to	+ -ing
He / She / It	is not / is not getting (= isn't / isn't getting)	used to	+ -ing
Galderak			
Am	I	used to / getting used to	+ -ing?
Are	you / we / they	used to / getting used to	+ -ing?
Is	he / she / it	used to / getting used to	+ -ing?

used to do

Baiezkoa			
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	used to	+ infinitiboa	
Ezezkoa			
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	+ did not (= didn't) use to	+ infinitiboa	
Galderak			
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	use to	+ infinitiboa?

Erabilera

Zerbait ezaguna zaigun edo zerbaitetara ohituta gauden ala ez adierazteko erabiltzen da *be used to + -ing*.

I'm used to getting up early these days.

I'm not used to having breakfast at 6.00 in the morning.

Zerbaitetara ohitzen ari garela edo jada ohitu garela adierazteko erabiltzen da *get used to + -ing*.

We're getting used to living here, but we've only been here three months.

I've got used to hanging out at the beach at weekends now I live in Valencia.

Be / get used to + izena egitura ere erabil daiteke.

I'm not used to the sound my new alarm makes.

I'm getting used to my new school.

Lehengo ohiturei edo egoerei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *used to + infinitiboa*.

I used to go to bed around midnight when I was a teenager.

We used to live in Manchester before we moved here.

4 Osatu testua aukera zuzenekin.

I (1) *used to* / *got used to* / *am used to* get out of bed at 7.30 when we lived near my school. I couldn't wake up, so my mother (2) *got used to* / *used to* / *is used to* wake me up. My mum and I (3) *get used to* / *are used to* / *used to* have breakfast together every morning. But then we moved house, so now I have to get out of bed at 6.30. My mum leaves the house at 6.15, and it has taken me a long time to (4) *get used to* / *be used to* / *used to* waking up with an alarm on my phone. I have to get on the bus at 7.00. I didn't (5) *use to* / *used to* / *be used to* get a bus to school, I (6) *use to* / *got used to* / *used to* walk to school with my friends. I'm (7) *getting used to* / *being used to* / *get used to* the bus now – but it took a long time. I (8) *am not used to* / *not got used to* / *got used to* getting home later in the evening though – that's hard.

S.3 Izenordain bihurkariak

Forma

Izenordain subjektua	Aditza	Izenordain bihurkaria
I	hurt	myself
You		yourself
He		himself
She		herself
It		itself
We		ourselves
You		yourselves
They		themselves

Erabilera

Esaldiaren edo perpausaren subjektua eta objektua bat datozenean erabiltzen dira izenordain bihurkariak.

Aditzaren edo preposizioaren objektua da izenordain bihurkaria.

Sam keeps fit and takes care of himself.

We took some photos of ourselves to put on social media.

I get myself breakfast every morning before school.

Subjektuarekin bat dator izenordain bihurkaria.

He looked at himself in the mirror.

Hala ere, batzuetan, *themselves* erabiltzen da baieztapen orokorrak egiteko, *himself* / *herself* formen ordeaz.

Anyone can get themselves up on time if they want to.

Aditz batzuek izenordain bihurkariak hartzen dituzte esanahi jakin bat dutenean.

I really enjoyed myself (= had a good time) today.

Help yourself to (= please take) some more cake.

I couldn't help myself (= stop) – I just had to check my phone in class.

Desirak edo aginduak adieraztean, aginteran erabil daitezke *yourself / yourselves* izenordain bihurkariak.

Look after yourself!

Enjoy yourselves at the pool!

Get yourself dressed!

"Laguntzarik gabe / Nor bere kabuz" adierazteko ere erabil daitezke izenordain bihurkariak.

I can do it myself (= without help).

They made themselves breakfast.

He taught himself to code.

5 Osatu esaldiak izenordain bihurkari zuzenarekin.

- 1 Lucy goes to yoga by *herself*.
- 2 'Jesse, did you make that by (...)?'
- 3 He took ages to make (...) breakfast.
- 4 I'm really proud of (...) for doing well in my exams.
- 5 Be kind to (...)!
- 6 They keep on going to bed late – they can't help (...).
- 7 She hurt (...) at the gym yesterday.
- 8 He gets (...) up at 6.30 every morning.
- 9 We really enjoyed (...) at the weekend.
- 10 Everybody can make (...) go to bed early a few nights a week.

S.4 Past simple eta past continuous

Forma

Past simple

Baiezkoa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	infinitihoa	+ -ed
Ezezkoa		
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	+ did not (= didn't)	+ infinitihoa
Galderak		
Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	+ infinitihoa?

Past continuous

Baiezkoa			
I / He / She / It	was	infinitihoa	-ing
You / We / They	were	infinitihoa	-ing
Ezezkoa			
I / He / She / It	was not (wasn't)	infinitihoa	-ing
You / We / They	were not (weren't)	infinitihoa	-ing
Galderak			
Was	I / he / she / it	infinitihoa	-ing?
Were	you / we / they	infinitihoa	-ing?

Erabilera

Iraganean gertatzen ari zen ekintza bati buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da past continuous.

At 7.30 a.m., she was still trying to wake up.

Egoera bat (batez ere istorio baten hasieran) deskribatzeko ere erabiltzen da past continuous.

We were walking to school and the rain was pouring down.

Burututako ekintzetan, errepikatutako ekintzetan eta iraganean bata bestearen ondoren gertatu ziren ekintzetan erabiltzen da past simple.

They woke up to the sounds of birds singing.

She got up, got dressed and made herself some breakfast.

He had a go at the practice activity three times.

Ekintza eten egin denean edo amaitu gabe dagoenean erabiltzen da past continuous, eta amaitutako ekintzekin, berriz, past simple. Alderatu bi esaldi hauek:

I was reading my book on the train. (= Ez nuen amaitu).

I read the magazine on the train. (= Aldizkari osoa irakurri nuen).

Askotan, aldi berean gertatu ziren ekintzei buruz hitz egiteko, elkarrekin erabiltzen dira past simple eta past continuous. Halakoetan, luzeagoa den ekintzarekin erabiltzen da past continuous, eta laburrenarekin, aldiz, past simple.

It was raining. Dad drove me to school.

While I was getting dressed, I texted my friend.

ADI

Iraganeko egoerak deskribatzeko erabili ohi da past simple.

I hated sports when I was a child.

(I was hating sports when I was a child.)

6 Osatu testua laukiko aditzekin. Erabili past simple.

break can decide manage sleep wake up

In 1964, American high-school student Randy Gardner ⁽¹⁾ *decided* to see how long he ⁽²⁾ stay awake for. He ⁽³⁾ to stay awake for 11 days and 24 minutes. This ⁽⁴⁾ the existing world record. Afterwards, he ⁽⁵⁾ for 14 hours and 40 minutes and ⁽⁶⁾ without an alarm clock the next day.

7 Idatzi esaldiak past continuous denboran. Erabili hitz-gakoak.

- 1 At 7.30 this morning, / I / be / eat breakfast / .
At 7.30 this morning, I was eating breakfast.
- 2 This time yesterday, / she / have / a lie in / .
- 3 They / sleep / when I left the house / .
- 4 The alarm clock / ring loudly / .
- 5 I / take / some photos when I saw my friends in the park yesterday / .
- 6 you / play / the guitar when he got home / ?

8 Osatu esaldiak parentesien arteko aditzekin.

Erabili past simple edo past continuous.

- 1 Mia (...) the house when Luke (...). (leave, arrive)
Mia was leaving the house when Luke arrived.
- 2 Bea (...) when the alarm (...). (sleep, go off)
- 3 I (...) my dad when my phone battery (...). (call, die)
- 4 I (...) painting furniture while I (...) with my grandparents. (get into, stay)

1. unitatea

1.1 Present perfect simple eta continuous

Forma

Present perfect simple

Honela eratzen da present perfect simple: *have* + lehenaldiko partizipioa.

Baiezkoa		
I / You / We / They	+ have (= 've)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
He / She / It	+ has (= 's)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
Ezezkoa		
I / You / We / They	+ have not (= haven't)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
He / She / It	+ has not (= hasn't)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
Galderak		
Have	I / you / we / they	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa?
Has	he / she / it	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa?

Present perfect continuous

Honela eratzen da present perfect continuous: *have* + *been* + *-ing*.

Baiezkoa			
I / You / We / They	+ have (= 've) been		+ <i>-ing</i>
He / She / It	+ has (= 's) been		+ <i>-ing</i>
Ezezkoa			
I / You / We / They	+ have not (= haven't) been		+ <i>-ing</i>
He / She / It	+ has not (= hasn't) been		+ <i>-ing</i>
Galderak			
Have	I / you / we / they	been	+ <i>-ing</i> ?
Has	he / she / it	been	+ <i>-ing</i> ?

Erabilera

Lehenaldia eta orainaldia lotzeko erabiltzen dira present perfect denborak.

The email has just arrived. (= Hemen dago oraintxe).

I've never been scuba diving. (= Ez dut inoiz urpekaritzarik egin).

She's been looking for him for months. (= Oraindik ere bere bila dabil).

I've been hanging out with Jade a lot recently. (= Oraindik Jaderekin nabil).

Ekintza baten emaitzan arreta jartzeko erabiltzen da present perfect simple, eta ekintza horren garapenean arreta ipintzeko, ostera, present perfect continuous.

I've been waiting for an answer from her for weeks but she still hasn't replied.

Zenbat edo zenbatetan adierazteko erabiltzen da present perfect simple. Zerbaiten iraupenean arreta jartzeko erabiltzen da present perfect continuous.

They've met three times.

I can speak French because I've been learning it for six years.

Errepikatzen diren ekintzak zenbatetan gertatu diren zehazten ez denean erabiltzen da present perfect continuous. *all day* eta *recently* esamoldeak erabili ohi dira mota horretako esaldietan.

They've been meeting a lot recently.

Ekintzei buruz hitz egin beharrean egoerei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da present perfect simple (ez, ordea, present perfect continuous), honako aditz hauekin, besteak beste: *be*, *have*, *know* eta *seem*.

We've known each other since university. (*We've been knowing each other since university.*)

Sofia's seemed very awkward in social situations recently. (*Sofia's been seeming very awkward in social situations recently.*)

Lehenbiziko aldiz zerbaiten berri emateko erabiltzen da present perfect simple (ez, ordea, present perfect continuous).

Have you heard?

Tom's written a book.

1 Osatu esaldiak parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili present perfect simple edo present perfect continuous.

- 1 Why is everyone laughing? (...) (make a fool of yourself)
Have you been making a fool of yourself?
- 2 'Is the party still going on?' 'No, it (...).' (finish)
- 3 I love your trainers. (...) them for long? (have)
- 4 'Why is Jo so tired?' '(...) well recently.' (not sleep)
- 5 'Have they (...) each other for long?' 'No, they haven't.' (see)
- 6 'How many times (...) each other?' '(...) for coffee twice.' (see, go out)

1.2 Present perfect simple denborazko esamoldeekin

Forma

Baiezko esaldietan, *just* edo *already* hitzekin erabil daiteke present perfect simple.

Baiezkoa			
I / You / We / They	have ('ve)	already	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
He / She / It	has ('s)	just	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa

They have already texted twice.

He has just answered my email.

Ahazko hizkuntzan, forma laburrak (*I've, You've, He's*, etab.) erabiltzen dira normalean.

Ezezko esaldietan, *yet* edo *still* hitzekin erabil daiteke present perfect.

Ezezkoa		
I / You / We / They	+ have not (haven't)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
He / She / It	+ has not (hasn't)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa

I haven't made a decision yet.

I / You / We / They	still	+ have not (haven't)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
He / She / It	still	+ has not (hasn't)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa

She still hasn't heard from him.

Galderak egiteko, *yet* adberbioarekin erabil daiteke present perfect.

Bai/Ez galderak			
Have	I / you / we / they	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa	yet?
Has	he / she / it	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa	yet?

Have you seen Artur yet?

For + denbora-tarte batekin erabil daiteke present perfect.

Since + data, egun, ordu edo gertakizun batekin erabil daiteke present perfect.

Galderak egiteko, *How long...?* esapidearekin erabil daiteke present perfect.

Baiezkoa				
I / You / They / We	have ('ve)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa	for	denbora-tartea
He / She / It	has ('s)		since	data, eguna, ordua edo gertakizuna
Ezezkoa				
I / You / They / We	have not (haven't)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa	for	denbora-tartea
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)		since	data, eguna, ordua edo gertakizuna
Galderak				
How long	have	I / you / we / they	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa	?
	has	he / she / it		

I've been best friends with Jaime for twelve years.

We haven't seen Maya since last Saturday. How long have they known Maya?

Iraganean zerbait gertatu ote den adierazteko, *ever* edo *never* + lehenaldiko partizipioarekin erabiltzen da present perfect simple. Baiezko esaldietan, superlatiboarekin ere erabil daiteke *ever*.

Have they ever visited that town?

It's the nicest present I've ever received.

She's never failed an exam.

Erabilera

Duela gutxiko berriei eta gertakizunei buruz hitz egiteko, *still*, *already*, *yet* eta *just* adberbioekin erabiltzen da present perfect simple.

Duela oso gutxiko berriei buruz hitz egiteko, *just* erabiltzen da baiezko esaldietan.

I have just met my sister.

Orain arte gertatu izan diren berriei eta gertakizunei buruz hitz egiteko, *yet* erabiltzen da galderazko eta ezezko esaldietan.

I haven't decided if I like him or not yet.

Have you read that book yet?

Lehen edo espero baino lehenago gertatutako berriei eta gertakizunei buruz hitz egiteko, *already* erabiltzen da baiezko esaldietan.

He's already made a good impression on me.

Egoera bat aldatu ez dela nabarmentzeko, *still* erabiltzen da ezezko esaldietan.

The party is about to start and my boyfriend still hasn't arrived.

Iraganean hasi zen egoera edo ekintza bat zenbat luzatu den adierazteko, *for* eta *since* hitzekin erabiltzen da present perfect.

Orain arteko denbora-tarteaz hitz egiteko, *for* erabiltzen da, adibidez: *for four years, for two days*.

I've been at the party for an hour.

Ekintza bat noiz hasi zen adierazteko erabiltzen da *since*. Data bat, egun bat, hilabete bat, ordu bat edo gertakizun bat izan daiteke, esaterako: *since 1903, since yesterday, since May, since 8 a.m., since my birthday, since I was ten years old*.

He's been at the party since 7.00.

Sarri, past simple erabiltzen da *since* hitzaren ondoren.

I haven't been bungee jumping since I hurt my back.

Ever hitzak 'noizbait' esan nahi du.

Have you ever been skiing?

It's the most exciting film I've ever seen.

Never hitzak 'inoiz ez' esan nahi du.

I've never been to that museum.

2 Idatzi berriz esaldiak. Esaldiek esanahiari eutsi behar diote. Erabili parentesien arteko hitzak.

- 1 It's not long since I took up acting. (just)
I've just taken up acting.
- 2 She still hasn't planned her birthday party. (yet)
- 3 They've acted in two school plays before. (already)
- 4 We haven't been on the really scary ride yet. (still)
- 5 I haven't been to Germany at any time in my life. (never)

3 Osatu elkarrizketa *for* edo *since* hitzekin.

- Kate** How long have we known each other ⁽¹⁾ *for*, Dave?
Dave Well, we've known each other ⁽²⁾ *since* we were at college.
Kate So, ⁽³⁾ *for* four years?
Dave Yes.
Kate And how long have you known Fred ⁽⁴⁾ *since*?
Dave ⁽⁵⁾ *for* about ten years, but I haven't seen him ⁽⁶⁾ *since* we went skiing together two years ago.

4 Osatu esaldiak oihartzun-galderekin.

- 1 You've read the book, *haven't you*?
- 2 He's been in lots of films, (...)?
- 3 I think he's a really good actor, (...)?
- 4 He's never won an Oscar, (...)?
- 5 You went to the cinema last night, (...)?
- 6 They weren't in the school play last year, (...)?

1.3 Oihartzun-galderak

Forma

Baieztapen baten ondoren erabiltzen dira ezezko oihartzun-galderak. Ezeztapen baten ondoren erabiltzen dira baiezko oihartzun-galderak. Edozelan ere, koma ipintzen dugu oihartzun-galderen aurretik.

Baieztapena		+ ezezko oihartzun-galdera
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	+ aditza	ezezko laguntzailea + izenordaina
Ezeztapena		+ baiezko oihartzun-galdera
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	+ ezezko aditza	baiezko laguntzailea + izenordaina

Julio's very friendly, isn't he?

Your parents didn't see this film at the weekend, did they?

You haven't already read that book, have you?

Erabilera

Informazioa egiaztatzeko edo norbaiti esandakoarekin ados dagoen galdetzeko erabiltzen dira oihartzun-galderak.

The film wasn't very good, was it?

ADI

Erne! *I am* formaren oihartzun-galdera *aren't I?* da
I'm late, aren't I?

1.4 -ing forma duten aditzak eta infinitiboa (to partikularekin)

Forma

Maiz, beste aditz bat erabiltzen da aditz nagusiaren ostean. Bigarren aditz hori *-ing* formakoa edo + infinitiboa (*to* partikularekin) izan daiteke.

Baiezkoa			
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	aditz nagusia	+ <i>-ing</i> forma / infinitiboa (<i>to</i> partikularekin)	
Ezezkoa			
I / You / He / She/ It / We / They	aditz nagusia	not	<i>to</i> + infinitiboa

Kim has decided to study art at college.

They can't stand getting up early.

I promise not to show off at the party.

Erabilera

Gogokoak eta gogoz kontrakoak adierazten dituzten aditzen ondoren erabiltzen da *-ing* forma: *enjoy, can't stand* eta *don't mind*.

I enjoy being adventurous.

Sarah can't stand socializing.

I don't mind spending time on my own.

Ohiko aditz hauen ostean ere erabiltzen da *-ing* forma: *finish, go, imagine, keep, mind, stop*.

She keeps paying me compliments.

Can you imagine doing a bungee jump?

About, at, before, in, on, to eta *without* preposizioen ondoren ere erabiltzen da *-ing* forma.

We're thinking of going to the cinema this evening.

Planak eta asmoak adierazten dituzten aditzekin erabiltzen da infinitiboa (*to* partikularekin): *agree, arrange, decide, hope, plan, promise, want* eta *would like*.

They decided to learn a new skill.

Ali hopes to study architecture at college.

Learn eta *need* aditzen ostean ere erabiltzen da infinitiboa (*to* partikularekin).

He learned to swim when he was six.

Emma needs to pass all her exams this year.

Aditz batzuek infinitiboa (*to* partikularekin) edo *-ing* forma erabil dezakete esanahia aldatu gabe: *begin, hate, prefer, like, love*.

I prefer going out to staying in, so I think I'm an extrovert.

I prefer to go out than to stay in, so I think I'm an extrovert.

Beste batzuen esanahia, berriz, aldatu egiten da: *forget, go on, mean, regret, remember, stop, try*.

I must remember to get up early on Saturday. (= ez ahaztu)

I remember going to secondary school for the first time. (= iraganeko zerbait gogoratzen dut)

5 Erabaki esaldi hauek zuzenak diren ala ez. Zuzendu akatsak.

- 1 Lana forgot meeting Pedro in 2006. *Zuzena*
- 2 After school, I hope studying physics at university.
- 3 Are you planning going to the concert this weekend?
- 4 Have you ever wanted doing anything risky?
- 5 I remember my grandad being very funny.
- 6 Would you like to join a new singing group with me?

2. unitatea

2.1 Bukaeran -ed / -ing duten adjektiboak

Forma

Badira bukaeran *-ed* duten adjektiboak, hala nola *interested, bored, excited* eta *surprised*.

Badira, bestalde, bukaeran *-ing* duten adjektiboak; esate baterako, *interesting, boring, exciting* eta *surprising*.

Antzekoak izan arren, adjektibo-bikote batzuek (*interested* eta *interesting*, kasurako) esanahi ezberdina dute.

Bukaeran -ed duten adjektiboak	Sentimendu jakin bat izatea	Bukaeran -ing duten adjektiboak	Ezaugarri jakin bat izatea
amazed	Sam was amazed when he read what Irena had done.	amazing	It's amazing how brave some people are.
bored	My brother gets bored reading the newspaper.	boring	I sometimes think my life is boring compared to other people's.
interested	I'm really interested in real-life hero stories.	interesting	I think Muhammed Ali's an interesting person.

Erabilera

Norbaiten sentimenduei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira bukaeran *-ed* duten adjektiboak. Askotan, *be* aditzaren ondoren erabiltzen dira.

I'm amazed that I won the prize.

I'm exhausted because I've been planning a healthy eating campaign at my school.

Norbaiten ezaugarriei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira bukaeran *-ing* duten adjektiboak. *Be* aditzaren ondoren edo izen baten aurretik erabil daitezke.

This story's really surprising.

It's a really exciting film.

ADI

Askotan, preposizio bat erabiltzen da bukaeran *-ed* duten adjektiboen ondoren.

Lin's **annoyed** about her exam result.

I'm **tired** of waiting.

Anna's **interested** in music and dance.

1 Aukeratu adjektibo zuzena.

- 1 Have you ever been really **frightened** / **frightening** by anything?
- 2 She was **bored** / **boring** listening to him speak.
- 3 There's a very **interested** / **interesting** interview in this magazine.
- 4 I'm so **excited** / **exciting** that they are going to make a film about her life.
- 5 It's **shocked** / **shocking** when you hear about some of the silly things that people do.
- 6 He was so **bored** / **boring** that Misha started texting her friends.

2.2 Past perfect simple versus past simple

Forma

Honela eratzen da past perfect simple: subjektua + *had* / *hadn't* + lehenaldiko partizipioa.

Forma bera dute pertsona guztiek.

Baiezkoa		
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	had ('d)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
Ezezkoa		
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	had not (hadn't)	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
Bai/Ez galderak		
Had	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa

I **had read** the article.

Jess **hadn't read** the article.

'Had she read the article?' 'Yes, she **had**.' / 'No, she **hadn't**.'

Erabilera

Iraganeko bi ekintzari edo gertakizuni buruz hitz egitean erabiltzen da past perfect simple past simple denborarekin. Lehenbizi jazo zen ekintzarako erabiltzen da past perfect. Ekintza noiz gertatu zen adierazteko, *already* / *just* hitzekin erabiltzen da askotan past perfect. I brought the article to show Emma, but she **had already read** it.

I ran home, but my dad **had just left**.

Ekintza berrienaz aritzeko erabiltzen da past simple. *When* + past simple egitura erabil daiteke.

When I **got to the cinema**, the film **had already started**.

When + present perfect egitura erabil daiteke.

When I **had finished my drink**, I **left the café**.

Egoera bat azaltzeko erabiltzen da past perfect past simple denborarekin. Egoerarako past simple erabiltzen da, eta *because* + past perfect egitura, aldiz, zergatirako. I was happy (egoera) **because I'd sorted out the problem of the missing cat** (zergatia).

2 Osatu testua parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili past simple edo past perfect simple.

Jim has a puppy called Bibby. One day, he ⁽¹⁾ **left** (leave) her outside the post office for two minutes, and when he ⁽²⁾ (come) back, Bibby ⁽³⁾ (go). Jim was shocked. A thief ⁽⁴⁾ (steal) the fifteen-week-old puppy. Poor Jim ⁽⁵⁾ (not know) what to do, so he ⁽⁶⁾ (call) the police. When they ⁽⁷⁾ (interview) Jim, they ⁽⁸⁾ (post) Bibby's photo online. Jim was amazed when a friend knocked on his door. Joan ⁽⁹⁾ (see) the photo and ⁽¹⁰⁾ (recognize) the dog. The thief ⁽¹¹⁾ (live) next door to her! When Jim and Joan ⁽¹²⁾ (get) to the police station, the police ⁽¹³⁾ (already rescue) Bibby. Bibby was very excited to see Jim again. Jim was very relieved to have Bibby back.

2.3 Past perfect simple versus past perfect continuous

Forma

Honela eratzen da past perfect continuous: *had* + *been* + *-ing*.

Baiezkoa		
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	had ('d) been	+ <i>-ing</i>
Ezezkoa		
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	had not (hadn't) been	+ <i>-ing</i>
Bai/Ez galderak		
Had	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	+ <i>-ing?</i>

She **had been crying** for hours.

Lola **hadn't been looking** in that direction.

'Had she **been waiting** long?' 'Yes, she **had**.' / 'No, she **hadn't**.'

Galdetzaileak				
Galdetzailea	had ('d)	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	been	+ <i>-ing?</i>

How long **had she been crying**?

Why **had you been reading** the book again?

Erabilera

Iraganean zerbait beste zerbait baino lehen gertatu zela adierazteko erabiltzen da past perfect continuous.

I'd **been living** in Italy for three years when we first met.

When I woke up, I **saw that it had been raining**.

Ekintzei buruz hitz egin beharrean egoerei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da past perfect simple (ez, ordea, past perfect continuous) honako aditz hauekin, besteak beste: *be*, *have* eta *know*.

We'd **known each other** for about five years before we became friends.

3 Osatu esaldiak parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili past perfect simple edo past perfect continuous.

- 1 I *had been reading* a frightening book so I jumped when Ava knocked on the door. (read)
- 2 The actress was really blonde, but in the film she (...) dark hair. (have)
- 3 I was standing outside the door because I (...) my keys again. (forgot)
- 4 They (...) house all day and were exhausted. (move)
- 5 The old lady (...) any visitors and didn't have any biscuits in the house. (not expect)
- 6 The poor man (...) the windows all morning before he realized it was the wrong house! (clean)

2.4 *used to* eta *would* iraganeko ohituretarako

Forma

Baiezkoa			
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	used to / would ('d)	+ infinitiboa	
Ezezkoa			
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	did not (didn't) use to / would not (wouldn't)	+ infinitiboa	
Galderak			
Did	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	use to	+ infinitiboa?
Would	I / he / she / it / you / we / they		+ infinitiboa?

I *used to* sing in the school choir.
 People *would* write each other letters.
 People *didn't use to* have smartphones.
 Mrs Cole *wouldn't go to* the post office every day.
 'Did you *use to* play in the park?' 'Yes, I did.' / 'No, I *didn't*.'
 'Would she *go to* the post office on Mondays?' 'Yes, she would.' / 'No, she *wouldn't*.'

Erabilera

Iraganean egin ohi genituen baina jada egiten ez ditugun ekintzei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *used to* + infinitiboa.

Kate *used to* read three books a month. (= Orain ez)

Ekintza behin bakarrik gertatu bazen, ez da *used to* erabiliko.

She *watched* a horror movie once. (She *used to watch* a horror movie once.)

Lehenengo egoerei buruz hitz egiteko ere erabiltzen da *used to* + infinitiboa.

Jenna Logan *used to be* a really famous actress.

Egia izateari utzi dioten egoerei buruz hitz egiteko ere erabiltzen da *used to*.

People *used to* buy more books.

Askotan, iragana eta oraina alderatzeko erabiltzen da *used to*.

People *used to* go to the cinema more often than they do nowadays.

Denbora-tarte jakin bati edo aldi kopuruari buruz hitz egiteko ez da *used to* erabiltzen.

Lisa *acted* in films for two years. (Lisa *used to act* in films for two years.)

I *was on* television five times. (I *used to be on* television five times.)

Iraganeko ekintzei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *would* + infinitiboa.

She *would go and see* every new film that came out before she met Harry.

4 Osatu testua laukiko aditzekin. Erabili *used to* edo *would*. Batzuetan, aukera bat baino gehiago egon daiteke.

call disappear explore give go have swim

I ⁽¹⁾ *used to have* wonderful holidays when I was a child. Every year, we ⁽²⁾ with my aunt to Lanzarote. We ⁽³⁾ in the sea every day. In those days, adults ⁽⁴⁾ children a lot more freedom, and I remember that us kids ⁽⁵⁾ off for the whole day. We ⁽⁶⁾ all the caves on the beach. My aunt ⁽⁷⁾ for us from the top of the cliff when it was time to come home for dinner. It was wonderful!

2.5 Harridurazko esaldiak

Forma

How / What	(Artikulua)	Adjektiboa	(Izena)
How		exciting! lovely!	
What	a	beautiful awful good	garden! weather! luck! nightmare!

Erabilera

Berri on edo txarrei erantzuteko erabiltzen da *How* + adjektiboa! egitura.

'Maya's *going to* Canada.' 'How exciting!'

'My car's *been stolen*.' 'Oh, how awful!'

Zerbait polita, zirraragarria nahiz oso txarra dela adierazteko erabiltzen da *What* + adjektiboa + izena! egitura.

What a beautiful garden!

What awful weather!

What + izena! ere erabil daiteke (adjektiborik gabe) izena beti bada polita, zirraragarria, oso txarra, etab.

'The train was three hours late.' 'Oh, what a nightmare!'

2.6 Denborazko esaldiak

Erabilera

Gertakizunak edo denborari buruzko ideiak lotzen dituzte denbora-antolatzaileek. Gauzak noiz edo zein ordenatan jazo ziren adierazteko balio dute.

- Bi ekintzetatik lehena aurkezteko, honako antolatzaile hauek erabiltzen dira:

before

Wake me up before you go.

Enter the house, but before, you have to disconnect the alarm system.

Don't just open the door. Before that, ask who is knocking. I met Charles before lunch.

when

When I opened the door, the dog looked at me and went out. (Lehenbizi atea irekitzen dut, eta gero txakurra irteten da.)

- Bigarren ekintza lehen ekintza gertatu eta berehala jazotzen dela azpimarratzeko, honako hauek erabiltzen dira:

as soon as

the moment

Phone me as soon as you see her.

The moment I saw her, I lost control.

- Bi ekintzetatik bigarrena aurkezteko, honako antolatzaile hauek erabiltzen dira:

after

After the music stopped, everything was quiet.

I went out after work.

afterwards

then

later

Bi ekintzen artean denbora-bitarte bat dagoela ematen du aditzera *later* antolatzaileak. Denbora-bitarte bat dagoenean edo bigarren ekintza lehen ekintza gertatu eta berehala jazotzen denean erabil daitezke *afterwards* eta *then*.

There was a power cut. Afterwards / Then, everything was quiet.

She had a shower. Later / Afterwards / Then, she went for a walk.

- Bigarren ekintza azkar eta ustekabean gertatzen dela adierazteko, antolatzaile hau erabiltzen da:

suddenly

I saw her. Suddenly, I lost control.

Ekintza-segida batetik lehena aurkezteko, honako antolatzaile hau erabiltzen da:

first. Askotan, *then*, *second* eta *third* antolatzaileekin ere erabiltzen da, besteak beste.

First, go into the house, then, go upstairs and wait for me.

First, switch it on. Second, search for the channel, and last, adjust the volume.

- Aldibereko ekintzak adierazteko:

- bi ekintzak luzeak badira, antolatzaile hauek erabiliko dira:

while

meanwhile

While Mary was studying, Peter was painting.

Mary was studying. Meanwhile, Peter was painting.

- ekintza bat luzea bada eta bestea laburra edo berehalakoa, honako hauek erabiliko dira:

as

just as

when

while

As / When / While I was walking down the street,

I saw a rabbit.

3. unitatea

3.1 Geroaldiko formak: *will*, *be going to*, present simple eta present continuous

Forma

Ingeleseaz, ez dago geroaldirik. Hainbat forma erabiltzen dira geroaldiari buruz hitz egiteko, eta bakoitzak bere esanahia eta erabilera dauzka.

Will: baiezkoa, ezezkoa eta galderak

I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will ('ll)	+ infinitiboa
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	will not (won't)	+ infinitiboa
Will	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	+ infinitiboa?

Be going to: baiezkoa, ezezkoa eta galderak

I	am ('m)	going to	+ infinitiboa
You / We / They	are ('re)	going to	+ infinitiboa
He / She / It	s ('s)	going to	+ infinitiboa

I	am not ('m not)	going to	+ infinitiboa
You / We / They	are not ('re not / aren't)	going to	+ infinitiboa
He / She / It	is not ('s not / isn't)	going to	+ infinitiboa

Am	I	going to	+ infinitiboa?
Are	you / we / they	going to	+ infinitiboa?
Is	he / she / it	going to	+ infinitiboa?

Erabilera

Honela erabiltzen dira *will*, *be going to*, present simple eta present continuous:

will

Etorkizunari buruzko iragarpenak egiteko edo iritziak emateko erabiltzen da *will*.

People will probably live longer as nanobots in our bodies will detect any illness early and treat it instantly.

Bat-bateko aukerak edo erabakiak adierazteko ere erabiltzen da *will*, besteak beste: promesak, eskaintzak, planak, errefusak edo eskakizunak.

I think I'll get an upgrade on my smartphone.

I'll help you if you like.

I won't ever use a VR headset.

be going to

Ebidentzian oinarrituta etorkizunari buruzko iragarpenak egiteko erabiltzen da *be going to*.
That drone is flying very low to the ground. I think it's going to crash into someone.

Planei edo asmoei buruz hitz egiteko ere erabiltzen da *be going to*.
I'm going to buy the latest fitbit.

Present simple

Ordutegi edo programazio bati jarraitzen dioten etorkizuneko gertakizunei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da present simple.

Your Skype lesson is at 10.00.

When does the virtual concert start?

Present continuous

Non edo zein ordutan diren badakigun hitzorduei eta ezarritako planei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da present continuous.

My teacher is taking us to a technology conference next week.

ADI

Batzuetan, gauza berari buruz hitz egiteko bi modu daude. Iragarpenak egiteko *will* eta *be going to* erabil daitezke.

My phone will probably be outdated by next year.

My phone's going to be outdated by next year.

(Badakizu zure telefonoaren bertsio berriagoa aterako dutela.)

Planei eta asmoei buruz hitz egiteko *be going to* eta present continuous erabil daitezke (ez, ordea, *will*).

I'm going to order a new laptop online.

(= hori egiteko asmoa dut.)

I'm getting my new laptop delivered online.

(= antolatu egin dut.)

1 Osatu elkarrizketa parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili *will* edo *be going to*.

- 1 A Have you decided what to do at the weekend?
B Yes, I'm *going to* visit the planetarium. (visit)
- 2 A Why are you turning your tablet on?
B I (...) the launch of the latest space probe. (watch)
- 3 A Have you charged your phone?
B No, I forgot! I (...) it right away. (do)
- 4 A Apparently it's not good to sleep with the wifi on, so I (...) tonight. (turn it off)

2 Osatu elkarrizketa parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili present simple edo present continuous.

- A Aziz and I (!!) *are going* (go) to see the sequel to *Passengers* tomorrow. Would you like to come?
- B Great idea! What time (!?) (you / meet)?
- A Aziz (!?) (pick) me up at seven o'clock.
- B OK, and what time (!?) (the film / start)?
- A It (!?) (begin) at quarter to eight.
- B Well, I (!?) (work) until 7.15 tomorrow, so I'll meet you there.

3 Osatu elkarrizketa parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili *will*, *be going to*, present simple edo present continuous.

- Sara Dan, have you seen the advert for volunteers for the technology experiment?
- Dan No – what is it for?
- Sara It says they (!!) *are going to do* (do) experiments on brain-to-brain communication on five volunteers.
- Dan You mean, emailing without a computer or a phone?
- Sara Yes. Do you think that (!?) (be) possible in the future?
- Dan The technology is nowhere near being ready. It (!?) (not happen) in our lifetime.
- Sara It's an interesting idea though – I think I (!?) (volunteer) for the experiment.
- Dan Really? When is it?
- Sara It (!?) (be) in the last week of May. Are you (!?) (come) too?
- Dan Oh, I can't. I (!?) (go) on holiday then.

3.2 Future continuous

Forma

Honela eratzen da future continuous: *will + be + -ing* forma.

Baiezkoa/Ezezkoa/Galderak			
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	will (= 'll)	be	-ing
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	will not (= won't)	be	-ing
Will	I / he / she / it / we / you / they	be	-ing?

At eight o'clock this evening, I will be having dinner.

In six months time, she won't be living at home.

Will he be doing his exams this time next week?

Erabilera

Etorkizuneko uneren batean garatuko diren ekintzei edo egoerei buruzko gertakizunak baieztatzeko erabiltzen da future continuous.

This time tomorrow, I'll be doing my exam!

Etorkizuneko uneren batean garatuko diren ekintzei edo egoerei buruzko iragarpenak egiteko ere erabiltzen da future continuous.

This time next week, I won't be worrying about my exams!

'Will you be enjoying life?' 'Yes, I will.'

'Where will you be living next year?' 'I'll be living at home.'

Maiz, geroaldiko denborazko esamoldeekin erabiltzen da future continuous. Baiezko edo ezezko esaldien hasieran edo bukaeran joan daiteke denborazko esamoldea. (Esaldiaren hasieran badoa, koma ipini behar da esamoldearen ondoren.)

This time tomorrow, I'll be doing my exam!

I won't be worrying about my exams this time next week.

Galderetan, bukaeran joan ohi da denborazko esamoldea.

'What will you be doing in five years' time?'

4 Irakurri teknologiari buruzko biltzarraren programa. Idatzi ordu bakoitzari buruzko esaldiak. Erabili *future continuous*.

1	8.00	collect name badges
2	9.00	attend welcome talk
3	10.00	have coffee
4	10.30	do workshops
5	12.00	have lunch
6	1.00	visit exhibition stands [NOTE: no workshops at this time]
7	2.30	discussion of ideas
8	4.00	have tea
9	4.30	leave the conference

1 At 8.00, they will be collecting their name badges.

3.3 Adberbioak: *very, really, much, a bit, rather* eta *quite*

Forma

Subjektua + aditza	+ adberbioa	+ adjektiboa
Alderdi positiboak		
I'm	very / really / quite	stylish.
He's	much	more stylish than you.
Alderdi negatiboak		
It's	too / very / really / rather / quite / a bit	expensive
They're	not very	appealing

Erabilera

Adjektiboak indartzeko erabiltzen ditugu *very* edo *really* adberbioak adjektiboen aurretik.

The gamers were *very* happy with the new equipment.

That device is *really* innovative.

Adjektiboak leuntzeko erabiltzen dugu *quite* adberbioa adjektiboen aurretik.

My laptop is *quite* heavy.

Ezeko esaldietan *very* erabil daiteke (ez, ordea, *quite* / *really*).

This speaker is *not very* user friendly.

A bit, rather edo *too* adberbioak ezaugarri negatiboak deskribatzen dituzten adjektiboen aurrean erabil daitezke (inoiz ez positiboen aurrean).

It was *a bit* bizarre, actually. (I'm *a bit* happy.)

I bought some *rather* expensive headphones.

Bi pertsona edo gauza alderatzeko, *much* + adjektibo konparatiboa + *than* egitura erabiltzen da.

Much adberbioak indartu egiten du alderaketa.

Driverless cars will be *much* safer than cars with drivers.

Tom had a *much more compact* case than Emma.

5 Osatu esaldi bakoitza aukera zuzenarekin.

- 1 My Fitbit isn't *very* / **much** user friendly.
- 2 Personally, I think driverless cars are **a bit** / **much more** dangerous than cars with drivers.
- 3 The device is **rather** / **much** expensive and I can't afford it.
- 4 Virtual reality is **rather** / **really** fantastic fun and a great experience for everyone.
- 5 The battery life is not **very** / **quite** long and it runs out of charge quickly.

3.4 Esaldi kontzesibok

Forma

Although I can download books onto my e-reader, I still prefer to read printed books.

Even though we bought the latest equipment, the previous version was better.

In spite of having all the latest gadgets, John was bored.

I like playing computer games, while my brother prefers sports.

Erabilera

Idea bat beste perpaus baten informazioarekin modu harrigarrian bat ez datorrela deskribatzen dute perpaus kontzesibok. Bat ez datorren esaldiaren aurretik edo atzetik egon daiteke perpaus kontzesiboa. Koma batekin bereizten dira perpaus kontzesiboa eta perpaus nagusia.

He *pretended to be* a scientist, although he had no qualifications.

Although he had no qualifications, he *pretended to be* a scientist.

Although, though eta *even though* antolatzaileekin hasi ohi dira perpaus kontzesibok.

She bought the laptop, *even though* it was very expensive.

Although the laptop was very expensive, it wasn't very user-friendly.

Ahozko hizkuntzan bereziki, *though* erabil daiteke (ez, ordea, *although* edo *even though*) *however* zein *nevertheless* esateko.

Testuinguru formalagoetan, *in spite of* eta *despite* eduki dezakete perpaus kontzesibok hasieran. Perpaus hauen ondoren, askotariko formak erabiltzen dira:

- *despite* / *in spite of* + the fact (that) + perpausa.

Despite the fact that it was very expensive, she decided to buy the drone.

- *despite* / *in spite of* + -ing + perpausa.

Despite being very expensive, she decided to buy the drone.

- *despite* / *in spite of* + izena.

Despite the cost, she decided to buy the drone.

Perpau nagusiarekin bat ez datorren informazioa adierazteko erabiltzen dira *whereas* edo *while* perpau kontzesiboetan.

Whereas the first laptops were really heavy, the latest ones are very light and portable.

I always wanted to be a gamer, while my sister wanted to be a scientist.

6 Irakurri esaldiak eta identifikatu ezinezkoa den aukera.

- 1 **Even though / Although / Despite** my laptop is heavy, it's very portable.
- 2 My main priority is cost, **whereas / though / while** your main priority is versatility.
- 3 **In spite of / Despite / However** the many advantages, we chose another option.

4. unitatea

4.1 Aditz modalak: Gaitasuna eta baimena

Forma

Infinitiboarekin (*to* partikula gabe) erabiltzen dira *can* / *could*.

The human brain *can* think creatively.

Computers *aren't able to* feel emotions.

Be able to + infinitiboa ere erabil daiteke. *Be* aditza baino ez da aldatzen (*am, are, is, was, were*).

I *wasn't able to* finish the 10 km run at the weekend.

Etorkizunaz ari garenean, *will be able to* + infinitiboa erabili behar da.

In the future, we *will be able to* talk to robots.

He *won't be able to* work out at the gym today.

Erabilera

Gaitasuna

Gaitasunei buruz hitz egiteko erabil daitezke *can* eta *be able to*. *Can* ohikoagoa da orainaldian hitz egitean gaitasunei buruz, eta aditz hauekin erabiltzen da, besteak beste: *see, hear* eta *smell*.

Can you ski?

I *can* smell gas.

Jendeak oro har iraganean egin zezakeenaz hitz egiteko erabil daitezke *could* eta *couldn't*.

In the 1880s, you *couldn't* exercise using electronic gym equipment, but you *could* exercise with weights.

Be able to orainaldian eta iraganean erabil daiteke, baina *can* / *can't* eta *couldn't* formak baino formalagoa da.

Scientists *are able to* understand many things about the human body and brain.

The swimmer *was not able to* race because of his hip injury.

Can ez da infinitiboa. Infinitiboa behar bada, *be able to* erabiliko da.

I'd like *to be able to* climb better.

Etorkizuneko gaitasunei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *be able to*.

I *will be able to* climb better after the course. (*I will can climb better...*)

Etorkizunari buruzko zerbait erabakitzean, aldiz, *can* erabiltzen da eskuarki.

I'm free tomorrow so I *can* do the test then.

('I *will be able to* do the test' formalagoa da.)

Baimena

Baimenduta dagoenari buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira *can* / *could*. *May* ere erabil daiteke, baina ez da hain ohikoa, eta formalagoa ere bada.

Students *can* use the gym for free.

Could I borrow a pencil, please?

1 Osatu esaldiak. Erabili *can* / *could* edo *be able to* forma egokian. Batzuetan, erantzun bat baino gehiago egon daiteke.

1 Dogs *can't* smile, but they *can* wag their tails to tell you that they're happy.

2 I (...) sleep last night, so I (...) concentrate today.

3 (...) you explain how the human nervous system works, because I (...) understand it?

4 You (...) borrow books from the library if you have a library card.

4.2 Aditz modalak: Aholkua, betebeharra eta galarazpena

Forma

Infinitiboarekin (*to* partikula gabe) erabiltzen dira aditz modalak.

Erabilera

Era askotara erabiltzen dira aditz modalak (adibidez, *must, can, could, might, should*). Modalak ez diren aditz batzuk ere (esaterako, *have to, need to, ought to*) antzera erabiltzen dira. Hauek dira erabilerak, besteak beste:

Aholkua eta betebeharra

Aholku emateko erabiltzen dira *should* / *shouldn't* eta *ought* / *oughtn't*. Betebeharra eta beharra adierazteko erabiltzen dira *must, mustn't* eta *have to*. Kanpoko arauz eta betebeharrez aritzeko *have to* erabiltzen da askotan. You *should* drink lots of water during exercise. (= Aholkua.) You *have to* stop the running machine before you step off it. (= Araua.)

We *mustn't* be late for yoga. (= Betebeharra.)

Betebeharrik eza

Egin behar ez dugun edo egitea beharrezkoa ez den zerbaiti buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira *don't have to* eta *don't need to*. *Needn't* ere erabil liteke, baina ez da hain ohikoa. Kasu honetan ez da *mustn't* erabiltzen.

You *don't have to* go to the gym to be fit. It's just one way of being active.

You *don't need to* play / *needn't* play football with us if your foot is still hurting.

Galarazpena

Galarazita dagoenari edo baimenduta ez dagoenari buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *can't*. Galarazpena indartzeko erabil daiteke *mustn't*.

You *can't* / *mustn't* eat in the pool.

2 Esan esaldi hauetako aditz modalek aholkua, betebeharra, betebeharrik eza ala galarazpena esan nahi duten.

1 Do I have to wear a tie to the party? *betebeharra*

2 You *needn't* shower before you go into the gym.

3 He *should* warm up before running. He's going to injure himself.

4 You *mustn't* dive into the pool in the shallow end.

5 She *ought to* go to bed earlier. She looks exhausted.

6 You *must* tell me if you start to feel ill.

4.3 Aditz modalak: Aukera, probabilitatea eta ziurtasuna

Forma

Could / *must* / *might* / *may* eta, gero, infinitiboa (to partikula gabe) erabiltzen da. Aditz modal hauen forma berbera da subjektu guztientzat.

Baiezkoa		
subjektua	could / might / may / must	+ infinitiboa (to partikula gabe)
Ezezkoa		
subjektua	could not (couldn't) / can not (can't) might not (mightn't) may not must not (mustn't)	+ infinitiboa (to partikula gabe)

She might need to see a doctor.

They may not know where we are.

Erabilera

Orainaldiko aukerak eta ziurtasuna/zalantza adierazteko erabiltzen dira *could*, *may* eta *might*. Esanahi berdintsua dute, baina *might* eta *could* aditzek *may* aditzak baino ziurgabetasun handiagoa ematen dute aditzera.

She could / might / may need to see a doctor – she can't walk on her ankle. (orainari buruz)

Iraganeko aukera jakin bati buruz hitz egiteko erabil daiteke *couldn't*; ez, ordea, *could*. *Could* aditzaren ordean, *was* / *were able to* erabiltzen dira.

When I was at school, I couldn't play badminton very well, but now I can.

I couldn't get seats for the football match on Saturday, but I was able to get some for the match on Friday.

~~*(I could get some for the match on Friday.)*~~

Were you able to see the doctor today? (Could you see the doctor...?)

Could / *might* / *may* aditzek baino ziurtasun handiagoa adierazteko, *must* erabil daiteke.

It could be raining. There are grey clouds outside.

It must be raining. The ground looks wet.

Ziurtasuna adierazteko erabiltzen dira *must* eta *can't*.

Zerbait egia dela dakigunean erabiltzen da *must*, eta *can't*, berriz, zerbait ezinezkoa dela dakigunean.

The instructor must be mad. He's made us run on the spot for twenty minutes now!

The gym can't be closing already.

Etorkizuneko aukerak adierazteko ere erabiltzen dira *could*, *may* eta *might*.

In the future, there could / might / may be many more sick people in hospital because we're living for longer.

Zerbait egia den ziur ez dakigunean erabil daitezke *may not* eta *might not* (ez, ordea, *couldn't*). Zerbait egia ez dela dakigunean erabiltzen da *couldn't*.

This might / may not be Kate's tennis racket – I think hers has got a grey handle.

This couldn't be Kate's tennis racket – I'm sure hers has got a grey handle.

Could aditzarekin oraingo eta etorkizuneko aukerei buruzko galderak egin daitezke.

Jenny can't find her bag. Could this one be hers?

3 Idatzi berriro esaldiak parentesien arteko hitzekin.

- 1 I'm certain Lucy is at the gym. (must)
Lucy must be at the gym.
- 2 It's possible that the muscle is damaged. (may)
- 3 There's a chance that we will win the beach-ball tournament this year. (might)
- 4 There's no way that he'll be able to run a marathon next month. (can't)

4.4 Aditz modal burutuak

Forma

Honela eratzen dira aditz modal burutuak: *may / must / can't / might / could + have + lehenaldiko partizipioa*.

Erabilera

Ondorioa adierazten duten aditz modal burutuak

Iraganeko zerbaiti buruzko ondorioak ateratzeko erabil daitezke aditz modal burutuak.

Iraganari buruzko ondorio logikoak ateratzeko nahiz ziurtasuna adierazteko erabiltzen da *must have + lehenaldiko partizipioa*.

James isn't in his room. He must have just left.

I didn't know Olivia was a member at this gym. She must've joined quite recently.

ADI

Ahazko hizkuntzan eta idatzizko hizkuntza informalean, 've erabili ohi da *have* forma luzearen ordez.

He must've been mistaken.

They might've got lost.

Zerbait ez zela gertatu edo gezurra zela ziur dakigunean erabiltzen da *can't / couldn't have + lehenaldiko partizipioa*.

He can't have known about it.

You couldn't have seen Alice today. She's in Dubai.

Damua adierazten duten aditz modal burutuak

Iraganean egin edo gertatu ez zen zerbaiti buruzko damua edo gaitzespena adierazteko erabiltzen da *should have + lehenaldiko partizipioa*.

I should have waited before I sent the email.

I should never have tried bungee jumping.

Iraganean gertatu zen eta gertatu ez izana nahiko genukeen zerbaiti buruzko damua edo gaitzespena adierazteko erabiltzen da *shouldn't have + lehenaldiko partizipioa*.

You shouldn't have said anything to him. He's really upset now.

Beharra adierazten duten aditz modal burutuak

Iraganean zerbait beharrezkoa zela esateko erabiltzen da *needed to / had to + infinitiboa*.

We needed to speak to the instructor before we could join the class.

Zerbait beharrezkoa ez zela adierazteko erabiltzen da *didn't have to / didn't need to + infinitiboa*. Gertatu zela edo ez zela gertatu eman dezake aditzera.

They didn't have to take an exam at the end of the course.

We didn't need to bring shampoo. There was some in the showers.

Beharrezkoa ez izanik ere gertatu zen zerbaiti buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *needn't have + lehenaldiko partizipioa*.

We needn't have got up so early. Our first lesson was cancelled anyway.

4 Zuzendu esaldietako akatsak.

- 1 The party was fun – you shouldn't have going to bed.
The party was fun – you shouldn't have gone to bed.
- 2 He was smiling but he might had been pretending.
- 3 Paul was yawning – he must having been very tired.
- 4 You should had told us you were feeling ill so that we could have took you to the nurse.

5 Osatu esaldiak parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili aditz modal burutuen forma egokia. Batzuetan, aukera bat baino gehiago egon daiteke.

- 1 I feel sick now – it was a bad idea to eat more cake!
I feel sick now – I shouldn't have *eaten* more cake! (eat)
- 2 It wasn't necessary for Chi to call me when she arrived at the airport, but she did anyway.
Chi (...) me when she arrived at the airport, but she did anyway. (call)
- 3 John is on a yoga holiday until Sunday – it was definitely not him you saw today.
John is on a yoga holiday until Sunday – it (...) him that you saw today. (not be)

4.5 Emendiozko esaldiak (informazioa gehitzea eta gaia aldatzea)

Forma

Ideiak gehitzea	Diskurtsoaren antolatzaileen adibideak
Idatzizko eta ahozko hizkuntza informalean	<i>also, additionally, alternatively, as well as</i>
Idatzizko eta ahozko hizkuntza formalean	<i>moreover, furthermore, in addition</i>
Ahozko hizkuntzan bakarrik	<i>besides, too, what's more</i>
Gaia aldatzea	Diskurtsoaren antolatzaileen adibideak
Idatzizko eta ahozko hizkuntza informalean	<i>anyway, as I was saying, by the way, in any case</i>
Idatzizko eta ahozko hizkuntza formalean	<i>incidentally, regarding, with regards to ..., as far as ... is concerned, in terms of ..., talking of ...</i>

Erabilera

Ideiak lotzen laguntzeko edo hurrena zer esango dugun adierazteko erabiltzen dira antolatzaileak.

Ahozko zein idatzizko hizkuntzan erabil daitezke antolatzaileak, eta formalak edo informalak izan daitezke. Antolatzaile batzuk hasieran, erdian edota amaieran joan daitezke, mezuaeren arabera.

6 Irakurri esaldiak eta identifikatu ezinezkoa den aukera.

- Working out is beneficial to physical well-being. **Furthermore** / **Moreover** / **Too**, it releases endorphins in the brain.
- I don't know much about that so I can't comment. **Anyway** / **In any case** / **In addition to**, what are you doing tomorrow?
- As well as** / **In addition to** / **Incidentally** eating well, it's important to get enough sleep to function properly.

5. unitatea

5.1 Moduzko adberbioak

Forma

Adjektiboa	Adberbioa
He was calm when I told him.	He behaved calmly.
That was a beautiful presentation, Carla.	Your work is beautifully presented, Carla.

Adberbio batzuk irregularrak dira, eta konparatibo irregularra dute.

Adjektiboa	Adberbioa	Adberbio konparatiboa
good	well	better
bad	badly	worse

Badira bi forma dituzten adberbioak: adberbio erregularra (*quickly*, adibidez) eta adjektiboa bezalakoa (*quick*, esate baterako). Adberbiook, halaber, bi konparatibo dituzte.

My sister eats ice cream more quickly / quicker than me.
Dave works more slowly / slower than Ed.

Erabilera

Aditzaren eta horren objektuaren atzetik doaz eskuarki moduzko adberbioak (*slowly*, *rapidly* eta *suddenly*, kasurako).

They left suddenly.
He drove very slowly.

Adberbio batzuk, hala ere, aditzaren aurretik joan daitezke, batez ere objektua luzea bada.

They suddenly left.
He slowly opened the door at the end of the corridor.
(He opened slowly the door.)

5.2 Zehar-estiloa

Forma

Zehar-estiloa erabiltzean, aditz-denborak denbora bat egin ohi du atzera. Hitzak iraganean esan zirela erakusten laguntzen du horrek.

Estilo zuzena	→	Zehar-estiloa
present simple	→	past simple
present continuous	→	past continuous
present perfect simple	→	past perfect simple
past simple	→	past perfect simple
past perfect simple	→	past perfect simple
will	→	would
can	→	could
must	→	had to

'It's a great idea.' (present simple, estilo zuzena)
→ He said it was a great idea. (past simple, zehar-estiloa)

'I've never been there.' (present continuous, estilo zuzena) → She said she'd never been there. (past perfect simple, zehar-estiloa)

Erabilera

Norbaitek esan duenaren berri emateko erabiltzen da zehar-estiloa.

Say eta tell aditz diskurtsiboak erabili ohi dira. Tell aditzak pertsonazko objektua eduki behar du.

She told me ... I told them ... He told us ...

Say aditzak ez du pertsonazko objekturik. He said ... (He said me ...)

That juntagailuarekin edo juntagailurik gabe erabil daitezke say eta tell.

He said it was a great idea. EDO He said that it was a great idea.

Galderen berri emateko erabil daiteke ask. Pertsonazko objektuarekin edo objekturik gabe erabil daiteke ask. Galdetzaileekin erabiltzen da beti ask.

She asked what I did in the evenings.

She asked me what I did in the evenings.

(She asked that I did in the evenings.)

ADI

Askotan, ez da denbora aldatzen. Zerbait oraindik ere egia edo garrantzitsua denean gertatzen da hori.

She said they'll be ten minutes late.

Izenordaina ere alda daiteke (adibidez, I > he edo she, nahiz we > they).

'I really like the new ad.' Anne said. →

She said she really liked the new ad.

Denborari eta tokiari buruzko hitzak ere aldatu egin daitezke igorlearen errealitatea eta jatorrizko hizlariarena ezberdina badira.

Estilo zuzena	Zehar-estiloa
here	there
this	that
these	those
now	then
next week	the following week
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the following day
yesterday	the day before
last week	the week before

I saw him here yesterday. → He said that he'd seen him there the day before.

1 Irakurri artikulua. Ondoren, osatu beheko laburpena. Idatzi zehar-estiloan letra lodiz agertzen diren hitzak.

The article told me two statistics that I hadn't known about lying. It said that a study ⁽¹⁾ had revealed that one in three people ⁽²⁾ that lying ⁽³⁾ wrong, but that one in eight people ⁽⁴⁾ that it ⁽⁵⁾ OK to lie in the right circumstances.

A man called Jaime said that a lie usually ⁽⁶⁾ false information and that the liar ⁽⁷⁾ to deceive the person being lied to, but that you sometimes ⁽⁸⁾ lie without upsetting anyone. He said that he ⁽⁹⁾ upset about white lies. The article asked a philosopher called Freya Shulsson if it ⁽¹⁰⁾ ever OK to lie. She said that some lies ⁽¹¹⁾ you into trouble and that if you ⁽¹²⁾ you ⁽¹³⁾ a lot you should ask several sensible people if it's justified first.

A recent study **revealed** that one in three people **think** that lying is wrong. However, it also found that one in eight people **think** it is OK to lie if there's a good reason for it. Huh?

Jaime, 24, says, 'A lie usually **gives** false information and the liar **wants** to deceive the listener, but sometimes you **can** lie without giving false information and without wanting to hurt or upset another person.' Expert Jools Whittaker explains, 'People call these "white lies" because they are actually told to prevent the other person from being hurt or upset - so the "liar" actually has good intentions.' I asked Jaime, 'Does lying upset you?' He replied, 'Yes, but I **have never** got upset about white lies.'

So, **is** it ever OK to lie? Philosopher Freya Shulsson declares, 'Some lies **will** get you into trouble. If you **find** you **are lying** a lot, try asking several sensible people you know if they think it is justified.' So, next time you want to tell a lie - try it out on your friends or family first!

5.3 Zehar-estiloko galderak

Forma

Galdetzaileekin (*when, where, what*, etab.) ematen da hasieran *wh-* duten galderen berri.

Galdetzaileekin (*ez, ordea, that* juntagailuarekin) erabiltzen dira *ask / want to know*.

'What were you doing yesterday evening?' → She asked me what I was doing yesterday evening. (~~She asked that I was doing yesterday evening.~~)

Bai/Ez galderen berri emateko erabiltzen dira *if / whether*.

'Did you understand?' → She asked us if we'd understood.

'Do you read a lot?' → He asked whether I read a lot.

Zehar-estiloko galderak eta baiezkako esaldiek hitz-ordena bera dute. Ez dira subjektua eta aditz laguntzailea alderantzikatzen, eta ez da *do* aditz laguntzailea erabiltzen.

Erabilera

Norbaitek galdetu zuena esateko erabiltzen dira zehar-estiloko galderak. Askotan, *asked* aditz diskurtsiboa erabiltzen da. Pertsonazko objektuarekin edo objekturik gabe erabil daiteke *asked*.

He asked me what ... OR, He asked what ...

Asked beharrean, *wanted to know* ere erabil daiteke.

Wanted to know esamoldearekin ez da pertsonazko objekturik erabiltzen.

He wanted to know what I was doing.

Zehar-estiloko galderak erabiltzean, aditz-denborak denbora bat egin ohi du atzera. Hitzak iraganean esan zirela erakusten laguntzen du horrek.

'What do you do in the evenings?' → He asked what I did in the evenings.

2 Idatzi galdera hauek zehar-estiloan.

- 1 'What are you two arguing about?' asked our teacher.
Our teacher asked us what we were arguing about.
- 2 'What are the best qualities in a friend?' Jose asked Lily.
- 3 'Do you want a hug?' Mum asked.

3 Write reported questions for these answers.

- 1 'No, I can't come round to your house,' Philip said to Luca.
Luca asked Philip if he could come round to his house.
- 2 'No, I don't know where the money has gone,' James told his dad.
- 3 'No, I've never seen this girl before,' Ayisha told the policewoman.
- 4 'I'm going out to the shops,' Vera replied to Mum.

5.4 Aditz diskurtsiboak

Forma

Aditz diskurtsiboak ondoren egitura ugari joan daitezke.

Aditza	+ to	+ infinitiboa	
agree, ask, demand, offer, promise, refuse, threaten			
Aditza	pertsona / izenordaina	+ to	+ infinitiboa
advise, ask, convince, encourage, invite, order, persuade, remind, tell, warn			
Aditza	(preposizioa)	+ -ing	
admit, apologize for, deny, insist on, suggest			
Aditza	pertsona / izenordaina	+ preposizioa	+ -ing
accuse ... of, blame ... for, congratulate ... on / for, praise ... for, thank ... for, warn ... against			
Aditza	(that)	+ perpausa	
add, admit, argue, claim, complain, deny, explain, mention, predict, promise, suggest, think, warn			
Aditza	pertsona / izenordaina	(that)	+ perpausa
assure, convince, inform, promise, reassure, remind, tell, warn			

Jana *agreed to come* with us.

Xavier *advised me to talk* to my teacher.

He *didn't apologize for being* late.

Did you thank Claire *for helping* you?

Helen *promised (that) she wouldn't be* late.

Erabilera

Esandakoaren berri emateko erabil daitezke aditz diskurtsiboak, adibidez, *He promised ...*, *She offered ...*, *He suggested ...*. Norbaitek esan duenaren berri emateko erabili ohi dira *tell*, *say* eta *ask*. Nolanahi ere, beste aditz diskurtsibo batzuk ere erabil ditzakegu eskaintzak egiteko, barkamena eskatzeko, promesak egiteko, etab. 'I'll help you with your homework, if you like.' → *He offered to help me with my homework.*

4 Koadernoan, lotu 1–6 sintagmak eta A–F sintagmak eta osatu esaldiak zehar-estiloan.

- 1 She warned ... D
- 2 The shop assistant recommended ...
- 3 He replied ...
- 4 The child explained ...
- 5 She suggested ...
- 6 My mum offered ...
- A to talk about my problem with my best friend with me.
- B that she hadn't meant to break the window.
- C that I go for a long walk before doing any more studying.
- ~~D me not to go into town alone at night.~~
- E that he wasn't going out on Saturday night.
- F that I tried the trousers in a different colour.

5.5 Elipsia

Forma

(Have you) *Seen my gloves anywhere?*

(Are) *You ready yet?*

Yes. (I'm) Ready now. (I'm) Sorry to keep you waiting.

Erabilera

Aurreko egoeratik ondoriozta daitekeelako norbait edo zerbait aipatu behar ez denean, egoerazko elipsia erabiltzen da. Elkarrizketa informalean, esanahia jakina bada, alde batera utz daitezke perpausen hasieran agertzen diren izenordain subjektua (*I* edo *you*, esate baterako) eta aditz laguntzailea. Galderetan oso ohikoa da hori egitea.

5 Idatzi esaldi hauetan falta diren hitzak.

- 1 Hope you have a nice holiday.
- 2 Finished with the newspaper?
- 3 Sorry to keep you waiting.
- 4 You going to the match on Saturday?

6. unitatea

6.1 Pasiboa

Forma

Be + lehenaldiko partizipioarekin osatzen da pasiboa. Aditz pasiboak eta aktiboak denbora berberetan egon daitezke.

Denbora	Aktiboa		Pasiboa
Present simple	enjoy	→	is enjoyed
Present continuous	is enjoying	→	is being enjoyed
Past simple	enjoyed	→	was enjoyed
Past continuous	was enjoying	→	was being enjoyed
Present perfect simple	have enjoyed	→	have been enjoyed
Past perfect simple	had enjoyed	→	had been enjoyed
Geroaldia	will enjoy / going to enjoy	→	will be / going to be enjoyed
Aditz modalak	can / might / etc. enjoy	→	can / might / etc. be enjoyed

They cancel hundreds of flights every day. → Hundreds of flights are cancelled every day.

They had changed the flight time without telling me. → I wasn't told that the flight time had been changed.

Ekintza nork edo zerk egiten duen adierazteko erabiltzen da *by*.

The London Underground map was designed by Harry Beck.

Erabilera

Norbaiti edo zerbaiti zer gertatzen zaion adierazteko erabiltzen da pasiboa.

The bus was knocked over in the storm.

Askotan, ekintza nork edo zerk egin duen ez esateko erabiltzen da pasiboa. Pertsona edo gauza ezaguna delako, jakina delako edota garrantzi txikikoa delako gertatzen da hori.

Tickets can be booked in advance.

Gertaera orokorreari edo adituen iritziei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da pasibo inpersonala. Ohikoa da idatzizko hizkuntza formalean, bai eta albisteetan ere.

It is thought that electric cars will become more common.

It is believed that a gap year is beneficial for some students.

1 Bihurtu esaldi aktiboak pasibo. Ahal bada, utzi alde batera agentea (*by*).

- 1 People call the London Underground the Tube.
The London Underground is called the Tube.
- 2 The Metropolitan Railway company opened the first line in 1863.
- 3 Private companies funded the Tube until the 1930s.
- 4 Experts estimate that the Tube carries about 1,107 million passengers every year.
- 5 You can pay for your trips with an Oyster card.

6.2 Pasibo arazlea

Forma

Honela osatzen da egitura: *have / get* + objektua + lehenaldiko partizipioa.

I / You / He / She / It / We / They	have / get	objektua	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa
-------------------------------------	------------	----------	---------------------------

I had my bike fixed last week.

We are getting our car serviced tomorrow.

Erabilera

Norbaitek guretzat zerbait egiten duela adierazteko erabiltzen da *have / get something done*, batez ere hala antolatu dugunean. Ez da esaten nork egiten duen ekintza. Informalagoak diren egoeretan, *get* erabili ohi da. *I had my essay proofread – there were loads of mistakes in it!*

Where do you get your hair cut?

I'm getting my flat painted tomorrow.

Gauza txarren bat gertatzen zaigula adierazteko ere erabil daiteke *have something done*. *Get*, ostera, ez da zentzu horretan erabiltzen.

I've had my car broken into.

Sarah's had her bike stolen.

2 Jarri hitzak ordenan eta osatu esaldiak pasibo arazlean.

- 1 the / They've / station / repainted / had / .
They've had the station repainted.
- 2 had / they / this / recently / train / cleaned / Have / ?
- 3 need / checked / I / get / to / tyres / my / .
- 4 car / delivered / We / our / are / new / Saturday / on / getting / .
- 5 should / You / car key / get / cut / another / .

7. unitatea

7.1 Baldintzak

Forma

Baldintzazko perpaus batek (*if* juntagailuarekin) eta ondoriozko perpaus batek osatzen dituzte baldintzazko esaldiak.

Baldintza	Baldintzazko perpausa (<i>if</i> juntagailuarekin)	Ondoriozko perpausa
Baldintza errealak	<i>if</i> + present simple	present simple / agintera
Lehen motako baldintza	<i>if</i> juntagailua + present simple	<i>will</i> / <i>might</i> + infinitiboa
Bigarren motako baldintza	<i>if</i> + past simple	<i>would</i> ('d) + infinitiboa
Hirugarren motako baldintza	<i>if</i> + past perfect simple	<i>would have</i> (<i>would've</i>) + lehenaldiko partizipioa

If you don't feed a pet, it dies.

If a predator catches its prey, it will eat it.

If I could be any animal, I'd be a lion.

If I had studied more, I wouldn't have failed the science exam.

Ondoriozko perpausaren aurretik edo atzetik jar daiteke baldintzazko perpausa (*if* juntagailuarekin). Ondoriozko perpausaren aurretik badoa, koma jarri behar da baldintzazko perpausaren (*if* juntagailuarekin) ondoren.

If this bird doesn't get better, I'll take it to the animal hospital.

I'll take this bird to the animal hospital if it doesn't get better.

If I were you, I'd be more careful.

I'd be more careful if I were you.

If I'd seen you, I would have said hello.

I would have said hello if I'd seen you.

Ondoriozko perpausaren atzetik badoa, ez da izenordainik erabili behar baldintzazko perpausaren (*if* juntagailuarekin).

I'll take this bird to the animal hospital if it doesn't get better. (I'll take it to the animal hospital if this bird doesn't get better.)

Erabilera

Zero motako baldintza

Benetako egoera baten ohiko ondorioak deskribatzeko erabiltzen da baldintza erreala.

If you heat water, it boils.

Lehen motako baldintza

Orainaldian zein geroaldian gerta daitekeen egoera edo ekintza baten ondorioak deskribatzeko erabiltzen da lehen motako baldintza.

If we are very calm and quiet, we might see a kingfisher.

If an animal isn't dangerous, it won't hurt you.

Aholku emateko ere erabil daiteke lehen motako baldintza.

If you stay still, the animals won't run away.

Ondorioaz ziur ez bagaude, *might* / *might not* erabil daitezke *will* / *won't* aditz modalen ordeaz.

Spiders might come into the house if you leave the doors open.

If you ask your parents, they might let you have a pet snake.

Bigarren motako baldintza

Alegiazko zerbait adierazteko erabiltzen da bigarren motako baldintza.

Baldintzazko perpausak (*if* juntagailuarekin) nekez gerta litekeen edo ezinezkoa den egoera bati buruz hitz egiten du, eta ondoriozko perpausak, aldiz, alegiazko emaitzari buruz.

If an animal needed my help, I'd help it.

If you had a superpower, I'd be so jealous.

I'd be much happier if people didn't hunt endangered species.

Ondorioaz seguru ez bagaude, *might* edo *could* aditz modalak erabil daitezke, *would* beharrean.

If I were braver, I might swim with sharks.

If you weren't careful, you could hurt yourself.

"*Would be able to*" esanahiarekin ere erabil daiteke *could*.

If it wasn't raining, we could go for a walk.

Baldintzazko perpausaren (*if* juntagailuarekin), *was* beharrean *were* erabili ohi da *I* / *he* / *she* / *it* pertsonekin. Formalagoa da aukera hori, eta subjuntibo deritzo batzuetan.

If I were older, I'd become an animal doctor.

Esamolde jakin batzuetan ere *were* erabiltzen da, adibidez:

If I were you (aholku emateko).

If I were you, I'd get some bees.

Hirugarren motako baldintza

Iraganean gertatu ez ziren egoerei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da hirugarren motako baldintza. Gertatu zenaren kontrakoa diren egoerei edo gertakizunei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da.

If we had stayed in the water, we would have seen the shark. (Ez ginen uretan geratu. Ez genuen marrazoa ikusi.)

Would aditzaren ordeaz *could* eta *might* aditz modalak ere erabil daitezke.

If you had been out late last night, you might have seen the bats flying around.

1 Osatu esaldiak lehen motako baldintzarekin. Erabili parentesien arteko aditzak.

Sharks are amazing creatures ...

- 1 If there is blood in the water, sharks will smell it from many kilometres away.
- 2 If sharks find new prey, (...) the flavour with one bite. (they / test)
- 3 (...) the prey if they don't like the taste. (Sharks / reject)
- 4 If a shark loses a tooth, (...) a new one. (it / grow)
- 5 If we don't ban some types of shark fishing, (...) extinct. (sharks / become)

2 Osatu elkarriaketa laukiko aditzekin. Erabili bigarren motako baldintza.

be feel it / be know not touch put

- A I ⁽¹⁾ *wouldn't touch* that insect if I ⁽²⁾ you.
B Why not?
A It might be dangerous.
B ⁽³⁾ better if I ⁽⁴⁾ gloves on?
A Yes. If I ⁽⁵⁾ you were protected, I ⁽⁶⁾ much happier.

3 Zuzendu hirugarren motako baldintzazko esaldi hauetako akatsak.

- 1 If he hadn't touch the snake, it wouldn't have bitten him.
If he hadn't touched the snake, it wouldn't have bitten him.
- 2 If you have watched carefully, you would have seen the woodpecker.
- 3 Mike wouldn't been so badly hurt if he'd worn an extra-protective bike helmet.
- 4 If it hadn't had echo-location, the bat can't have navigated its way through the forest.

7.2 unless, in case, as long as, only / even if

Forma

Baldintzazko partikulen atzetik (*unless, in case, as long as* eta *only if / even if*, besteak beste) orainaldian erabili ohi da aditza. Perpaus nagusia orainaldian edo geroaldian egon daiteke.

You should take your umbrella in case it rains.

Unless my friend arrives in the next five minutes, I'm going home.

Even if we see a tiger, you probably won't be able to get a very good photo of it.

You can watch the birds as long as they don't see you.

Erabilera

Etorkizunaz hitz egitean, baldintzako partikulak (*unless, even if / only if, in case* eta *as long as*, adibidez) erabil daitezke esaldi berean bi ideia lotzeko.

Don't touch the animals unless you want to get hurt.

4 Osatu esaldi bakoitza baldintzazko partikula zuzenarekin.

- 1 *Unless / In case* we find an antidote, the poison will kill him.
- 2 *As long as / Even if* we get to the hospital in the next 20 minutes, he should be fine.
- 3 Don't get out of the safari vehicle, *as long as / even if* you need the toilet.
- 4 *Unless / Only if* we teach young people to respect animals, many species will probably die out.
- 5 *Even if / In case* there is an emergency, the first-aid kit is under the driver's seat.

7.3 Kausazko eta ondoriozko esaldiak

Forma

Ideiak lotzea	Antolatzaileen adibideak
Kausazkoak	due to (+ izena), as a result of (+ izena), because of (+ izena), because (+ perpausa), since (+ perpausa), as (+ perpausa)
Ondoriozkoak	therefore, as a result, consequently, so, so that, the more ... the better

Erabilera

Esaldi batean kausa eta ondorioa lotzeko erabiltzen dira antolatzaileok. Oso lagungarriak dira idazkera aberatsagoa eta koherenteagoa izan dadin.

5 Idatzi berriro esaldiak parentesien arteko kausazko eta ondoriozko antolatzaileekin.

- 1 He opened the window. The room was very warm. (because)
- 2 I took my camera. I wanted to take some photos. (so that)
- 3 I can't buy any milk. The shops are closed. (since)
- 4 He often stays late in the office and finds it difficult to meet his friends. (consequently)

8. unitatea

8.1 Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarriak

Forma

Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarriak esaldiaren subjektuari...

Subjektua	Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarria	Perpaus nagusia
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	izenordain erlatiboa / adberbioa	aditz-sintagma
Someone	who avoids technology	is called a technophobe.
The blog	that Kevin writes	is really interesting.

... edo objektuari buruzkoak izan daitezke.

Perpaus nagusia	Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarria	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They + aditza	izenordain erlatiboa / adberbioa	aditz-sintagma
A technophobe is someone	who	avoids technology.
Kevin writes a blog	that	is really interesting.

Izenordain erlatiboa aditzaren objektua bada, isilean gera daiteke.

The first school (that) I went to was a single-sex school.

Izenordain erlatiboa aditzaren subjektua bada, ezin da isilean geratu.

Is that the politician who visited your school? (Is that the politician visited your school?)

Erabilera

Pertsona edo gauza bati buruzko funtsezko informazioa ematen dute perpaus erlatibo murrizgarriek. Informazio hori gabe, ezin uler daiteke esaldia.

Pertsonekin *who* izenordain erlatiboa erabiltzen da.

Do you know anybody who is studying Russian?

Gauzekin *which* edo *that* izenordain erlatiboak erabiltzen dira.

You take a test that shows if you're clever enough to go to university.

Jabetza adierazteko *whose* izenordain erlatiboa erabiltzen da.

Isn't that the lecturer whose lectures you found interesting?

Where eta *when* izenordain erlatiboak ere erabil daitezke perpaus erlatibo murrizgarrietan.

Is this the hotel where the graduation ball was last year?

May and June are the months when students take their exams.

Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarriaren subjektua toki bat bada, *which* edo *that* erabiltzen da (ez, ordea, *where*).

The museum which I visit most often is the Prado. (The museum where I visit most often is the Prado.)

1 Osatu testua laukiko hitzekin.

that where which which who (x3) whose

Memento is a film .⁽¹⁾ which came out in 2000. It's about a man .⁽²⁾ wife was killed and .⁽³⁾ now suffers from short-term memory loss as a result of an injury he got trying to help her. It is set in the small town .⁽⁴⁾ the man, Leonard Shelby, and his wife lived. Leonard Shelby is a man .⁽⁵⁾ can no longer make new memories. Leonard is trying to work out who killed his wife. Every day he investigates, takes photos and makes notes .⁽⁶⁾ he tattoos onto his body in the hope that he will remember what they mean when he wakes up. But the tattoos .⁽⁷⁾ he makes are useless, as he has forgotten what they mean the next day. He calls another man, called Sammy Jankis, .⁽⁸⁾ also has short-term memory loss. Their lives seem connected but Leonard can't work out how.

8.2 Perpaus erlatibo ez-murritzgarriak

Forma

Perpaus erlatibo ez-murritzgarriek esaldiaren subjektuari...

Subjektua	Perpaus erlatibo ez-murritzgarriak	Perpaus nagusia
I / You / He / She / It / We / They	izenordain erlatiboa	aditz-sintagma
Otto,	who died in 2016,	was a student.

... edo objektuari buruzko informazio gehigarria ematen dute.

Perpaus nagusia		Perpaus erlatibo ez-murritzgarriak	
I / You / He / She / It / We / They + aditza	objektua	izenordain erlatiboa	aditz-sintagma
I'm researching	King Felipe,	who	studied in Madrid.

Erabilera

Pertsona edo gauza bati buruzko informazio gehigarria ematen dute perpaus erlatibo ez-murritzgarriek. Aparteko informazio hori gabe ere, zentzua du esaldiak.

Harvard, which is in the USA, is one of the world's top universities.

Harvard is one of the world's top universities.

2 Perpaus erlatibo murritzgarriak ala ez-murritzgarriak dituzte esaldi hauek? Idatzi M edo EM eta erantsi komak beharrezkoak direnean.

- Roedean where my friend went to school is a private boarding school.
N. Roedean, where my friend went to school, is a private boarding school.
- I studied at the Sorbonne which is in Paris.
- York is the university where I want to study.
- My mum who is a teacher is called Pam.
- That's the new suitcase my parents gave me.

8.3 Izenordain erlatiboak alde batera uztea

Izenordain erlatiboa perpaus erlatibo murritzgarri baten aditzaren objektua bada, isilean gera daitezke *which*, *who* eta *that*. Izenordain erlatiboa perpaus erlatibo murritzgarri baten aditzaren subjektua bada edo perpaus erlatibo ez-murritzgarri baten hasieran agertzen bada, ordea, ezin izango da isilean geratu.

3 Zein esalditan gera daiteke isilean izenordain erlatiboa?

- Do you know the boy who she's talking to?
- Can you recommend a film which is exciting to watch?
- I haven't listened to any of the music that I downloaded.

8.4 Perpaus erlatibo murrituak

Perpaus erlatibo batzuk murritu eta partizipiozko perpaus bihur daitezke. Orainaldiko partizipioa (-ing forma) duten perpaus aditz aktibo bat ordeztzen dute. Lehenaldiko partizipioa duten perpaus, berriz, aditz pasibo bat ordezkatzeko dute.

4 Idatzi berriro esaldiak perpaus erlatibo murritu batekin.

- This is the bridge which connects the two villages.
- The woman who was injured was taken to hospital.
- Everybody who is here can come to my party.

8.5 Zehar-galderak

Forma

Galde-perpaus batek eta galdetzaile batek osatzen dituzte zehar-galderak.

Hasieran *wh-* duten zehar-galderak

Galde-perpausa	Galdetzailea	
Can you tell me	where	the museum is?
Could you tell me	when	the bank opens on Saturdays?
Would you mind telling me	how	to get to the railway station?
I'd like to know	where	I can buy a birthday card.

Erantzuna bai/ez bada, *if* erabil daiteke galdetzaileen ordeiz.

Bai/Ez zehar-galderak

Galde-perpausa	if		Erantzun laburra
Can / Could you tell me	if	the train goes to Munich?	Yes, it does.
Would you mind telling me		you sell fresh bread?	No, we don't.
I'd like to know			

Erabilera

Adeitsua izateko erabiltzen dira zehar-galderak, batik bat ezagutzen ez dugun norbaitekin hitz egitean; esate baterako, argibideak eskatzeko.

'Could you tell me where the school is, please?' 'It's over there.'

Galdetzaile batekin hasten dira zehar-galderak (adibidez, *Could you tell me ..., Would you mind telling me ..., I'd like to know ...*)

Galde-perpausaren ostean, baiezeko esaldien hitz-ordenari jarraitzen zaio. Ez da aditz laguntzailerik erabiltzen (*do / does / did*), eta ez da aldatzen subjektuaren eta aditzaren ordena.

Could you tell me which colour you like best? (Could you tell me which colour do you like best?)

Erantzuna bai/ez bada, galde-perpaua + *if* erabil daiteke galdetzaileen ordeez.

'I'd like to know if children are allowed in the café?' 'Yes, they are.'

'Please could you tell me if the market is open today?' 'No, it isn't.'

Hasieran *can*, *could* edo *would* dituzten zehar-galderekin *please* erabili ohi da. Galderaren hasieran edo bukaeran joan daiteke *please*.

Please could you tell me where the university is?

Could you tell me what time the theatre opens, please?

5 Bihurtu esaldiak zehar-galdera.

- 1 What time does the lesson start tomorrow?
- 2 Where can I find more information about the course?
- 3 Will I be staying in private accommodation?
- 4 How many students are in a typical classroom?