

## Hasierako unitatea

### S.1 Orainaldiko eta iraganeko formak

Denbora	Forma			Erabilera
	Baiezkoa	Ezezkoa	Galderak	
Present simple	I / You / We / They <b>work</b> He / She / It <b>works</b>	I / You / We / They <b>don't work</b> He / She / It <b>doesn't work</b>	<b>Do</b> I / you / we / they <b>work</b> ? <b>Does</b> he / she / it <b>work</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gertaerak eta egoerak</li> <li>• ohiturak eta errepikatzen diren ekintzak</li> <li>• egoera-aditzak</li> <li>• ordutegi baten arabera antolatutako etorkizuneko gertaerak</li> </ul>
Present continuous	I <b>am</b> ('m) <b>working</b> He / She / It <b>is</b> ('s) <b>working</b> You / We / They <b>are</b> ('re) <b>working</b>	I <b>am not</b> ('m not) <b>working</b> He / She / It <b>is not</b> (isn't) <b>working</b> You / We / They <b>are not</b> (aren't) <b>working</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>working</b> ? <b>Is</b> he / she / it <b>working</b> ? <b>Are</b> you / we / they <b>working</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unean abian diren ekintzak</li> <li>• aldi baterako egoerak</li> <li>• etorkizuneko gertaera antolatuak edo hitzorduak</li> </ul>
Present perfect simple	I / You / We / They <b>have</b> ('ve) <b>worked</b> He / She / It <b>has</b> ('s) <b>worked</b>	I / You / We / They <b>have not</b> (haven't) <b>worked</b> He / She / It <b>has not</b> (hasn't) <b>worked</b>	<b>Have</b> I / you / we / they <b>worked</b> ? <b>Has</b> he / she / it <b>worked</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• orainaldian abian jarraitzen duten iraganeko ekintzak edo egoerak</li> <li>• orainaldian eragina duten iraganeko ekintzak</li> <li>• iraganeko bizipenak (ez denean zehazki esaten noiz gertatu ziren)</li> </ul>
Present perfect continuous	I / You / We / They <b>have</b> ('ve) <b>been working</b> He / She / It <b>has</b> ('s) <b>been working</b>	I / You / We / They <b>have not</b> (haven't) <b>been working</b> He / She / It <b>has not</b> (hasn't) <b>been working</b>	<b>Have</b> I / you / we / they <b>been working</b> ? <b>Has</b> he / she / it <b>been working</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iraganean hasi eta orainaldian abian jarraitzen duten ekintzak</li> <li>• duela gutxi amaitutako ekintzak, orainaldian eragina dutenak</li> </ul>
Past simple	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>worked</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>didn't work</b>	<b>Did</b> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <b>work</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iraganean burututako ekintzak</li> <li>• iraganeko egoerak</li> <li>• iraganean behin eta berriz gertatzen ziren gauzak</li> </ul>
Past continuous	I / He / She / It <b>was working</b> You / We / They <b>were working</b>	I / He / She / It <b>was not</b> (wasn't) <b>working</b> You / We / They <b>were not</b> (weren't) <b>working</b>	<b>Was</b> I / he / she / it <b>working</b> ? <b>Were</b> you / we / they <b>working</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iraganeko une jakin batean abian ziren ekintzak</li> <li>• beste ekintza batzuek moztutako iraganeko ekintzak</li> </ul>
Past perfect simple	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>had worked</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>had not</b> (hadn't) <b>worked</b>	<b>Had</b> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <b>worked</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iraganeko ekintza baten aurretik gertatutako ekintzak</li> </ul>
Past perfect continuous	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>had been working</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>had not</b> (hadn't) <b>been working</b>	<b>Had</b> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <b>been working</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iraganeko ekintza baten aurretik gertatutako ekintzak</li> </ul>

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

- 1 It (...) (bug) me when people (...) (speak) really quickly in another language.
- 2 Tracy (...) (try) to speak to me in Spanish again, but she (...) (be) so bad at it, that she (...) (get) on my nerves.
- 3 What languages (...) (you study) this year? I (...) (do) French, but I (...) (not enjoy) it very much.
- 4 I want to (...) (improve) my English this year, so that I (...) (pass) the exams.
- 5 I (...) (not use) a translation website for my English essays because I (...) (think) they sometimes (...) (get) it wrong.

## 2 Osatu testua laukiko aditzekin. Erabili past simple edo past continuous.

be (x2) consider decide live **read** speak think work out

If you **are reading** this article, then you <sup>(1)</sup> probably one of the 360 million native English speakers or one of the half a billion people who <sup>(2)</sup> English as a second language. However, you may be surprised to hear that we <sup>(3)</sup> in a world where English is only the third most spoken language. Can you <sup>(4)</sup> what the number one and number two languages <sup>(5)</sup>? You may <sup>(6)</sup> Hindi, Arabic or Portuguese, but no! At number two, it's Spanish. And at number one – in top position, it's Mandarin. So, when you <sup>(7)</sup> what to study next, maybe <sup>(8)</sup> Mandarin as an option.

## 3 Osatu elkarrizketa parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili present perfect simple edo present perfect continuous.

**Jose** You look very tanned. **Have you been** (be) abroad?  
**Laura** My family and I **1** (travel) around north Africa for the last five weeks.  
**Joe** Wow! **2** (you be) back long?  
**Laura** No! We **3** (just get) back. My new boyfriend came with us.  
**Joe** Really? How long **4** (you go out with) him?  
**Laura** For a few months. He's French.  
**Joe** Do you speak French?  
**Laura** Yes, I **5** (learn) it all summer while we **6** (be away).

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

- I (hope) to study Italian, so I was very disappointed when the Italian teacher left.
- I used the dictionary because I (forgot) how to ask for directions in French.
- They (travel) all day and were exhausted by the time they got to the hotel.
- The teacher (not realize) that she had an Arabic speaker in her class.
- The tour guide (speak) for ages before he realized that the tourists didn't understand Mandarin.

## S.2 Geroaldiko formak

Denbora edo egitura	Forma			Erabilera
	Baiezkoa	Ezezkoa	Galderak	
<i>will</i>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>will</b> ('ll) <b>work</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>will not</b> (won't) <b>work</b>	<b>Will</b> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <b>work</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>etorkizunari buruzko iragarpen orokorrak, eta promesak, eskaintzak eta abisuak</li> <li>hitz egin ahala hartutako erabakiak</li> </ul>
<i>be going to</i>	I <b>am</b> ('m) <b>going to work</b> He / She / It <b>is</b> ('s) <b>going to work</b> You / We / They <b>are</b> ('re) <b>going to work</b>	I <b>am not</b> ('m not) <b>going to work</b> He / She / It <b>is not</b> (isn't) <b>going to work</b> You / We / They <b>are not</b> (aren't) <b>going to work</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>going to work</b> ? <b>Is</b> he / she / it <b>going to work</b> ? <b>Are</b> you / we / they <b>going to work</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planak eta asmoak</li> <li>ebidentzian oinarritutako etorkizunari buruzko iragarpenak</li> </ul>
Present simple	I / You / We / They <b>work</b> He / She / It <b>works</b>	I / You / We / They <b>don't work</b> He / She / It <b>doesn't work</b>	<b>Do</b> I / you / we / they <b>work</b> ? <b>Does</b> he / she / it <b>work</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ordutegi baten arabera antolatutako etorkizuneko gertaerak</li> </ul>
Present continuous	I <b>am</b> ('m) <b>working</b> He / She / It <b>is</b> ('s) <b>working</b> We / You / They <b>are</b> ('re) <b>working</b>	I <b>am not</b> ('m not) <b>working</b> He / She / It <b>is not</b> (isn't) <b>working</b> We / You / They <b>are not</b> (aren't) <b>working</b>	<b>Am</b> I <b>working</b> ? <b>Is</b> he / she / it <b>working</b> ? <b>Are</b> you / we / they <b>working</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>etorkizuneko gertaera antolatuak edo hitzorduak</li> </ul>
Future continuous	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>will</b> ('ll) <b>be working</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>will not</b> (won't) <b>be working</b>	<b>Will</b> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <b>be working</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>etorkizunean abian izango diren ekintzak edo gertaerak</li> </ul>
Future perfect simple	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>will</b> ('ll) <b>have worked</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>will not</b> (won't) <b>have worked</b>	<b>Will</b> I / you / he / she / it / we / they <b>have worked</b> ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>etorkizuneko une jakin batean burututa egongo diren ekintzak edo gertaerak</li> </ul>

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

- A** Why are you turning your phone on?  
**B** I ... (check) my answers with an online translator.
- A** Aren't you meant to be in your French class now?  
**B** Is it that time already? I ... (go) right now.
- A** Apparently, my French is better than my Portuguese, so I ... (drop) Portuguese.

## 6 Osatu elkarrizketa parentesiaren arteko aditzekin. Erabili *will*, *be going to*, *present simple* edo *present continuous*.

- Lucy** Dan, have you seen the posters for the language exchange group?
- Dan** No – what is it?
- Lucy** I think some people *are planning* (plan) to meet on a Tuesday for an intercambio.
- Dan** That sounds good. But do you think there *are* (be) anyone who can speak Portuguese?
- Lucy** It says there *are* (be) people from all different nationalities there speaking lots of different languages.
- Dan** You mean, you turn up and practise whatever language you want to?
- Lucy** Yes! Do you want to go. It *starts* (start) at 8.00.
- Dan** Where *are* (meet)?
- Lucy** In the Red Rooster cafe in town.
- Dan** I don't know. Do you think it *will* (really) help me improve my Portuguese?
- Lucy** Probably. Well, I *will* (go) anyway. Message me if you want to come too.
- Dan** OK, but I *will* (look at) online courses first, because I think I might learn more that way.

## 7 Ireneren ama Ireneri buruz ari da hizketan lagun batekin. Idatzi denbora-tarteei buruzko esaldiak. Erabili *future continuous*.

This afternoon, English exam. *This afternoon, Irene will be doing her English exam.*

- (1) Tomorrow, revise French
- (2) Next week, celebrate end of exams with friends
- (3) In a fortnight's time, in Edinburgh, speak in English
- (4) Next month, start university
- (5) Next summer, work as a translator
- (6) When she's 21, leave university, get a job

## S.3 Perpaus erlatiboak

Izenak definitzen dituzte perpaus erlatibo *murritzgarriek*. Nori edo zeri buruz hitz egiten ari den definitzen du.

Perpaus erlatibo murritzgarria		Perpaus nagusia	
Subjektua	izenordain erlatiboa / adberbioa	aditz-sintagma	perpausa
Someone	who	works in languages	is called a linguist.
The language course	that	Rachel did	wasn't very good.

Perpaus nagusia		Perpaus erlatibo murritzgarria	
Subjektua + aditza	objektua	izenordain erlatiboa / adberbioa	aditz-sintagma
You take	a test	which / that	shows what level you are.
That's	the school	where	Jaime teaches Italian.

Dagoeneko identifikatutako zerbaiti buruzko informazio gehiago ematen dute perpaus erlatibo *ez-murritzgarriek*.

Perpaus erlatibo ez-murritzgarria		Perpaus nagusia	
Subjektua	izenordain erlatiboa	aditz-sintagma	perpausa
Georgia,	whose	mum is French,	lived in Morocco for a year.
The school,	which	is in the centre of the town,	does evening classes.
Perpaus nagusia		Perpaus erlatibo ez-murritzgarria	
Subjektua + aditza	objektua	izenordain erlatiboa	aditz-sintagma
I'm researching	Sumerian,	which	is thought to be the oldest language.

Perpaus erlatiboek buruzko azalpen xeheagoa ikusteko, zoaz 115. orrira.

## 8 Osatu bigarren esaldia. Erabili perpaus erlatibo murritzgarri edo ez-murritzgarri bat. Erantsi komak beharrezkoak direnean.

Isa lives in Ibiza. She went to Toronto in Canada to improve her French.

*Isa, who lives in Ibiza, went to Toronto in Canada to improve her French.*

- 1 This is an online translation app. It is used by more students than any other.  
This is the online translation app ...
- 2 There's a photo of a girl from my school in the paper. She did charity work in China this summer. There's a photo of the girl from my school in the paper ...
- 3 China is in Asia. It has the most widely-spoken language in the world.  
China ... has the most widely-spoken language in the world.
- 4 Canada has two official languages. Canada did not have a national flag until 1965.  
Canada ... did not have a national flag until 1965.
- 5 I speak Russian. I learnt it as a baby.  
Russian is the language ...

## S.4 used to, be used to eta would

<i>used to</i>	<i>be used to +</i> orainaldiko partizipioa	<i>would +</i> infinitiba
I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>used to work</b>	I / You / He / She / It is <b>used to</b> <b>working</b> We / They are <b>used to working</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>would work</b>
I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>didn't use to work</b>	I / You / He / She / It / We / They ...	I / You / He / She / It / We / They <b>wouldn't work</b>
Did I / you / he / she / it / we / they <b>use to work?</b>	... I / you / he / she / it / we / they ...	<b>Would I / you / he / she / it / we / they work?</b>
<b>Erabilera</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iraganean errepikatzen ziren ekintzei buruz hitz egiteko.</li> <li>Egia izateari utzi dioten egoerei buruz hitz egiteko.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Normalean egiten ditugun edo ezagun egiten zaizkigun jardueri buruz hitz egiteko.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iraganean errepikatzen ziren ekintzei buruz hitz egiteko (ez, ordea, iraganeke egoerei buruz).</li> </ul>

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

find learn ~~not be~~ not go rely use

There are currently over 900,000 deaf people in the UK alone. Many of them use British Sign Language (BSL) to communicate, but BSL *didn't use to be* an official language. It was only recognized as an official minority language in 2003. BSL developed over the years from a new method which was invented by Mr Braidwood in the eighteenth century. At that time, deaf people (!) to school. But Mr Braidwood started a school for deaf children in 1760. The children (?) at first, but they soon started to find it easier. Mr Braidwood (?) hand gestures and signing as a way of communicating. Before then, deaf people (?) on lip reading to understand what hearing people were saying to them. They (?) it hard to communicate with each other.

## 1. unitatea

### 1.1 Harridurazko esaldiak

#### Forma

What	a / an	adjektiboa	subjektua + aditza
What	a	nuisance	he is!
What	a / an	noun	
What	a	pain!	
How / That's	adjective		
How	amazing!		
That's	hilarious!		

## Erabilera

Ezustea, hunkidura edota emozio sakonak adierazteko nahiz zerbaiti erantzuteko erabiltzen dira harridurak.

*What a/an + izena* edo *izen-sintagma* erabil daiteke.

*What a shame!*

Era berean, zerbait beti berdina dela adierazteko erabil daiteke *What a/an + izena* edo *izen-sintagma*.

*What an awful friend he is!*

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

*How lovely!*

*How dreadful!*

Zerbaiti buruzko iruzkin positibo edo negatiboak egiteko erabiltzen da *That's + adjektiboa* egitura.

*That's mean!*

*That's really kind!*

### 1 Osatu esaldi bakoitza aukera zuzenarekin eta osatu harridurazko perpausak.

- Jane's old boyfriend sometimes ignored her when he was with his friends.

Really? **What / That's** horrible.

- Chris spent all weekend with me last weekend because I was so upset.

Ah! **How / What** a lovely person he is!

- Lisa finished with Owen last night.

**What / How** a pity! I thought they were a really good couple.

- We are both called Laura, we have the same birthdays, we are the same age and we are best friends.

**What / How** funny!

- Apparently, Jules and Si have been gossiping about Chloe behind her back.

**How / That's** so cruel!

## 1.2 Zehar-estiloa

### Forma

Estilo zuzena	Zehar-estiloa
'I don't want to let you down.'	She said that she didn't want to let me down.
'You're hurting my feelings.'	He said that I was hurting his feelings.
'I've split up with my boyfriend.'	Maya said that she had split up with her boyfriend.
'We fell out over his friends.'	She said that they had fallen out over his friends.
'I had asked him to spend less time with them.'	She said that she had asked him to spend less time with them.
'It will get easier.'	Cora told her it would get easier.
'I can go out with anyone I like now.'	Maya said she could go out with anyone she liked now.
'You must come out with me this weekend.'	She said that I had to come out with her that weekend.

Galdera zuzena	Zehar-galdera
When are they starting?	She asked me when they were starting.
Where do you work?	He asked me where I worked.
What course did you do?	She wanted to know what course I had done.
Do you understand?	He asked us if we understood.
Have you ever been discriminated against?	She asked us whether we had ever been discriminated against.

## Erabilera

Beste pertsona batek esan, pentsatu edo galdetu duenari buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da zehar-estiloa. Jatorrizko denbora eta tokia eta zehar-estiloan adierazten den denbora eta tokia ezberdinak badira, aditz-denborak denbora bat egin ohi du atzera.

'I've never thought about unconscious bias before.'  
(present perfect simple, estilo zuzena) → She said she'd never thought about unconscious bias before.  
(past perfect simple, zehar-estiloa)

Past perfect eta past perfect continuous formak ez dira aldatzen zehar-estiloan.

'I hadn't thought we would ever fall out.' → She said that she hadn't thought they would ever fall out.

Era berean, ez dira aldatzen aditz modal hauek: *would, should, might, could, ought to, needn't, had better*. Aldatu egiten dira, aldiz, *will, can* eta *must*.

'You should have talked to me if you were worried.' → She said that I should have talked to her if I was worried.

'Can you help me with my homework?' → My friend asked if I could help her with her homework.

'You must be home by seven o'clock.' → He said that I had to be home by seven o'clock.

Ez da denbora aldatu behar oro har egia den edo hitz egiten den unean egia izaten jarraitzen duen zerbaiti buruz mintzatzean.

'We'll be there in five minutes.' → They said they'll be here in five minutes.

Ez da aditz-denbora aldatzen aditz diskurtsiboa orainaldian, present perfect denboran edo geroaldian dagoenean.

'Everyone will meet here tomorrow to discuss the situation.' → He says that everyone will meet here tomorrow to discuss the situation.

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

'I really like your new YouTube channel.' Anna said. → She said she really liked my new YouTube channel

We report questions using verbs such as *ask, want to know* and *wonder*.

'What do you think?' she asked. → She asked (me) what I thought.

'How long will it take?' → He wanted to know how long it would take.

'Should I say something?' → She wondered whether she should say anything.

Zehar-galderen hitz-ordena eta baiezkoko perpausena berbera da: subjektua aditzaren aurrean jartzen da, eta ez da erabiltzen *do laguntzailea*.

'Are you going to ask for more money?' → She wanted to know whether I was going to ask for more money.

Zehar-galderetan, aditz diskurtsiboaren iraganeko denbora erabili ohi da (adibidez, *asked eta wondered*), eta adierazitako aditzaren aditz-denborak denbora bat egin ohi du atzera.

'What did you fall out over?' → He asked what we had fallen out over.

## 1.3 Denbora- eta toki-adierazpenak

### Forma

Denbora- eta toki-adierazpenak	
Estilo zuzena	Zehar-estiloa
now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
this (morning / week / month / year)	that (morning / week / month / year)
yesterday	the day before
last (week / month / year)	the (week / month / year) before
(two days / a year) ago	(two days / a year) earlier
tomorrow	the next / following day
next (week / month / year)	the next / following (week / month / year)
here	there

Erakusleak	
Estilo zuzena	Zehar-estiloa
this	that
these	those

## Erabilera

Denborari eta tokiari buruzko hitzak ere (adibidez, *this* eta *these*) aldatu egiten dira igorlearen errealitatea eta jatorrizko hizlariarena ezberdinak direnean.

'There will be a meeting here next week to discuss unconscious bias in this university.' → He said that there would be a meeting there the following week to discuss unconscious bias at that university.

Egoera ez bada aldatzen eta aditz diskurtsiboa orainaldian badago, mantendu egiten dira denborari eta tokiari buruzko hitzak.

'We will meet here tomorrow to decide what to do.' → He says that we will meet here tomorrow to decide what to do.



## 1.4 Aditz diskurtsiboak

### Forma

Aditz diskurtsiboen ondoren askotariko egiturak joan daitezke.

Forma	Aditzak	Adibidea
Aditza (+ <i>that</i> ) + perpausa	acknowledge, admit, agree, assert, claim, complain, deny, emphasize, explain, insist, promise, recommend, repeat, reveal, say, suggest, think, warn	The company admitted that some female employees did get paid less than the men.
Aditza + objektua (+ <i>that</i> ) + perpausa	assure, convince, inform, promise, reassure, remind, tell, warn	They assured us that they would reconsider our salaries.
Aditza + objektua (+ <i>not</i> ) + infinitiboa	advise, ask, beg, encourage, invite, order, persuade, remind, tell, urge, warn	Lawyers encouraged the female employees to demand equal pay.
Aditza + infinitiboa	agree, ask, claim, demand, offer, promise, refuse	They promised to make sure that it didn't happen again.
Aditza + infinitibo burutua	claim	The company claims to have offered compensation.
Aditza + <i>-ing</i> forma	admit, deny, recommend, suggest	They have admitted to paying women less than men.
Aditza + objektua + preposizioa + <i>-ing</i> forma (+ objektua)	accuse ... of, compliment ... on, congratulate ... on, praise ... for, remind ... about, talk ... into, thank ... for, warn ... against / about.	My parents warned me against applying for a job there.
Aditza + preposizioa + <i>-ing</i> forma (+ objektua)	apologize for, complain about, insist on, object to, reflect on	I insisted on seeing the boss.
Aditza (+ objektua) + <i>if</i> / <i>whether</i>	ask (norbaiti), enquire, want to know, wonder	I wondered whether I should complain or not.
Aditza (+ objektua) + galdetzailea	ask (norbaiti), describe, enquire, explain, suggest, want to know, wonder	I wondered when the company's culture would change.

### Adi

Aditz batzuek eredu bat baino gehiago dute.

*She promised she wouldn't be late.*

*She promised me she wouldn't be late.*

*She promised not to be late.*

*She asked if I was aware of the impact of unconscious bias on women in the workplace.*

*She asked me if I was aware of the impact of unconscious bias on women in the workplace.*

### Erabilera

Norbaitek esan duenaren berri emateko erabili ohi dira *tell*, *say* eta *ask*. Nolanahi ere, beste aditz diskurtsibo batzuk ere erabil daitezke eskaintzak egiteko, barkamena eskatzeko, promesak egiteko, etab.

*'I'll come to the cinema with you, if you like.'* →

*He offered to come to the cinema with me.*

Zehar-estiloan, aditz diskurtsiboaren iragane denbora erabili ohi da.

*'I'm sorry I talked about you behind your back.'* →

*Ben apologized for talking about me behind my back.*

Norbaitek duela gutxi esandakoari buruz hitz egiteko erabili ohi dira aditz diskurtsiboak orainaldian (*He says ...*, *She tells me ...*).

*'I'm upset.'* → *Luca says that he's upset so let's try to make him feel better.*

## 2 Irakurri elkarrizketa. Ondoren, osatu beheko laburpena. Idatzi zehar-estiloan letra lodiz agertzen den testua.

**Interviewer** Is it true to say that university-educated women still get paid less than university-educated men?

**Dr Wang** Well, that's a very good question. **A recent study in America, suggested that women who have been to university get paid 23% less than their male colleagues who went to exactly the same colleges.**

**Interviewer** That's quite a high percentage. **I have to say that I am astonished by that figure. So, broadly speaking, men are earning a lot more than women. Does the earning gap have anything to do with women's choices to leave work for a while when they have children?**

**Dr Wang** No, there is no real evidence that this is a major contributing factor. **It would appear that there is a positive bias towards men when it comes to high earnings.**

**Interviewer** Well, let's hope that **by making employers aware of this pay gap, the situation will change in the future.**

The interview was about the difference in pay between university-educated men and women. The interviewer asked <sup>(1)</sup>. Dr Wang replied that a recent study <sup>(2)</sup>.

The interviewer said that she <sup>(3)</sup> and that, broadly speaking, <sup>(4)</sup>. She then asked <sup>(5)</sup>. Dr Wang answered that there was no real evidence, but that it <sup>(6)</sup>.

The interviewer ended the interview by expressing a hope that <sup>(7)</sup>.

### 3 Idatzi berriro esaldiak zehar-estiloan.

- 1 'Lucia fell out with Maya this week,' Fatima said.
- 2 'There's a big jobs fair in town next Tuesday,' Julio said.
- 3 'Are you going to come round tonight?' her boyfriend asked.
- 4 'The park is a mess because there was a firework display here last week,' said Grandad.

### 4 In your notebook, match 1–6 with A–G to make reported sentences.

She warned ... D

- 1 He wondered ...
  - 2 Benny explained ...
  - 3 Her boss apologized ...
  - 4 Hector agreed ...
  - 5 My Mum persuaded ...
  - 6 In some cultures, coins are considered ...
- A for ignoring her suggestions in the meeting.  
B me to study economics.  
C not to stay up late before his exams.  
~~D me not to go into town alone at night.~~  
E to bring you good luck.  
F that he and Marla weren't going out anymore.  
G whether I was going to the meeting on Friday night.

## 2. unitatea

### 2.1 Gerundioaren eta infinitiboaren erabilerak

#### Forma

Baiezkoa				
Subjektua	aditz nagusia	+ <i>-ing</i> forma / infinitiboa		
Kim	has decided	to get up	an hour earlier tomorrow.	
They	can't stand	getting up	early.	
Ezezkoa				
Subjektua	aditz nagusia	not	+ infinitiboa	
I	promise	not	to be late	for the party.

#### Erabilera

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

Hona hemen ostean gerundio-forma duten aditzak, besteak beste: *adore, hate, finish, go, keep, love, like, can't help, (can't) imagine, can't stand, enjoy, fancy, feel like, involve, (don't) mind, miss, stop.*

Javi loves eating in restaurants.

I enjoy being busy.

Sarah can't stand waiting for people.

I don't mind spending the weekend at home.

She keeps being late.

Can you imagine having an extra day every weekend?

Hona hemen ostean infinitiboa (*to* partikularekin) duten aditzak, besteak beste:

He arranged to eat in a restaurant today.

They decided to learn a new skill.

Ali hopes to catch up with her friends over the summer.

You promised to be more sensitive.

He learned to tell the time when he was six.

Emma needs to pass all her exams before she can become a doctor.

Preposizio hauen ostean erabil daiteke gerundioa: *about, at, before, in, of, on, to, without.*

He insisted on paying for the meal.

Perpaua baten subjektu gisa erabil daiteke gerundioa:

Eating out is such a treat.

Zerbait egiteko modua adierazteko ere erabil daiteke gerundioa + *by* preposizioa.

I have saved money by not eating out in restaurants recently.

Adjektiboen ostean erabil daiteke infinitiboa (*to* partikularekin).

It was nice to eat in a restaurant for a change.

Asmoa adierazteko ere erabiltzen da infinitiboa (*to* partikularekin).

He invited me to the restaurant to ask me a favour.

#### Adi

Ezin dira erabili bi gerundio jarraian.

*I'm starting to feel better. (I'm starting feeling better.)*

### 1 Erabaki esaldi hauek zuzenak diren ala ez. Zuzendu akatsak.

The story of The Time Traveller's Wife is about a man whose genetics allow him to time travel.

Zuzena

- 1 The Time Traveller has controlled his time travel by to run often and for a very long way.
- 2 But he tends losing control when he gets upset or emotional.
- 3 One day, he meets a woman who takes him to a restaurant to tell him that she has known him since she was six.
- 4 He doesn't remember to meet her, as he has not time travelled to that particular time yet.
- 5 It feels comforting meeting someone who understands his strange situation.
- 6 To time travel is a disturbing business, and the time traveller knows more about the future than he wants to.

## 2.2 Aditza + gerundioa edo infinitiboa

Aditz batzuek gerundioa zein infinitiboa har dezakete esanahian ia aldaketarik edo inolako aldaketarik jasan gabe. Besteak beste:

*I started playing the drums when I was six.*

*I started to play the drums when I was six.*

Aditz batzuek gerundioa zein infinitiboa har dezakete, baina esanahia aldatzen zaie: *stop, forget, remember, regret, try.*

*I remember my Dad playing the drums when I was little.*

(Iraganean gertatu ohi zen jarduera bat gogoratzen dut.)

*I remembered to send my Dad a birthday card.*

(Ekintza bat nola egin gogoratzen dut.)

### 2 Lotu esaldiak esanahiekin.

- 1 She forgot to meet her friend at the pool.
- 2 She forgot meeting him at the pool.
  - A She meant to go but didn't go to the pool.
  - B She did go to the pool but doesn't remember it.
- 3 I regret not listening more in class.
- 4 I regret to inform you that you have not got an interview.
  - C I have to do this, but I don't really want to.
  - D I wish I had done this.
- 5 He tried to give up chocolate for a month, but he only managed two weeks.
- 6 He tried giving up chocolate for a month to see if he stopped getting headaches.
  - E It was an experiment.
  - F It was an effort.

## 2.3 Aditza + objektua + infinitiboa

### Forma

Subjektua	+ lehen aditza	+ objektua + bigarren aditza infinitiboan (to partikularekin)
I	'm teaching	my cousin to play the piano
you / we / they	're teaching	my cousin to play the piano
he / she / it	's teaching	my cousin to play the piano
Subjektua	+ lehen aditza	+ objektua + bigarren aditza infinitiboan
I	watched	my cousin play the piano
you / we / they	watched	my cousin play the piano
he / she / it	watched	my cousin play the piano

### Erabilera

Hona hemen ostean **objektua + infinitiboa (to partikularekin)** duten aditzak, besteak beste: *advise, allow, ask, authorize, encourage, expect, forbid, help, need, promise, remind, teach (how), tell, want.*

*He asked me to eat in the restaurant with him.*

Hona hemen ostean **objektua + infinitiboa (to partikularekin gabe)** duten aditzak, besteak beste: *make, let, watch, help.*

*Can you help me cook?*

### 3 Irakurri testua eta erabaki zein hutsunetan jarri behar den infinitiboa to partikularekin.

Did you know that Einstein had a theory called 'The case of the travelling twins'? You would probably expect twins (!!) age at the same speed, wouldn't you? But what if when the twins are 20 years old, you make one twin (!?) go into space on a super-fast rocket for two years and leave the other twin on Earth? You may need help (!!) process this idea fully, but Einstein discovered that time passes differently depending on how you move, so when that twin came back to Earth aged 22, they would need help (!!) recognize their twin who by now would have aged by 30 years and be 50 years old! We don't encourage any twins (!!) try this experiment as it is sure to lead to arguments about who should go and who should stay. But if you do, then please can you let us (!!) know so that we can record the experiment?

## 2.4 Future perfect

### Forma

#### Future perfect simple

Subjektua	+ will	+ have	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa	+ perpausa
I	will	have	finished	by the time you get here.
She	won't	have	left	yet.

#### Future perfect continuous

Subjektua / subjektuzko perpausa	+ will	+ have been	+ -ing forma	+ perpausa
When he arrives in London, Tom	will	have been	flying	for over ten hours!
He	won't	have been	working	long by the time we arrive.

### Erabilera

Etorkizuneko une jakin batean burututa egongo diren ekintza edo gertaerei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da future perfect. *By* erabili ohi da geroaldiko une jakin hori adierazteko.

*By eight o'clock, I will have finished my homework.*

*Will you have read the book by next week?*

*We'll have left school by this time next year.*

Etorkizuneko une jakin batera arte abian jarraituko duten ekintza edo gertaerei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da future perfect continuous.

*In ten minutes, we'll have been doing this exam for two hours.*



#### 4 Osatu esaldiak parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili future perfect simple edo future perfect continuous.

- 1 By the time Lucas is six, he (...) (move) house three times.
- 2 Next year, my mum and dad (...) (be together) for 25 years.
- 3 In one more kilometre, we (...) (run) ten kilometres and we (...) (go) for 55 minutes!
- 4 By the time I'm 25, I (...) (travel) all over the world.
- 5 If we don't hurry up, we (...) (not / clean) up this mess before Mum and Dad get home from their holiday.
- 6 In 2025, my Mum (...) (teach) French for 25 years.
- 7 By the time Lola takes her driving test, she (...) (drive) for almost a year.
- 8 By the time Joan gets to bed, she (...) (awake) for nearly 22 hours.

## 2.5 Narrazioetarako aditz-denborak

### Forma

Irakurri past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple, past perfect continuous eta geroaldiko formen azalpena (100–101. orriak).

### Erabilera

Narrazioak gertaeren deskribapenak dira, eta, normalean, iraganekoak izaten dira. Istorioetan, albisteetan eta pasadizoetan erabiltzen dira, eta, horiek egiteko, askotariko aditz-denborak erabil daitezke.

### Past simple eta past continuous

Gertaera nagusiari buruz edo ekintzen eta gertaeren sekuentzia bati buruz hitz egiteko erabili ohi da past simple. Ohiturei buruz hitz egiteko ere erabiltzen da.

*My father went to work at the same time every day, he ate the same thing for lunch, and he watched the news at the same time every evening. He never took any risks in his life.*

Atzeko planoko deskribapenei edo gertaera nagusiekin batera abian diren ekintzei buruz hitz egiteko erabili ohi da past continuous. Ekintza laburrago baten aldi berean jazo ziren ekintza luzeagoei buruz hitz egiteko edo ekintza laburrago batek etendako ekintza luzeagoei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da askotan.

*It was a lovely day. The sun was shining, the birds were singing and everything seemed right in the world.*

### Present perfect simple eta continuous

Narraziooko iraganeko beste ekintza edo gertaera baten aurretik jazo ziren ekintza edo gertaerei buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da past perfect simple.

*Before he could think twice about it, he had already walked into the office.*

Iraganean hurbilago dagoen gertaera batera daramaten jardueri buruz hitz egiteko eta gertaera baten atzeko planoko informazioa emateko erabiltzen da past perfect continuous.

*He had been waiting for this moment all his life.*

## Geroaldia iraganean

Iraganari buruzko narrazioetan, une horretan etorkizunekoak ziren gauzei buruz hitz egin behar izaten da batzuetan. Askotariko formak erabil daitezke etorkizuna iraganeko ikuspegitik adierazteko.

*I promised myself that I was going to win, however long it took.*

*Nobody knew that this young child would become the richest man in America.*

*He was about to give up writing when he got a call from a publisher.*

### 5 Osatu testua parentesien arteko aditzen forma zuzenarekin.

It <sup>(1)</sup> (be) a beautiful day. The sun <sup>(2)</sup> (shine) and the birds <sup>(3)</sup> (sing). However, Josh <sup>(4)</sup> (feel) miserable. Every day <sup>(5)</sup> (seem) exactly the same to him and he <sup>(6)</sup> (feel) so bored. Every night, he <sup>(7)</sup> (tell) himself that tomorrow would be different, but it never was.

This day really was different though! After he <sup>(8)</sup> (wake) up at eight o'clock, Josh <sup>(9)</sup> (decide) to go to his favourite café for breakfast. He <sup>(10)</sup> (be) about to order his food when he saw a famous YouTuber sitting at one of the tables! Josh <sup>(11)</sup> (introduce) himself to her and they started talking. He <sup>(12)</sup> (can not) believe his luck! He <sup>(13)</sup> (wait) for this moment his whole life. Perhaps she could help him to be a famous YouTuber too! His parents <sup>(14)</sup> (be) surprised.

## 2.6 Adberbioak

### Forma

Adberbioak posizio batean baino gehiagotan joan daitezke. Oro har, perpausaren erdian jartzen dira hitz bakarreko adberbioak, eta hasieran edo amaieran, berriz, perpaus adberbial luzeagoak. Hona hemen arau zehatzago batzuk:

- Aditz sinpleen aurretik, (lehen) aditz laguntzailearen aurretik edota *be* aditzaren atzetik joan ohi dira **maiztasun-adberbioak** (adibidez, *often, usually, occasionally*).  
*We'll often watch TV for the whole evening. We've sometimes watched it all night.*
- Aditzen aurretik, (lehen) aditz laguntzailearen aurretik edota *be* aditzaren atzetik joan ohi dira **denbora-adberbioak** (adibidez, *already, just, yet*).  
*You've just missed Carmen. They just left. Get a move on! We're already late.*
- Aldatzen duten hitzaren aurre-aurretik joan ohi dira **adberbio kuantifikatzaileak** (adibidez, *very, really, so, such, extremely, quite*). Laguntzaile bat dagoenean, aditz nagusiaren aurrean joan ohi dira.  
*She's quite busy at the moment.*
- Aditzaren atzetik doaz eskuarki **moduzko adberbioak** (adibidez, *slowly, rapidly, suddenly*).  
*They left suddenly. He worked slowly.*  
Moduzko adberbio batzuk, hala ere, aditzaren aurretik joan daitezke, batez ere objektua esaldi luze bat bada.  
*They suddenly left. He slowly opened the door at the end of the corridor.*

- Aditzaren eta objektuaren atzetik joan ohi dira **toki-adberbioak eta perpaus adberbialak** (adibidez, *in London, on the coast*) **eta denbora-adberbioak eta perpaus adberbialak** (adibidez, *yesterday, at the weekend, in a fortnight, at 2.30*).  
*We're leaving on Monday.*  
Esaldiaren edo perpausaren hasieran ere joan daitezke.  
*At 12.30 we have lunch and then we have more.*  
*In Australia, they drive on the left.*
- Perpausaren edo esaldiaren aurretik edo atzetik joan ohi dira **perpaua edo esaldi osoarekiko iruzkina egiten duten edo jarrera adierazten duten adberbioak**.  
*To put it bluntly, it's a terrible idea.*  
*I don't agree with you, to be honest.*
- Adberbio batzuekin (adibidez, *actually, just, only, really, particularly*), esaldiaren esanahia aldatu egiten da adberbioaren posizioaren edota nabarmendutako hitzen arabera.  
*I really don't like it.*  
*I don't like it really.*

## Erabilera

Aditz edo adjektibo batzuekin batera joan ohi dira adberbio batzuk. Hona hemen ohiko aditz + adberbio / adberbio + aditz kolokazio batzuk: *deeply regret, clearly remember, desperately need, eagerly await, apologize profusely, laugh hysterically*.

*I clearly remember meeting you for the first time.*

*They apologized profusely before leaving.*

Hona hemen adberbio + adjektibo kolokazio batzuk: *perfectly clear, blatantly obvious, bitterly cold, bitterly disappointed, fatally injured, highly motivated*.

*Paula is highly motivated to do well in her exams.*

*The teacher made it perfectly clear that he was bitterly disappointed with the students' test results.*

Adjektibo arruntekin joaten dira adberbio graduagarriak (esaterako, *fairly, really* eta *very*). Adjektibo gogorrekin joaten dira adberbio graduazeinak (adibidez, *absolutely, completely, totally* eta *utterly*).

*Marta really is very good at science.*

*The exam was totally disastrous!*

"Quite" adberbioak "fairly" esan nahi du adjektibo arruntekin erabiltzen denean; adjektibo gogorrekin erabiltzen denean, aldiz, "gradurik gorenean" esan nahi du.

*The hotel was quite comfortable – the rooms were lovely and big.*

*The meal was quite disgusting – I'll never go to that restaurant again.*

## 6 Osatu esaldiak laukiko adberbioekin eta perpaus adberbialekin.

already hurriedly in the evenings on  
Monday particularly rarely unlikely

- Elena is (...) on time.
- Hector (...) sat down, hoping the teacher hadn't noticed that he was late.

- Jorge tends to go to the gym (...)
- (...) I have a really stressful day, but the rest of the week isn't too bad.
- Hurry up! Class has (...) started!
- Exams are a (...) stressful time for most students.
- It's (...) that Luisa will be late – she's always on time.

## 3. unitatea

### 3.1 Perpaus zartatuak

#### Forma

*It, what* eta *all* hitzekin eratzen dira perpaus zartatuak.

It	+ be	+ izen-sintagma	+ perpaus erlatiboa
It	is	the noise of the traffic	that keeps me awake.
It	was	my little brother	who left the keys in the door.
What	+ perpaua	+ be	+ izen-sintagma
What	keeps me awake	is	the noise of the traffic.
What	would really help	is	if you could tidy up before people arrive.
All	+ perpaua	+ be	+ izen-sintagma
All	she'd wanted to do	was	(to) visit Niagara Falls.

*The* artikulua ere hasten diren perpausak ere erabil daitezke, esaterako: *The person who / that ...; The thing which / that ...; The place where ...; The day when ...; The reason why ...; The problem with ...*

*The reason why I download films is so that I can watch them on my tablet on the journey to school.*

*The problem with mainstream TV is that I'm never at home at the times my favourite programmes are on.*

## Erabilera

Zerbait nabarmentzeko edota informazio berria aurkezteko erabiltzen dira perpaus zartatuak. *Be* aditzaren ostean dator azpimarratu nahi den zatia.

Erreparatu esaldi honi:

*They liked the on demand nature of Netflix.*

Esaldiaren zati bat nabarmentzeko erabil daitezke perpaus zartatuak:

*It was the on demand nature of Netflix that they liked.*

*What they liked was the on demand nature of Netflix.*

Perpaus zartatuekin, ekintzak zein perpaus adberbialak nabarmen daitezke:

*What Paula did last night was watch a whole series of her favourite thriller.*

*All Paula did last night was watch a whole series of her favourite thriller.*

## 1 Idatzi berriro esaldiak perpaus zartatu gisa. Erabili emandako hitzak.

- 1 Pablo loves staying up to date with the latest news via apps on his phone.  
What ...
- 2 I can't understand why my grandparents never watch programmes on catch up.  
What ...
- 3 My girlfriend gets really annoyed when I watch the next episode of the box set without her.  
The thing ...
- 4 My cousin helped me to make my first YouTube video.  
It ...
- 5 I think Netflix is great, apart from the fact that in my family we can only watch it on two devices at any one time.  
The only problem ...

## 3.2 Aditz modalak

### Forma

Infinitiboa (*to* partikularik gabe) erabiltzen da aditz modal gehienen ostean (*ought to* aditzaren ostean izan ezik).

*I must read the papers more often.*

*She should be more careful about what she posts online.*

**BAINA** *People ought to be more aware of what fake news is.*

Aditz modalek ez dute -s markarik hartzen hirugarren pertsonan.

*Newspapers can really influence what people think.*

Aditz modalek ez dute *do / does* aditz laguntzailerik erabiltzen ezezko esaldietan, galderetan eta erantzun laburretan.

*She might not have seen the news today.*

*You needn't believe everything you read in the papers or online.*

*'Should newspapers be allowed to publish stories without saying where they got their information from?' 'Yes, they should.'*

Aditz modalek kontrakzioak erabil ditzakete ezezkoetan.  
*He should not have uploaded those photos. → He shouldn't have uploaded those photos.*

### Erabilera

Ezaugarri eksklusiboak dituzte aditz modalek. Aditz nagusiarekin funtzionatzen dute esaldiari esanahi gehigarria emateko; esaterako, betebeharra edo baimena adierazteko.

## Gaitasuna, baimena eta galarazpena

### Gaitasuna

Orainaldiko gaitasun bati buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *can / can't* + infinitiboa.

*Do you think you can recognize a fake news story?*

*I can download apps on my tablet.*

Era berean, orainaldiko gaitasun bati buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *be able to / not be able* + infinitiboa. Forma hau ez da hain ohikoa, eta formalagozat jotzen da.

*The internet is able to connect people around the world instantaneously.*

Nolanahi ere, *be able to* erabiltzen da infinitiboa edo -ing hartzen duten aditzen ostean.

*(I like can get news updates...)*

*(I want can recognize fake news stories.)*

*Will* eta *would* aditz modalen ostean ere erabiltzen da *be able to*.

*You will be able to read more about this on the following website.*

*He'd be able to concentrate better if he switched his phone off.*

Iraganeko gaitasun orokor bati buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *could / couldn't* + infinitiboa.

*When I was younger, I couldn't read the news without feeling confused and upset, but now I find it much easier.*

*Before the internet, you couldn't access information 24/7, but you could watch the news on TV three times a day.*

Iraganeko une jakin bateko gaitasun bati buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira *was / were able* + infinitiboa, *succeeded in* + -ing eta *managed to* + infinitiboa.

Testuinguru horretan, ezin da *could* erabili.

*I couldn't find any information about it last night, but I was able to find some this morning.*

*(...I could find some this morning.)*

*Were you able to retweet that post before lunch?*

*(Could you retweet that post...?)*

*The paper succeeded in fooling millions of readers with their fake news story. (The paper could fooling millions of readers...)*

*I managed to convince my brother to watch the new horror movie with me last night. (I could convince my brother to watch the new horror movie with me last night.)*

Etorkizuneko gaitasun bati buruzko hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *will be able to*.

*I will be able to surf the web more quickly when I get a new phone. (I will can surf the web...)*

### Baimena

*Can, could* eta *may* erabiltzen dira baimena eskatzeko.

*Could can* baino formalagoa da, eta *may* hiruretan formalena da.

*'Can I have a drink, Mum?' 'Yes, you can.'*

*'May I take a photo of you for my blog, please?' 'No, you may not. I don't like people uploading my photo online.'*

*Could* aditz modalarekin, *can / can't* aditz modala duten erantzun laburrak erabiltzen dira.

*'Could I have some extra time to complete my homework, please?' 'No, you can't. You've had over three weeks to do it already.'*

### Adi

Ezin dira erabili *could* eta *couldn't* baimenari buruzko esaldietan. Galderetan soilik erabiltzen dira.

### Galarazpena

Debekua adierazteko erabiltzen dira *can't, couldn't* eta *not be able to*.

Students can use the wifi at school.  
 You can't use your phones or tablets in lessons.  
 Could I use the wifi, please?  
 You're not able to check your messages until break time.

**Be not allowed to** ere erabil daiteke.

When I was at primary school, you weren't allowed to bring phones with you.

Are we allowed to use our phones to look this up?

**Be not supposed to** ere erabil daiteke, baina jendeak batzuetan arauak betetzen ez dituela eman dezake aditzera forma horrek.

We're not supposed to use online translator apps, but most people do.

Baimenduta dagoenari eta ez dagoenari buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira *can* / *can't* eta *may* (not). *May* (not) *can* / *can't* baino formalagoa da.

You can play computer games once you've finished your homework.

You may work together on this project if you'd like to.

## 2 Esan esaldi hauetako aditz modalek gaitasuna, betebeharra ala galarazpena adierazten duten.

Many people aren't able to keep up with all the latest news. *gaitasuna*

- 1 You can use any of the computers to get online.
- 2 Yesterday, I was able to read the news in French.
- 3 You're only 17, so you're not supposed to watch programmes or films that are rated 18.
- 4 You won't be able to get online today – the wifi isn't working.
- 5 No one is allowed to use their phones at mealtimes.

## Aholkua

### Forma

Subjektua	+ aditz modala	+ infinitiboa (to partikularik gabe)	+ perpausa
I	should / shouldn't	imagine	that's all true.
You	ought to / oughtn't to	check	the facts.
We	had better / had better not	publish	this yet.

Galderetan eta erantzunetan, *should* / *shouldn't* erabiltzen dira.

Galdetzailea	should	+ subjektua	+ infinitiboa (to partikularik gabe)	+ perpausa
	Should	I	repost	this?
What	should	we	do?	

Erantzun laburrak erabiltzen dira *should* aditz modalaz hasten diren galderekin.

Yes, you should. No, you shouldn't.

## Erabilera

Aholkuak emateko eta iradokizun sendoak egiteko erabiltzen dira *should*, *ought to* eta *had better*. *Ought to* *should* baino formalagoa da, eta *had better* forma gogorragoa da.

You should read *El Pais* online today – there's a very interesting article on the first page.

You ought to check out this new web site – it's got lots of really informative stuff about what's going on in the UK.

You'd better not go online now as the lesson's about to start.

## 3 Hautatu aukera zuzena.

- 1 You really **should** / **ought** follow him on Twitter.
- 2 What do you think I **should** / **shouldn't** do?
- 3 That **ought** / **had better not** be a spoiler!
- 4 He really **shouldn't** / **had better** over-react like that.
- 5 **Should** / **Had better** we tweet about this? Yes, we should.
- 6 You **ought** / **had better** to check your status updates.

## Betebeharra eta betebeharririk eza

Hainbat betebeharrak maila adieraz daitezke aditz modalen (adibidez, *must*, *can't*), semimodalen (adibidez, *have to*, *ought to*) eta bestelako adierazpenen (adibidez, *supposed to*, *not necessary*) bitartez.

Betebeharra adierazteko erabiltzen dira *must* eta *have (got) to*. Testuinguru informalean, aldiz, *have got to* erabiltzen da. *Had to* erabiltzen da *must* zein *have (got) to* aditzen iraganeko denbora gisa.

I must pay more attention to what's going on in the news. (= Jarraibide bat eman diot neure buruari.)

You must be 18 to use some online sites. (= Arau bat da.)

We mustn't be late for class. (= betebeharrak bat da)

I had to set up a Google doc for the class. (= betebeharrak bat zen)

*Need to* erabil daiteke, halaber, betebeharra edo beharra adierazteko.

You need to get here on time or you'll miss the most important part.

**Be not supposed to** ere erabil daiteke, baina jendeak batzuetan araua betetzen ez duela eman dezake aditzera forma honek.

We're supposed to have our phones switched off in class, but most people leave them on silent.

Egin behar ez dugun edo egitea beharrezkoa ez den zerbaiti buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira *don't have to*, *don't need to* edo *needn't*.

You don't have to read the news online, you could read a newspaper.

We don't need to / needn't watch *Vikings* if you'd prefer to watch something else.

**Be not necessary** ere erabil daiteke.

It isn't necessary to get there before 8.30.

### Adi

*Mustn't* eta *don't have to* modalen esanahia desberdina da. Debebatuta dauden gauzetarako erabiltzen da *mustn't*.

You mustn't read that, it's private.

You don't have to read that if you don't want to.



## 4 Osatu elkarrizketa laukiko aditzekin.

had to   have to   mustn't   needn't  
be   ought to   supposed to be

- Louis** Where were you, Pamela? You were (!) at my house at 11.00.
- Pamela** Oh no, Louis! I'm sorry – I didn't realize what the time was. I (!) help my mum with the shopping.
- Louis** Well, I'm really cross – you (!) have set a reminder on your phone..
- Pamela** Ok – I've said I'm sorry – you (!) so horrible about it.
- Louis** But you know we (!) do this assignment today– it's due in on Monday. We (!) hand it in late – we'll get in trouble.
- Pamela** OK, OK – I'll come round now.

## Aukera eta ondorioa

### Forma

	Subjektua	could / might / may	infinitiboa (to partikularik gabe)	+ perpausa
+	This	could / might / may	be	a true story.
-	He	might not (mightn't)	be	a very reliable journalist.
	We	may not	know	the truth.

Aditz modal burutuak	subjektua	aditz modala	not	have	lehenaldiko partizipioa	
certain it happened	I You He She It	must		have	read	the same article as you.
certain it didn't happen	It We They	can could	-n't		finished	already.
uncertain		could might may	not		watched	the final episode yet.

## Erabilera

Orainaldiko eta etorkizuneko aukerei buruz hitz egiteko eta ondorioak ateratzeko 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 check her messages – she is waiting to hear about the interview. (orainari buruz)*

*In the future, there could / might / may be much more misinformation posted online by governments themselves as propaganda. (geroaldiari buruz)*

*Might not / may not* erabiltzen da, baina ez *could not*.

*This might / may not be free – you have to pay for most streaming services. (This could not be free...)*

Orainaldiko eta etorkizuneko aukerei buruzko galderak egiteko erabiltzen da *could*. Ezin dira galdera zuzenak egin *may* aditzarekin. "*Do you think ...?*" bezalako irekiera-esaldi bat duten zeharkako galderak soilik egin daitezke. *Might* ere erabili ohi da zeharkako galderetan. *Might* erabiliz gero zeharkako galdera batean, oso formala izango da.

*Could this be an interesting topic to research?*

*Do you think this may be an interesting topic to research? (May this be an interesting topic to research?)*

*Do you think this might be an interesting topic to research?*

(oso formala) *Might this be an interesting topic to research?*

Zerbaiten egiazkotasunari buruzko zalantzak ditugunean iraganari buruzko ondorioak ateratzeko erabiltzen da *must have*. Zerbaiten egiazkotasunari buruzko zalantzak ditugunean erabiltzen da *can't have*. *Couldn't have* aditzak *can't have* aditzaren esanahi bera du.

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

*I didn't know Olivia was following me on Twitter. She must have joined quite recently.*

Gertatu denari buruzko zalantzak ditugunean erabiltzen dira *could have*, *might have*, *may have* eta *might (not) have*.

*Lila might not have seen your message yet.*

*The journalist may have been paid to write a fake story.*

*Could* erabiltzen da zuzeneko zein zeharkako galderetan.

*'Could Jo have misunderstood your email?' 'Yes, she could have.' (Uste dut posible dela.) 'No, she couldn't have.'* (Ez dut uste posible denik.)

*'Do you think Jo could have misunderstood your email?' 'Yes, I do.' / 'No, I don't.'*

*Might* erabili ohi da zeharkako galderetan.

*'Do you think you might have spent too much time watching TV now?' 'Yes, I do.' / 'No, I don't.'*

### Adi

Normalean, ez da galderarik egiten *must have not* eta *can't have* modalekin, esaldiok ziurtasuna adierazten dutelako.

## 5 Idatzi berriro esaldiak parentesien arteko hitzekin.

I'm certain Lucy is at the library. (must)

*Lucy must be at the library.*

- It's possible that you've typed the password incorrectly. (may)
- There's a chance that they'll make another series. (might)
- He won't be able to keep his job after writing that article. (can't)
- I'm sure that wasn't online yesterday, but it is today. (can't)
- I'm certain that Elizabeth was at the party last night. (must)



### 3.3 Nahas daitezkeen hitzak: *like* eta *as if / as though*

#### Forma

Subjektua	+ look like	+ izena edo izenordaina	
They	look like	twins.	
Subjektua	+ look / feel / seem	+ as if / as though	+ clause
They	look	as if	they are good friends.

#### Erabilera

Konparazioak egiteko erabiltzen dira *look like* eta *as if / as though*.

Pertsonen eta objektuen arteko antzekotasuna adierazteko erabiltzen da *like* + izena edo izenordaina.

*You don't look like your mother.*

*That sleeping cat looks like a toy.*

Alegiazko egoera bati edota agian gezurrezkoa den baina gerta daitezkeen egoera bati buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen dira *as if* eta *as though*. *Look*, *seem* eta *feel* aditzen ostean erabiltzen dira *as if* eta *as though*.

*She felt as if she'd been an idiot to spend so much money on her phone.*

*It looks as though the main character is going to die at the end of this series.*

#### 6 Zuzendu esaldietako akatsak.

- 1 They haven't announced it officially yet, but it looks though there will be a second series.
- 2 It looks the writer was having a bad day.
- 3 The actors look as if they are bored.
- 4 The new android phone is so big it looks as a tablet.
- 5 He seems as if a teacher.

## 3.4 Helburuzko esaldiak

### Forma

Hauek dira, besteak beste, helburuzko esaldien antolatzaileak: *in order to*, *so as (not) to*, *so that*, *with a view to* and *with the aim of*.

*In order to* eta *so as (not) to* antolatzaileak dituzten esaldiek egitura hau dute:

Antolatzailea + infinitiboa + esaldia

*In order to protect their children, parents should follow them on their social media pages.*

*So as not to embarrass their children, parents shouldn't post comments on their social media pages.*

*So that* antolatzailea duten esaldiek egitura hau dute:

Esaldia + antolatzailea + subjektua + infinitiboa edo modala + esaldia

*He went home early so that he could watch a box set in bed.*

*With a view to* and *with the aim of* antolatzaileak dituzten esaldiek egitura hau dute:

Esaldia + antolatzailea + gerundioa + esaldia

*The school is running workshops for parents with the aim of educating them about popular websites for teenagers.*

*The school is running workshops for parents with a view to helping them see what websites teenagers are using.*

### Erabilera

Helburuzko antolatzaileek helburua adierazten dute, eta zerbait egin izanaren arrazoia ematen dute. Esaten dena antolatu eta lotzeko erabiltzen dira antolatzaileak, entzule eta irakurleek errazago uler dezaten dena.

### 7 Hautatu aukera zuzena.

- 1 We must watch the end of the series tonight **in case** / **so as to** it gets taken off catch up.
- 2 **With the aim of** / **In order to** be safe online, never post your personal details.
- 3 Always close your laptop at night **so as to** / **so as not to** allow anyone to watch you through the camera.
- 4 Maria's changed all her passwords **with a view to** / **in order to** make her accounts more secure.
- 5 The school is introducing classes on how to use the internet safely **with the aim of** / **so that** making all their students stay safe online.

## 4. unitatea

### 4.1 Baldintzak

	Forma		Erabilera	Adibideak
	<i>baldintzazko perpausa</i>	<i>ondoriozko perpausa</i>		
<b>Zero motakoa</b>	<i>if</i> + present simple	present simple / agintera	- beste egoera baten ondorio automatikoa den egoera bati buruz hitz egiteko (Normalean orainaldiko aditz-denborekin erabiltzen da, baina iraganeko egoera errealekin ere erabil daiteke.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you do sport, your heart rate increases.</li> <li>• If a woman in the 1800s in America wanted to do sport, she had to choose a non-competitive activity.</li> </ul>
<b>Lehen motakoa</b>	<i>if</i> + present simple	<i>will</i> / <i>might</i> + infinitiboa	- orainaldian zein geroaldian gerta daitekeen egoera bati buruz hitz egiteko - aholkua emateko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If we go to Nicaragua, we might go volcano surfing.</li> <li>• If a sport isn't dangerous, it won't be as exhilarating.</li> <li>• If you wear a helmet, you won't damage your head.</li> </ul>
<b>Bigarren motakoa</b>	<i>if</i> + past simple	<i>would</i> / <i>could</i> + infinitiboa	- alegiazkoa edo hipotetikoa den orainaldiko edo etorkizuneko egoera bati buruz hitz egiteko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If people didn't do dangerous sports, I'd be much happier.</li> <li>• If it wasn't so expensive, we could go to Nicaragua.</li> </ul>
<b>Hirugarren motakoa</b>	<i>if</i> + past perfect simple	<i>would</i> / <i>may</i> / <i>might</i> / <i>could</i> / <i>should have</i> + lehenaldiko partizipioa	- iraganean ondorioa eduki zuen iraganeko egoera hipotetiko bati buruz hitz egiteko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If we had stayed in the water, we would have seen the shark. (Ez ginen uretan geratu. Ez genuen marrazoa ikusi.)</li> <li>• If Jack had worn the safety glasses, he might not have lost the sight in his left eye. (Jackek ez zeramatzan segurtasun-betaurrekoak. Ikusmena galdu zuen ezkerreko begian.)</li> </ul>

## Adi

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

*If my friend and I earn enough money this year, we'll go to Nicaragua in August.*

*My friend and I will go to Nicaragua in August if we earn enough money this year.*

Bigarren motako baldintzetan, *were* erabil daiteke *was* erabili ordez, baina formalagoa da.

*If I were more adventurous, I'd go volcano surfing.*

*If I were sporty, I'd come climbing with you.*

*If I weren't so scared of them, I might swim with sharks.*

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

*If I were you* esamoldea ere erabiltzen da aholkuak emateko.

*If I were you, I'd choose a less dangerous hobby.*

*I'd be more careful if I were you.*

### 1 Osatu esaldiak parentesien arteko aditzekin. Erabili lehen motako baldintza.

Bungee jumping has been a popular extreme sport for many years now ...

If you jump off a bridge or a high structure, (you / fall) down.

If you jump off a bridge or a high structure, you will fall down.

- 1 If you have a rope tied to your foot ... (you / go) headfirst.
- 2 (You / reach) the end of the fall quicker if you are heavy.
- 3 If you hang upside down for a long time, your (blood / rush) to your brain.
- 4 If blood rushes to your brain, (you / feel) dizzy.

### 2 Osatu elkarrizketa laukiko aditzekin. Erabili bigarren motako baldintza.

be encourage love not  
do offer prefer stay understand

- A Hi.  
B Hi. What are you doing over the holidays?  
A If the gear wasn't so expensive, I <sup>(1)</sup> to go snowboarding.  
B If your parents <sup>(2)</sup> to buy it all for you for your birthday, would you say yes?  
A Absolutely. But I don't think they will – my parents would be much happier if I <sup>(3)</sup> any extreme sports.  
B Oh? Why?  
A I don't know. Perhaps if they <sup>(4)</sup> younger, they <sup>(5)</sup> how exciting extreme sports are.  
B If I were them, I <sup>(6)</sup> you to do extreme sport as they are active, sociable and outdoors.  
A I know – crazy huh?! I think they <sup>(7)</sup> it if I <sup>(8)</sup> at home and played video games all day long!

### 3 Zuzendu hirugarren motako baldintzazko esaldi hauetako akatsak.

If he hadn't be in Namibia, he wouldn't have tried sandboarding.

If he hadn't been in Namibia, he wouldn't have tried sandboarding.

- 1 The air ambulance might not have seen her so quickly if she will not be wearing pink.
- 2 Mike wouldn't been so badly hurt if he'd had a better bike helmet.
- 3 If it had erupted, the thrill-seekers can't have volcano surfed on Cerro Negro.
- 4 If he hadn't try surfing before, he wouldn't have gone volcano surfing.
- 5 If you have watched TV last night, you would have seen a documentary about volcanoes.

## 4.2 Baldintza nahastuak

### Forma

Posible da hainbat motatako baldintzak nahastea denbora-tarte desberdinetan jazotako gertaerei buruz hitz egiteko. Horrelaxe sortzen dira baldintza nahastuak.

Forma		Erabilera	Adibideak
baldintzazko perpausa	ondoriozko perpausa		
<i>if</i> + past perfect	<i>would / might / could / should</i> + infinitibo	- iraganeko baldintza baten orainaldiko ondorioari buruz hitz egiteko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If you'd had the right protective gear on, you wouldn't be in hospital now.</li> <li>• If he hadn't been working, he'd be here now.</li> </ul>
<i>if</i> + iraganeko aditza (simple zein continuous)	<i>would / might / could / should</i> + <i>have</i>	- orainaldiko baldintza baten edo indarrean jarraitzen duen baldintza baten iraganeko ondorioari buruz hitz egiteko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If I had more money, I would have bought you a better snowboard.</li> <li>• If he wasn't working, he'd have come with me.</li> <li>• If you had been listening, you might know what to do.</li> </ul>

## Erabilera

Baldintzazko perpausaren (*if* konjuntzioa daukana) eta ondoriozko perpausaren denbora-erreferentzia desberdina denean nahas daitezke baldintzak. Egoera hauetan erabiltzen dira baldintza nahastuak:

- iraganeke baldintza batek orainaldian daukanean ondorioa
- orainaldiko baldintza batek edo indarrean jarraitzen duen baldintza batek iraganean izan zuenean ondorioa

### 4 Esaldi bakoitzean, esan lehen, bigarren edo hirugarren motako baldintza den, edota baldintza nahastua den.

- 1 If Marta hadn't gone on a shark-feeding dive at the Great Barrier Reef, she wouldn't have met George.
- 2 If George wasn't into extreme sports, Marta would never have gone bungee jumping.
- 3 I might have gone to Australia with Marta if I wasn't scared of flying.
- 4 If it didn't take so long, I'd take a boat to Australia.
- 5 If I get some counselling, I might be able to overcome my fear of planes.

## 4.3 as long as, even if, provided that, unless

### Forma

Ez da ezinbestekoa *if* konjuntzioa erabiltzea baldintzazko esaldiak sortzeko; beste hitz eta esaldi batzuk ere erabil daitezke; esaterako, *as long as, even if, provided that* eta *unless*.

You can go out as long as you take your phone with you.

Even if you go to the volcano, you may not be able to go on it as it is active.

I will be able to go skiing tomorrow provided that my shoulder gets better overnight.

Unless my shoulder gets better overnight, I won't be able to go skiing tomorrow.

## Erabilera

Badira *if* konjuntzioaren esanahi berdintsuarekin baldintza guztietan erabil daitezkeen hitz eta esamolde batzuk, adibidez: *provided that* eta *as long as*.

As long as Cerro Negro doesn't erupt, people will continue to surf down it. (Cerro Negro sumendia lehertzen ez bada soilik joango da jendea hara surf egitera.)

Provided that you have the right insurance, you are allowed to take part in extreme sports. (Aseguru egokia badaukazu soilik egin ditzakezu muturreko kirolak.)

Baiezko aditzekin erabiltzen da *unless*, eta ezezko aditzen esanahia ematen du. *Unless* ezin da erabili hirugarren motako baldintzetan.

Don't do extreme sports unless you are very brave. (Egin muturreko kirolak oso ausarta bazara soilik.)

Unless more air ambulances are made available, many people may die on the mountain. (Baliteke jendea hiltzea mendian ez badira helikoptero medikalizatu gehiago jartzen.)

Beste gertaera batzuk jazota ere egoerak berdin jarraituko duela azpimarratzeko erabiltzen da *even if*.

I wouldn't go bungee jumping even if someone paid for me to go.

## 5 Hautatu aukera zuzena.

- 1 **Unless / In case** the authorities limit the amount of people allowed on the volcano, there is sure to be a disaster.
- 2 **As long as / Even if** we get him to the hospital in the next twenty minutes he should be fine.
- 3 Don't swim in the sea here **as long as / even if** you think you it looks calm.
- 4 **Unless / Provided that** you are healthy, you should be able to do most extreme sports.
- 5 **Even if / In case** of an emergency, your instructor has a first aid kit.

## 4.4 Desirak eta damuak

Orainaldiko egoera edo gertaeraren bat aldatzea gustatuko litzaigukeenean erabiltzen dira *wish* eta *if only* + past simple / past continuous.

I wish I didn't have to go home tomorrow. (Bihar joan behar dut.)

If only it weren't raining. (Euria ari du.)

Iraganeke zerbaitekiko damua adierazteko erabiltzen dira *wish* eta *if only* + past perfect simple.

I wish I'd stopped to help them. (Ez nintzen gelditu laguntzera.)

Zerbaiti edo egoera bati buruz kexatzeko erabiltzen dira *wish* eta *if only* + *would* + aditza.

I wish he would stop going on about all the extreme sports he's done. (Ez dio egiteari utziko.)

If only you wouldn't complain all the time. (Denbora guztian kexatzen zara.)

### 6 Osatu esaldiak. Erabili beltzez dauden aditzen forma zuzena.

- 1 I wish I (...) on the dive today. Apparently they saw lots of enormous moray eels. (**go**)
- 2 Your mum and I really wish you (...) taking risks all the time. (**stop**)
- 3 If only I (...) there too. (**be**)
- 4 I'm hot. I wish I (...) so many clothes on. (**put**)

## 4.5 Perpaus erlatiboak

Esaldi baten subjektuari edo objektuari buruzko informazio gehiago emateko edota hari erreferentzia egiteko erabiltzen dira perpaus erlatiboak, eta murrizgarriak eta ez-murrizgarriak izan daitezke. Hitzak ez errepikatzeko edota bi perpaus konbinatzeko erabili ohi dira.

Subjektua	Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarria	Perpaus nagusia
Someone	who commits a crime	is called a criminal.
The extreme sports	that Kevin does	are really dangerous.

Subjektua	Perpaus erlatibo ez-murrizgarria	Perpaus nagusia
The documentary,	which was very good,	was about personal privacy.
Main clause (object)	Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarria	
A cyberbully is someone	who says nasty things to or about someone on social media sites.	
Perpaus nagusia (objektua)	Perpaus erlatibo ez-murrizgarria	
I'm researching adrenalin, which	is the hormone we release when we feel nervous or excited.	

## Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarriak

Nori edo zeri buruz hitz egiten ari den definitzeko erabiltzen dira perpaus erlatibo murrizgarriak.

*The crime was committed by some teenagers who had met each other at school.*

Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarrietan, izenordain erlatiboak aditzaren objektuari egiten badio erreferentzia, isilean gera daiteke.

*The first suspect (that) the police arrested was from Libya.* (objektua)

*Is that the policeman who visited your school?* (subjektua)

Izenordain erlatiboaren ostean *be* aditza doanean, *be* eta izenordain erlatiboa isilean gera daitezke. Horiei perpaus erlatibo murriztuak deritze.

*They've found the money (which was) stolen in the robbery.*  
*Can we just interview the candidates (who are) on the shortlist?*

*When / that* (denbora adierazteko), *why* (arrazoiak adierazteko) eta *where* (lekuak adierazteko) adberbio erlatiboak erabil daitezke. Askotan, adberbioa isilean gera daiteke; esaterako, *why* arrazoiaren ostean, *when* denborazko esaldi batzuen ostean eta *where somewhere, everywhere, anywhere* eta *nowhere* adberbioen ostean.

*We'll never know the reason (why) she did it.*

*Is there somewhere (where) we can speak in private?*

*Next Tuesday is the day (when) we get back from skiing.*

Batzuetan, partizipiozko perpaus bat erabil daiteke perpaus erlatibo bat erabili beharrean. Lehenaldiko partizipioak esanahi pasiboa dauka, eta orainaldikoak, aktiboa.

*Footage caught on CCTV cameras near the school showed students with cans of paint. (= grabatu zena)*

*Students drawing graffiti will be punished. (= marrazten ari diren)*

## Perpaus erlatibo ez-murrizgarriak

Pertsona edo gauza bati buruzko informazio gehigarria ematen dute perpaus erlatibo ez-murrizgarriak.

*The crime was committed by some teenagers, who had met when they were at school together.*

Perpaus erlatibo ez-murrizgarriak esaldiaren erdian zein amaieran ager daitezke.

*Kia, who loves climbing, uploads lots of photos.*

*Kia's photos, which are amazing, have won a prize in a competition.*

Perpaus erlatibo ez-murrizgarrien izenordain erlatiboa ezin da isilean geratu.

*His bike, which he doesn't use a lot, is covered in rust.*  
(*His bike, he doesn't use a lot, is covered in rust.*)

## 7 Perpaus erlatibo murrizgarriak, ez-murrizgarriak ala murriztuak dituzte esaldi hauek? Idatzi M, EM edo MU, eta erantsi komak beharrezkoak direnean. Perpaus erlatibo murriztu bat dagoen tokian, idatzi alde batera utzi den izenordain erlatiboa eta falta diren aditzak.

This is the computer the suspicious email was sent from. *R (that)*

- 1 The gang were living in a rented apartment in Marbella which is in the south of Spain.
- 2 There's a photo of the woman who is the main suspect in the paper.
- 3 In the photo there's a man holding a baby.
- 4 The car the suspect hired has been found in a car park.
- 5 Detectives working on the case are appealing for witnesses.

## 5. unitatea

### 5.1 Izen zenbakarriak eta zenbakaitzak

Izen zenbakarriak singularrak zein pluralak izan daitezke. *A / an* erabiltzen da izen zenbakarri singularrekin. *Some* (baiezko esaldietan) eta *any* (galderetan eta ezezko esaldietan) erabiltzen dira izen zenbakarri pluralekin.

*I'll have a banana for dessert.*

*I've got some bananas.*

*Have you got any bananas?*

Izen zenbakaitzak beti dira singularrak, eta, horregatik, forma singularra duten aditzekin erabiltzen dira beti. Ezin da *a / an* artikularekin erabili. *Some* (baiezko esaldietan) eta *any* (galderetan eta ezezko esaldietan) erabiltzen dira izen zenbakaitzekin.

*I've got some soup for lunch.*

*I don't have any information about the menu.*

*Do you have any information about the menu?*

Izen batzuk zenbakarriak (singularrak nahiz pluralak) edota zenbakaitzak izan daitezke, esanahiaren arabera.

*How much time have we got until dinner?*

*How many times have you eaten in this restaurant?*

Kantitateari erreferentzia egin nahi zaionean, zenbakarri gisa erabiltzen dira izen zenbakaitzak. Batez ere janariarekin eta edariekin gertatzen da hori.

*I'm sorry, there isn't much coffee left.*

*How many coffees did you pay for?*

*Would you like a coffee?*



## Adi

Batzuetan, *a piece of* eta *a slice of* bezalako esamoldeak erabiltzen dira elementu bakarrei buruz hitz egiteko; esaterako, *a piece of cake / furniture / chocolate / paper / research*, edo *a slice of bread / toast / cheese*.

*Could I have another slice of toast, please?*

### 1 Erabaki esaldi hauek zuzenak diren ala ez. Zuzendu akatsak.

- Excuse me, waiter, but there are several plastics in my soup.
- The windows in this restaurant let a lot of light in.
- In some countries, it is good manner to burp after a meal.
- Do you want any snacks?
- Could we have four glass, please?

## 5.2 Izen kolektiboak

Osotasuntzat jotzen den pertsonen edo gauzen multzo bati erreferentzia egiteko erabiltzen dira izen kolektiboak (esaterako, *family*, *team*, *audience* edo *police*). Izen kolektibo gehienak aditz singular zein pluralarekin joan daitezke, hizlariak izena bera ulertzeko duen moduaren arabera: unitate bakar gisa ala banakoen multzo gisa.

*My family is absolutely huge.*

*My family are all coming to stay this weekend.*

## Adi

Izen kolektibo batzuek (esaterako, *police* eta *people*) beti daramate aditza pluralean.

Animalia taldeek izen kolektibo bereziak eduki ohi dituzte, esaterako: *a pride of lions*, *a pack of dogs*, *a flock of birds*.

### 2 Osatu 1-5 esaldiak laukiko izen kolektiboekin eta *be* aditzaren forma zuzenarekin.

audience crowd flock group team

- There (...) a large (...) of friends sitting in the corner.
- (...) the basketball (...) practising at 7 p.m.?
- This (...) the biggest studio (...) we have had on the show!
- Be careful! There (...) a (...) of sheep in the road.
- I can't get into the shop because there (...) a (...) of people in the doorway.

## 5.3 Hitz-elkarketa

Esanahi berria sortzeko elkartzan diren bi hitz edo gehiago dira hitz-elkarketak. Izen + izen/adjektibo formatua izan ohi dute ingelesezko hitz elkartu gehienek, *ice cream* edo *cheeseburger*, kasurako.

Hitz elkartuaren zatiak hainbat modutan idatz daitezke:

- Batzuetan, batera idazten dira hitzok.  
*cheese + burger = cheeseburger*
- Beste batzuetan, gidoiaren bidez lotzen dira.  
*brother-in-law*
- Beste zenbaitetan, bi hitz bereiz gisa agertzen dira.  
*ice cream*

### 3 Osatu esaldiak laukiko bi hitzez osatutako hitz elkartuekin.

berry birth blind cake cheese colour corn  
day hair mouth pop spray straw watering

- Jake's having a (...) party on Saturday - he'll be 18!
- When I go to the cinema I always get salted (...)
- In her cooking classes, Janet created some (...) desserts.
- My hair is a mess today - I think it's the new (...) I'm using - it's too sticky.
- People who are (...) confuse the colours red and green.
- My favourite flavour of (...) is (...).

## 5.4 Pasiboa

### Forma

*Be* + lehenaldiko partizipioarekin osatzen da pasiboa. Denbora guztietan, aditz modalekin eta infinitiboan erabil daiteke pasiboa.

Denbora	Aktiboa		Pasiboa
Present simple	use	→	is used
Present continuous	is using	→	is being used
Past simple	used	→	was used
Past continuous	was using	→	was being used
Present perfect simple	have used	→	have been used
Past perfect simple	had used	→	had been used
Geroaldia	will use / going to use	→	will be / going to be used
Aditz modalak	can / might / etab. use	→	can / might / etab. be used

### Erabilera

Ekintza egiten duen pertsonarengan edo gauzan arreta jartzeko erabiltzen da forma aktiboa.

*They gave James a brain scan.*

*Doctors have diagnosed many cases of synaesthesia.*

Norbaiti edo zerbaiti gertatzen zaion ekintzan arreta jartzeko erabiltzen da pasiboa. Kasu honetan, ekintzaren egilea ez da hain garrantzitsua.

*James was given a brain scan.*

*Many cases of synaesthesia have been diagnosed.*

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

*James was told he would grow out of it by his doctor.*

#### 4 Bihurtu esaldi aktiboak pasibo. Ahal bada, utzi alde batera agentea (by).

People call synaesthesia a gift.

Synaesthesia is called a gift.

- 1 Many doctors do not recognize the symptoms.
- 2 Bosses have told some sufferers that they don't fit in at work.
- 3 We often link smells to particular moments in our past.
- 4 Researchers have now recorded many cases of synaesthesia.

### 5.5 Bi objektu dituzten esaldiak

Esaldi aktibo batzuek objektu **zuzena** eta **zeharkakoa** dituzte. *Give, send* eta *bring* bezalako aditzak erabili ohi dituzte esaldi horiek.

They offered **people** a test.

Esaldiok pasibo bihurtzean, objektu bietako edozein bihurtu daiteke subjektu. *To* edo *for* gehitzen da zeharkako objektua aditz pasiboaren ostean doanean.

People were offered a test.

A test was offered to people.

#### 5 Idatzi berriro esaldi aktibo bakoitza bi modutan. Batean, erabili zeharkako objektua subjektu gisa; bestean, objektu zuzena.

- 1 They brought flowers for their aunt.
- 2 Jason sent a postcard to Jenny.
- 3 Dina has been selling sweets to her friends.

### 5.6 Forma inbertsonalak eta infinitiboak

#### Forma

Idazketa formalean erabil daitezkeen egitura pasiboak dira hauek. Pertzepziozko aditzekin erabili ohi dira egiturok; esaterako: *know, believe, think, say*.

- 1 *It* + pasiboa + *that*  
It is believed that the teacher was assisted by the students.
- 2 *It* / Subjektua + pasiboa + infinitiboa  
Your sense of smell / It is associated with making memories.
- 3 Subjektua / *It* + pasiboa + infinitibo burutua  
Leonardo Da Vinci is known to have invented several machines.
- 4 Subjektua / *It* + pasiboa + infinitibo pasibo burutua  
Shakespeare is reported to have been married at the age of 18.

#### Erabilera

Egoera hauetan erabili ohi dira inbertsonala eta infinitiboa:

- Gauza edo pertsona berari buruz hitz egiten jarraitzeko.  
Synaesthesia is a rare condition in which people's senses get mixed up. It is often viewed as a gift by those who have it.

- Estilo inbertsonal eta objektiboagoa sortzeko; adibidez, testuinguru ofizial, akademiko edo enpresakoetan.  
Darwin is known to have studied in Cambridge.
- Modu inbertsonalean emateko informazioa; halakoetan, honako aditz hauek erabiltzen dira: *believe, claim, estimate, expect, hope, report, say, think, reckon, rumour* eta *understand*.  
It is expected that many more people with this condition will be diagnosed in the future.

#### 6 Osatu esaldiak. Erabili laukiko hitzen forma zuzena.

be believe have not know

- 1 It (...) that the Mediterranean diet is one of the healthiest you can eat.
- 2 It (...) who invented the wheel.
- 3 South America is thought (...) the home of many superfoods.
- 4 Ancient Egyptians are said (...) very bad teeth because of the sand in their bread.

### 5.7 Pasibo arazlea (have / get something done)

#### Forma

Subjektua	have / get	nor bait edo zerbait	+ lehenaldiko partizipioa	
I	had	my sight	tested.	
We	are getting	our essays	proofread.	
Subjektua	get	nor bait edo zerbait	+ infinitiboa (to partikularekin)	(+ zerbait)
They	got	him	to describe	the colours of their names.
Subjektua	have	nor bait	+ infinitiboa (to partikularik gabe)	(+ zerbait)
They	had	us	retake	the test.
Subjektua	have	nor bait edo zerbait	+ -ing forma	(+ zerbait)
They	had	us	waiting	for about an hour.

#### Erabilera

Zerbait antolatzeari edo eginarazteari buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da *have / get* zenbait egituratan. Besteak beste:

- Hitzorduetarako, batez ere zerbitzu bat baliatzen denerako, erabiltzen da *have / get* + nor bait edo zerbait + lehenaldiko partizipioa.  
I had my suit dry-cleaned yesterday.  
Where do you get your hair cut?
- Norbaitek guretzat zerbait egingo duela edo norbaiti zerbait eginarazi diogula adierazteko erabiltzen da *have* + nor bait + infinitiboa (to partikularik gabe).  
I'll have my assistant send you the letter tomorrow.

- Jarduera bat edo iraupena erakusteko zein nabarmentzeko erabiltzen da *have* + norbait + *-ing*.  
Her music is so good she'll have you crying by the second song.
- Antzeko esanahiarekin erabiltzen da *get* + norbait + *infinitiboa* (to partikularekin). Testuinguru informalagoetan, *get* erabiltzen da.  
I got my friend to help me revise for the exam.

## 7 Jarri hitzak ordenan eta osatu esaldiak pasibo arazlean.

had / They / tasting / them / food / all / the.

They had them tasting all the food.

- 1 had / they / tested / their / son / Have / for dyslexia?
- 2 need / checked / I / get / to / hearing / my.
- 3 phone / delivered / I / my / am / new / Saturday / on / getting.
- 4 should / You / test / get / done / another.

## 5.8 Adjektiboen indartzaileak

Zein neurritan edo zenbat adierazteko, adberbio bat erabil daiteke adjektibo baten aurrean. Adberbioek adjektiboa indar edo ahul dezakete.

Adjektibo arruntek ezaugarri neurgarriak deskribatzen dituzte; adibidez, *intelligent*, *tedious*, *interesting*.

Pertsona bat beste bat baino adimentsuagoa dela esan daiteke. Adjektibo arruntekin erabiltzen dira adberbio graduagarriak; besteak beste, *a little*, *a bit*, *particularly*, *very*, *not at all*, *rather*. Ideia negatiboei buruz hitz egiten duten adjektiboen aurretik erabiltzen dira *a little* eta *a bit*.

The orchestra was very impressive.

I was a little disappointed by the violin solo though.

Ezaugarri absolutuak edo muturrekoak deskribatzen dituzte adjektibo gogorrek; esaterako, *ideal*, *awesome*, *overwhelming*. Ezin dira adjektibo konparatibo gisa erabili. Ezin daiteke esan zerbait idealagoa edo ez hain ideala denik: ideala da ala ez da. Adjektibo gogorrek erabiltzen dira adberbio graduaezinak; adibidez, *utterly*, *absolutely*, *completely*, *deeply*, *terribly*, *thoroughly*, *truly*.

Your suggestion is absolutely perfect.

The film was utterly terrible.

## 8 Osatu testua aukera zuzenekin.

Last night, my sister and I, along with my dog Toby, went to see Laurie Anderson in concert. The concert was (1) **a bit** / **completely** silly – it was called Music For Dogs. I think Laurie Anderson is (2) **particularly** / **truly** talented. The idea is that everyone brings their dog to the concert and that Laurie plays music at a higher pitch so that only dogs can hear it! I was (3) **very** / **completely** delighted to see Toby wagging his tail a lot of the time. It was obvious he thought it was (4) **rather** / **absolutely** awesome. However, my sister and I weren't (5) **very** / **thoroughly** impressed!