

The words in this glossary are defined according to their context in this book.

GETTING STARTED

12th grade /'twelfθ greɪd/ 2. maila (batxilergoa)

A-level exam /'eɪlɪvl ɪgzæm/ Unibertsitatera Sartzeko
Proba Erresuma Batuan

accurate /'ækjərət/ zehatz

all at once /'ɔ:l ət wʌns/ bat-batean

ancient /'eɪnfənt/ antzinako

annoying /ə'noɪɪŋ/ gogaikarri

appear /ə'pɪə/ agertu

balance a budget /'bæləns ə bʌdʒɪt/ aurrekontua ajustatu

blame (someone / something) for /'bleɪm sʌmwʌn
sʌmθɪŋ fɔ/ errua bota (norbaiti / zerbaiti)

break a record /'breɪk ə rekɔ:d/ errekor bat hautsi

buddy /'bʌdi/ lagun

check out /tʃek 'aʊt/ aztertu, begirada bota; egiaztatu

check up on /tʃek 'ʌp ɒn/ kontrolatu

clean up /klin 'ʌp/ garbitu

college /'kɒlɪdʒ/ unibertsitate, fakultate

concentrate on /'kɒnsntreɪt ɒn/ kontzentratu / zentratu
(zerbaitetan)

confuse /kən'fju:z/ nahastu

confusion /kən'fju:ʒn/ nahasmen

cope with /kəʊp 'wɪð/ aurre egin, moldatu

cost an arm and a leg /kɒst ən ɑ:m ənd ə 'leg/ garestiegia
izan

couch potato /'kaʊtʃ pəteɪtəʊ/ alfer, egun osoa sofan
dagoen

countless /'kaʊntləs/ asko

current /'kʌrənt/ uneko, gaur egungo

cutting-edge /'kʌtɪŋedʒ/ puntako

daring /'deərɪŋ/ ausart

deal with /'di:l wɪð/ aurre egin, kudeatu

demand /dɪ'mɑ:nd/ eskakizun

destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ suntsitu

disappear /dɪsə'pɪə/ desagertu

disease /dɪ'zi:z/ gaixotasun

edible /'edəbl/ jangarri

embarrassed /ɪm'bærəst/ lotsatu

endless /'endləs/ amaigabe, mugagabe

face /feɪs/ aurre egin

freshman /'freʃmən/ lehen mailako ikasle

frightening /'fraɪtɪŋ/ beldugarri

get along /get ə'ləŋ/ ondo moldatu

get involved in /get ɪn'vɒlvd ɪn/ parte hartu, inplikatu

go on /gəʊ 'ɒn/ gertatu

harmful /'hɑ:mfl/ kaltegarri

harmless /'hɑ:mləs/ kaltegabe

have trouble /hæv 'trʌbəl/ zailtasunak izan

hazardous /'hæzədəs/ arriskutsu

illegal /ɪ'li:gl/ ilegal

illegible /ɪ'ledʒəbl/ irakurtezin

illness /'ɪlnəs/ gaixotasun

impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/ pazientzia gabeko, irrikatsu

improve /ɪm'pru:v/ hobetu

improvement /ɪm'pru:vment/ hobekuntza

in the long run /ɪn ðə 'lɒŋ rʌn/ epe luzera

inaccurate /ɪn'ækjərət/ zehaztugabe

interfere /ɪntə'fɪə/ esku hartu

interference /ɪntə'fɪərəns/ esku-hartze; oztopo

jump at the chance /dʒʌmp ət ðə tʃɑ:ns/ aukera
aprobatxatu

lead to /'li:d tə/ eragin, ekarri

leave alone /li:v ə'ləʊn/ bakean utzi

legal /'li:gl/ legal

legible /'ledʒəbl/ irakurgarri

make ends meet /meɪk endz 'mi:t/ hilabete amaierara
heldu

megastar /'megəstɑ:/ super-izar

misfit /'mɪsfɪt/ gizartean moldatzen ez den, desegokitu

mutate /mju:'teɪt/ mutatu

mutation /mju:'teɪʃən/ mutazio

odd /ɒd/ arraro, bitxi

outdated /aʊt'deɪtɪd/ zaharkitu

outsider /aʊt'saɪdə/ kanpotar, baztertu sentitzen den

overpriced /əʊvə'praɪst/ gehiegizko prezioa duen

pair up /pæ 'ʌp/ bikoteka jarri

patient /'peɪʃnt/ pazientzia duen

pay one's own way /peɪ wʌnz əʊn 'wei/ nork bere gastuak
ordaindu

play a key role /pleɪ ə 'ki: rəʊl/ funtsezko papera bete

poisonous /'pɔɪzənəs/ pozoitsu

populate /'pɒpjuleɪt/ populatu

population /'pɒpjuleɪʃn/ populazio

put aside /put ə'saɪd/ aurreztu, gorde

rely on /rɪ'laɪ ɒn/ -ekin fidatu; -en mendea egon

role model /'rəʊl mɒdl/ eredugarri den pertsona

school counsellor /sku:l 'kaunsələ/ eskola-orientatzaile

science /'saɪəns/ zientzia

scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ zientzialari

senior /'si:nɪə/ azken mailako ikasle

shop around (for) /ʃɒp ə'raʊnd fə/ prezioak konparatu

show up /ʃəʊ 'ʌp/ azaldu, agertu

take a year off /teɪk ə 'jɪə ɒf/ urte sabatikoa hartu

take action /teɪk 'ækʃn/ -ri buruz zerbait egin, neurriak hartu

take pride in /teɪk 'praɪd ɪn/ harro egon

term /tɜ:m/ hiruhileko

troublemaker /'trʌblmeɪkə/ arazoak sortzen dituen

turn up the volume /tɜ:n ʌp ðə 'vɒljʊ:m/ bolumena igo

underpriced /ʌndə'praɪst/ gutxiegi baloratu

unwilling /ʌn'wɪlɪŋ/ uzkur, herabe (*be ~ to*: ez gustatu / atsegin)

vibes /vaɪbz/ bibrazio; sentimendu

walk on eggshells /wɔ:k ɒn 'egʃelz/ kontu handiz ibili

wander /'wɒndə/ noraezean ibili

wealthy /'welθi/ aberats

willing /'wɪlɪŋ/ prest dagoen

wipe out /waɪp aʊt/ suntsitu; ezabatu

work out /'wɜ:k aʊt/ ulertu

UNIT 1

a matter of life and death /ə 'mætə əv laɪf ənd deθ/ bizitza- edo heriotza-kontu

a matter of opinion /ə 'mætə əv əpɪnjən/ iritzi-kontu

a matter of time /ə 'mætə əv taɪm/ denbora-kontu

abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ atzerrian

accustomed to /ə'kʌstəmd tu:/ ohituta (*become ~*: ohitu)

amazed by /ə'meɪzd baɪ/ harrituta

as a matter of fact /əz ə 'mætə əv fækt/ egia esateko

backpacker /'bækpækə/ motxilero

be no laughing matter /bi: nəʊ 'lɑ:fɪŋ mætə/ ez izan txantxarako kontu

breathtaking /'breθteɪkɪŋ/ ikusgarri

built-in /'bɪltɪn/ integratuta

buzz /bʌz/ zarata

by the time of day /baɪ ðə 'taɪm ɒv deɪ/ egunaren amaierako

carry-on /'kærɪɒn/ eskuko

curious about /'kjʊəriəs əbaʊt/ jakin-min (*be ~*: jakin-mina izan)

deal (n) /di:l/ eskaintza; akordio

delayed /dɪ'leɪd/ atzeratuta (*get ~*: atzeratu)

disappointed with /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd wɪð/ desengainatuta

encourage /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ animatu; sustatu

excited about /ɪk'saɪtɪd əbaʊt/ hunkituta

exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ zirrargarri

experienced in /ɪk'spɪəriənst ɪn/ esperientzia duen

fancy /'fænsi/ dotore

fee /fi:/ tasa, tarifa

free of charge /fri: ɒv 'tʃɑ:ʒ/ doan

frustrated by /frʌ'streɪtɪd baɪ/ frustratuta

go off /gəʊ 'ɒf/ jo (soinua)

harbour /'hɑ:bə/ portu

hop into /hɒp 'ɪntə/ sartu

hot spring /'hɒt sprɪŋ/ iturri termal

immerse /ɪ'mɜ:s/ murgildu, bete-betean sartu

impressed with /ɪm'prest wɪð/ harrituta

in advance /ɪn əd'vɑ:ns/ aurrez

input /'ɪnpʊt/ informazio

it doesn't matter /ɪt 'dʌznt mætə/ ez du axola

jealous of /'dʒeləs əv/ jeloskor (*be ~*: jeloskor egon)

keep still /ki:p 'stɪl/ geldi egon

knowledgeable /'nɒlɪdʒəbl/ aditu

landmark /'lændmɑ:k/ toki enblematiko

like-minded /laɪk'maɪndɪd/ pentsaera bereko

location /ləʊ'keɪʃn/ kokapen, toki

look forward to /lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:/ irrikaz itxaron

luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ ekipaje

memory /'meməri/ oroitzapen; memoria

move on /mu:v 'ɒn/ aurrera jarraitu

mud /mʌd/ lokatz

navigate /'nævɪɡeɪt/ orientatu

near and far /'niə ənd fɑ:/ leku guztietatik

no matter /nəʊ 'mætə/ axola gabe

off season /ɒf si:zn/ denboralditik kanpo

open-air /'əʊpəneə/ aire zabalean

outdoors /aʊt'dɔ:z/ aire zabalean (*in the ~*: naturan)

over-packer /əʊvə'pækə/ ekipaje gehiegi daraman

overnight /əʊvə'nait/ gau bateko (*for an ~ stay*: gau bat pasatzeko)

pay attention /peɪ ə'tenʃn/ arreta jarri

physician /fɪ'zɪʃn/ mediku

popular with /'pɒpjələ wɪð/ ospetsu (-ren artean)

preserve /prɪ'zɜ:v/ mantendu

pull out /pʊl 'aʊt/ atera

recall /rɪ'kɔ:l/ gogoratu

record /rɪ'kɔ:d/ grabatu

relive /ri:'lɪv/ berriz bizi

responsible for /rɪ'spɒnsəbl fə/ -ren arduradun

rider /'raɪdə/ txirrindulari

right away /raɪt ə'weɪ/ berehala

run away /rʌn ə'weɪ/ ihes egin

rush /rʌʃ/ korronte

scale /skeɪl/ baskula

shuttle bus /'ʃʌtəl bʌs/ lotura-autobus

snap /snæp/ argazki

so far /səʊ 'fɑ:/ oraingo

stopover /'stɒpəʊvə/ eskala

surroundings /sə'raʊndɪŋz/ ingurune

take for granted /teɪk fə 'grɑ:ntɪd/ ez baloratu

take off /teɪk 'ɒf/ aireratu

tap /tæp/ sakatu, aukeratu

the highlight /ðə 'haɪlaɪt/ gehien gustatu zitzaidan;
gorengo une

the truth of the matter /ðə 'tru:θ ɒv ðə mətə/ egia

to cut a long story short /tu: kʌt ə lɒŋ 'stɔ:ri ʃɔ:t/
laburbilduz, hitz gutxitan

to make matters worse /tə meɪk mətəz 'wɜ:s/ gainera

toot /tu:t/ klaxon

tracking device /'trækɪŋ dɪvaɪs/ kokapen-gailu

trail /treɪl/ bide, bidezidor

trillion /'trɪljən/ bilioi

turn into /tɜ:n 'ɪntə/ bihurtu

walk away /wɔ:k ə'weɪ/ alde egin

waterfall /'wɔ:təfɔ:l/ ur-jauzi

What's the matter? /wɒtɜz ðə 'mətə/ Zer gertatzen da?

whitewater rafting /'waɪtwa:tə rɑ:ftɪŋ/ rafting egin

win against the odds /wɪn əɡenst ði: 'ɒdz/ aurreikuspenak
gaindituz irabazi

write down /'raɪt daʊn/ idatzi, apuntatu

CULTURAL INTERACTION

bitter /'bɪtə/ hotz izugarri

fitting /'fɪtɪŋ/ egoki, bidezko

last /lɑ:st/ iraun

surrender to /sə'rɛndə tə/ errenditu

treaty /'tri:ti/ hitzarmen

VOCABULARY SKILLS REVIEW

deal (v) /di:l/ tratatu

delay (n) /di'leɪ/ atzerapen

delay (v) /di'leɪ/ atzeratu

encouraged /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒd/ motibatuta

encouragement /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt/ motibazio

immersed /ɪ'mɜ:sd/ murgilduta

immersion /ɪ'mɜ:ʃn/ murgilketa

immersive /ɪ'mɜ:sɪv/ murgiltzaile

locate /ləʊ'keɪt/ kokatu

located /ləʊ'keɪtɪd/ kokatuta

surround /sə'raʊnd/ inguratze

surrounded /sə'raʊndɪd/ inguratuta

surrounding /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ inguruko

UNIT 2

apply to /ə'plai tu:/ eskaera bidali / aurkeztu

attend /ə'tend/ joan, parte hartu

back up /'bæk ʌp/ babestu

bad behaviour /bəd bɪ'heɪvjə/ portaera txar

be due /bi: 'dju:/ entregatu behar izan

be into something /bi: 'ɪntə sʌmθɪŋ/ zerbait gustuko izan

be up to /bi: 'ʌp tə/ planeatu, buruan izan; egin

challenging /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/ zail

cheat (v) /tʃi:t/ kopiatu; iruzur egin

code /kəʊd/ programatu

compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ derrigorrezko

confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ ziur

contribute to /kən'trɪbjʊt tu:/ ekarpenak egin

controversial /kɒntrə'vɜ:ʃəl/ polemiko

count on /'kaʊnt ɒn/ -(e)taz fidatu, -rekin kontatu

deadline /'dedlaɪn/ epe

degree /di'ɡri:/ titulu, gradu

drop /drɒp/ jaitsi

drop out /'drɒp aʊt/ utzi (ikasketak)

enhance /ɪn'hɑ:ns/ hobetu

enrolled /ɪn'rəʊld/ izena emanda, matrikulatuta

exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ truke

expect /ɪk'spekt/ espero izan

expose /ɪk'spəʊz/ agerian jarri

eye-catching /'aɪkætʃɪŋ/ deigarri, ikusgarri

fear /fiə/ beldur

field /fi:ld/ arlo, sektore

field trip /fi:ld trɪp/ eskola-irteera

find one's way around /faɪnd wʌnz weɪ ə'raʊnd/ bidea
aurkitu, orientatu

first-hand /'fɜ:sthænd/ lehen eskuko

flashcard /'flæʃkɑ:d/ ikasketa-txartel

force (v) /fɔ:s/ behartu (*be ~d to*: behartuta egon, ez izan beste erremediorik)

gadget /'gædʒɪt/ gailu

get by /get 'baɪ/ moldatu, aurrera egin

glad /glæd/ pozik (*be ~*: pozik egon)

go over /gəʊ 'əʊvə/ berrikusi

grow up /grəʊ 'ʌp/ hazi, hezi

half-hearted /'hɑ:fha:tɪd/ gutxien, gogo gutxiz

hand in /'hænd ɪn/ entregatu

hands-on /'hændzɒn/ praktiko

have an impact on /hæv ən 'ɪmpækt ɒn/ eragina izan

hold back /'həʊld bæk/ atzeratu, geldiarazi

host /həʊst/ etxean hartu

host family /'həʊst fæməli/ harrera-familia

huge /hju:dʒ/ handi, erraldoi

keep in touch /ki:p ɪn 'tʌtʃ/ kontaktuan jarraitu

keep up with /ki:p 'ʌp wɪð/ eguneratuta egon

leave out /'li:v aʊt/ baztertu, kanpo utzi

long-lasting /lɒŋ 'lɑ:stɪŋ/ iraunkor

look back (on) /lʊk 'bæk ɒn/ gogoratu

look up to /lʊk 'ʌp tə/ miretsi, errespetatu

miss /mɪs/ galdu, huts egin

open-minded /əʊpən'maɪndɪd/ ireki

outgoing /aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/ ireki, sozial

part-time /pɑ:t'taɪm/ lanaldi partzial

perform above /pə'fɔ:m əbʌv/ maila altuagoan jardun

pity /'pɪti/ pena (*it's a ~*: pena bat izan)

punishment /'pʌnɪʃmənt/ zigor

regret /rɪ'ɡret/ damutu

requirement /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/ baldintza, eskakizun

revise /rɪ'vaɪz/ berrikusi

roommate /'ru:mmeɪt/ gelakide

score /skɔ:/ nota, emaitza

short-term /ʃɔ:t'tɜ:m/ epe laburreko

stubborn /'stʌbən/ burugogor

think over /θɪŋk 'əʊvə/ hausnartu

time-saving /'taɪmseɪvɪŋ/ denbora aurrezten duen

unfamiliar /ʌnfə'mɪliə/ ezezagun

unknown /ʌn'nəʊn/ ezezagun

upset /ʌp'set/ minduta, haserre

walk around /wɔ:k ə'raʊnd/ toki batetik ibili

wonder /'wʌndə/ norbere buruari galdetu

work out /'wɜ:k aʊt/ aztertu

workshop /'wɜ:kʃɒp/ tailer

you name it /ju: 'neɪm ɪt/ edozer, beste guzti

CULTURAL INTERACTION

badly off /'bædli: ɒf/ diru gutxirekin (*be ~*: diruz txarto egon)

cheer /tʃɪə/ alaitasun, kontsolamendu

child labour /'tʃaɪld leɪbə/ haurren esplotazio

coal mine /'kəʊl maɪn/ ikatz-meategi

destitute /'destɪtju:t/ behartsu

endeavour /ɪn'devə/ saiatu

hilarious /hɪ'leəriəs/ barregarri, dibertigarri

idle /'aɪdl/ alfer

it's not my business /ɪts nɒt maɪ 'bɪznəs/ ez da nire kontua, ez da nire arazoa

make merry /meɪk 'meri/ ospatu

means of warmth /'mi:nz ɒf wɔ:mθ/ berotzeko

merchant /'mɜ:tʃənt/ merkataria

miserly /'maɪzəli/ zeken, gupidagabe

provision /prə'vɪʒn/ ekarpen

raise a fund /reɪz ə fʌnd/ dirua bildu

romcom /'rɒmkɒm/ komedia erromantiko

VOCABULARY SKILLS REVIEW

bribe /braɪb/ eroskeria

cheat (n) /tʃi:t/ iruzur

cheater /'tʃi:tə/ iruzurgile

cheating /'tʃi:tɪŋ/ iruzur egin

convict /kɒn'vɪkt/ erruduntzat jo

expectation /ekspek'teɪʃn/ itxaropen

expected /ɪk'spektɪd/ aurreikusitako (*it wasn't ~*: ez zegoen aurreikusita)

force (n) /fɔ:s/ indar

forced /fɔ:st/ behartuta

forceful /'fɔ:sfl/ indartsu

forcefulness /'fɔ:sflnəs/ sendotasun

mistrust /mɪs'trʌst/ mesfidantza

punish /'pʌnɪʃ/ zigortu

require /rɪ'kwaɪə/ behar izan

required /rɪ'kwaɪəd/ derrigorrezko

revised /rɪ'vaɪzd/ berrikusita

revision /rɪ'vɪʒn/ berrikuspen

scheme /ski:m/ programa

UNIT 3

abandoned /ə'bændənd/ abandonatu

access to /'ækses tə/ sarbide

actually /'æktʃuəli/ benetan; izan ere

affordable /ə'fɔ:dəbl/ merke, prezio onean

agreement on /ə'gri:mənt ɒn/ -ri buruzko akordio

along with /ə'lɒŋ wɪð/ -rekin batera, gehi

army /'ɑ:mi/ armada, tropak

around the world /ə'raʊnd ðə wɜ:ld/ mundu osoan zehar

ban on /'bæn ɒn/ debeku

be worth /bi: 'wɜ:θ/ balio izan, kostatu izan

bother /'bɒðə/ molestatu

break from /'breɪk frəm/ -tik atsedenaldi

built-up /'bɪltʌp/ urbanizatu

clash with /'klæʃ wɪð/ iritzi ezberdinak izan / talka egin

close down /kləʊz 'daʊn/ itxi (negozio bat)

council /'kaʊnsl/ udal

crowding /'kraʊdɪŋ/ jendetza

damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ kalte(ak)

developer /dɪ'veləpə/ promotore, eraikitzaile

display /dɪ'spleɪ/ erakutsi

effect on /ɪ'fekt ɒn/ -etan eragin

enforce /ɪn'fɔ:s/ betearazi, aplikatu

every so often /evri səʊ 'ɒfən/ noizean behin, noizbehinka

facility /fə'sɪləti/ instalazio, zentro

fight back /faɪt 'bæk/ norbera defendatu; kontraeraso

firm /fɜ:m/ bulego; enpresa

funding /'fʌndɪŋ/ finantziazio

gain (v) /geɪn/ lortu, eskuratu (~ from: -tik onura ateratu)

grow accustomed /grəʊ ə'kʌstəmd/ ohitzen joan

grow bored /grəʊ 'bɔ:d/ aspertzen hasi

grow close /grəʊ 'kləʊs/ lagun minak egin, harremana estutu

grow old /grəʊ 'əʊld/ zahartzen joan

grow strong /grəʊ 'strɒŋ/ indartu, sendotu

grow tired /grəʊ 'taɪəd/ nekatu

harm /hɑ:m/ kalte egin (be ~ed (by): -gatik kalte hartu)

have a say /həv ə seɪ/ zerbait esateko / iritzia emateko eskubidea izan

have one's car serviced /həv wʌnz 'kɑ: sɜ:vɪst/ autoa tailerrera eraman

hectic /'hektɪk/ lanpetu, zoratzeko moduko

high-rise /'haɪraɪz/ altu, solairu askoko

housing /'haʊzɪŋ/ etxebizitza(k)

increase in /ɪn'kri:s ɪn/ igoera, hazkunde

inequality /ɪnɪ'kwɒləti/ desberdintasun

inner London /ɪnə lʌndən/ Londresko erdiguneko auzoak

invest /ɪn'vest/ inbertitu

join in /dʒɔɪn ɪn/ parte hartu

knock down /nɒk 'daʊn/ bota, eraitsi

label /'leɪbl/ etiketatu, markatu

lack of /'læk əv/ falta, gabezia

litter /'lɪtə/ zabor

local /'ləʊkl/ bertako, auzoko

lockdown /'lɒkdaʊn/ konfinamendu

luxury /'lʌkʃəri/ luxu

manageable /'mænɪdʒəbəl/ eramangarri

mapmaker /'mæpməɪkə/ kartografo

masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/ maisulan

matter /'mætə/ axola izan

move away /mu:v ə'weɪ/ etxebizitzaz aldatu

move into /mu:v 'ɪntə/ -ra etxebizitza aldatu

move out /mu:v 'aʊt/ -tik etxebizitza aldatu

need for /'ni:d fə/ behar

neighbourhood /'neɪbəhʊd/ auzo

outsskirts /'aʊtskɜ:ts/ kanpoalde, ingurualdeak

outweigh /aʊt'weɪ/ gehiago pisatu, gainditu

overcrowded /əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/ jendez gainezka (become ~: masifikatu)

overpriced /əʊvə'praɪst/ garestiegi

own /əʊn/ eduki, -ren jabe izan

packed /pækt/ beteta

parklet /'pɑ:klet/ kalean kokatutako terraza publiko

paved path /'peɪvd pɑ:θ/ asfaltatutako bide

pavement /'peɪvmənt/ espaloi

property /'prɒpəti/ jabetza

push out /pʊʃ 'aʊt/ bota, kanporatu

put a stop to /put ə 'stɒp tə/ amaiera eman, gelditu

put an emphasis on /put ən 'emfəsɪz ɒn/ nabarmendu

put pressure on /put 'preʃə ɒn/ presioa egin, presionatu

put (someone) in charge /put sʌmwʌn ɪn 'tʃɑ:dʒ/ (nor bait) arduradun jarri

raise fines /reɪz 'faɪnz/ isunak igo

reaction to /ri:'ækʃn tə/ -en aurrean erreakzio

reason for /'ri:zn fə/ -ranzko arrazoi

regulations /regjə'leɪʃənz/ arauak, araudi

rent /rent/ alokairu

result from /rɪ'zʌlt frɒm/ -en ondorioz sortu / gertatu

room for /'ru:m fə/ -tarako leku / espazio

run a business /rʌn ə 'bɪznəs/ negozio bat eraman / zuzendu

run a programme /rʌn ə 'prəʊgræm/ programa bat zuzendu / antolatu

run an errand /rʌn ən 'erənd/ mandatu bat egin

run out of time /rʌn aʊt əv 'taɪm/ denborarik gabe gelditu
run short of money /rʌn ʃɔ:t əv 'mʌni/ dirurik gabe gelditu
run smoothly /rʌn 'smu:ðli/ ondo funtzionatu
run-down /'rʌndaʊn/ gainbeheran, egoera txarrean
slum /slʌm/ auzo pobre
smashed /smæʃt/ hautsita, puskatan
solution to /sə'lʊ:ʃn tə/ -rako konponbide
strengthen /'streŋθən/ indartu, sendotu
suburb /'sʌbʊ:b/ hiri inguruko auzoak
suffer from /'sʌfə frɒm/ -ren eragina jasan
support /sə'pɔ:t/ babestu
tempted /'temptɪd/ tentatuta (*be* ~: tentatua izan)
unlikely /ʌn'laɪkli/ nekez, seguru asko ez
update /'ʌpdeɪt/ azken berri(ak), nobedade(ak)
urban planner /'z:bən 'plænə/ hiri-antolatzaile
urban sprawl /'z:bən sprɔ:l/ kontrol gabeko hiri-hedapen
use up /ju:z 'ʌp/ gastatu
vibrant atmosphere /'vaɪbrənt ætməsfiə/ giro bizi / animatu

CULTURAL INTERACTION

chance /tʃɑ:ns/ patu
in the fell clutch of /ɪn ðə fel 'klʌtʃ əv/ -en atzaparretan harrapatuta
menace /'menəs/ mehatxu
pit /pɪt/ amildegi
scroll /skrəʊl/ eskuizkribu
shade /ʃeɪd/ itzal, iluntasun
soul /səʊl/ arima
unbowed /ʌn'baʊd/ zuzen, tente
unconquerable /ʌn'kɒŋkərəbl/ menderaezin, garaiezin

VOCABULARY SKILLS REVIEW

abandon /ə'bændən/ utzi, alde egin
abandonment /ə'bændənmənt/ uzte, abandonu
afford /ə'fɔ:d/ -rako / erosteko (dirua) iritsi
affordability /ə'fɔ:də'bɪləti/ erosteko ahalmen ekonomiko
equal (adj) /'i:kwəl/ berdin
equal (v) /'i:kwəl/ berdindu izan
equalisation /i:kwəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ berdinketa; konpentsazio
equalise /'i:kwəlaɪz/ berdindu, parekatu
equality /'i:kwələti/ berdintasun
fire /'faɪə/ kaleratu (lanetik)
gain (n) /geɪn/ irabazi
gainful /'geɪnfl/ ordaindu; probetxugarri
luxuriate /lʌg'ʒʊəriət/ gozatu, luxu bat disfrutatu

luxurious /lʌg'ʒʊəriəs/ luxuzko

tempt /tempt/ tentatu

temptation /temp'teɪʃn/ tentazio

tempting /'temptɪŋ/ tentagarri

unequal /ʌn'i:kwəl/ desberdin, ezberdin

UNIT 4

accommodate /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ beharrak ase

acute /ə'kju:t/ larri

adjust /ə'dʒʌst/ erregulatu; moldatu

advice /əd'vaɪs/ aholku(ak)

as pale as a ghost /əz 'peɪl əz ə ɡəʊst/ oso zurbil

as sick as a dog /əz 'sɪk əz ə dɒɡ/ gaixorik (*be* ~: botaka egitea)

assume /ə'sju:m/ suposatu, ziurtzat hartu

at death's door /ət 'deθs dɔ:/ hiltzean egon, hiltzeko zorian

average /'ævərɪdʒ/ batez besteko (~ *chronotype*: kronotipo arrunt)

back on one's feet /'bæk ɒn wʌnz fi:t/ osatu, hobeto egon

balanced diet /'bælənst daɪət/ dieta orekatu

be at the different ends of the spectrum /bi: æt ðə 'dɪfərənt endz ɒv ðə spektrəm/ muturretan egote

below freezing /bɪ'ləʊ fri:zɪŋ/ zero azpitik

by no means /baɪ 'nəʊ mi:nz/ inola ere ez

check-up /tʃekʌp/ azterketa, mediku-errebisio

cold plunging /'kəʊld plʌndʒɪŋ/ ur hotzetan murgilketa

concern /kən'sɜ:n/ arazo; kezka

constantly /'kɒnstəntli/ etengabe, jarraian

crutch /krʌtʃ/ muleta

dip /dɪp/ saltsa (murtxikatzeke)

disorder /dɪs'ɔ:də/ nahasmendu

display /dɪ'spleɪ/ erakustaldi

drip /drɪp/ tantaz tantako

energy boost /'enədʒi bu:st/ energia-errefortzu

exhausted /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/ oso nekatuta

feel sick /fi:l 'sɪk/ botaka egiteko gogoia izan

fireworks /'faɪəwɜ:ks/ su artifizialak

focused /'fəʊkəst/ kontzentratuta, zentratuta

for the sake of /fə ðə 'seɪk əv/ -en onurarako

gain weight /'geɪn weɪt/ gizendu, pisua hartu

get over /get 'əʊvə/ osatu, gainditu

have a hard time /hæv ə 'hɑ:d taɪm/ zailtasunak izan

healing /'hi:liŋ/ sendaketa

health benefit /'helθ benɪfɪt/ osasun-onura

health-conscious /'helθkɒŋʃəs/ osasuna zaintzen duen (*be* ~: osasuna zaindu)

healthcare /'helθkeə/ osasun-arreta

hike up /'haɪk ʌp/ igo

home care /'həʊm keə/ etxeko arreta

in detail /ɪn 'diːteɪl/ xehetasun guztiekin

in high demand /ɪn 'haɪ dɪmɑːnd/ eskari altua duen

in the meantime /ɪn ðə 'miːntaɪm/ bitartean

in the mood /ɪn ðə 'muːd/ gogoekin (*be* ~: gogoa izan)

it's a bitter pill to swallow /ɪts ə 'bɪtə pɪl tə swɒləʊ/ zaila da

leech /liːtʃ/ izain

lifetime /'laɪftaɪm/ bizitza

make an impact on /meɪk ən 'ɪmpækt ɒn/ eragina izan

meet (someone's) expectations /miːt sʌmwʌnz ɛkspek'teɪʃnz/ (norbaitek) espero duen mailan egon

motorway /'məʊtəweɪ/ autopista

nightmare /'naɪtmə/ amesgaizto

non-judgmental /nɒnʤʌʤ'mentəl/ kritikoa ez den, epaitzen ez duen

notice /'nəʊtɪs/ konturatu

nursery school /'nɜːsəri sku:l/ haur-eskola

on purpose /ɒn 'pɜːpəs/ apropos, nahita

on second thoughts /ɒn 'sekənd θɔːts/ ondo pentsatuta

on the mend /ɒn ðə 'mend/ sendatzeko prozesuan (*be* ~: hobetzen joan, hoberantz)

on time /ɒn 'taɪm/ garaiz, orduan

out of shape /aʊt əv 'ʃeɪp/ forma fisiko txarrean

out of the ordinary /aʊt ɒv ði 'ɔːdnri/ arraro, ezohiko

out of the question /aʊt ɒv ðə 'kwɛstʃən/ ezinezko

palate /'pælət/ ahasabai

peer /pɪə/ lagun, adiskide

powder /'paʊdə/ hauts (*make into a* ~: birrindu)

prescription /prɪ'skrɪpʃən/ errezeta mediko (*write* ~s for: errezetatu)

prevent /prɪ'vent/ saihestu

productive /prɒ'dʌktɪv/ emankor

proper /'prɒpə/ egoki, behar bezalako

prove one's point /pruːv wʌnz 'pɔɪnt/ norberak arrazoia daukala frogatu

put at risk /pʊt æt 'rɪsk/ arriskuan jarri

reassure /riːəʃʊə/ lasaitu

release /rɪ'liːs/ askatze

relieve /rɪ'liːv/ arindu

remain /rɪ'meɪn/ iraun, mantendu

schedule (n) /'ʃedjuːl/ ordutegi

serving size /'sɜːvɪŋ saɪz/ errazio

sibling /'sɪblɪŋ/ anaia, ahizpa, neba, arreba

slightly /'slaɪtli/ apur bat

slimy /'slaɪmi/ likatsu

stay up late /'steɪ ʌp leɪt/ berandu arte esnatuta egon

sting /stɪŋ/ ziztatu (intsektu)

stretch /stretʃ/ luzatu

suck out /'sʌk aʊt/ xurgatu

surgery /'sɜːʤəri/ ebakuntza (*have* ~: ebakuntza bat izan)

take over /teɪk 'əʊvə/ bete, ordezkatu

to a certain extent /tə ə 'sɜːɪn ɪkstent/ puntu bateraino

trigger a memory /trɪɡə ə 'meməri/ oroitzapen bat piztu

turn off /tɜːn 'ɒf/ desaktibatu

turn on /tɜːn 'ɒn/ aktibatu

turn one's stomach /tɜːn wʌnz 'stʌmək/ goragalea eragin

turn out /tɜːn 'aʊt/ gertatu

turn to /tɜːn 'tuː/ norbaitengana jo

under control /'ʌndə kəntrəʊl/ kontrolpean

under the weather /'ʌndə ðə weðə/ ondo ez egon, apur bat gaixorik (*feel* ~: gaizki sentitu, ondo ez egon)

venue /'venjuː/ leku, areto

within the budget /wɪ'ðɪn ðə bʌdʒɪt/ aurrekontuaren barruan

worm /wɜːm/ zizare

CULTURAL INTERACTION

anthem /'ænthəm/ ereserki

glee /gliː/ poz

guilt /ɡɪlt/ erru

jolly /'dʒɒli/ alai, pozik

nearby /nɪə'baɪ/ hurbileko

shed /ʃed/ txabola

shove /ʃʌv/ bizkor sartu

sort /sɔːt/ mota

squatter /'skwɒtə/ lur inbasore

waterhole /'wɔːtəhəʊl/ uraska

VOCABULARY SKILLS REVIEW

assumed /ə'sjuːmd/ faltsu, itxurazko

assumption /ə'sʌmpʃən/ uste, sinesmen

exhaust /ɪɡ'zɔːst/ nekatuta

exhausting /ɪɡ'zɔːstɪŋ/ nekagarri

exhaustion /ɪɡ'zɔːstɪʃən/ neke

fad diet /'fæd daɪət/ modan dagoen dieta

focus (n) /'fəʊkəs/ foku, arreta

focus (v) /'fəʊkəs/ kontzentratu, arreta jarri

prevention /prɪ'venʃən/ prebentzio

preventive / preventative /prɪ'ventɪv/prɪ'ventətɪv/ prebentibo

produce /prə'dju:s/ ekoitzi, fabrikatu

producer /prə'dju:sə/ ekoizle

product /'prɒdʌkt/ produktu

production /prə'dʌkʃn/ ekoizpen

schedule (v) /'ʃedju:l/ programatu

scheduled /'ʃedju:ld/ programatua, planifikatua

UNIT 5

act out /'ækt aʊt/ antzeztu, interpretatu

appeal (to) /ə'pi:l tə/ (-i) gustatu / erakarri

at every opportunity /ət 'evri ɒpətju:nəti/ aukera bakoitzean

award-winning /ə'wɔ:dwɪnɪŋ/ sarituta / irabazle (izateko moduko)

be around /bi: ə'raʊnd/ existitu

be in the limelight /bi: ɪn ðə 'laɪmlaɪt/ arretagunean egon, pil-pilean egon

be worth seeing /bi: wɜ:θ 'si:ɪŋ/ ikustea merezi izan

beeping sound /'bi:pɪŋ saʊnd/ txistu

behind the scenes /br'hɑɪnd ðə si:nz/ atzean, ezkutuan

box-office hit /'bɒksɒfɪs hɪt/ film arrakastatsu

break up /'breɪk ʌp/ banandu

bullet /'bʊlɪt/ bala

can't make it /kɑ:nt 'meɪk ɪt/ ezin izan

catch on /'kætʃ ɒn/ modan jarri, ospetsu bihurtu; arrakasta izan

catchy /'kætʃi/ itsaskor, erakargarri

character /'kærəktə/ pertsonaia

check out /tʃek 'aʊt/ egiaztatu

cheer /tʃɪə/ animatu (gogotsu)

childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ haurtzaro

come a long way /kʌm ə 'lɒŋ weɪ/ hobetu, aurrera egin

conduct /kən'dʌkt/ burutu, egin

contestant /kən'testənt/ parte-hartzaile, lehiakide

dance routine /'dɑ:ns ru:ti:n/ koreografia

deliver a decent performance /dɪlɪvə ə dɪ:snt pə'fɔ:məns/ antzezen duina eskaini, ondo antzeztu

dozens of /'dʌznz əv/ pila bat, asko

emotions run high /ɪ'məʊʃnz rʌn haɪ/ emozioak bizirik egon

expenses /ɪk'spensɪz/ gastuak

explode in popularity /ɪk'spləʊd ɪn pɒpjələ'reɪti/ oso azkar ospetsu egin

failure /'feɪljə/ porrot

feel down /fi:l 'daʊn/ triste egon

fine art /'faɪn ɑ:t/ arte ederrak

fit in /'fɪt ɪn/ enkajatu

following /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ jarraitzaile (talde)

gang /gæŋ/ banda (kriminal)

go all out /'gəʊ ɔ:l aʊt/ dena eman, ahalegin osoa egin

hit the big time /hɪt ðə 'bɪg taɪm/ arrakasta handia lortu

indescribable /ɪndɪ'skraɪbəbl/ deskribaezin

interval /'ɪntəvəl/ etenaldi, atsedenaldi

let in /let 'ɪn/ sartzen utzi

let-down /'letdaʊn/ desilusio

long-running /'lɒŋrʌnɪŋ/ denbora luze karteleran / airen daraman

make an appearance /meɪk ən ə'pɪərəns/ agertu (toki batean)

massive /'mæsɪv/ handi-handi, izugarri

move into the mainstream /mu:v ɪntə ðə 'meɪnstri:m/ publiko zabalera iritsi

newsletter /'nju:zleɪtə/ berripaper

on one's own /ɒn wʌnz 'əʊn/ norbere kabuz, bakarrik

on the edge of one's seat /'ɒn ði: edʒ əv wʌnz si:t/ urduri, emozioz betea

one-off /wʌn'ɒf/ bakar, aparteko

out of this world /aʊt ɒf ðɪs 'wɜ:ld/ zoragarri, harrigarri

outfit /'aʊtfɪt/ jantzi, moztorro

outline /'aʊtlaɪn/ eskema, gidoi

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ aparteko, bikain

overrated /əʊvə'reɪtɪd/ gehiegi baloratuta

pace /peɪs/ erritmo

pop up /'pɒp ʌp/ bat-batean agertu

pull in /'pʊl ɪn/ interesatu, erakarri

queue (n) /kju:/ ilara

realise /'ri:əlaɪz/ konturatu

release /ri:'li:s/ argitalpen

run the show /rʌn ðə ʃəʊ/ agintean egon, ardura izan

self-centred /self'sentəd/ bereko

sequel /'si:kwəl/ sekuela

set /set/ plato

set a good / bad example /set ə gud/bæd ɪg'zɑ:mpl/ adibide ona / txarra eman

set up /'set ʌp/ instalatu, antolatu

shoot /ʃu:t/ grabatu, filmatu

showing /'ʃəʊɪŋ/ proiektzio

shut down /'ʃʌt daʊn/ itzali, amatatu

sit through /'sɪt θru:/ amaierara arte egon

sold out /'səʊld aʊt/ agortuta

spread /spred/ zabaldu

stand out /'stænd aʊt/ nabarmendu

star-studded event /'stɑ:stʌdɪd ɪvent/ izarrez / jende ospetsuz beteriko ekitaldi

stunt /stʌnt/ ekintza ausart, arriskutsu

take down /teɪk 'daʊn/ kendu, desmuntatu

tape recording /'teɪp rɪkɔːdɪŋ/ zinta-grabaketa

tend (to) /'tend tə/ joera izan

the show must go on /ðə 'ʃəʊ məst ɡəʊ ɒn/ aurreikusitako planarekin jarraitu

tune /tjuːn/ melodia

turn off /tɜːn 'ɒf/ itzali

understatement /ʌndə'steɪtmənt/ eufemismo
(*is a huge ~*: oso motz geratzen da)

unreasonable /ʌn'reɪznəbl/ neurriz kanpoko, gehiegizko

weird /wɪəd/ arraro, bitxi

CULTURAL INTERACTION

hold /həʊld/ izan (*be held*: izan)

hold up to /'həʊld ʌp tuː/ ahalmena izan

priest /priːst/ apaiz (*Celtic ~*: druida)

robe /rəʊb/ tunika, sotana

VOCABULARY SKILLS REVIEW

appeal /ə'piːl/ erakargarritasun

appealing /ə'piːlɪŋ/ interesgarri, erakargarri

arena /ə'reɪnə/ estadio

charades /ʃə'reɪdz/ mimika

expend /ɪk'spend/ erabili, xahutu

expenditure /ɪk'spendɪtʃə/ gastu

expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ garesti

follow /'fɒləʊ/ jarraitu

followed /'fɒləʊd/ jarraitua

follower /'fɒləʊə/ jarraitzaile

overrate /əʊvə'reɪt/ gehiegi estimatu

queue (v) /kjuː/ ilaran jarri

rate /reɪt/ baloratu

rating /'reɪtɪŋ/ audientzia-indize, balorazio

tendency /'tendənsi/ joera

underrate /ʌndə'reɪt/ gutxietsi

underrated /ʌndə'reɪtɪd/ gutxietsita

UNIT 6

acknowledge /ək'nɒlɪdʒ/ kontuan hartu; eskerrak eman; aitortu

all or nothing /ɔːl ɔː 'nʌθɪŋ/ dena edo ezer ez

amenities /ə'mi:nəti/ instalazioak, zerbitzuak

apply for /ə'plai fɔː/ eskatu; hautagaitza aurkeztu

appreciate /ə'priːʃiət/ eskertu

as opposed to /əz ə'pəʊzd tə/ aldean, ordez

asset /'æset/ abantaila, faktore positibo

bright and early /braɪt ənd 'ɜːli/ goizean goiz

build skills /bɪld 'skɪlz/ gaitasunak / trebetasunak garatu

by and large /'baɪ ənd lɑːdʒ/ orokorrean

career /kə'reɪ/ lanbide-ibilbide

chlorine /'klɔːriːn/ kloro

clock in /'klɒk ɪn/ fitxatu

co-worker /'kəʊwɜːkə/ lanbide

collect /kə'lekt/ bildu, jaso

committed /kə'mɪtɪd/ konprometituta, entregatuta

complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ kexa, erreklamazio

compromise /'kɒmprəmaɪz/ uko egin, kontzesioak egin

CPR /siː piː 'ɑː/ BBB (bihotz-biriketako bizkortze)

detail-oriented /'diːteɪlɔːrientɪd/ zehatz, xehetasunetan arreta jartzen duen

dismiss /dɪs'mɪs/ baztertu

earn a living /'ɜːn ə lɪvɪŋ/ bizimodua atera

editor-in-chief /edɪtəɪn'tʃiːf/ erredakzioako buru

employee /ɪm'plɔɪi/ langile

environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ ingurune, giro

ethical hacker /'eθɪkl hækə/ hacker etiko

excel /ɪk'sel/ nabarmendu, azpimarragarria izan

fail /feɪl/ ez gainditu

fair pay /'feə peɪ/ bidezko ordainsari

fall behind /'fɔːl bɪhaɪnd/ atzean geratu, atzeratu

fast-paced /fɑːst'peɪst/ erritmo bizkorreko

fill in for /fɪl 'ɪn fɔː/ ordezkatu

fill out /fɪl 'aʊt/ bete

financial reward /faɪ'nænʃl rɪwɔːd/ ordainsari ekonomiko

follow up /'fɒləʊ ʌp/ jarraitu; garatu; ikertu

gap year /'ɡæp jɪə/ urte sabatiko

get an A /get ən 'eɪ/ bikain lortu

get in touch /get ɪn 'tʌtʃ/ harremanetan jarri

get into trouble /get ɪntə 'trʌbəl/ arazoetan sartu

handle /'hændl/ aurre egin, kudeatu

hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/ zalantza izan

hire /'haɪə/ kontratatu

hospitality /hɒspɪ'tæləti/ ostalaritza

ins and outs /'ɪnz ənd aʊts/ xehetasunak

involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ esku hartu; ekarri

job board /'dʒɒb bɔːd/ lan-poltsa

job-hopping /dʒɒb'hɒpɪŋ/ lanpostuz maiz aldatze

keep in touch with /kiːp ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/ harremanetan jarraitu

landscaper /'lændskeɪpə/ paisajista

launch an attack /ləʊntʃ ən ə'tæk/ eraso bat abiarazi

leave /li:v/ baimen

look for /'lʊk fɔ:/ bilatu

look into /lʊk 'ɪntə/ informatu, ikertu

mad about /'mæd əbaʊt/ oso gogoko izan
(I'm ~: zoratzen nau)

make time for /meɪk 'taɪm fɔ:/ denbora hartu

make up /'meɪk ʌp/ osatu, izan

manage /'mænɪdʒ/ zuzendu; kudeatu

manufacturing /mænjə'fæktʃərɪŋ/ ekoizpen, fabrikazio

meadow /'medəʊ/ belardi, larre

membership /'membəʃɪp/ harpidetza (*claim ~ in*: parte dela esan)

mentoring skill /'mentɔːrɪŋ skɪl/ irakasteko gaitasun

more or less /'mɔː ɔː les/ gutxi gorabehera

multitasking /mʌltɪ'taːskɪŋ/ aldi berean hainbat lan egite

navigate /'nævɪgeɪt/ moldatu

needless to say /'niːdləs tə sei/ jakina, argi dago

never-ending /nevə'endɪŋ/ amaigabe

now or never /naʊ ɔː 'nevə/ orain edo inoiz ez

on and off /ɒn ənd 'ɒf/ noizean behin

overhear /əʊvə'hɪə/ (kasualitatez) entzun

overseas /əʊvə'siːz/ atzerrian

overtime /'əʊvətaɪm/ aparteko orduak

passionate /'pæʃənət/ grinatsu (*I'm very ~ about*: grinaz beterik nago)

peace and quiet /piːs ənd 'kwaɪət/ lasaitasun

perk /pɜːk/ onura, abantaila

place ads /pleɪs 'ædz/ iragarkiak argitaratu

put off /'pʊt ɒf/ atzeratu

recruitment process /rɪ'kruːtmənt prəʊses/ kontratazio-prozesu

resign /rɪ'zaɪn/ dimititu

rewarding /rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ/ aberasgarri, baliotsu

ride /raɪd/ atrakzio

room for advancement /ruːm fɔ əd'vɑːnsmənt/ gora egiteko aukera

roughly /'rʌfli/ gutxi gorabehera

seatbelt /'siːtbelt/ segurtasun-uhale

security system /sɪ'kjʊərəti sɪstəm/ segurtasun-sistema

self-employed /selfɪm'plɔɪd/ autonomo

sensitive data /'sensətɪv deɪtə/ isilpeko informazio

server /'sɜːvə/ zerbitzari

shift /ʃɪft/ (lan) txanda

skilful /'skɪlfʊl/ trebe (*be ~ at*: trebea izan)

slack off /'slæk ɒf/ alferkerian egon, lanaren erritmoa jaitsi

staff /stɑːf/ langileak (~ *member*: langile)

stress out /'stres aʊt/ estresatu

take (time) off /teɪk taɪm 'ɒf/ (denbora) libre hartu, oporrak hartu

take on /'teɪk ɒn/ hartu, bere gain hartu

take over /take 'əʊvə/ hartu, eskuratu

team player /'tiːm pleɪə/ talde-lanean aritzen den pertsona

time off /'taɪm ɒf/ atsedeen-egunak

tip /tɪp/ propina; aholku

tried and tested /'traɪd ənd testɪd/ frogatuta eta egiaztatuta

try out for /'traɪ aʊt fɔ/ hautaketa-prozesuan parte hartu

tutor /'tjuːtə/ klase partikularrak eman

up-to-date /ʌptə'deɪt/ eguneratu

vacancy /'veɪkənsi/ lanpostua hutsik (*fill a ~*: lanpostu bat bete)

wage/s /'weɪdʒɪz/ soldata(k)

workforce /'wɜːkfɔːs/ langile guztien multzo, lan-indar

CULTURAL INTERACTION

coach tour /'kəʊtʃ tuə/ bisita gidatua autobusean

dramatic /drə'mætɪk/ ikusgarri, harrigarri

entrance fee /'entrəns fiː/ sarrera (prezioa)

VOCABULARY SKILLS REVIEW

acknowledged /ək'nɒlɪdʒd/ ezagun

acknowledgement /ək'nɒlɪdʒmənt/ onarpen; aitopen; esker-oneko erakusgarri

apprenticeship /ə'prentɪʃɪp/ prestakuntza / ikasketa (-aldi)

career path /kə'riə pɑːθ/ lan-ibilbide

dismissal /dɪs'mɪsl/ kaleratze

dismissive /dɪs'mɪsɪv/ mespretxuzko

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ kontratatu

employable /ɪm'plɔɪəbl/ lanerako egoki

employed /ɪm'plɔɪd/ kontratatuta

employer /ɪm'plɔɪə/ enplegatzaile, enplegua eskaintzen duen pertsona / enpresa

employment /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/ lan

excellence /'eksələns/ bikaintasun

excellent /'eksələnt/ bikain

manageable /'mænɪdʒəbl/ egingarri

management /'mænɪdʒmənt/ kudeaketa, administrazio

manager /'mænɪdʒə/ arduradun, gerente

managerial /mænə'dʒɪəriəl/ zuzendaritza mailako

resignation /rezɪg'neɪʃn/ dimisio

resigned /rɪ'zaɪnd/ etsita

unemployment /ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/ langabezia

UNIT 1

PERSUADING

... will give me the chance to ... /wɪl ɡɪv mi ðə 'tʃɑːns tuː/
... (e)k ... aukera emango dit.

I've always wanted to ... /aɪv əlweɪz 'wɒntɪd tuː/
Beti nahi izan dut ...

I promise I'll / I won't ... /aɪ 'prɒmɪs aɪl/aɪ wəʊnt/
Promes egiten dut ... / ez dut ... egingo ...

It's important for me to ... /ɪts ɪm'pɔːtənt fɔː mi tuː/
Niretzat ... garrantzitsua da.

I'm worried about / that ... /aɪm 'wɒrɪd əbaʊt/ðæt/
Kezkatuta nago ... (e)taz / ... (r)engatik.

What about ... ? /wɒt ə'baʊt/ Zer gertatzen da ... (r)ekin? /
Eta ...?

SPECULATING ABOUT A PHOTO

... , you can see ... /juː kən 'siː/ ..., ikus dezakezu ... / ...,
ikus daitezke ...

... probably ... /'prɒbəbli/ ... izan daiteke ...

I imagine ... /aɪ ɪ'mædʒɪn/ Imaginatzen dut ...

... maybe they're going to ... /'meɪbi ðeə ɡəʊɪŋ tə/
Beharbada ... egingo dute ...

It looks like ... /ɪt 'lʊks laɪk/ Badirudi ...

... must be ... /'mʌst biː/ ... izan behar du(te) ...

UNIT 2

DISCUSSING PREFERENCES

I tend to use / read / watch ... /aɪ tend tə 'juːz/'riːd/'wɒtʃ/
Normalean ... erabiltzen / irakurtzen / ikusten dut.

I prefer using / reading ... /aɪ prɪfəː 'juːzɪŋ/'riːdɪŋ/
Nahiago dut ... erabiltzea / irakurtzea.

... appeals to me. /ə'piːlz tə miː/
... erakargarria iruditzen zait.

I don't use ... because ... /aɪ dəʊnt juːz '... bɪkəz/
Ez dut ... erabiltzen, zeren ...

I hate / love / think / like ... /aɪ 'heɪt/'lʌv/'θɪŋk/'laɪk/
... gorroto dut / maite dut / uste dut / gustatzen zait.

... is / are really useful because ... /ɪz/əː rɪəli 'juːsfəl
bɪkəz/ ... oso erabilgarria(k) da / dira, zeren ...

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING

There's no doubt about it ... /ðeəz nəʊ daʊt ə'baʊt ɪt/
Zalantzarik gabe ...

No way! /nəʊ 'weɪ/ Inondik ere ez!, Ezta pentsatu ere!

That's a valid point ... /ðæts ə 'vælɪd pɔɪnt/
Arrazoi duzu / Argudio ona da ...

That's not entirely accurate. /ðæts nɒt ɪntəɪəli 'ækjərət/
Hori ez da erabat zuzena.

Exactly! /ɪɡ'zæktli/ Hori da!, Zehatz-mehatz!

I definitely agree ... /aɪ 'defɪnətli əɡriː/
Guztiz ados nago ... (r)ekin.

I feel differently. /aɪ fiːl 'dɪfərəntli/ Nik beste era batean
ikusten dut.

I'm not convinced. /aɪm nɒt kən'vɪnst/
Ez nago konbentzitur.

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

I see your point ... /aɪ siː jɔː 'pɔɪnt/ Ulertzen zaitut /
Ikusten dut esaten duzuna ...

UNIT 3

DESCRIBING CAUSE AND EFFECT

As a result of / Due to ... /æz ə rɪ'zʌlt əv/'djuː tuː/
... (r)en ondorioz / ... (r)engatik.

Consequently, / For this reason, ... /'kɒnsɪkwəntli/fɔː ðɪs
'riːzn/ Ondorioz / Arrazoi honengatik, ...

Something that affects ... is ... /səmθɪŋ ðæt ə'fektz ... ɪz/
... (r)i eragiten dion zerbait ... da.

It may affect the way they ... /ɪt meɪ ə'fekt ðə weɪ ðeɪ/
... egiteko moduan eragina izan dezake.

... leads to / can lead to ... /'liːdz tuː/kən 'liːd tuː/
... eragin dezake / ekar dezake.

REACHING A DECISION

... I feel strongly that ... /aɪ fiːl 'strɒŋli ðæt/
... ziur nago ...

... it makes a big difference if ... /ɪt meɪks ə bɪɡ 'dɪfrəns
ɪf/ ... aldea handia dago, baldin ... ba-...

... we definitely need ... /wiː 'defɪnətli niːd/
... zalantzarik gabe ... behar dugu.

To be honest, ... /tuː biː 'ɒnɪst/ Egia esateko, ...

... I don't care that much about ... /aɪ dəʊnt keə ðæt
'mʌtʃ əbaʊt/ ... ez zait gehiegi inporta ...

... on the one hand, ... /ɒn ðə 'wʌn hænd/
... alde batetik, ...

... on the other hand, ... /ɒn ðiː 'ʌðə hænd/
... bestalde, ...

... we both think that ... /wiː 'bəʊθ θɪŋk ðæt/
... biok uste dugu ...

UNIT 4

MAKING SUGGESTIONS

We could ... /wi: 'kəd/ ... egin genezake.

Why don't we ... ? /waɪ 'dəʊnt wi:/
Zergatik ez dugu ... egiten?

Shall we choose ... ? /ʃəl wi: 'tʃu:z/ ... (aukeratu) behar dugu?

What about ... ? /wɒt ə'baʊt/ Eta ...?

Maybe we could ... /'meɪbi wi: kəd/ Agian ... egin genezake.

Sounds good! /'saʊnds gud/ Oso ondo!

What kind of ... ? /wɒt 'kaɪnd ɒv/ Nolako ...?

It would be great if ... /ɪt wʊd bi: 'ɡreɪt ɪf/
Primeran legoke ... balitz.

I'm not sure about ... /aɪm nɒt 'ʃʊə əbaʊt/
Ez nago ziur ...-(r)i buruz.

COMPARING PICTURES

Similarities

The pictures are similar because ... /ðə 'pɪktʃəz ɑ: 'sɪmɪlə bɪkɒz/ Argazkiak antzekoak dira ...-lako.

One thing they have in common is ... /wʌn θɪŋ ðeɪ hæv ɪn 'kɒmən ɪz/ ... dute komunean.

They both take place ... /ðeɪ 'bəʊθ teɪk pleɪs/
Biak ... gertatzen dira.

Differences

Unlike picture A, in picture B ... /ʌnlaɪk 'pɪktʃə 'eɪ ɪn 'pɪktʃə 'bi:/ A argazkia ez bezala, B argazkia ...

Picture A shows ... , while in picture B ... /'pɪktʃə 'eɪ ʃəʊz waɪl ɪn 'pɪktʃə 'bi:/ A argazkiak ... erakusten du, B argazkian, berriz, ...

They show completely different ... /ðeɪ ʃəʊ kəm'pli:tli dɪfərənt/ Guztiz desberdinak diren ... erakusten dituzte.

Speculating / Describing

There must have been ... /ðə 'mʌst həv bi:n/
Seguruenik ... egon da / egon dira.

We can also see ... /wi: kæn 'ɔ:lsoʊ si:/
... ere ikus dezakegu.

In the background, ... /ɪn ðə 'bækgraʊnd/ Atzealdean, ...

UNIT 5

DESCRIBING A GAME

The game is suitable for ... /ðə geɪm ɪz 'su:təbl fə/
Jokoa ...t(z)ako egokia da.

The theme is ... /ðə 'θi:m ɪz/ Gaia ... da.

It deals with ... /ɪt 'di:lz wɪð/ ...ri buruzkoa da.

The graphics are (unusual / strange / realistic / frightening). /ðə 'ɡræfɪks ɑ: ʌnju:ʒuəl/streɪndʒ/ri:əlɪstɪk/frɑɪtnɪŋ/ Grafikoak (ezohikoak / arraroak / errealistak / beldurgarriak) dira.

The music is (atmospheric / sad / haunting / exciting / upbeat). /ðə 'mju:zɪk ɪz ætməsferɪk/sæd/hə:ntɪŋ/ɪksaɪtɪŋ/ ʌpbi:t/ Musika (girotzailea / tristea / emozionantea / zirraragarria / alaia) da.

DISCUSSING ISSUES

What do you mean by ... ? /wɒt du: ju 'mi:n baɪ/
Zer esan nahi duzu ...-(r)ekin?

That's not the point. /ðæts nɒt ðə 'pɔɪnt/ Hori ez da kontua.

It's hard to say. /ɪts 'hɑ:d tə seɪ/ Zaila da esatea.

That's true, but ... /ðæts 'tru: bət/ Egia da, baina ...

To be honest, ... /tu: bi: 'ɒnɪst/ Egia esanda, ...

Let's face it, ... /lets 'feɪs ɪt/ Onar dezagun, ...

There's a fine line between ... and ... /ðeəz ə faɪn 'laɪn bɪtwi:n ... ənd/ Alde gutxi dago ...-en eta ...-en artean.

That's not what I mean. /ðæts nɒt wɒt aɪ 'mi:n/
Ez dut hori esan nahi.

You're missing the point. /ju:ə 'mɪsɪŋ ðə 'pɔɪnt/
Ez duzu ulertzen esan nahi dudana., Ez duzu garrantzitsuena dena ulertzen.

UNIT 6

DESCRIBING YOUR DREAM JOB

I'd love to ... /aɪd 'lʌv tu:/ Gustatuko litzaidake ...

In order to ... , I have to ... /ɪn 'ɔ:də tu: ... aɪ 'hæv tu:/
... t(z)eko , ... behar dut.

I'll need a qualification in ... /aɪl ni:d ə kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn ɪn/
...-ko titulazioa beharko dut.

I can't decide between ... /aɪ kɑ:nt dɪ'saɪd bɪtwi:n/
Ezin dut ...-en eta ...-en artean erabaki.

It's important to have / get ... /ɪts ɪm'pɔ:tnt tu: həv/get/
Garrantzitsua da ... izatea / lortzea.

My ideal job would be ... /maɪ aɪ'di:əl dʒɒb wʊd bi:/
Nire lan ideala ... litzateke.

For this job, you need to be ... /fɔ: 'ðɪs dʒɒb ju: ni:d tə bi:/
Lan honetan, ... izan behar duzu.

A JOB INTERVIEW

I hope to be ... /aɪ 'həʊp tə bi:/ ... izatea espero dut.

I have been working as ... /aɪ həv bi:n 'wɜ:kɪŋ æz/
... daramatzat lanean.

... this job will help me ... /'ðɪs dʒɒb wɪl help mi:/
... lan honek lagunduko dit ...

... the work includes ... /ðə wɜ:k ɪn'klu:dz/
... lanak ... barne hartzen du.

The salary is ... /ðə 'sæləri ɪz/ Soldata ... da.

... you'll find that ... /ju:l 'faɪnd ðæt/ ... konturatuko zara ...

You'll be required to ... /ju:l bi: rɪ'kwaɪəd tu:/
... egitea eskatuko zaizu.

GETTING STARTED

PRESENT SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You eat He / She / It eats We / You / They eat	Negative I / You do not (don't) eat He / She / It does not (doesn't) eat We / You / They do not (don't) eat	Interrogative Do I / you eat? Does he / she / it eat? Do we / you / they eat?
USES	EXAMPLES	ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY / TIME EXPRESSIONS
A regular habit or routine	<i>I regularly chat with friends.</i>	always, usually, generally, regularly, occasionally, frequently, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never at 1 o'clock, at night, in the morning, on Fridays, every week, once a month / day, how often ... ?
A general truth or scientific fact	<i>Guy is an only child.</i>	
Stative verbs	<i>She likes to share pictures with her friends.</i>	
A future schedule or timetable	<i>My favourite TV show starts at 8 o'clock.</i>	

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

FORM		
Affirmative I am playing You are playing He / She / It is playing We / You / They are playing	Negative I am (I'm) not playing You are not (aren't) playing He / She / It is not (isn't) playing We / You / They are not (aren't) playing	Interrogative Am I playing? Are you playing? Is he / she / it playing? Are we / you / they playing?
USES	EXAMPLES	TIME EXPRESSIONS
An action which is happening now	<i>Tom is watching a popular film now.</i>	now, right now, at the moment
A temporary action	<i>Everyone is talking about the new president these days.</i>	this year, at present, today, these days, this month
A definite plan for the near future	<i>We are meeting at Gina's tonight.</i>	this evening, tonight, tomorrow, next Friday / week / year

Stative Verbs

Ekintzak baino egoerak adierazten dituzte, eta *Present Simple* aditz-denboran erabiltzen dira. Honako ezaugarri hauekin lotura dute:

- emozio eta sentimenduekin (**dislike, enjoy, hate, hope, like, love, need, prefer, want**)
- pentsamenduarekin eta iritziarekin (**believe, forget, guess, know, remember, think, understand**)
- pertzepzio eta zentzumenekin (**feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste, touch**)
- prezio eta neurriekin (**cost, measure, weigh**)
- jabetzarekin (**belong, have, own**)

Batzuek egoera eta ekintza adierazten dute. Horregatik, *Present Simple* eta *Present Continuous* aditz-denborekin erabil daitezke.

Will **thinks** it's important to express your feelings.

(Willek uste du garrantzitsua dela norberaren sentimenduak adieraztea.) [egoera]

They **are thinking** about talking it over later.

(Pentsatzen ari dira horri buruz beranduago hitz egitea.) [ekintza]

See aditzak *Present Continuous* aditz-denboran aldezturik finkatutako etorkizuneko ekintza adierazten du.

Paul **is seeing** his girlfriend, Lauren, tonight.

(Paulek bere neska-laguna, Lauren, ikusiko du gauean.)

[Geldituta daude dagoeneko.]

PAST SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You slept He / She / It slept We / You / They slept	Negative I / You did not (didn't) sleep He / She / It did not (didn't) sleep We / You / They did not (didn't) sleep	Interrogative Did I / you sleep? Did he / she / it sleep? Did we / you / they sleep?
USES	EXAMPLES	TIME EXPRESSIONS
A completed action in the past	<i>My sister and I had an argument yesterday.</i>	yesterday, last week / year, two days ago, in 2007, in the 1980s, in the 18th century, when, then
A series of completed actions in the past	<i>He felt confident and decided to run a business on his own.</i>	

PAST CONTINUOUS

FORM		
Affirmative I was listening You were listening He / She / It was listening We / You / They were listening	Negative I was not (wasn't) listening You were not (weren't) listening He / She / It was not (wasn't) listening We / You / They were not (weren't) listening	Interrogative Was I listening? Were you listening? Was he / she / it listening? Were we / you / they listening?
USES	EXAMPLES	TIME EXPRESSIONS
An incomplete action in progress at a specific time in the past	<i>Sam was reading at 5 o'clock.</i>	last night / week / year, at 4 o'clock
An incomplete action in progress interrupted by another action	<i>When I was walking home, it started to rain.</i>	when, while, as
Two incomplete actions in progress at the same time in the past	<i>She was uploading some videos while we were posting our latest photos.</i>	

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You have gone He / She / It has gone We / You / They have gone	Negative I / You have not (haven't) gone He / She / It has not (hasn't) gone We / You / They have not (haven't) gone	Interrogative Have I / you gone? Has he / she / it gone? Have we / you / they gone?
USES	EXAMPLES	TIME EXPRESSIONS
An action that began in the past and continues until the present	<i>We have lived in Ireland for two years.</i>	never, ever, already, just, yet, recently, lately, always, so far, for, since, in recent years, how long ... ?
An action that took place at an undetermined time in the past but is connected or relevant to the present	<i>She has called her friend recently.</i>	

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You had come He / She / It had come We / You / They had come	Negative I / You had not (hadn't) come He / She / It had not (hadn't) come We / You / They had not (hadn't) come	Interrogative Had I / you come? Had he / she / it come? Had we / you / they come?
USE	EXAMPLE	TIME EXPRESSIONS
A completed action which took place before another action in the past	<i>By the time we arrived, the concert had already started.</i>	already, by the time, after, before, until, never, just

FUTURE SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You will go He / She / It will go We / You / They will go	Negative I / You will not (won't) go He / She / It will not (won't) go We / You / They will not (won't) go	Interrogative Will I / you go? Will he / she / it go? Will we / you / they go?
USES	EXAMPLES	TIME EXPRESSIONS
A prediction	<i>You will be thrilled with this innovative device.</i>	this evening, in an hour, at 2 o'clock, later, tomorrow, next month / year, one day, soon, in a few weeks, in the future, on 1st May
Future events in a timetable / schedule	<i>The film will start in an hour.</i>	
A spontaneous decision	<i>I feel very tired, so I 'll have a rest.</i>	

BE GOING TO

FORM		
Affirmative I am going to swim You are going to swim He / She / It is going to swim We / You / They are going to swim	Negative I am (I'm) not going to swim You are not (aren't) going to swim He / She / It is not (isn't) going to swim We / You / They are not (aren't) going to swim	Interrogative Am I going to swim? Are you going to swim? Is he / she / it going to swim? Are we / you / they going to swim?
USES	EXAMPLES	TIME EXPRESSIONS
A planned action for the future	<i>Bob is going to study telecom engineering next year.</i>	this evening, later, in an hour, at 4 o'clock, tomorrow, soon, next month / year / week, in a few weeks, in the future, on 8th May
An action that is about to happen	<i>I feel cold. I am going to close the window.</i>	

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

FORM		
Affirmative I / You will be dreaming He / She / It will be dreaming We / You / They will be dreaming	Negative I / You will not (won't) be dreaming He / She / It will not (won't) be dreaming We / You / They will not (won't) be dreaming	Interrogative Will I / you be dreaming? Will he / she / it be dreaming? Will we / you / they be dreaming?
USES	EXAMPLES	TIME EXPRESSIONS
An action that will be or that we expect will be in progress at a certain future time	<i>At this time tomorrow, I will be attending a hi-tech exhibition.</i>	(at) this time tomorrow / next ... , soon, on Thursday, in the next decade, fifty years from now
Future plans	<i>They will be sleeping in a tent on Saturday.</i>	

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

FORM		
Affirmative I / You will have left He / She / It will have left We / You / They will have left	Negative I / You will not (won't) have left He / She / It will not (won't) have left We / You / They will not (won't) have left	Interrogative Will I / you have left? Will he / she / it have left? Will we / you / they have left?
USE	EXAMPLE	TIME EXPRESSIONS
An action that will be or that we expect will be completed by a certain time in the future	<i>In three years, I will have saved enough money to buy a new car.</i>	by this time next week, by 3 o'clock, by the end of ... , by then, by August, by 2050, in four months, within a hundred years

UNIT 1 Hit The Road

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FORM		
Affirmative I / You have been waiting He / She / It has been waiting We / You / They have been waiting	Negative I / You have not (haven't) been waiting He / She / It has not (hasn't) been waiting We / You / They have not (haven't) been waiting	Interrogative Have I / you been waiting? Has he / she / it been waiting? Are we / you / they been waiting?
USES	EXAMPLES	TIME EXPRESSIONS
An action that started in the past and which still continues in the present	<i>How long have you been talking on the phone?</i>	for a month / year, since (2020), all night / morning / day / week, lately, how long ... ?
An action whose results are still apparent	<i>I'm exhausted. I have been working on this project all day.</i>	

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FORM		
Affirmative I / You had been running He / She / It had been running We / You / They had been running	Negative I / You had not (hadn't) been running He / She / It had not (hadn't) been running We / You / They had not (hadn't) been running	Interrogative Had I / you been running? Had he / she / it been running? Had we / you / they been running?
USE	EXAMPLE	TIME EXPRESSIONS
An action which continued for some time up to another past action	<i>They had been living in New York for years until they moved.</i>	for hours, since last April, all morning / night / day / week, when, until, before

Egitura

Baiezkoa: subjektua + **had + been + -ing** bukaeradun aditz nagusia.

Ezezkoa: subjektua + **had + not (edo n't) + been + -ing** bukaeradun aditz nagusia.

Galderazkoa: **Had** + subjektua + **been + -ing** bukaeradun aditz nagusia.

Erabilera

- Iraganean gertatutako ekintza luze bati buruz hitz egiteko erabiltzen da, iraganean gertatutako beste ekintza labur baten aurretik. Oso ohikoa da "egon" + *izan* aditzaren iraganeke formarekin itzultzea

*We **had been walking** for hours when we suddenly decided to hop on a bus.*

(Orduak egon ginen ibiltzen, bat-batean autobusean muntatzea erabaki genuenean.)

Ohikoena da bi ekintza hauek juntagailu baten bidez lotuta joatea. Juntagailu hori denborazkoa izan daiteke, koadroan daudenak bezala (**when, until, before**), kontzesiboa (**although**), edo kausala (**because**).

*Her eyes were red **because** she had been crying.*

(Bere begiak gorriak zeuden negarrez egon zelako.)

Present Perfect Continuous aditz-denbora orain dela denbora bat hasi eta oraindik abian dauden ekintzak adierazteko erabiltzen da. Ekintzaren iraupena nabarmendu daiteke **for, since, all day**, eta antzeko adierazpenak erabiltzen.

*Sam **has been studying** French for years.*

(Samek urteak daramatza frantsesa ikasten.)

Aldiz, *Past Perfect Continuous* aditz-denborak iraganeke ekintza baten iraupena deskribatzen du beste ekintza bat hasi arte.

*We **had been walking** for hours when Jon tripped.*

(Orduak generamatzan oinez, Jonek estropezu egin zuenean.)

Oharra: *Present Perfect Continuous* eta *Past Perfect Continuous* aditz-denborekin ez dira **know** eta **want** bezalako aditz estatikoak erabiltzen.

*Mark **has known** since last month that his family is moving abroad.*

(Markelek badaki joan den hilabetetik bere familiak atzerrira bizilekua aldatuko duela.)

UNIT 2 Always Learning

BALDINTZAZKO PERPAUSAK

CONDITIONAL CLAUSE	RESULT CLAUSE	EXAMPLES
ZERO CONDITIONAL		
<i>if / when / unless</i> + Present Simple	Present Simple modal + base form	<i>If / When two people have got a lot in common, they normally get along.</i> <i>You can't participate in the course unless you apply for it.</i>
FIRST CONDITIONAL		
<i>if / unless</i> + Present Simple	Future Simple imperative modal + base form	<i>If you take my advice, you will do better in the exam.</i> <i>If she takes you for granted, ignore her.</i> <i>You can join us if you are free tonight.</i>
SECOND CONDITIONAL		
<i>if / unless</i> + Past Simple	<i>would / could / might</i> + base form	<i>If Sarah and I had the money, we would buy a house.</i> <i>If you got to know each other, you could / might be friends.</i>
THIRD CONDITIONAL		
<i>if</i> + Past Perfect Simple	<i>would have / could / might have</i> + past participle	<i>If you had apologised, I would have forgiven you.</i> <i>If we hadn't grown apart, we could / might have been close friends.</i>

Baldintzazko perpausak honako hauek osatzen dituzte: mendeko perpaus bat, baldintza adierazten duena, eta perpaus nagusi bat, ondorioa adierazten duena. Baldintza lehenik joatekotan, koma bat ipintzen da mendeko perpausaren eta perpaus nagusiaren artean.

*If they **go** to the cinema, they **will watch** a foreign film.*
(Zinemara joaten badira, atzerriko film bat ikusiko dute.)

*They **will watch** a foreign film if they **go** to the cinema.*
(Atzerriko film bat ikusiko dute zinemara joaten badira.)

Zero baldintza

Baldintzan **if** + *Present Simple* aditz-denborarekin eta ondorioan *Present Simple* aditz-denborarekin eratzen da. Baldintza betetzen denean beti gertatzen dena adierazteko erabiltzen da. Egia orokorrak dira. **When** erabil daiteke **if** erabili beharrean, esanahia aldatu gabe.

*If you **disapprove** of something, you **don't agree** with it.*
(Zerbait gaitzesten baduzu, ez zaude ados horrekin.)

*When I **sleep less than eight hours**, I **feel** tired.*
(Zortzi ordu baino gutxiago lo egiten badut, nekatuta sentitzen naiz.)

Present Simple aditz-denboraz gain, moduzko aditzak ere erabil daitezke ondorioan.

*If you **have** celiac disease, you **can't eat** gluten.*
(Gaixotasun zeliakoa badaukazu, ezin duzu glutenik jan.)

Baldintza ez betetzearen ondorioz zer gertatuko den adierazteko, menpeko perpausa **unless** juntagailuarekin hasten da, **if not** erabiltzearen baliokidea dena ("ez ba ..." / "ezean"), edo baldintzazko perpausaren aditza ezeztatzen da.

*Unless I **use** a GPS, I **get** lost.*

*If I **don't use** a GPS, I **get** lost.*

(GPSa erabili ezean / erabiltzen ez badut, galdu egiten naiz.)

Gogoan izan **unless** maiztasun handiz erabiltzen dela zero baldintzan eta baldintzazko lehenengoan, baina gutxiago bigarrean, eta inoiz ez hirugarrenean.

Lehenengo baldintza

Baldintzan **if** + *Present Simple* aditz-denborarekin eta ondorioan *Future Simple* aditz-denborarekin eratzen da. Adierazitako baldintza betez gero gertatuko dena edo gertatuko dela uste dena adierazteko erabiltzen da.

*If she **treats** him with respect, she **won't hurt** his feelings.*

(Errespetuz tratatzen badu, ez die haren sentimenduei minik emango.)

Future Simple aditz-denboraz gain, moduzko aditzak edo agintera ere erabil daitezke ondorioan.

*If you **receive** an e-mail with a suspicious attachment, **don't download** it.*

(Eranskin susmagarri batekin e-mail bat jasotzen baduzu, ez deskargatu.)

Oharra: batzuetan, moduzko aditzak baldintzan zein ondorioan erabil daitezke.

*If you **can** arrive on time, you **should** see the exhibition.*

(Garaiz heldu bazaitezke, erakusketa ikusi beharko zenuke.)

Bigarren baldintza

Baldintzan **if** + *Past Simple* aditz-denborarekin eta ondorioan **would** + oinarritzko aditz-formarekin eratzen da. Baldintza betetzen bada zer gertatuko litzatekeen adierazteko erabiltzen da, orainaldiari edo lehenaldiari erreferentzia egiten dieten egoera hipotetikoei buruz hitz egiten denean. Aholkuak emateko ere balio du.

*They **would** come if they **didn't** live so far away.*

(Etorriko lirateke, ez balira hain urrun biziko.)

Baldintzako perpauseko aditza **to be** denean, **were** singularreko eta pluraleko pertsona guztiekin erabili ohi den arren, **was** formaren erabilera gero eta hedatuagoa dago lehenengo eta hirugarren pertsonetarako testuinguru informaletan.

*If he **were** / **was** a teacher, he **would** work in a school.*

(Irakaslea izango balitz, eskola batean egingo luke lan.)

Aholkuak emateko **If I were** formula erabiltzen da.

*If I **were** you, I **would** move on.*

(Zu izango banintz, egoera ahaztuko nuke.)

Would erabili ordez **could** eta **might** moduzko aditzak ere erabil daitezke ondorioan, baina biek hipotesia burutzeko aukera txikiagoa dela adierazten dute. Euskaraz, baliokideak dira "agian, beharbada, gerta / izan liteke" eta antzekoak.

*If the tickets **were** cheaper, we **could** / **might** go to the theatre more often.*

(Sarrerak merkeagoak balira, agian sarriago joango ginateke zinemara.)

DESIRA-PERPAUSAK

FORM	USES	EXAMPLES
<i>wish</i> / <i>if only</i> + Past Simple or <i>would</i> / <i>could</i> + base form	Refers to a present situation that the speaker is unhappy about	<i>I wish I had the power to put an end to violence.</i> <i>If only that band performed in London.</i> <i>I wish people wouldn't say that!</i> <i>If only we could change the past.</i>
<i>wish</i> / <i>if only</i> + Past Perfect Simple	Expresses regret about a past action or situation	<i>I wish he hadn't got into trouble.</i> <i>If only we had thought this through.</i>

Desira-perpausek gura bat adierazten dute eta **wish** aditzarekin edo **if only** adierazpenarekin eratu daitezke.

Wish aditzak menpeko perpaus bat erabiltzen du osagarri zuzen gisa. Euskaratzeko "nahiko nuke, zenuke ...", "gustatuko litzaidake, litzaioke ..." erabili ohi dira.

If only egiturak ere adiera bera du: "nahiago nuke, luke ...", "gutxienez ...".

Hirugarren baldintza

Baldintzan **if** + *Past Perfect Simple* aditz-denborarekin eta ondorioan **would have** + partizipioarekin eratzen da. Baldintza bete izan balitz zer gerta zitekeen adierazteko erabiltzen da erabat ezinezkoak diren baldintzei buruz hitz egiten dugunean, iraganera erreferentzia egiten dutelako, eta ezin dira orain bete.

*If they **hadn't** gone to the same school, they **wouldn't** have met each other.*

(Eskola berera joan izan ez balira, ez zuketen elkar ezagutuko.)

Would have + partizipioa erabili ordez, ondorioan **could have** eta **might have** + partizipioa ere erabil daitezke.

*If you **had** saved some money, you **could** / **might** have gone on holiday.*

(Dirua aurreztu izan bazenu, oporretara joan ahal izango zinatekeen.)

Denborazko perpausak

Etorkizunari erreferentzia egiten diotenak lehenengo baldintzako esaldiak bezala eratzen dira: *Present Simple* aditz-denbora menpeko perpausean eta *Future Simple* aditz-denbora perpaus nagusian. Gertaera orokorreari erreferentzia egiten diotenak zero baldintzako esaldiak bezala eratzen dira: *Present Simple* aditz-denbora menpeko perpausean eta perpaus nagusian. **If** edo **unless** juntagailuak erabili beharrean, **as soon as**, **by the time**, **the moment (that)**, **when**, **until** eta abar denbora-adierazpenak erabiltzen dira.

*You'll feel better **by the time** you **get** home.*

(Hobeto sentituko zara etxera heltzen zarenean.)

***When** I **talk** to my friends, we **catch up** on the latest news.*

(Nire lagunekin hitz egiten dudanean, azkenengo berriei buruz egunean ipintzen gara.)

*I **wish** / **If only** it **weren't** so cold.*

(Gutxienez hainbeste hotz egingo ez balu. /

Nahiko nuke hainbeste hotz ez egitea.)

Bai **wish** bai **if only** aditz-denbora ezberdinekin erabil daitezke, taulan ikusten den bezala.

• *Past Simple* aditz-denborarekin, aldatu edo hobetu nahi ditugun orainaldiko egoerei egiten diegu erreferentzia.

I wish I knew how to help her.

(Bera nola lagundu jakitea nahiko nuke.)

Past Simple aditz-denboran doan aditza **to be** bada, **were** singularreko eta pluraleko pertsona guztiekin erabili ohi den arren, **was** formaren erabilera gero eta hedatuagoa dago singularreko lehenengo eta hirugarren pertsonetarako testuinguru informaletan.

I wish Matt were / was here.

(Nahiago nuke Matt hemen egongo balitz.)

- *Past Perfect Simple* aditz-denborarekin, gertatu diren ekintzei egiten diegu erreferentzia gertatutakoaz damutuz.

I wish I hadn't declined the offer.

(Nahiago nuke eskaintzari uko egin izan ez banio.)

Phrasal Verbs

Partikula batez edo biz (preposizioak, adberbioak edo bien konbinazioa) jarraitutako aditzak dira, hitz bakoitzak bakarka duenaz bestelako esanahi batekin.

Iragankorrak edo iragangaitzak izan daitezke.

*She has always **looked up to** her mother.*

(Beti miretsi izan du bere ama.)

*Be patient. You will **catch on** soon.*

(Pazientzia izan. Laster ulertuko duzu.)

Iragankor gehienek osagai zuzena aditzaren eta partikularen artean jartzea baimentzen dute: osagaia izena bada, tartean edo atzean jar daiteke; baina izenordaina bada, nahitaez tartean jarri behar da.

*We **put off** the meeting.*

(Bilera atzeratu egin genuen.)

*We **put** the meeting **off**. We **put** it **off**.*

Hala ere, iragankor batzuk, iragangaitz guztiak eta bi partikulez osatuta daudenak banaezinak dira.

*Emily often **looks after** the children.*

(Emilyk maiz zaintzen ditu umeak.)

*She **fell behind** at school because she had been ill.*

(Atzeratuta gelditu zen ikastetxean gaixorik egon zelako.)

*He should learn to **stand up for** himself.*

(Bere burua defendatzen ikasi beharko luke.)

Aditz batzuk partikula ezberdinekin elkartu daitezke *phrasal verbs* ezberdinak eratzeko.

bring about (eragin, sortu)

bring back (bizitzara berriro ekarri, berreskuratu)

bring forward (aurreratu)

bring up (hazi)

Gainera, *phrasal verbs* askok esanahi bat baino gehiago dituzte:

catch up (-(en)gana heldu; egunean ipini)

go off (jo; alferrik galdu)

make up (adiskidetu; asmatu)

set up (sortu; ezarri, fundatu)

Kasu gehiago ikusteko, begira ezazu 30. orrialdeko *phrasal verbs* aditzen zerrenda.

UNIT 3 City Life

AHOTS PASIBOA

TENSES	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	The waiter serves the customers.	The customers are served by the waiter.
Present Continuous	The waiter is serving the customers.	The customers are being served by the waiter.
Past Simple	The waiter served the customers.	The customers were served by the waiter.
Past Continuous	The waiter was serving the customers.	The customers were being served by the waiter.
Present Perfect Simple	The waiter has served the customers.	The customers have been served by the waiter.
Past Perfect Simple	The waiter had served the customers.	The customers had been served by the waiter.
Future Simple	The waiter will serve the customers.	The customers will be served by the waiter.
Future Perfect Simple	The waiter will have served the customers.	The customers will have been served by the waiter.
Modals	The waiter must serve the customers.	The customers must be served by the waiter.
Modal Perfects	The waiter must have served the customers.	The customers must have been served by the waiter.
have to	The waiter has to serve the customers.	The customers have to be served by the waiter.
be going to	The waiter is going to serve the customers.	The customers are going to be served by the waiter.

Egitura

Baiezkoa: subjektua + **to be** aditz laguntzaile bezala dagokion denboran + aditz nagusiaren partizipioa.

*The table **was assembled** by Phil.*
(Mahaia muntatu zuen Philek.)

Ahots pasiboa askoz arruntagoa da ingelesez euskaraz baino; horregatik, itzultzerakoan aditza ahots aktiboan uztea hobesten da, forma inbertsonalak hautatuz edo hitzen hurrenkera aldatuz.

Ezezkoa: subjektua + **to be** aditz laguntzaile bezala dagokion denboran + **not** (edo **n't**) + aditz nagusiaren partizipioa.

*The table **wasn't assembled** by Phil.*
(Ez zuen mahaia muntatu Philek.)

Perpausak moduzko aditz bat, *Future Simple* aditz-denboran dagoen aditz bat edo aditz elkartu bat eramaten badu, moduzko aditza edo laguntzailea ezeztatzen da.

*That episode **can't be dubbed** until next Monday.*
(Atal hau ezin da bikoiztu datorren astelehenera arte.)

Galderazkoa: **to be** aditz laguntzaile bezala dagokion denboran + subjektua + aditz nagusiaren partizipioa.

***Was the table assembled** by Phil?*
(Mahaia muntatu zuen Philek?)

Galderan moduzko aditz bat, *Future Simple* aditz-denboran dagoen aditz bat edo aditz elkartu bat badago, perpaus pasiboa moduzko aditzarekin edo laguntzailearekin hasten da, ahots aktiboan bezala.

***Will Nora's paintings be exhibited** next week?*
(Erakutsiko dituzte Noraren koadroak datorren astean?)

Galdetzailea daramaten galderek ere laguntzailearen eta subjektuaren arteko hurrenkera aldatzen dute, galdetzaileak subjektu-lana egiten duenean izan ezik.

When was this flat purchased?
(Noiz erosi zen pisu hau?)

Who will be given an award?
(Nori eman zitzaion sari bat?)

Nola bilakatu perpaus aktibo bat pasibo

- Perpaus aktiboan aditzaren atzean doan osagarria subjektua izatera pasatzen da, osagarri zuzena edo zeharkakoa izan.

*Claire **filled the box** with valuable jewellery.*

***The box was filled** with valuable jewellery by Claire.*
(Clarek bitxi baliotsuekin bete zuen kutxa.)

Aditz batzuek, **give, send, tell, show, sell, offer** eta **pay** bezalakoek, bi osagai eraman ditzakete; ahots pasiboan, bi eratan kokatu daitezke.

They will give the owner their opinion.

The owner will be given their opinion.

Their opinion will be given to the owner.

[ez hain arrunta]

(Emango diote euren iritzia jabeari.)

Did they offer the participants a small reward?

Were the participants offered a small reward?

Was a small reward offered to the participants?

[ez hain arrunta]

(Parte-hartzaileei sari bat eskaini zitzaien?)

- **To be** aditza perpaus aktiboan aditz nagusiak zuen denboran jarriko dugu, eta aditz nagusia, partizipioan.

*She **rented out** her flat last summer.*

*Her flat **was rented out** last summer.*

(Pisua alokairuan ipini zuen joan den udan.)

Moduzko aditzei eta **be going to** egiturari dagokienez, jarraitzen dien aditza da ahots pasiboan jartzen dena.

*We **should cut down on** our expenses.*

*Our expenses **should be cut down on**.*

(Gure gastuak murriztu beharko genituzke.)

*That shop **is going to give** a discount tomorrow.*

*A discount **is going to be given** tomorrow (at that shop).*

(Beherapena eskainiko da bihar (denda horretan).)

- Perpaus aktiboko subjektua esaldiaren bukaeran ipintzen da, aurretik **by** preposizioa daramala. Eta dagokion izenordain objektuaz trukatu behar da, pertsona-izenordaina bada.

*They **split** the cost.*

*The cost **was split by them**.*

(Gastuak elkarbanatu zituzten.)

- Iritzi, pentsamendu edo sinesmen bat adierazteko, **say, think, believe, know, report, claim, expect** eta **consider** bezalako aditzekin bi egitura erabil daitezke ahots pasiboan.

1. Egitura inbertsonal bat **it** + aditza ahots pasiboan + **that** partikulaz sartutako mendeko perpausa egiturarekin. Perpaus inbertsonal bezala ("... esaten / pentsatzen / sinisten da.") euskaratzen da.

Ahots pasiboan, **expect** esaldietan, mendeko perpausaren aditza etorkizuneko aditz-denbora batean doa.

*It **is expected that** the documentary **will reach** all audiences.*

(Dokumentala publiko guztiei heltzea espero da / dute.)

Know ez da normalean itzultzen ahots aktiboan; aldiz, ahots pasiboan itzul daiteke.

*It **is known that** many animals die because of global warming.*

(Jakina da berotze globalagatik animalia asko hiltzen direla.)

2. Subjektua + aditza ahots pasiboan + infinitiboa egitura batekin. Ahots pasibo mota hau esaldi inbertsonal batekin edo ahots aktiboan euskaratzen da.

*That chef **is said to be** the best in the city.*

(Esaten da / dute hiriko chef hoberena dela.)

Consider aditzari ezin dio **that** partikulak jarraitu ahots pasiboan, eta bigarren egitura horrekin bakarrik erabil daiteke.

*Italy **is considered to have** one of the best gastronomic cultures in the world.*

(Italiak munduko kultura gastronomiko hoberenatarikoa duela jotzen da.)

Erabilera

- Ekintza hau burutzen duen subjektuak baino garrantzitsuagoa dela adieraztea, subjektua garrantzi gutxikoa edo ezezaguna delako edo ez delako aipatu nahi. Gainera, horrela, **somebody, nobody**, eta antzeko subjektua daukan ahots aktiboko esaldia ekidingo da.

*Somebody **ordered** a drink in the restaurant.*

*A drink **was ordered** in the restaurant.*

(Edari bat eskatu zuten jatetxean.)

Aditz arazleak:

have / get + something done

Have / get + osagarri zuzena + partizipioa egiturak norbaiti enkargatutako ekintzak adierazten ditu.

*I'm **going to have / get** my hair **cut** tomorrow.*

(Bihar ilea moztera noa.)

[beste pertsona batek egingo du]

*Mike **had** his food **prepared** by a chef.*

(Mikeri sukaldari batek prestatu zion janaria.)

*Julia **will have** her phone **fixed** tomorrow.*

(Juliari konponduko diote telefonoa bihar.)

Egitura honek esanahi pasiboa du, erdian doan osagarri zuzenak partizipioan doan aditzaren ekintza jasotzen duelako, baina euskaratzerakoan ahots aktiboa erabiltzen da.

*I **owed** Jake some money, so I **got it transferred** yesterday.*

(Dirua zor nion Jakeri, beraz, transferentzia bat egin nion atzo.)

*Eli **should have** his computer **repaired**.*

(Elik bere ordenagailua konpondu beharko luke.)

*Kylie **had** her house **painted** last week.*

(Kylie etxea margotu zuen joan den astean.)

[pintore batek egin zuen]

Biak bereizgabe erabiltzen diren arren, **get** informalagoa eta ohikoagoa da ingeles mintzatuan.

*They **get** the office **cleaned** on Fridays.*

(Ostiraletan garbitzen diete bulegoa.)

UNIT 4 Health Kicks

ERLATIBOZKO PERPAUSAK

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	
USES	EXAMPLES
who and that refer to people	<i>Mary is the girl who / that went to school in Finland.</i>
which and that refer to objects, animals ...	<i>The lessons which / that they attended were enjoyable.</i>
when and that refer to a moment in time	<i>He'll never forget the day when / that he met Beth.</i>
where refers to a particular place	<i>This is the library where we do our weekly assignments.</i>
whose refers to possession	<i>That's the man whose scientific research was a success.</i>
NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	
USE	EXAMPLE
that cannot be used	<i>Anne, who is a history expert, got a doctorate in 2011.</i> * <i>Anne, that is a history expert, got a doctorate in 2011.</i> [Ez da zuzena]

Erlatibozko izenordain edo adberbio batekin hasten diren adjektibozko menpeko perpausak dira, eta bi motatakoak daude: **defining** (murrizgarriak) eta **non-defining** (ez-murrizgarriak).

Perpaus murrizgarriak

Ezinbesteko informazioa ematen dute aurrekaria identifikatzeko.

- **Who** (pertsonak) eta **which** (gauzak, animaliak...) **that** izenordainarekin ordezkatu daitezke. Hiru izenordainak isilean gorde daitezke, osagarri baten funtzioa badaukate eta beti menpeko esaldiko subjektua ez direnean.

*We didn't like the play **which** / **that** they performed in.*

We didn't like the play they performed in.

(Haiek antzeztu zuten antzerki-lana ez zitzaigun gustatu.)

- **When** (denbora) **that** izenordainarekin ordezkatu ohi da, edo isilean gorde testuinguru informalean denborari erreferentzia egiten dioten izenen bat (**day**, **week**, **time**, etab.) aurretik doanean.

*It was the day **when** / **that** she started university.*

It was the day she started university.

(Unibertsitatea hasi zuen eguna zen.)

- **Whose** (jabetza) eta **where** (lekua) ezin dira isilean gorde, ezta **that** izenordainarekin ordezkatu ere.

*He is the boy **whose** dreams came true.*

(Bera da ametsak egia bilakatu zitzaizkion mutila.)

*This is the city **where** George was born.*

(Hau da George jaio zen hiria.)

Erlatibozko hitzaren aurrean preposizio bat joaten bada, ohikoena kentzea da, eta preposizioa menpeko perpausaren ondoren kokatzea.

*The woman (**who** / **that**) I talked **to** was very nervous.*

(Nirekin hitz egin zuen emakumea oso urduri zegoen.)

Perpaus ez-murrizgarriak

Aurrekaria identifikatzeko beharrezkoa ez den informazioa ematen dute, eta koma artean doaz.

Who, **which**, **when**, **where** eta **whose** izenordainekin eratzen dira. Ezin dira inoiz isilean gorde, ezta **that** izenordainarekin ordezkatu ere.

*Mike, **who** is a remarkable student, always goes over his notes before an exam.*

(Mikek, ikasle bikaina bera, beti errepasatzen ditu apunteak azterketa baten aurretik.)

Egitura jasoa eta informala

Perpaus murrizgarrietan, erlatibozkoak preposizioa badarama, **which** erabiltzen jarraitzen da aurrekaria gauza denean; baina pertsona bada, **who** erabili ordez **whom** erabiltzen da. Hau oso erabilera jasoa da. Bi kasuetan ohikoena da preposizioa menpeko perpausaren aditzaren atzean kokatzea, eta erlatibozko izenordaina isiltzea.

*This is the building **in which** I've lived for three years.* [jasoa]

*This is the building (**which**) I've lived **in** for three years.* [informala]

(Hau da hiru urtez bizitzen egon naizen eraikina.)

*The man **to whom** he talked was the manager.* [jasoa]

*The man (**who**) he talked **to** was the manager.* [informala]

(Gerentea zen berarekin hitz egiten aritu zen gizona.)

UNIT 5 What's On?

MODUZKO ADITZAK

MODALS	USES	EXAMPLES
can	Ability	<i>She can speak Chinese.</i> (Txineraz hitz egiten daki.)
	Request, permission	<i>Can we go by cable car? Yes, you can.</i> (Teleferikoan joan gaitzeko? Bai.)
	Possibility	<i>She can take a bus to work.</i> (Autobusa har dezake lanera joateko.)
	Offer	<i>Can I drive you home? (Autoz eraman zaitzaket etxera?)</i>
be able to	Ability	<i>Peter is able to ride a bike.</i> (Peterrek badaki bizikletan ibiltzen.)
	Possibility	<i>Will you be able to arrive on time? (Garaiz iritsi ahal izango duzu?)</i>
can't	Inability	<i>We can't do anything to improve our lives without help from the government.</i> (Ezin dugu ezer egin gure bizitzak hobetzeko, gobernuaren laguntzarik gabe.)
	Prohibition	<i>You can't talk during the mayor's speech.</i> (Ezin duzu hitz egin alkatearen hitzaldian.)
	Strong disbelief, deduction	<i>He can't be wealthy – he lives in a slum.</i> (Ezin da aberatsa izan, auzo pobre batean bizi da.)
could	Past ability	<i>She could exercise for hours when she was young.</i> (Gaztea zenean, orduak eman zitzakeen ariketa fisikoa egiten.)
	Polite request	<i>Could we have the meeting after lunch?</i> (Bazkal ondoren egin genezake bilera?)
	Polite suggestion	<i>You could come with Paul to the carnival.</i> (Paulekin etor zintezke inauterietara.)
	Possibility	<i>The crime rate could go down with this new law.</i> (Kriminalitate-tasa jaits liteke lege berri honekin.)
may, might	Possibility	<i>We may / might be living in a different city next year.</i> (Baliteke datorren urtean gu beste hiri batean bizitzea.)
may	Polite request, permission	<i>May I have some tea, please?</i> (Te pixka bat har dezaket, mesedez?)
	Offer	<i>May I help you with your homework?</i> (Etzerako lanekin lagundu zaitzaket?)
should, ought to	Advice, opinion	<i>You should / ought to cut down on coffee.</i> (Kafe-kontsumoa murriztu beharko zenuke.)
need to, have to	Necessity, obligation	<i>He needs to find a solution to the problem.</i> (Arazoari konponketa aurkitu behar dio.)
		<i>That neighbourhood is not safe. He has to relocate as soon as possible.</i> (Auzo hori ez da segurua. Lekualdatu egin behar du ahalik eta azkarren.)
must	Necessity, obligation	<i>They must cooperate with each other.</i> (Elkarrekin lankidetzan aritu behar dira.)
	Logical conclusion, strong belief	<i>He has been reelected as president. He must be thrilled.</i> (Bigarren aldiz aukeratu dute lehendakari. Poz-pozik egongo da.)
mustn't	Prohibition	<i>People mustn't draw graffiti on public buildings.</i> (Jendeak ezin ditu grafitiak margotu eraikin publikoetan.)
don't have to, don't need to	Lack of obligation / necessity	<i>You don't have / need to go in that direction. You can cut across the park.</i> (Ez duzu norabide horretan joan beharrik. Parketik joanez moztu dezakezu bidea.)
needn't	Lack of obligation / necessity	<i>She needn't take the car. She can go on foot.</i> (Ez dauka zertan autoa hartu. Oinez joan daiteke.)
would	Formal request	<i>Would you help me carry these boxes, please?</i> (Lagunduko didazu kutxa hauek eramaten, mesedez?)
	Offer	<i>Would you like to come to the party?</i> (Gustatuko litzaizuke festara etortzea?)

Moduzko aditzak:

- Aldagaitzak dira, beraz, forma bera dute pertsona guztiekin, eta ez dira jokutzen.
- Ez dute **do** / **does** behar ezezko eta galderazko formak eratzeko.
- Beti jarraian aditza oinarritzko forman daramate.

Be able to, have to, ought to eta **need to** aditzak erdi-moduzkoak dira; beraz, ez dituzte ezaugarri horiek guztiak; bai, ordea, moduzko aditzen erabilera batzuk (gaitasuna, obligazioa, etab.).

Erabilerak

can

Trebetasuna edo gaitasuna adierazteko, eskaerak egiteko, baimena eman eta eskatzeko, eta posibilitatea azaltzeko erabiltzen da.

+ Iradokizunak egiteko.

*You **can get around** using public transport.*
(Garraio publikoa erabiliz mugi zaitezke.)

be able to

Can bezala, trebetasuna edo posibilitatea adierazteko balio du, baina **be able to** jokatu daiteke, beraz, aditz-denbora ezberdinetan erabiltzen da.

can't

Can moduzko aditzaren ezezko forma da, eta ezgaitasuna, debekua, ezezko ondorioa edo zerbait ezinezkoa den ziurtasuna adierazteko erabiltzen da.

could

Iraganean trebetasuna edo gaitasuna adierazteko erabiltzen da, eta **can** aditzarekin baino era jasoagoan zerbait eskatzeko. Iradokizunak egiteko ere erabiltzen da, **can** moduzko-aditzarekin bezain zuzenak ez direnak eta **can** aditzarekin baino posibilitate urriagoa adierazteko.

may, might

Baiezkoan eta ezezkoan, zerbait gertatuko den posibilitatea adierazten dute (**might** aditzarekin urriagoa). **May** erabiltzen da baimena emateko, eskatzeko edo ukatzeko, eta eskaerak eta eskaintzak **can** aditzarekin baino era jasoagoan egiteko ere erabiltzen da.

should, ought to

Biak aholkuak eta gomendioak emateko erabiltzen dira. **Ought to** ezezkoetan eta galderetan ia ez da erabiltzen. **Should** da bietatik erabiliena.

need to

Betebeharra edo beharra adierazten du. Jokatu daiteke, beraz, edozein aditz-denboratan erabil daiteke.

have to, must

Betebeharra edo beharra adierazten dute, baina **have to** jokatu daiteke eta aditz-denbora ezberdinetan erabil daiteke. **Must** ziurtasuna eta ondorio logikoak adierazteko ere erabil daiteke.

mustn't

Debekua adierazten du.

don't have to, don't need to

"Ez eduki zertan" / "beharrik ez" esan nahi du, hau da, betebeharrik edo beharrik eza (**needn't** bezala).

needn't

Don't have to eta **don't need to** aditzek bezala, zerbait egiteko betebeharrik edo beharrik ez dagoela azaltzen du, baina **needn't** formaren erabilera jasoagoa da.

would

Zerbait era jasoan eskatzeko edo eskaintzeko erabiltzen da.

MODUZKO ADITZ PERFEKTUAK

MODAL PERFECTS	USES	EXAMPLES
could have	Possibility to do something in the past which wasn't done in the end	<i>We could have gone to see that picturesque village. Now it's too late.</i> (Herrixka xarmant hori ikustera joan gintezkeen. Orain beranduegi da.)
can't / couldn't have	Certainty that something didn't happen	<i>He can't / couldn't have designed that skyscraper. He's not an architect.</i> (Berak ezin izan du etxe-orratz hori diseinatu. Ez da arkitektoa.)
may / might have	A guess about a past action or a possibility that something was true	<i>She may / might have turned down the invitation.</i> (Agian, gonbidapenari uko egin zion.)
must have	Certainty or logical conclusion about an event in the past	<i>He must have felt exhausted after that long trek.</i> (Guztiz nekatuta sentituko zen ibilaldi luze hori eta gero.)
should / ought to have	Criticism or regret after an event	<i>We should / ought to have left earlier. There's a huge traffic jam now.</i> (Lehenago atera behar izan ginen. Auto-ilara luzea dago orain.)
shouldn't have	Criticism or regret after an event	<i>They shouldn't have littered the street. Now it's all dirty.</i> (Ez zuten zaborrik bota behar kalean. Orain, guztia zikin dago.)
would have	Willingness or desire to do something which wasn't actually done due to external circumstances	<i>I would have met you yesterday, but I couldn't leave the house because of the storm.</i> (Zurekin geratuko nintzen atzo, baina ezin izan nintzen etxetik atera ekaitzgatik.)
needn't have	To express that there was no obligation or necessity to do something	<i>You needn't have bought me flowers! That's very kind of you.</i> (Ez zeneukan niri lorerik erosi beharrik! Oso atseгина da zure partez.)

Erabilerak

could have + partizipioa

Iraganean zerbait egin zitekeela baina azkenean ez zela egin adierazten du.

can't / couldn't have + partizipioa

Zerbait gertatu ez izanaren ziurtasuna adierazten dute.

may / might have + partizipioa

Iraganeko gertaera bati buruzko suposizio bat edo gogoeta bat egiteko erabiltzen dira.

must have + partizipioa

Iraganean gertatutakoari buruzko ziurtasuna edo iraganeko gertakizun baten ondorio logikoa adierazten du.

should / ought to have + partizipioa

Bi formekin iraganeko gertakizun bati buruzko kritika egiteko eta espero zena bete ez delako atsekabea adierazteko erabil daiteke.

shouldn't have + partizipioa

Iraganeko gertakizun bati buruzko iritzi kritikoa edo atsekabea adierazten du, ez zela gertatu behar adieraziz.

would have + partizipioa

Iraganean zerbait egin nahi izan zela, baina kanpoko eragileengatik ezin izan zela adierazten du.

needn't have + partizipioa

Egin zena egiteko beharrik edo betebeharrik ez zegoela adierazten du.

had better / should

Ikusi denez, **should** erabiltzen da zer egin behar litzatekeen adierazteko eta aholkua edo iritzia emateko. Gauza bera adierazteko, hizkera oso arruntean **had better** (edo **'d better** forma laburtua) egitura ere erabil daiteke.

Baiezkoa: subjektua + **had better** + aditzaren oinarritzko forma. "Hobe duzu -t(z)ea" esan nahi du.

We'd better rush if we don't want to miss the bus.

(Hobe dugu azkar ibiltzea ez badugu busa galdu nahi.)

Ezezkoa: subjektua + **had better** + **not** + aditzaren oinarritzko forma.

You'd better not take the car if it snows.

(Hobe duzu autoa ez hartzea elurra egiten badu.)

Galderazkoa: bere erabilera ez da ohikoa.

Bestalde, **should** aditzak ez duen beste erabilera bat ere badu, abisua emateko erabiltzen delako, esandakoa egin ezean, entzuleari zerbait txarra edo desatsegina gerta dakiokela adierazten du. Kasu horretan, "Hobe duzu -t(z)ea", "Kontu izan ...", "Ez gero ..." esapideen esanahia dauka.

You'd better mind your step or you will fall.

(Kontu izan oina non jartzen duzun, edo erori egingo zara.)

You'd better not play music so loud if you don't want the neighbours to complain. (Hobe duzu musika oso ozen jartzea, ez baduzu nahi auzokoak kexatzea.)

Phrasal Verbs

Begira ezazu 19. orrialdetako *phrasal verbs* atala.

UNIT 6 Off to Work

ZEHAR-ESTILOA

TENSES	DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
Present Simple	"She makes an effort."	He said that she made an effort.
Present Continuous	"She is making an effort."	He said that she was making an effort.
Past Simple	"She made an effort."	He said that she had made an effort.
Past Continuous	"She was making an effort."	He said that she had been making an effort.
Present Perfect Simple	"She has made an effort."	He said that she had made an effort.
Present Perfect Continuous	"She has been making an effort."	He said that she had been making an effort.
Past Perfect Simple	"She had made an effort."	He said that she had made an effort.
Past Perfect Continuous	"She had been making an effort."	He said that she had been making an effort.
Future Simple	"She will make an effort."	He said that she would make an effort.
Future Continuous	"She will be making an effort."	He said that she would be making an effort.

ALDAKETAK MODUZKO ADITZETAN	
DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
can	could
may	might
must, have to	had to

ALDAKETAK BESTE HITZ ETA ESAPIDEETAN	
DIRECT SPEECH	REPORTED SPEECH
now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
yesterday	the previous day, the day before
last week	the previous week, the week before
a month ago	the previous month, the month before
tomorrow	the following day, the day after, the next day
next week	the following week, the week after
here	there
this	that
these	those

Zehar-estiloa erabiltzen da norbaitek esandakoa bere hitz zehatzak aipatu gabe kontatzeko.

Reported statements

Gertaera edo egia orokorreki buruz hitz egiten denean, komatxoak kentzen dira, eta izenordain subjektua aldatzen da.

"I'm a runner."

She **says** that **she is** a runner.

(Korrikalaria dela dio berak.)

Baina ohikoena zehar-estiloko menpeko perpausaren aurrean doan aditza lehenaldian joatea da; orduan, aldaketa garrantzitsu bat egoten da: menpeko perpausako aditzak denboran atzera salto egiten du (*Present Simple* aditz-denboratik *Past Simple* aditz-denborara pasatzen da, hori *Past Perfect Simple* aditz-denborara, etab.).

Zehar-estiloari hasiera ematen dioten aditz arruntenak **say** eta **tell** dira. **Tell** aditzak **to** preposiziorik gabeko zeharkako osagarria eramaten du beti.

Say aditzak ez du normalean zeharkako osagarriarik eramaten, baina, daraman kasuetan, preposizio horrekin joan behar du.

Menpeko perpausari **that** juntagailuak ematen dio sarrera, baina ingeles mintzatuan isildu egiten da.

"We beat our opponent," they said.

They **told us (that)** they **had beaten** their opponent.

They **said (that)** they **had beaten** their opponent.

(Esan ziguten aurkaria garaitu zutela.)

Estilo zuzenetik zehar-estilorako aldaketak eragina du izenordain pertsonaletan, denbora eta leku-esamoldeetan, erakusleetan eta jabetza izenordainetan.

"I scored a goal yesterday," he said.

He said (that) he had scored a goal the previous day.

(Aurreko egunean gola sartu zuela esan zuen.)

Esaldiak egia orokor bat adierazten duenean, ez dago aldaketarik aditz-denboretan.

"The best athletes get awards," she said.

She said that the best athletes get awards.

(Kirolari onenek sariak jasotzen dituztela esan zuen.)

Reported questions

Bi galdera mota daude ingelesez:

- **Yes / No questions** motakoak "bai" edo "ez" batekin erantzun daitezkeenak dira. Mota honetako galderak zehar-estilora pasatzeko **ask** aditza lehenaldian erabiliko dugu, ondoren **if** edo **whether** partikula, gero subjektua eta aditza. Orain galdera izateari utzi dionez eta baieztapen bihurtu denez, ez dago subjektu-aditz arteko hurrenkera-aldaketarik, galdera-ikurrik, ezta komatxorik ere.

"Will you go to the tennis tournament?" Jack asked.

Jack asked if / whether I would go to the tennis tournament.

(Jackek galdetu zuen teniseko torneora joango nintzen.)

- **Wh- questions** motakoak ezin dira "bai" edo "ez" batekin erantzun. Galdetzaile batekin (**what, who, where, when, why, whose, how, how long**, etab.) hasten direnak dira. Zehar-estilora pasatzerakoan, **ask** aditza lehenaldian jartzen da, eta galdetzailea ondoren **if** edo **whether** ipini beharrean). Gero, subjektua eta aditza doaz, eta galdera-ikurra eta komatxoak ez ditugu ipiniko.

"When did you turn off the television?" she asked.

She asked when I had turned off the television.

(Telebista noiz itzali nuen galdetu zidan.)

Reported orders / requests

Aginduak zehar-estilora pasatzeko, **order** edo **tell** aditza lehenaldian erabiltzen da, eta jarraian aginteran zegoen aditza infinitiboan **to** partikularekin (**tell** aditzak beti zeharkako osagarria eraman behar du). Egitura hau bera erabil daiteke **ask** eta **beg** aditzekin eskaerak adierazteko, edo **warn** aditza norbait zerbaitez ohartarazteko.

"Stop the car!" the police officer ordered.

The police officer ordered me to stop the car.

(Poliziak autoa gelditzeko agindu zidan.)

Zerbait eskatzerakoan **please** esaten da estilo zuzenean, baina zeharkako estiloan isilean gorde ohi da, **ask, beg**, eta antzeko aditzetan inplizitu dagoelako.

"Please stay with us, Kate!" the woman begged.

The woman begged Kate to stay with them.

(Emakumeak Katei erregutu zion haiekin gelditzeko.)

Ezezko perpausa denean, **not** jartzen da **to** partikularen aurrean.

"Please don't shout at him."

He told me not to shout at him.

(Berari ez oihukatzeke esan zidan.)

Reported suggestions

Lehenik, subjektua eta **suggest** edo **recommend** aditzak lehenaldian jartzen dira, eta, jarraian, iradokitako adierazten da. **Advise** ere erabil daiteke aholkuak emateko, edo **invite** gonbidapenak egiteko. Azken horiek zeharkako osagarria eramaten dute ondoren, eta aditza infinitiboan **to** partikularekin.

"You should stop eating junk food," he said.

He advised me to stop eating junk food.

(Zabor-janaria jateari uzteko aholkatu zidan.)

Suggest eta **recommend** aditzak eramaten dituzten iradokizunak bi eratara pasatu daitezke zehar-estilora:

- **That** partikularekin hasten den perpaus bat osagarri zuzen bat erabiltzen, bere subjektua eta aditza oinarritzko forman dituela.

"You should have a security guard," he said.

He recommended that we have a security guard.

(Segurtasun-zaindari bat edukitzea gomendatu zigun.)

Egitura horrekin **suggest** erabiltzen denean, **that** partikula sarritan isilean gordetzen da.

"Let's have a look at the directory," Martin said.

Martin suggested (that) we have a look at the directory.

(Martinek direktorioa begiratzea iradoki zuen.)

- Gerundioa erabiltzean, subjekturik zehaztu gabe.

"We should sign this football player," the coach said.

The coach suggested signing that football player.

(Entrenatzaileak futbol-jokalari hori fitxatzeko iradoki zuen.)

Reporting verbs

Zehar-estiloari sarrera emateko gehien erabiltzen diren aditzak **say** eta **tell** dira, eta **ask** ere bai, mezua adierazten dutenak perpausaren doinua edo asmoa islatu gabe. Baina hiztunaren asmoa edo erabilitako doinua ere azaldu nahi badira, **reporting verbs** ugari erabil daitezke:

- Baieztapenak: **add, admit, agree, announce, answer, apologise, argue, boast, claim, complain, declare, deny, explain, inform, insist, mention, offer, persuade, point out, predict, promise, protest, refuse, remind, reply, report, state, threaten**, etab.
- Galderak: **enquire, request, want to know, wonder**, etab.
- Aginduak: **demand, order, shout, warn**, etab.
- Erreguak: **ask, beg**, etab.
- Iradokizunak: **advise, invite, recommend, suggest**, etab.

"You need to be ready for intensive training."

He **explained** that she needed to be ready for intensive training.

(Entrenamendu trinko baterako prest egon behar zuela azaldu zion.)

"Did they win the trophy?"

Hank **wanted to know** if they had won the trophy.

(Hankek jakin nahi zuen ea haiek saria irabazi zuten.)

"I want you to tell me what happened."

He **demande**d that she tell him what had happened.

(Gertatutakoa konta ziezaion exijitu zion.)

Beste egiturak

Zeharkako estiloari hasiera ematen dioten aditz batzuek egitura ezberdinak dituzte:

- aditza + infinitiboa (**refuse, promise, agree, threaten**)
- aditza + osagarria + infinitiboa (**advise, warn, remind**)
- aditza + gerundioa (**admit, deny**)

"I'll go to the concert with you."

He **promised to go** to the concert with him.

(Berarekin kontzertura joango zela agindu zion.)

"You should apply for the job of lifeguard."

She **advised her to apply** for the job of lifeguard.

(Sorosle-lana eskatzea gomendatu zion.)

"I wasn't late for school yesterday."

He **denied being** late for school the day before.

(Aurreko egunean berandu heltzea ukatu zuen.)

Promise, agree, admit eta **deny** aditzak ere **that** partikularekin erabil daitezke menpeko esaldi bat sartzeko.

"We need to take some time off and rest."

They **agreed that** they needed to take some time off and rest.

(Adostu zuten denbora libre hartzea eta deskantsatu behar zutela.)

Phrasal Verbs

Begira ezazu 19. orrialdeko *phrasal verbs* atala.

TRANSLATION EXERCISES

Translate the sentences in your notebook.

UNIT 1

1. Bide hau nahiko ospetsua izan da bidaiari abenturazaleen artean urteetan zehar.
2. Atzerrira neure kabuz bidaiatzen dut nerabea nintzenetik.
3. Are gehiago, Josh konturatu zen bere pasaporte etxean ahaztu zuela.
4. Zenbat denbora daramazu zure Indiarako bidaia planifikatzen?
5. Susan ohituta zegoen bizikletaz ibiltzera, bizitza osoan ibili delako bizikletaz.
6. Maggie-ren bideoa hain ospetsu bihurtu da, ezen mundu osoko ikusleei heldu baitzaie.

UNIT 2

1. Peterrek ezingo du aurrera egin, kimikarako irakasle partikular bat ez badauka.
2. Nahi nuke zerbait egin zuri azterketa prestatzen laguntzeko.
3. Irakasle hau ez litzauguke hainbeste gustatuko, hain irekia izango ez balitz.
4. Marge azterketetarako lehenago prestatzen hasi izan balitz, nota hobeak aterako zituzkeen.
5. Biologiako lana berandu entregatu dezakegu, betiere ostiralerako prest badago.
6. Nahiago nukeen nire gurasoek ez baninduten behartu gustatzen ez zitzaidan ikastaro bat egitera.

UNIT 3

1. Noiz botako dute behera eraikin abandonatu hori?
2. Merezi du luxuzko apartamentuetan inbertitzea, haietan bizi ez arren.
3. Enpresa honi webgunea diseinatuko dio aditu batek.
4. Etxebizitza bat eskaini beharko litzaioke lana ez duen edonori.
5. Jakina da Londreseko kanpoaldeko bizi-eremuak hiria baino askoz lasaia goak direla.
6. Diru asko eskaini ziguten gure jabetzagatik, kokapen perfektua zuelako.

UNIT 4

1. Pertsona guztiek beren ordutegia prestatu behar dute haiei ondo datozkien orduekin.
2. Inoiz ez zait gustatu haragi gordina; barruak nahasten dizkit.
3. Estres-nahasmendua izan duten pertsonen tratamendu egokia behar dute.
4. Atkinson andrea, zeinaren alabek lan onak baitituzte, beti izan da ama entregatua.
5. Forma txarrean nago; beraz, egunero entrenatu ahal izango dudana gimnasio batera joan behar dut.
6. Atzo gauean amesgaizto bat izan nuen, zeinetan istripu izugarri batean inplikaturik bainengoen.

UNIT 5

1. Ezin izan nuen antzezlanaren amaierara arte iraun, bortitzegia zelako.
2. Gauza asko instalatu beharko ditugu eskolako kontzertua baino lehen.
3. Ziurtatu behar zenuen diru nahikoa zenuela zure gastu guztietarako.
4. Hobe duzu kontzertura berandu ez iristea.
5. Aurreikusitako planei eutsi behar diegu, triste egon gaitezkeen arren.
6. Zeremonian zehar, emozioak agerian egon behar izan dira.

UNIT 6

1. Nire lankide berrietako batek azaldu zuen agian aparteko orduak egin beharko nituzkeela.
2. Lidiari aholkatu zioten bere indarguneak nabarmentzeko, izan dituen lanak deskribatuz.
3. Anitak jakin nahi zuen langile guztiek uniforme bera eraman behar zuten.
4. Shahinak adierazi zuen denbora librea hartu behar zuela.
5. Iradoki nuen Meganek gai horri buruzko informazioa bila zezala.
6. Nire nagusiak agindu zidan biharko bilera atzeratzeko.

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal verbs are verbs that are followed by one or more prepositions or particles.

The meaning of a phrasal verb is different from the meaning of the verb itself.

There are hundreds of phrasal verbs in English and they are used in both spoken and written language.

act out: antzeztu, interpretatu

back up: babestu, sostengatu

break out: hasi (gerra); zabaldu, hedatu

break up: banandu

catch on: modan jarri; arrakasta izan

check out: aztertu, begirada bota; egiaztatu

check up on: kontrolatu

clean up: garbitu

clock in: fitxatu

close down: itxi (negozio bat)

come about: sortu, agertu

come up: hurbildu; azaldu

count on: kontatu (norbaitekin), fidatu

cut down on: murriztu, gutxitu

drop out: utzi, bertan behera utzi (ikasketak)

fall apart: zatitan apurtu, desegin

fall behind: atzean gelditu, atzeratu

fight back: defendatu

fill in for: ordezkatu

fill out: bete (inprimakia)

find out: deskubritu, jakin

fit in: egokitu

follow up: harremanetan jarri

get along: ondo moldatu, harreman ona izan

get by: moldatu, aurrera egin

get over: sendatu, gainditu

go off: jo (soinua)

go on: gertatu

go over: berrikusi

grow up: hazi

hand in: entregatu

hike up: igo

hold back: atxiki, gelditu; galarazi

join in: parte hartu

keep up with: egunean egon

knock down: bota, eraitsi

lay down: utzi, alde batera utzi

leave out: baztertu, kanpoan utzi

let in: sartzen utzi

look back (on): gogoratu; iraganean pentsatu

look into: ikertu, informazioa bildu

look up to: miretsi

make up: osatu, eratu

move away: etxebizitzaz aldatu

move into: ezarri

move on: aurrera jarraitu, aurrera egin

move out: etxebizitzaz aldatu, alde egin

pair up: bikoteka jarri

pop up: bat-batean agertu

pull in: interesa piztu

pull out: atera

push out: kanporatu, bota

put aside: aurreztu, gorde

put down: idatzi, apuntatu

put off: atzeratu

run away: ihes egin

run out of: gabe geratu

set up: antolatu, ezarri

shop around (for): prezioak konparatu denda ezberdinetan

show off: harrotu, erakutsi

show up: agertu

shut down: itzali

sit through: amaierara arte jasan / egon

slack off: lan gutxiago egin

spring into: salto egin

stand out: nabarmendu

stress out: estresatu

take down: kendu, desmontatu

take off: aireratu

take (time) off: denbora libre / oporrak hartu

take on: onartu, ardura hartu

take over: eskuratu, hartu; ordezkatu

take up: denbora hartu; hartu, heldu

think over: hausnartu

throw away: bota, baztertu

turn into: bihurtu

turn on: piztu

turn off: itzali

turn out: amaieran izan

turn to: norbaitengana jo

turn up: igo (bolumena)

use up: gastatu

walk away: alde egin

wipe out: erauzi; suntsitu

work out: ulertu; argitu

write down: idatzi, apuntatu

PREPOSITIONS

Some nouns, verbs and adjectives are followed by a specific preposition. In some cases there is more than one possibility, but this changes the meaning.

VERBS + PREPOSITIONS

agree on: ados egon; adostu
agree with: -(e)kin ados egon
apologise for: -(e)ngatik barkamena eskatu
apologise to: -i barkamena eskatu
apply for: hautagai aurkeztu
apply to: eskabidea bidali
arrive at: heldu, iritsi (leku batera)
arrive in: heldu, iritsi (hiri edo herrialde batera)
believe in: -(e)tan sinetsi
blame (someone / something) for: leporatu (zerbait norbaiti / zerbaiti)
blame (something) on: (zerbait) leporatu
cater for: beharrei erantzun
clash with: iritzi ezberdinak izan
complain about: -(e)ngatik kexatu
compromise on: kontzesioak egin, amore eman
concentrate on: -(e)tan kontzentratu
contribute to: ekarpenak egin

cope with: aurre egin; tratatu
correspond with: -(e)kin mezuak trukatu
deal with: aurre egin
depend on: -(e)n menpe egon
engage in: -(e)tan parte hartu
focus on: arreta jarri
hop into: -(e)tan sartu
insist on: insistitu
laugh at: -(e)taz barre egin
lead to: eragin; eraman, bideratu
leave for: abiatu, irten
look for: bilatu
participate in: -(e)tan parte hartu
perform above: maila altuagoan jardun
point at: adierazi, seinalatu
prevent from: ekidin, eragotzi
provide with: hornitu, eskaini
rely on: fidatu (norbaitengan / zerbaitengan); (norbaiten) baitan egon

remind (someone) of: gogorarazi (norbaiten zerbait)
remind (someone) to: gogorarazi (zerbait norbaiti)
result from: ondorio izan / eratorri
search for: bilatu
succeed in: arrakasta izan; lortu
suffer from: pairatu, jasan
surrender to: amore eman
tend to: joera izan
think about: -(e)tan pentsatu
think of: pentsatu; bururatu
trickle down: pixkanaka sartu
walk around: -tik ibili, buelta bat eman
wander through: -tik ibili, buelta bat eman
worry about: -(e)ngatik kezkatu

NOUNS + PREPOSITIONS

access to: -(e)tara sarbidea
advantage / disadvantage of: -(e)n abantaila / desabantaila
agreement on: -(r)i buruzko adostasuna
approach to: -(e)rako ikuspegia / planteamendua
ban on: -(e)ko debekua
break from: -(e)tik atsedenaldia
cause of: -(e)n kausa
confidence in: -(e)n konfiantza

contribution to: -(e)ra ekarpena
damage to: -(e)ri kaltea
debate about: -(r)i buruzko eztabaida
delay of: -(e)n atzerapena
demand for: -(r)en eskaria / eskaera
effect on: -(r)en eragina
impact on: -(r)en inpaktua / eragina
increase in: -(e)ko igoera / hazkundera
knowledge of: -(r)en ezagutza
lack of: -(r)en gabezia / falta

need for: -(r)en beharra
reaction to: -(r)en aurrean erreakzioa
reason for: -rako arrazoia / motiboa
relationship with: -(e)kin harremana
respect for: -(r)ekiko errespetua
risk of: -(e)n arriskua
room for: -rako lekua / aukera
search for: -(r)en bilaketa
solution to: -rako irtenbidea / konponbidea

ADJECTIVES + PREPOSITIONS

accustomed to: -(e)tara ohituta
afraid of: -(r)en beldur
amazed by: -(r)ekin txundituta
associated with: -(r)ekin lotuta / erlazionatuta
aware of: -(r)i buruz jakitun
bad at: -rako txarra
based on: -(e)tan oinarrituta
capable of: -rako gai
committed to: -(r)ekin konprometituta
crowded with: -(e)z gainezka
curious about: -(r)i buruz jakin-mina duen
disappointed with: -(r)ekin dezepzionatuta
enrolled in: -(e)tan matrikulatuta

excited about: -(r)ekin emozionatuta
experienced in: -n esperientziadun
fascinated by: -(r)ekin liluratuta
filled with: -(e)z beteta
frustrated by: -(r)ekin frustratuta
impressed with: -(r)ekin harrituta
interested in: -(e)tan interesatuta
involved in: -(e)tan inplikaturatuta, sartuta
jealous of: -(ta)z jeloskor
keen on: -(r)en zale
kind to: -(r)ekin atsegina
mad about: -(r)ekin zorutzen
popular with: -(r)en artean ospetsu

proud of: -(ta)z harro
responsible for: -(r)en arduradun
shocked by: -(r)ekin txundituta / harrituta
skilled with: -(ta)n trebe
successful at: -(ta)n arrakastatsu
surprised by: -(r)ekin harrituta
terrible at: -(ta)n oso txarra
upset about: -(r)ekin haserre / minduta
wrong about: -(r)i buruz oker

IRREGULAR VERB FORMS

Many verbs in English have irregular forms. It's important to memorise these irregular forms.

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
be /bi:/	was / were /wɒz/wɜ:/	been /bi:n/	izan, egon`
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tən/	jo
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become /br'kʌm/	bihurtu, bilakatu
begin /br'gɪn/	began /br'gæən/	begun /br'gʌn/	hasi
bend /bend/	bent /bent/	bent /bent/	tolestu
bet /bet/	bet /bet/	bet /bet/	apustu egin
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtən/	kosk egin
bleed /bli:d/	bled /bled/	bled /bled/	odola jario
blow /bləʊ/	blew /blu:/	blown /bləʊn/	putz egin
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	apurtu
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	ekarri
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	eraiki
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt / burned /bɜ:nt/bɜ:nd/	burnt / burned /bɜ:nt/bɜ:nd/	erre
burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	lehertu
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	erosi
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	harrapatu, hartu
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/	aukeratu
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	etorri
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	kostatu
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	moztu
deal /di:l/	dealt /delt/	dealt /delt/	salerosi, tratuan ibili
dig /dɪg/	dug /dʌg/	dug /dʌg/	aitzurtu, zuloa egin
do /du:/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	egin
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	marraztu
dream /dri:m/	dreamt / dreamed /dremt/dri:md/	dreamt / dreamed /dremt/dri:md/	amets egin
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	edan
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/	gidatu
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'i:tən/	jan
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	erori
feed /fi:d/	fed /fed/	fed /fed/	elikatu
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	sentitu
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	borrokatu
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	aurkitu
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	hegan egin
forbid /fə'brɪd/	forbade /fə'beɪd/	forbidden /fə'brɪdn/	debekatu
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/	ahaztu
forgive /fə'grɪv/	forgave /fə'geɪv/	forgiven /fə'grɪvn/	barkatu
freeze /fri:z/	froze /frəʊz/	frozen /'frəʊzn/	izoztu
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	lortu, iritsi
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/	eman
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	joan
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	hazi
hang /hæŋ/	hung / hanged /hʌŋ/hæŋd/	hung / hanged /hʌŋ/hæŋd/	eseki
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	eduki
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	entzun
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	ezkutatu
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	jo, kolpatu
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	eutsi
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	zauritu, min eman
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	gorde, mantendu
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	jakin, ezagutu
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid /leɪd/	jarri; zabaldu
lead /li:d/	led /led/	led /led/	zuzendu, gidatu
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt / learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	learnt / learned /lɜ:nt/lɜ:nd/	ikasi
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	utzi; alde egin; irten

BASE FORM (V1)	PAST SIMPLE (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)	EUSKARA
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent /lent/	prestatu
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	baimena eman, utzi
lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /lem/	etzan
lie /laɪ/ (regular verb)	lied /laɪd/	lied /laɪd/	gezurra esan
light /laɪt/	lit /lɪt/	lit /lɪt/	piztu
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	galdu
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	egin, ekoitzi
mean /miːn/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	esan nahi
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/	elkar ezagutu, bildu
overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/	overcame /əʊvə'keɪm/	overcome /əʊvə'kʌm/	gaintitu, menderatu
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/	ordaindu
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	jarri, ipini
quit /kwɪt/	quit / quitted /kwɪt/'kwɪtɪd/	quit / quitted /kwɪt/'kwɪtɪd/	egiteari utzi
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/	irakurri
ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /'rɪdn/	gainean ibili
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	deitu (telefonoz)
rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /'rɪzn/	jaso, altxatu
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	korrika egin
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	esan
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/	ikusi
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/	saldu
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	bidali
set /set/	set /set/	set /set/	ezarri, ipini
sew /səʊ/	sewed /səʊd/	sewn /səʊn/	josi
shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkn/	eragin, astindu
shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/	distiratu
shoot /ʃuːt/	shot /ʃɒt/	shot /ʃɒt/	tiro egin
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/	erakutsi
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	itxi
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	abestu
sink /sɪŋk/	sank /sæŋk/	sunk /sʌŋk/	urperatu, hondoratu
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	eseri
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	lo egin
smell /smel/	smelt / smelled /smelt/smeld/	smelt / smelled /smelt/smeld/	usaindu
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkn/	hitz egin
spell /spel/	spelt / spelled /spelt/speld/	spelt / spelled /spelt/speld/	letreiatu
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	gastatu; igaro (denbora)
spill /spɪl/	spilt / spilled /spɪlt/spɪld/	spilt / spilled /spɪlt/spɪld/	isuri
spoil /spɔɪl/	spoilt / spoiled /spɔɪlt/spɔɪld/	spoilt / spoiled /spɔɪlt/spɔɪld/	hondatu, mainatu
spread /spred/	spread /spred/	spread /spred/	igurtzi; hedatu
spring /sprɪŋ/	sprang /spræŋ/	sprung /sprʌŋ/	jauzi egin
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/	zutik egon
steal /stiːl/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊln/	lapurtu
stick /stɪk/	stuck /stʌk/	stuck /stʌk/	itsatsi
sting /stɪŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	stung /stʌŋ/	ziztatu, heldu (eltxoak)
swear /swɛə/	swore /swɔː/	sworn /swɔːn/	zin egin
sweep /swiːp/	swept /swept/	swept /swept/	erratzatu, garbitu
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	igeri egin
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkn/	hartu; eraman
teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/	irakatsi
tear /teə/	tore /tɔː/	torn /tɔːn/	urratu, zartatu
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	esan, kontatu
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/	pentsatu
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θruː/	thrown /θrəʊn/	jaurti; bota
understand /ʌnde'stænd/	understood /ʌnde'stʊd/	understood /ʌnde'stʊd/	ulertu
wake up /'weɪk ʌp/	woke up /'wəʊk ʌp/	woken up /'wəʊkn ʌp/	esnatu
wear /weə/	wore /wɔː/	worn /wɔːn/	jantzita eraman; jantzi
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	irabazi
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	idatzi