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# Straightforward

Elementary **Companion**

Dutch Edition

  
MACMILLAN

Macmillan Education  
Between Towns Road, Oxford, OX4 3PP, UK  
A division of Macmillan Publishers Limited  
Companies and representatives throughout the world

ISBN 13: 978-1-4050-9526-6

ISBN 10: 1-4050-9526-1

Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2006

First published 2006

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Page make-up by Anne Sherlock

Illustrated by Mark Duffin p31

Printed in Spain by Edelvives

2010 2009 2008 2007 2006  
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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## Welcome to the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Elementary Companion give you?

- a word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Elementary Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the key words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Grammar Reference from *Straightforward* Elementary Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

|       |           |         |              |        |             |
|-------|-----------|---------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| (v)   | verb      | (phr v) | phrasal verb | (n pl) | plural noun |
| (adj) | adjective | (prep)  | preposition  | (C)    | countable   |
| (n)   | noun      | (pron)  | pronoun      | (U)    | uncountable |

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

|      |                     |                 |      |                   |              |
|------|---------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|--------------|
| /ɪ/  | <b>big fish</b>     | /bɪg fɪʃ/       | /ɑː/ | <b>calm start</b> | /kɑːm stɑːt/ |
| /iː/ | <b>green beans</b>  | /grɪn biːnz/    | /ɒ/  | <b>hot spot</b>   | /hɒt spɒt/   |
| /ʊ/  | <b>should look</b>  | /ʃʊd lʊk/       | /ɪə/ | <b>ear</b>        | /ɪə(r)/      |
| /uː/ | <b>blue moon</b>    | /bluː muːn/     | /eɪ/ | <b>face</b>       | /feɪs/       |
| /e/  | <b>ten eggs</b>     | /ten eɡz/       | /ʊə/ | <b>pure</b>       | /pjʊə(r)/    |
| /ə/  | <b>about mother</b> | /əbaʊt mʌðə(r)/ | /ɔɪ/ | <b>boy</b>        | /bɔɪ/        |
| /ɜː/ | <b>learn words</b>  | /lɜːn wɜːdz/    | /əʊ/ | <b>nose</b>       | /nəʊz/       |
| /ɔː/ | <b>short talk</b>   | /ʃɔːt tɔːk/     | /eə/ | <b>hair</b>       | /heə(r)/     |
| /æ/  | <b>fat cat</b>      | /fæt kæt/       | /aɪ/ | <b>eye</b>        | /aɪ/         |
| /ʌ/  | <b>must come</b>    | /mʌst kʌm/      | /aʊ/ | <b>mouth</b>      | /maʊθ/       |

### CONSONANTS

|      |   |          |      |                |           |
|------|---|----------|------|----------------|-----------|
| /p/  | <b>pen</b>  | /pen/    | /s/  | <b>snake</b>   | /sneɪk/   |
| /b/  | <b>bad</b>  | /bæd/    | /z/  | <b>noise</b>   | /nɔɪz/    |
| /t/  | <b>tea</b>  | /tiː/    | /ʃ/  | <b>shop</b>    | /ʃɒp/     |
| /d/  | <b>dog</b>  | /dɒɡ/    | /ʒ/  | <b>measure</b> | /meʒə(r)/ |
| /tʃ/ | <b>church</b> <td>/tʃɜːtʃ/</td> <td>/m/</td> <td><b>make</b></td> <td>/meɪk/</td> | /tʃɜːtʃ/ | /m/  | <b>make</b>    | /meɪk/    |
| /dʒ/ | <b>jazz</b>   | /dʒæz/   | /n/  | <b>nine</b>    | /naɪn/    |
| /k/  | <b>cost</b>   | /kɒst/   | /ɪŋ/ | <b>sing</b>    | /sɪŋ/     |
| /g/  | <b>girl</b>   | /gɜːl/   | /h/  | <b>house</b>   | /haʊs/    |
| /f/  | <b>far</b>  | /fɑː(r)/ | /l/  | <b>leg</b>     | /leg/     |
| /v/  | <b>voice</b>  | /vɔɪs/   | /r/  | <b>red</b>     | /red/     |
| /θ/  | <b>thin</b>   | /θɪn/    | /w/  | <b>wet</b>     | /wet/     |
| /ð/  | <b>then</b>   | /ðen/    | /j/  | <b>yes</b>     | /jes/     |

# Basics

## International words

---

|                  |                 |                  |   |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| airport (n)      | /eəpɔ:t/        | luchthaven       | We had a terrible time at the <b>airport</b> ... our bags were mixed up.                                    |
| bus (n)          | /bʌs/           | bus              | A <b>bus</b> is a large public vehicle that you pay to travel on and usually takes you short distances.     |
| coffee (n)       | /kɒfi/          | koffie           | “Would you like a drink, Rob?” “Yes please, <b>coffee</b> .”  |
| football (n)     | /fʊtbɔ:l/       | voetbal          | <b>Football</b> is a game in which two teams of eleven players kick a round ball and try to score goals.    |
| hotel (n)        | /həʊ'tel/       | hotel            | “Hello Sam. Where are you?” “In the <b>hotel</b> .”   |
| hospital (n)     | /hɒspɪtəl/      | ziekenhuis       | A <b>hospital</b> is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.                                  |
| mobile phone (n) | /məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/ | mobiele telefoon | Rob's <b>mobile phone</b> was just covered in water.  |
| pizza (n)        | /pi:ttsə/       | pizza            | A <b>pizza</b> is a food that consists of flat round bread with tomato, cheese, vegetables, meat etc on it. |
| police (n)       | /pə'li:s/       | politie          | <b>Police</b> are people who try to catch criminals and make people obey the law.                           |
| sandwich (n)     | /sænwɪtʃ/       | boterham         | A <b>sandwich</b> is a light meal that consists of meat, cheese, egg etc between two pieces of bread.       |
| taxi (n)         | /tæksi/         | taxi             | A <b>taxi</b> is a car with a driver who you pay to take you to a particular place.                         |
| tea (n)          | /ti:/           | thee             | “Would you like a drink?” “ <b>Tea</b> , please.”   |

## Numbers

---

|       |        |       |                               |
|-------|--------|-------|-------------------------------|
| one   | /wʌn/  | een   | <b>One</b> is the number 1.   |
| two   | /tu:/  | twee  | <b>Two</b> is the number 2.   |
| three | /θri:/ | drie  | <b>Three</b> is the number 3. |
| four  | /fɔ:/  | vier  | <b>Four</b> is the number 4.  |
| five  | /faɪv/ | vijf  | <b>Five</b> is the number 5.  |
| six   | /sɪks/ | zes   | <b>Six</b> is the number 6.   |
| seven | /sevn/ | zeven | <b>Seven</b> is the number 7. |
| eight | /eɪt/  | acht  | <b>Eight</b> is the number 8. |
| nine  | /naɪn/ | negen | <b>Nine</b> is the number 9.  |
| ten   | /ten/  | tien  | <b>Ten</b> is the number 10.  |

## Classroom English

---

|               |            |               |   |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---|
| write (v)     | /raɪt/     | schrijven     | Listen and <b>write</b> the letters you hear. |
| listen to (v) | /lɪsn tə/  | luisteren     | Read and <b>listen to</b> the dialogue.       |
| open (v)      | /əʊpən/    | openen        | <b>Open</b> your books.                       |
| close (v)     | /kləʊz/    | sluiten       | <b>Close</b> your books.                      |
| look at (v)   | /lʊk ət/   | kijken (naar) | <b>Look at</b> the pictures.                  |
| read (v)      | /ri:d/     | lezen         | <b>Read</b> and listen to the dialogue.       |
| talk (v)      | /tɔ:k/     | praten        | <b>Talk</b> to your partner.                  |
| book (n)      | /bʊk/      | boek          | Open your <b>books</b> , please.              |
| word (n)      | /wɜ:d/     | woord         | Point to the <b>words</b> you hear.           |
| partner (n)   | /pɑ:tnə/   | medestudent   | Work with a <b>partner</b> and ask questions. |
| picture (n)   | /pɪktʃə/   | plaatje       | Look at the <b>pictures</b> .                 |
| text (n)      | /tekst/    | tekst         | Read the <b>text</b> .                        |
| CD (n)        | /si: 'di:/ | cd            | Listen to the <b>CD</b> .                     |

## Days of the week

---

|           |            |           |  |
|-----------|------------|-----------|--|
| Monday    | /mʌndeɪ/   | maandag   | <b>Monday</b> is the day after Sunday and before Tuesday.      |
| Tuesday   | /tʃu:zdeɪ/ | dinsdag   | <b>Tuesday</b> is the day after Monday and before Wednesday.   |
| Wednesday | /'wenzdeɪ/ | woensdag  | <b>Wednesday</b> is the day after Tuesday and before Thursday. |
| Thursday  | /θɜ:zdeɪ/  | donderdag | <b>Thursday</b> is the day after Wednesday and before Friday.  |
| Friday    | /'fraɪdeɪ/ | vrijdag   | <b>Friday</b> is the day after Thursday and before Saturday.   |
| Saturday  | /'sætədeɪ/ | zaterdag  | <b>Saturday</b> is the day after Friday and before Sunday.     |
| Sunday    | /'sʌndeɪ/  | zondag    | <b>Sunday</b> is the day after Saturday and before Monday.     |

## Colours

---

|             |          |       |   |
|-------------|----------|-------|---|
| black (adj) | /blæk/   | zwart | <b>Black</b> is the darkest colour, like the sky at night when there is no light. |
| blue (adj)  | /blu:/   | blauw | <b>Blue</b> is the same colour as the sky on a clear, sunny day.                  |
| brown (adj) | /'braʊn/ | bruin | <b>Brown</b> is the same colour as wood or coffee.                                |
| green (adj) | /'gri:n/ | groen | <b>Green</b> is the same colour as grass.   |
| grey (adj)  | /'greɪ/  | grijs | Something that is <b>grey</b> is between black and white in colour.               |

|              |         |      |
|--------------|---------|------|
| red (adj)    | /red/   | rood |
| white(adj)   | /waɪt/  | wit  |
| yellow (adj) | /jeləʊ/ | geel |

Something that is **red** is the same colour as blood.  
 Something that is **white** is the same colour as milk or snow.  
 Something that is **yellow** is the same colour as the middle of an egg.

## Things around you

---

|               |                  |                  |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| apple (n)     | /æpl/            | appel            |
| board (n)     | /bɔ:d/           | bord             |
| CD player (n) | /si: 'di: pleɪə/ | cd-speler        |
| coin (n)      | /kɔɪn/           | munt             |
| door (n)      | /dɔ:/            | deur             |
| earring (n)   | /'ɛrɪŋ/          | oorbel           |
| ID card (n)   | /aɪ 'di: kɑ:d/   | identiteitskaart |
| key (n)       | /ki:/            | sleutel          |
| pen (n)       | /pen/            | pen              |
| photo (n)     | /'fəʊtəʊ/        | foto             |
| sweet (n)     | /swi:t/          | snoepje          |
| TV (n)        | /ti: 'vi:/       | tv               |
| wallet (n)    | /'wɒlɪt/         | portemonee       |
| window (n)    | /'wɪndəʊ/        | raam             |

An **apple** is a hard, round fruit with a smooth green, yellow or red skin.  
 A **board** is a flat, wide surface on the wall that a teacher writes on.  
 A **CD player** is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs.  
 A **coin** is a flat, round piece of metal used as money.  
 A **door** is the thing that you open when you want to enter or leave a building or room.  
 An **earring** is a piece of jewellery that you wear on your ear.  
 An **ID card** is an official document or card that shows who you are.  
 A **key** is a small piece of metal used for opening or locking a door.  
 A **pen** is an object that you use for writing or drawing with ink.  
 A **photo** is a picture of something that you make with a camera.  
 A **sweet** is a small piece of sweet food made with sugar.  
 A **TV** is a piece of electrical equipment with a screen used for watching programmes.  
 A **wallet** is a small, flat case that people keep money and bank cards in.  
 A **window** is a piece of glass in a wall that you can see through.

# Unit 1

## Objects

---

|                     |                   |                     |  |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| alarm clock (n)     | /ə'lɑ:m klɒk/     | wekker              | “Is that your mobile phone?” “No, it’s my <b>alarm clock</b> .”        |
| bottle of water (n) | /ˈbɒtl əv 'wɔ:tə/ | fles(je) water      | That’s my <b>bottle of water</b> .                                     |
| camera (n)          | /ˈkæm(ə)rə/       | fototoestel, camera | That’s my <b>camera</b> .  |
| chair (n)           | /tʃeə/            | stoel               | A <b>chair</b> is a thing that you sit on.                             |
| computer (n)        | /kəm'pjʊ:tə/      | computer            | You use a <b>computer</b> to search the Internet and send email.       |
| desk (n)            | /desk/            | bureau              | You sit at a <b>desk</b> to work.                                      |
| glass (n)           | /glɑ:s/           | glas                | A <b>glass</b> of red wine, please.                                    |
| newspaper (n)       | /nju:zpeɪpə/      | krant               | Do you read a <b>newspaper</b> ?                                       |
| paper (n)           | /peɪpə/           | papier              | A pen and <b>paper</b> , please.                                       |
| phone (n)           | /fəʊn/            | telefoon            | Is that your mobile <b>phone</b> ?                                     |
| umbrella (n)        | /ʌm'brelə/        | paraplu             | An <b>umbrella</b> is something you hold over your head when it rains. |

## Countries & nationalities

---

|                   |                  |                 |   |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---|
| America (n)       | /ə'merɪkə/       | Amerika         | Los Angeles is a big city in <b>America</b> .                 |
| American (adj)    | /ə'merɪkən/      | Amerikaans      | Ben is from Los Angeles. He’s <b>American</b> .               |
| Argentina (n)     | /ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/   | Argentinië      | <b>Argentina</b> is a big country in South America.           |
| Argentinian (adj) | /ɑ:dʒən'ti:nɪən/ | Argentijns      | She’s from Argentina. She’s <b>Argentinian</b> .              |
| Australia (n)     | /ə'streɪliə/     | Australië       | Nicole Kidman is from Sydney in <b>Australia</b> .            |
| Australian (adj)  | /ə'streɪliən/    | Australiesch    | Cate Blanchett and Nicole Kidman are <b>Australian</b> .      |
| Brazil (n)        | /brə'zɪl/        | Brazilië        | <b>Brazil</b> ’s flag is green, yellow and blue.              |
| Brazilian (n)     | /brə'zɪliən/     | Braziliaans     | He’s from Brazil. He’s <b>Brazilian</b> .                     |
| Britain (n)       | /brɪtɪn/         | Groot-Britannië | I’m from <b>Britain</b> . I’m British.                        |
| British (adj)     | /brɪtɪʃ/         | Brits           | The <b>British</b> flag is red, white and blue.               |
| Canada (n)        | /ˈkænədə/        | Canada          | Jim Carrey is from the province of Ontario in <b>Canada</b> . |
| Canadian (adj)    | /kə'neɪdiən/     | Canadees        | “Is Jim Carrey <b>Canadian</b> ?” “Yes, he is.”               |
| China (n)         | /tʃaɪnə/         | China           | <b>China</b> ’s flag is red and yellow.                       |
| Chinese (adj)     | /tʃaɪ'nɪz/       | Chinees         | The <b>Chinese</b> flag is red and yellow.                    |



|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| England (n)      | /ˈɪŋɡlənd/     |
| English (adj)    | /ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ/      |
| France (n)       | /frɑːns/       |
| French (adj)     | /frentʃ/       |
| Germany (n)      | /dʒɜːməni/     |
| German (adj)     | /dʒɜːmən/      |
| Greece (n)       | /ɡriːs/        |
| Greek (adj)      | /ɡriːk/        |
| Ireland (n)      | /aɪələnd/      |
| Irish (adj)      | /aɪrɪʃ/        |
| Italian (adj)    | /ɪˈtæljən/     |
| Italy (n)        | /ɪtəli/        |
| Japan (n)        | /dʒəˈpæn/      |
| Japanese (adj)   | /dʒæpəˈniːz/   |
| Mexico (n)       | /ˈmeksɪkəʊ/    |
| Mexican (adj)    | /ˈmeksɪkən/    |
| Poland (n)       | /pəʊlənd/      |
| Polish (adj)     | /pəʊlɪʃ/       |
| Portugal (n)     | /ˈpɔːtʃəɡ(ə)l/ |
| Portuguese (adj) | /ˈpɔːtʃəˈɡiːz/ |
| Russia (n)       | /ˈrʌʃə/        |
| Russian (adj)    | /ˈrʌʃn/        |
| Scotland (n)     | /ˈskɒtlənd/    |
| Scottish (adj)   | /ˈskɒtɪʃ/      |
| Turkey (n)       | /ˈtɜːki/       |
| Turkish (adj)    | /ˈtɜːkɪʃ/      |

|            |
|------------|
| Engeland   |
| Engels     |
| Frankrijk  |
| Frans      |
| Duitsland  |
| Duits      |
| Griekeland |
| Grieks     |
| Ierland    |
| Iers       |
| Italiaans  |
| Italië     |
| Japan      |
| Japans     |
| Mexico     |
| Mexicaans  |
| Polen      |
| Pools      |
| Portugal   |
| Portugees  |
| Rusland    |
| Russisch   |
| Schotland  |
| Schots     |
| Turkije    |
| Turks      |

“Is Pierce Brosnan from **England**?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”  
 Mark’s first language is **English**.  
**France**’s flag is red, white and blue.  
 “Are you from France?” “Yes, I’m **French**.”  
 She’s from **Germany**. She’s German.  
 “Is Mark **German**?” “No, he’s English.”  
**Greece**’s flag is blue and white.  
 He’s from Greece. He’s **Greek**.  
 Pierce Brosnan is from Drogheda in **Ireland**.  
 He’s **Irish**. He’s from Drogheda, Ireland.  
 The **Italian** flag is red, white and green.  
**Italy**’s flag is red, white and green.  
**Japan**’s flag is white and red.  
 I’m from Japan. I’m **Japanese**.  
 “Where are you from?” “I’m from **Mexico**.”  
 She’s from Mexico. She’s **Mexican**.  
**Poland**’s flag is red and white.  
 The **Polish** flag is red and white.  
 I’m from **Portugal**. I’m Portuguese.  
 People from Portugal are **Portuguese**.  
**Russia**’s flag is red, white and blue.  
 The **Russian** flag is red, white and blue.  
 “Is Pierce Brosnan from **Scotland**?” “No, he’s from Ireland.”  
 “Is he **Scottish**?” “No, he’s Irish.”  
**Turkey**’s flag is red and white.  
 The **Turkish** flag is red and white.

## Drinks

|                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| beer (n)                  | /bɪə/    |
| coffee (n)                | /ˈkɒfi/  |
| (apple, orange) juice (n) | /dʒuːs/  |
| tea (n)                   | /tiː/    |
| (mineral) water (n)       | /ˈwɔːtə/ |
| wine (n)                  | /waɪn/   |

|                            |
|----------------------------|
| bier                       |
| koffie                     |
| (appel-, sinaasappel-) sap |
| thee                       |
| (bron)water                |
| wijn                       |

A glass of **beer**, please.  
 “Would you like a **coffee**?” “No, thank you.”  
 “Orange **juice** or apple **juice**?” “Apple **juice**, please.”  
 “**Tea** or coffee?” “**Tea**, please.”  
 A bottle of **mineral water**, please.  
 “Would you like red **wine** or white **wine**?” “White **wine**, please.”

## Other words & phrases

|                 |                    |               |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| afternoon (n)   | /ɑ:ftə'nu:n/       | middag        |
| age (n)         | /eɪdʒ/             | leeftijd      |
| bar (n)         | /bɑ:/              | bar           |
| country (n)     | /kʌntri/           | land          |
| email (n)       | /'i:meɪl/          | e-mail        |
| evening (n)     | /'i:vniŋ/          | avond         |
| glass (n)       | /glɑ:s/            | glas          |
| guide (n)       | /gaɪd/             | gids          |
| invite (v)      | /'ɪnvait/          | uitnodigen    |
| language (n)    | /'læŋgwɪdʒ/        | taal          |
| meet (v)        | /'mi:t/            | ontmoeten     |
| morning (n)     | /'mɔ:niŋ/          | morgen        |
| nationality (n) | /'næʃ(ə)'næʃli:ti/ | nationaliteit |
| new (adj)       | /'nju:/            | nieuw         |
| party (n)       | /'pɑ:ti/           | feestje       |
| practise (v)    | /'præktɪs/         | oefenen       |
| reception (n)   | /'ri:sepʃn/        | receptie      |
| room (n)        | /'ru:m/            | kamer         |
| telephone (n)   | /'telɪfəʊn/        | telefoon      |
| tour (n)        | /'tuə/             | reis, toer    |

We say “Good **afternoon**” between 12.00 pm and 6.00 pm.

“What **age** are the students?” “Between 13 and 55.”

Sam isn't in his room. He's in the **bar**.

America, Brazil, China and Russia are all big **countries**.

His **email** address is markamail.com.

We say “Good **evening**” after 6.00 pm.

A **glass** of mineral water, please.

I am your tour **guide** for the Explore London tour.

Explore London tours would like to **invite** you to a welcome party.

“What's your first **language**?” “English.”

“This is Alison. She's new.” “Nice to **meet** you, Alison.”

We say “Good **morning**” before 12.00 pm.

“What's your **nationality**?” “I'm Mexican.”

Alyssa's **new**. It's her first day at work.

The welcome **party** is at the Regent Hotel, London on Sunday May 14.

Choose a language you want to **practise**.

**Reception** is the place in a hotel where people go when they first arrive.

Rob and Meg Sherman are in **room** 34.

Link with another student via email, video conference or **telephone**.

Valerie is the **tour** guide for the Explore London **tour**.

## Unit 2

### Common verbs

|           |          |         |
|-----------|----------|---------|
| drink (v) | /'drɪŋk/ | drinken |
| eat (v)   | /'i:t/   | eten    |
| go (v)    | /'gəʊ/   | gaan    |
| have (v)  | /'hæv/   | hebben  |
| live (v)  | /'lɪv/   | wonen   |
| read (v)  | /'ri:d/  | lezen   |
| speak (v) | /'spi:k/ | spreken |

Carl and Anna **drink** red wine with lunch.

I **eat** lots of French bread.

Sandra **goes** to an American university.

I **have** a big car and a big house.

“Where do they **live**?” “They **live** in a flat in Malaga.”

We **read** English newspapers.

“Do you **speak** English?” “Yes, I do.”

|            |          |          |   |
|------------|----------|----------|---|
| study (v)  | /ˈstʌdi/ | studeren | I <b>study</b> alone.   |
| travel (v) | /ˈtrævl/ | reizen   | If you <b>travel</b> , you go to other towns, cities and countries. |
| work (v)   | /wɜ:k/   | werken   | He <b>works</b> at the university.                                  |

## Free time activities

|                    |                       |                          |   |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| go dancing         | /gəʊ ˈdɑːnsɪŋ/        | dansen                   | When you <b>go dancing</b> , you go to a club or a disco to dance.          |
| go shopping        | /gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ/          | boodschappen doen        | When you <b>go shopping</b> , you go to the shops to buy food, clothes etc. |
| go to a restaurant | /ˌgəʊ tu ə ˈrestrɒnt/ | naar een restaurant gaan | I don't <b>go to restaurants</b> .  |
| go to the cinema   | /ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈsɪnəmə/  | naar de bioscoop gaan    | He <b>goes to the cinema</b> alone.   |
| listen to music    | /lɪsn tə ˈmjuːzɪk/    | naar muziek luisteren    | Does he <b>listen to music</b> ?  |
| play sports        | /pleɪ ˈspɔːts/        | sporten                  | Men friends <b>play sports</b> and do things together.                      |
| watch TV           | /ˌwɒtʃ tiː ˈviː/      | tv kijken                | Do you <b>watch TV</b> in the evening?                                      |

## Family

|                   |                |                |   |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| aunt (n)          | /ɑːnt/         | tante          | Your <b>aunt</b> is the sister of your mother or father, or the wife of your uncle. |
| brother (n)       | /ˈbrʌðə/       | broer          | “Who’s Fabio?” “He’s my <b>brother</b> .”   |
| child (n)         | /tʃaɪld/       | kind           | It is normal for a British woman to have her first <b>child</b> when she is 29.     |
| cousin (n)        | /ˈkʌzn/        | neef/nicht     | Your <b>cousin</b> is the son or daughter of your aunt and uncle.                   |
| daughter (n)      | /ˈdɔːtə/       | dochter        | I have a <b>daughter</b> Emily, but she doesn’t live at home.                       |
| father (n)        | /ˈfɑːðə/       | vader          | A thirty-seven-year old man doesn’t live with his mother and <b>father</b> .        |
| grandchild (n)    | /ˈgræntʃaɪld/  | kleinkind      | Your <b>grandchild</b> is the child of your son or daughter.                        |
| granddaughter (n) | /ˈgrændɔːtə/   | kleindochter   | Your <b>granddaughter</b> is the daughter of your son or daughter.                  |
| grandfather (n)   | /ˈgrænfɑːðə/   | grootvader     | What about a family for Andy? I want to be a <b>grandfather</b> !                   |
| grandmother (n)   | /ˈgrænmlðə/    | grootmoeder    | Your <b>grandmother</b> is the mother of your father or mother.                     |
| grandparent (n)   | /ˈgrænpeərənt/ | grootouder     | Your <b>grandparent</b> is the mother or father of your mother or father.           |
| grandson (n)      | /ˈgrænsʌn/     | kleinzoon      | Your <b>grandson</b> is the son of your daughter or son.                            |
| husband (n)       | /ˈhʌzbənd/     | man/echtgenoot | A woman’s <b>husband</b> is the man she is married to.                              |
| mother (n)        | /ˈmlðə/        | moeder         | 23% of children live with one parent, usually the <b>mother</b> .                   |
| parent (n)        | /ˈpeərənt/     | ouder          | Andy still lives with his <b>parents</b> .  |

|            |          |      |
|------------|----------|------|
| sister (n) | /ˈsɪstə/ | zus  |
| son (n)    | /sʌn/    | zoon |
| uncle (n)  | /ˈʌŋkl/  | oom  |

Your **sister** is a girl who is the daughter of the same parents as you.  
 Andy is their only **son**.  
 Your **uncle** is the brother of your mother or father, or is married to your aunt.

## Descriptions

|                       |                   |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| age (n)               | /eɪdʒ/            | leeftijd                |
| average-looking (adj) | /ˈæv(ə)rɪdʒlʊkɪŋ/ | normaal, gewoon         |
| beautiful (adj)       | /ˈbju:tɪfl/       | mooi                    |
| dark (adj)            | /dɑ:k/            | donker                  |
| fair (adj)            | /feə/             | blond                   |
| fat (adj)             | /fæt/             | dik                     |
| glasses (n)           | /ˈglɑ:sɪz/        | bril                    |
| hair (n)              | /heə/             | haar                    |
| handsome (adj)        | /ˈhænsəm/         | aantrekkelijk           |
| height (n)            | /haɪt/            | hoogte                  |
| medium height (adj)   | /ˈmi:diəm ˈhaɪt/  | gemiddelde lengte       |
| middle-aged (adj)     | /ˈmɪdl,eɪdʒd/     | van middelbare leeftijd |
| old (adj)             | /əʊld/            | oud                     |
| pretty (adj)          | /ˈprɪti/          | knap                    |
| short (adj)           | /ʃɔ:t/            | klein, kort             |
| tall (adj)            | /tɔ:l/            | lang                    |
| thin (adj)            | /θɪn/             | mager                   |
| ugly (adj)            | /ˈʌgli/           | lelijk                  |
| weight (n)            | /weɪt/            | gewicht                 |
| young (adj)           | /jʌŋ/             | jong                    |

“Middle-aged”, “old” and “young” are adjectives for **age**.  
**“Average-looking”**, “beautiful” and “ugly” are adjectives for looks.  
 A **beautiful** woman is one who is very nice to look at.  
 He has **dark** hair and glasses.  
 Valerie has short **fair** hair and green eyes.  
 Bryan is **fat** and has black hair.  
 She has **glasses**.  
 What colour **hair** does he have?  
 Brad Pitt is a **handsome** film star.  
 “Tall” and “short” are adjectives for **height**.  
 He’s not very tall. He’s **medium height**.  
 Bryan is fat and **middle-aged**.  
 “How **old** is Andy?” “He’s thirty-seven.”  
 She’s a **pretty** girl with long dark hair.  
 She’s a **short** pretty girl.  
 “How **tall** is he?” “He’s about 1 metre 80.”  
 Bryan isn’t **thin**, he’s fat.  
**Ugly** is the opposite of beautiful.  
 “Fat” and “thin” are adjectives for **weight**.  
 Andy is a handsome **young** man.

## Other words & phrases

|                 |              |              |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| boy (n)         | /bɔɪ/        | jongen       |
| bread (n)       | /bred/       | brood        |
| cat (n)         | /kæt/        | kat          |
| chocolate (n)   | /ˈtʃɒklət/   | chocolade    |
| different (adj) | /dɪf(ə)rənt/ | verschillend |
| divorce (n)     | /dɪˈvɔ:s/    | scheiding    |

Andy’s a good **boy**. He doesn’t have parties in the house.  
 I eat lots of French **bread**.  
 Carl and Anna don’t have their **cats** in Spain.  
**Chocolate** is a sweet dark food that a lot of people like.  
 Men and women are very **different**.  
 Is **divorce** common in your country?

|                   |                  |                     |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| fashion (n)       | /ˈfæʃn/          | mode                |
| feelings (n)      | /ˈfiːlɪŋz/       | gevoelens           |
| flat (n)          | /flæt/           | flat, appartement   |
| friend (n)        | /frend/          | vriend              |
| get married       | /get ˈmæriəd/    | trouwen             |
| girl (n)          | /gɜːl/           | meisje              |
| home (n)          | /həʊm/           | huis                |
| house (n)         | /haʊs/           | huis, woning        |
| leave (v)         | /liːv/           | verlaten            |
| life (n)          | /laɪf/           | leven               |
| love (v)          | /lʌv/            | leuk vinden         |
| man (n)           | /mæn/            | man                 |
| office (n)        | /ˈɒfɪs/          | kantoor             |
| per cent (n)      | /pə ˈsent/       | procent             |
| personal (adj)    | /ˈpɜːsnl/        | persoonlijk, privé  |
| point of view (n) | /pɔɪnt əv ˈvjuː/ | gezichtspunt        |
| politics (n)      | /pəˈlɪtɪks/      | politiek            |
| problem (n)       | /ˈprɒbləm/       | probleem            |
| same (adj)        | /seɪm/           | dezelfde, hetzelfde |
| sports (n)        | /spɔːts/         | sport               |
| thing (n)         | /θɪŋ/            | ding                |
| university (n)    | /juːnɪˈvɜːsɪti/  | universiteit        |
| woman (n)         | /wʊmən/          | vrouw               |

Are you interested in clothes and **fashion**?  
 Women talk about their **feelings**.  
 We live in a **flat** in Malaga.  
 Sandra lives in a big house with three **friends**.  
 When I meet the right girl I'll **get married** and leave home.  
 She's a pretty **girl** with long dark hair.  
 Carl and Anna's new **home** is in Spain.  
 It's better for Andy if he has his own **house** or flat.  
 When Andy meets the right girl he'll get married and **leave** home.  
 I have a very American **life** now, with a big house and a big car.  
 I **love** Andy but it's better if he has his own house or flat.  
 Andy's not a boy – he's a **man**!  
 The photo on p. 28 shows Valerie on the phone in an **office**.  
 31 **per cent** of parents in Britain are not married.  
 Women talk about **personal** things to their friends.  
 Andy's **point of view** is that his life at home with his parents is fine.  
 The activities politicians do to get power are called **politics**.  
 My father isn't very happy but that's his **problem**.  
 “Do men and women like the **same** things?” “No, they don't.”  
 Men friends play **sports** and do things together.  
 “Do men and women like the same **things**?” “No, they don't.”  
 She goes to an American **university** in Seattle.  
 It's normal now for a British **woman** to have her first child when she's 29.

## Unit 3

### Places to live

|                 |               |                   |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| city (n)        | /sɪti/        | stad              |
| city centre (n) | /sɪti ˈsentə/ | centrum           |
| flat (n)        | /flæt/        | flat, appartement |
| house (n)       | /haʊs/        | huis(je)          |
| town (n)        | /taʊn/        | stad              |
| village (n)     | /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/     | dorp              |

Are there any famous museums in your town or **city**?  
 Hugh lives in a flat in the **city centre**.  
 Gerard has a big **flat** at the end of the Champs Elysées.  
 Sean lives in a small **house** in Scotland.  
 Are there any famous museums in your **town** or city?  
 A **village** is a place in the countryside where people live that is much smaller than a town.

## Parts of a house

|                 |                |             |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| balcony (n)     | /ˈbælkəni/     | balkon      |
| bathroom (n)    | /ˈbɑːθru:m/    | badkamer    |
| bedroom (n)     | /ˈbedru:m/     | slaapkamer  |
| dining room (n) | /ˈdaɪnɪŋ ru:m/ | eetkamer    |
| door (n)        | /dɔː/          | deur        |
| hall (n)        | /hɔːl/         | hal         |
| kitchen (n)     | /ˈkɪtʃɪn/      | keuken      |
| living room (n) | /ˈlɪvɪŋ ru:m/  | woonkamer   |
| staircase (n)   | /ˈsteəkəs/     | trappenhuis |
| window (n)      | /ˈwɪndəʊ/      | raam        |

A **balcony** is an area outside the wall of a flat where you can sit and relax.  
 “Are there any public **bathrooms** in the White House?” “No, there aren’t.”  
 How many **bedrooms** are there in your house?  
 The **dining room** is the room where you eat meals.  
 A policeman always stands outside the **door** at Number 10 Downing Street.  
 The **hall** is the place just inside the front door of a house or flat.  
 The **kitchen** is the room where you cook food.  
 The **living room** is the room where you relax and watch TV.  
 A **staircase** is a set of stairs in a building.  
 From my bedroom **window** I can see the garden.

## Furniture

|                |             |            |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| bed (n)        | /bed/       | bed        |
| bookcase (n)   | /ˈbʊkkeɪs/  | boekenkast |
| chair (n)      | /tʃeə/      | stoel      |
| clock (n)      | /klɒk/      | klok       |
| cooker (n)     | /ˈkʊkə/     | fornuis    |
| cupboard (n)   | /ˈkʌbəd/    | kast       |
| curtain (n)    | /ˈkɜːtn/    | gordijn    |
| desk (n)       | /desk/      | bureau     |
| fridge (n)     | /frɪdʒ/     | koelkast   |
| lamp (n)       | /læmp/      | lamp       |
| picture (n)    | /ˈpɪktʃə/   | plaatje    |
| plant (n)      | /plɑːnt/    | plant      |
| sofa (n)       | /ˈsəʊfə/    | bank       |
| stereo (n)     | /ˈsteriəʊ/  | stereo     |
| television (n) | /teləvɪʒn/  | tv         |
| wardrobe (n)   | /ˈwɔːdrəʊb/ | kleerkast  |

There are some papers on the **bed** in Shelley’s bedroom.  
 A **bookcase** is a piece of furniture where you keep books.  
 Shelley doesn’t have any **chairs** in her room.  
 The **clock** on the wall says 2 o’clock.  
 A **cooker** is a piece of equipment in a kitchen that you use to cook food.  
 A **cupboard** is a piece of furniture, usually attached to a wall, where you keep things.  
 I need some **curtains** for the bedroom window.  
 “Does Shelley have a **desk** in her bedroom?” “No, she doesn’t.”  
 A **fridge** is a piece of equipment in a kitchen used for keeping food and drinks cold.  
 Would you like a **lamp** for your desk?  
 There are three **pictures** on the wall in Shelley’s bedroom.  
 There’s a **plant** in front of the bookcase on p. 36.  
 A **sofa** is a piece of furniture that two or three people can sit on.  
 A **stereo** is a piece of equipment for listening to music.  
 I often watch **television** in the evening.  
 A **wardrobe** is a piece of furniture for keeping clothes.

## Ordinal numbers

|         |          |         |
|---------|----------|---------|
| first   | /fɜːst/  | eerste  |
| second  | /seknd/  | tweede  |
| third   | /θɜːd/   | derde   |
| fourth  | /fɔːθ/   | vierde  |
| fifth   | /fɪfθ/   | vijfde  |
| sixth   | /sɪksθ/  | zesde   |
| seventh | /sevɪnθ/ | zevende |
|         |          |         |
| eighth  | /eɪtθ/   | achtste |
|         |          |         |
| ninth   | /naɪnθ/  | negende |
|         |          |         |
| tenth   | /tenθ/   | tiende  |

The **first** person or thing comes or happens before all the others.

The **second** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number two.

The **third** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number three.

The **fourth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number four.

The **fifth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number five.

The **sixth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number six.

The **seventh** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number seven.

The **eighth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number eight.

The **ninth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number nine.

The **tenth** person or thing is in the place or position counted as number ten.

## Other words & phrases

|                 |              |              |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| art (n)         | /ɑːt/        | kunst        |
| baby (n)        | /beɪbi/      | baby         |
| big (adj)       | /bɪg/        | groot        |
| café (n)        | /kæfeɪ/      | café         |
| easy (adj)      | /iːzi/       | gemakkelijk  |
| elevator (n)    | /eləveɪtə/   | lift         |
| entrance (n)    | /entrəns/    | ingang       |
| famous (adj)    | /feɪməs/     | beroemd      |
| film star (n)   | /fɪlm stɑː/  | filmster     |
| floor (n)       | /flɔː/       | etage        |
| horrible (adj)  | /hɒrəbl/     | afschuwelijk |
| information (n) | /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ | informatie   |
| lift (n)        | /lɪft/       | lift         |
| lovely (adj)    | /lʌvli/      | mooi         |
| modern (adj)    | /mɒdn/       | modern       |
| museum (n)      | /mjuː'ziəm/  | museum       |

The Tate Modern is Britain's new museum of modern **art**.

A **baby** is a very young child who cannot yet walk or talk.

Gerard and his wife live in a **big** flat in Paris.

"What floor is the **café** on?" "It's on the second floor."

**Easy** is the opposite of difficult.

Take the **elevator** up to the second floor and turn right.

The **entrance** to Number 10 Downing Street is through a black door.

Number 10 Downing Street is a **famous** house where the Prime Minister lives.

Brad Pitt and Nicole Kidman are famous **film stars**.

The café is on the second **floor**.

**Horrible** is the opposite of lovely.

For any **information** you need, go to the information desk.

Take the **lift** or the stairs to the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor.

Michael and Catherine have a **lovely** big family house on the beach.

The Tate Modern is Britain's new museum of **modern** art.

Tate Modern is the first British **museum** of the new millennium.

|                |              |            |
|----------------|--------------|------------|
| new (adj)      | /nju:/       | nieuw      |
| noisy (adj)    | /nɔɪzi/      | luid       |
| official (adj) | /ə'fi:ʃl/    | officieel  |
| old (adj)      | /əʊld/       | oud        |
| outside (adj)  | /aʊtsaɪd/    | buiten     |
| policeman (n)  | /pə'li:smən/ | politieaan |
| quiet (adj)    | /kwaɪət/     | rustig     |
| residence (n)  | /rezɪdəns/   | residentie |
| school (n)     | /sku:l/      | school     |
| shop (n)       | /ʃɒp/        | winkel     |
| stand (v)      | /stænd/      | staan      |

“Do you like your **new** flat?” “Yes, I do. It’s perfect.”  
 Sean has a cottage in the mountains – far from other people and **noisy** cities.  
 Number 10 Downing Street is the **official** residence of the British Prime Minister.  
 Your mother has some **old** curtains. Do you want them?  
 A policeman always stands **outside** the door of Number 10 Downing Street.  
 A **policeman** always stands outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.  
 It’s a small **quiet** house far from the city centre.  
 The official **residence** of the Prime Minister is Number 10 Downing Street.  
 Her house is next to the **school**.  
 Hugh’s flat is close to the **shops**.  
 A policeman **stands** outside the door of Number 10 Downing Street.

## Unit 4

### Phrases with *have, go & get*

|                                  |                                     |  |   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| have breakfast/dinner/lunch      | /hæv 'brekfəst, 'dɪnə, lʌntʃ/       | ontbijten, lunchen, avondeten                      | Will gets home at 9.00 and <b>has dinner</b> .                            |
| have a drink/a coffee/a sandwich | /hæv ə 'drɪŋk, ə 'kɒfi, ə 'sænwɪtʃ/ | een drankje nemen/<br>koffie drinken/boterham eten | After his meetings Will <b>has a drink</b> with friends in the café.      |
| have a break                     | /hæv ə 'breɪk/                      | een pauze nemen                                    | Nothing Day is a time to <b>have a break</b> – to sit and do nothing.     |
| have a nap                       | /hæv ə 'næp/                        | een dutje doen                                     | On Saturdays and Sundays I <b>have a nap</b> in the afternoon.            |
| get dressed                      | /get 'drest/                        | aankleden  | When you <b>get dressed</b> you put clothes on.                           |
| get up                           | /get 'ʌp/                           | opstaan  | What time do you <b>get up</b> in the morning?                            |
| get home                         | /get 'həʊm/                         | thuiskomen   | I go home at 6:00 and I <b>get home</b> at 6:15.                          |
| go home                          | /gəʊ 'həʊm/                         | naar huis gaan                                     | I <b>go home</b> at 6:00 and I get home at 6:15.                          |
| go to bed                        | /gəʊ tə 'bed/                       | naar bed gaan                                      | I <b>go to bed</b> before 10:00 pm.                                       |
| go to sleep                      | /gəʊ tə 'sli:p/                     | in slaap vallen                                    | At MetroNaps you listen to quiet, relaxing music and <b>go to sleep</b> . |



## Months

|           |             |           |   |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|---|
| January   | /ˈdʒænjəri/ | januari   | Nothing Day is on <b>January</b> 16 <sup>th</sup> . |
| February  | /ˈfebruəri/ | februari  | <b>February</b> is the second month of the year.    |
| March     | /mɑːtʃ/     | maart     | In <b>March</b> we have Mother's Day.               |
| April     | /ˈeɪprɪl/   | april     | In <b>April</b> there's Earth Day.                  |
| May       | /meɪ/       | mei       | May Day is on 1 <sup>st</sup> <b>May</b> .          |
| June      | /dʒuːn/     | juni      | In <b>June</b> we have Father's Day.                |
| July      | /dʒʊˈlaɪ/   | juli      | <b>July</b> is the seventh month of the year.       |
| August    | /ˈɔːɡəst/   | augustus  | I go on holiday in <b>August</b> .                  |
| September | /sepˈtembə/ | september | <b>September</b> is the ninth month of the year.    |
| October   | /ɒkˈtəʊbə/  | oktober   | In <b>October</b> there's United Nations Day.       |
| November  | /nəʊˈvembə/ | november  | <b>November</b> is the eleventh month of the year.  |
| December  | /dɪˈsembə/  | december  | <b>December</b> is the twelfth month of the year.   |

## Housework

|                      |                       |                         |  |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| do the shopping      | /ˈduː ðə ˈʃɒpɪŋ/      | boodschappen doen       | I <b>do the shopping</b> on Saturdays.         |
| clean the bathroom   | /ˈkliːn ðə ˈbɑːθruːm/ | de badkamer schoonmaken | How often do you <b>clean the bathroom</b> ?   |
| make the bed         | /ˈmeɪk ðə ˈbed/       | het bed opmaken         | I <b>make the bed</b> every morning.           |
| wash the clothes     | /ˈwɒʃ ðə ˈkləʊðz/     | kleren wassen           | I <b>wash the clothes</b> every week.          |
| do the dishes        | /ˈduː ðə ˈdɪʃɪz/      | afwassen                | He <b>does the dishes</b> every day.           |
| take out the rubbish | /ˈteɪk aʊt ðə ˈrʌbɪʃ/ | het afval weggooien     | How often do you <b>take out the rubbish</b> ? |

## Other words & phrases

|               |             |                 |  |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|--|
| breakfast (n) | /ˈbrekfəst/ | ontbijt         | It's nice to wake up late and have a relaxing <b>breakfast</b> .           |
| card (n)      | /kɑːd/      | kaart           | Nothing Day is a day for nothing – no parties, no gifts, no <b>cards</b> . |
| class (n)     | /klɑːs/     | les             | I am sometimes late for English <b>class</b> .                             |
| closed (adj)  | /kləʊzd/    | gesloten        | Something that is <b>closed</b> is not open.                               |
| dinner (n)    | /ˈdɪnə/     | avondeten       | Will gets home at 9:00 and has <b>dinner</b> .                             |
| Earth (n)     | /ɜːθ/       | aarde           | <b>Earth</b> Day is in April.  |
| finish (v)    | /ˈfɪnɪʃ/    | stoppen         | I <b>finish</b> work at 5 pm.  |
| gym (n)       | /dʒɪm/      | fitness-centrum | After his meetings, Will goes to the <b>gym</b> .                          |

|                    |                     |                  |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Halloween (n)      | /hæləʊ'i:n/         | Halloween        |
| idea (n)           | /aɪ'diə/            | idee             |
| lunch (n)          | /lʌntʃ/             | lunch            |
| meeting (n)        | /mi:tiŋ/            | vergadering      |
| nap (n)            | /næp/               | dutje            |
| nothing (pron)     | /nʌθɪŋ/             | niets            |
| open (adj)         | /əʊpən/             | geopend          |
| shower (n)         | /ʃaʊə/              | douche           |
| special (adj)      | /speʃl/             | bijzonder        |
| United Nations (n) | /juːnaɪtɪd 'neɪʃnz/ | Verenigde Naties |

**Halloween** is in October.

Do you think Nothing Day is a good **idea**?

**Lunch** is the meal that you eat in the middle of the day.

He finishes work at 6:00 but has **meetings** after work.

When I go to work after a **nap** I'm relaxed.

Nothing Day is a time to have a break – to sit and do **nothing**.

MetroNaps is **open** from 10 am to 6 pm.

arranges things for them.

In the morning I get up, have a **shower**, get dressed and have breakfast.

Christina East thinks it's time for a new **special** holiday called Nothing Day.

**United Nations** Day is in October.

## Unit 5

### Things to take on holiday

|                 |               |           |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| alarm clock (n) | /ə'lɑ:m klɒk/ | wekker    |
| guide book (n)  | /'gaɪd bʊk/   | reisgids  |
| passport (n)    | /'pɑ:spɔ:t/   | paspoort  |
| phrasebook (n)  | /'freɪzbʊk/   | taalgids  |
| sunglasses (n)  | /'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/ | zonnebril |
| ticket (n)      | /'tɪkɪt/      | kaartje   |

An **alarm clock** is a clock that wakes you up by making a noise.

A **guide book** tells you about the museums, art galleries etc you can see in a particular place.

Remember to take your tickets and **passport**.

A **phrasebook** has lists of useful words and expressions in a particular language.

**Sunglasses** protect your eyes in the sun.

Remember to take your plane **tickets** and passport.

### The weather

|              |           |             |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| cloudy (adj) | /'klaʊdi/ | bewolkt     |
| cold (adj)   | /'kəʊld/  | koud        |
| cool (adj)   | /'ku:l/   | koel        |
| rainy (adj)  | /'reɪni/  | regenachtig |
| snowy (adj)  | /'snəʊi/  | sneeuwen    |
| sunny (adj)  | /'sʌni/   | zonnig      |
| warm (adj)   | /'wɔ:m/   | warm        |
| windy (adj)  | /'wɪndi/  | winderig    |

In Montreal it's **cloudy** and windy, but warm.

It's **cold** and snowy in Whitehorse.

It's **cool** in Vancouver – 13°C.

You need your umbrellas in Vancouver – it's **rainy** and cool.

It's cold and **snowy** in Whitehorse – with temperatures of -12°C.

In Toronto it's **sunny** and cold.

In Montreal it's sunny and **warm**.

It's cloudy and **windy** but warm in Montreal.

## Other words & phrases

|                           |                         |                                       |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| animal (n)                | /ˈæniməl/               | dier                                  |
| available (adj)           | /ə'veɪləbl/             | beschikbaar                           |
| barbeque (n)              | /bɑ:bəkju:/             | barbecue                              |
| bilingual (adj)           | /baɪ'lɪŋgwəl/           | tweetalig                             |
| clean (adj)               | /kli:n/                 | schoon                                |
| complimentary (adj)       | /kɒmplɪ'ment(ə)ri/      | gratis                                |
| concert (n)               | /'kɒnsət/               | concert                               |
| continental breakfast (n) | /'kɒntɪnəntl 'brekfəst/ | ontbijt (met koffie, croissant, enz.) |
| cook (v)                  | /kʊk/                   | koken                                 |
| design (n)                | /dɪ'zain/               | ontwerp                               |
| destination (n)           | /'destɪneɪʃn/           | bestemming                            |
| dictionary (n)            | /'dɪkʃnəri/             | woordenboek                           |
| draw (v)                  | /drɔ:/                  | tekenen                               |
| drive (v)                 | /'draɪv/                | rijden                                |
| electronic (adj)          | /'ɪlekt'rɒnɪk/          | electronisch                          |
| establishment (n)         | /'ɪstæblɪʃmənt/         | etablissement                         |
| exchange rate (n)         | /'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ ,reɪt/    | wisselkoers                           |
| go skiing                 | /'gəʊ 'ski:ɪŋ/          | gaan skieën                           |
| hear (v)                  | /'hɪə/                  | horen                                 |
| iPod (n)                  | /'aɪpɒd/                | iPod                                  |
| jazz (n)                  | /'dʒæz/                 | jazz                                  |
| machine (n)               | /'mæʃi:n/               | machine                               |
| money (n)                 | /'mʌni/                 | geld                                  |
| play chess/tennis         | /'pleɪ 'tʃes, 'tenɪs/   | schaken, tennissen                    |
| sing (v)                  | /'sɪŋ/                  | zingen                                |
| swim (v)                  | /'swɪm/                 | zwemmen                               |
| torch (n)                 | /'tɔ:tʃ/                | zaklamp                               |
| translate (v)             | /'trænz'leɪt/           | vertalen                              |
| translation (n)           | /'trænz'leɪʃn/          | vertaling                             |
| type (v)                  | /'taɪp/                 | typen                                 |

**Animals** are welcome at the Shakespeare Guest House.  
 At the Stratford Central Hotel smoking and non-smoking rooms are **available**.  
 There is a garden with garden furniture and a **barbeque** area.  
 A **bilingual** dictionary shows words in two languages.  
 The rooms at the Shakespeare Guest House are **clean** and warm.  
**Complimentary** tea and coffee is available in every room.  
 There are great jazz **concerts** in Montreal.  
 A **continental breakfast** is included with the price of your room.

Did you **cook** dinner last night?  
 All our rooms have modern furniture and **design**.  
 The USA is the most popular **destination** for Canadian tourists.  
 A bilingual **dictionary** shows words in two languages.  
 Children like **drawing** pictures.  
 Can you **drive** a car?  
 The Lingo Global contains an **electronic** dictionary.  
 The Shakespeare Guest House is a non-smoking **establishment**.  
 The **exchange rate** is now 1.78 = £1.  
 Banff is the perfect place to **go skiing**.  
 The phraselator can **hear** a phrase and say the translation for that phrase.  
 We didn't bring the **iPod**.  
 Montreal has great **jazz** concerts.  
 The Phraselator and the Lingo Global 29 are two **machines** that translate languages.  
 Rich people have a lot of **money**.  
 I **play tennis** in the summer.  
 When you **sing**, you make music using your voice.  
 When you **swim** you move through water using your arms and legs.  
 A **torch** is a small electric light that you hold in your hand.  
 The Lingo Global 29 can **translate** more than 58,000 useful phrases.  
 With the Phraselator you can hear the **translation**.  
 To use the Lingo Global 29 you **type** words or phrases.

|                   |                 |          |   |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------|---|
| unnecessary (adj) | /un'nesəs(ə)ri/ | onnodig  | Something that is <b>unnecessary</b> is not needed.                                     |
| view (n)          | /vju:/          | uitzicht | The Shakespeare Guest House is in a quiet, rural location with excellent <b>views</b> . |

## Unit 6

### Celebrations

|                    |                  |              |   |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---|
| birthday (n)       | /bɜːθdeɪ/        | verjaardag   | “When’s your <b>birthday</b> ?” “31 December.”                                  |
| ceremony (n)       | /serə'məni/      | ceremonie    | I didn’t go to the wedding <b>ceremony</b> but I went to the party.             |
| champagne (n)      | /ʃæm'peɪn/       | champagne    | It’s nice to celebrate with a glass of <b>champagne</b> .                       |
| congratulate (v)   | /kən'grætʃuleɪt/ | feliciteren  | We <b>congratulated</b> Richard and gave him a gold watch.                      |
| New Year’s Eve (n) | /njuː jɪəz 'iːv/ | oud en nieuw | <b>New Year’s Eve</b> is on 31 December.  |
| retirement (n)     | /rɪ'taɪəmənt/    | pensioen     | We gave Richard a gold watch at his <b>retirement</b> party.                    |
| wedding (n)        | /wedɪŋ/          | bruiloft     | Kyle and Sue didn’t want a big <b>wedding</b> and got married in the town hall. |

### Films & books

|                     |                 |                    |   |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---|
| cartoon (n)         | /kɑːtuːn/       | tekenfilm          | a) A <b>cartoon</b> is a film or TV programme, especially for children, with drawings of funny people or animals that seem to move. |
|                     |                 | cartoon            | b) A <b>cartoon</b> is a funny drawing in a magazine or newspaper, often with words underneath.                                     |
| comedy (n)          | /kɒmədi/        | komedie            | A <b>comedy</b> is a funny film or book that makes you laugh.   |
| horror (n)          | /hɒrə/          | horror             | A <b>horror</b> film or book is intended to frighten people.  |
| love story (n)      | /lʌv stɔːri/    | liefdesverhaal     | A <b>love story</b> is about two people who love each other.  |
| romance (n)         | /rəʊ'mæns/      | romantisch verhaal | A <b>romance</b> is a story about two people who love each other.   |
| science fiction (n) | /saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/ | science fiction    | <b>Science fiction</b> is about imaginary events in the future, often about space travel and life on other planets.                 |
| thriller (n)        | /θrɪlə/         | thriller           | A <b>thriller</b> is a book or film that tells an exciting story.   |
| western (n)         | /westən/        | western            | A <b>western</b> is about cowboys who lived in the western United States.   |

### Feelings

|             |         |               |   |
|-------------|---------|---------------|---|
| angry (adj) | /æŋgri/ | boos          | Men don’t cry when they are <b>angry</b> .  |
| bored (adj) | /bɔːd/  | zich vervelen | When you are <b>bored</b> , you feel impatient because you are not interested in something or have nothing to do. |

|               |          |             |
|---------------|----------|-------------|
| happy (adj)   | /ˈhæpi/  | gelukkig    |
| nervous (adj) | /nɜːvəs/ | zenuwachtig |
| sad (adj)     | /sæd/    | bedroefd    |

Men cry a lot more than women when they are **happy**.  
 When you are **nervous**, you feel excited and worried or slightly afraid.  
 Crying when you are **sad** will make you feel better.

## Adjectives of opinion

|                 |            |                 |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| awful (adj)     | /ɔːfl/     | vreselijk       |
| bad (adj)       | /bæd/      | slecht          |
| excellent (adj) | /ɛksələnt/ | uitstekend      |
| good (adj)      | /ɡud/      | goed            |
| great (adj)     | /ɡreɪt/    | geweldig        |
| horrible (adj)  | /hɒrɪbl/   | afschuwelijk    |
| lovely (adj)    | /lʌvli/    | leuk, mooi      |
| nice (adj)      | /naɪs/     | lekker          |
| terrible (adj)  | /tɛrɪbl/   | verschrikkelijk |
| wonderful (adj) | /wʌndəfl/  | fantastisch     |

I hated the film. I thought it was **awful**.  
 People often cry when they are sad or feel **bad**.  
 I loved the film. I thought it was **excellent**.  
 David Beckham is a very **good** football player.  
 “Do you like Antonio Banderas?” “Yes, I do. I think he’s **great**.”  
 You use the word **horrible** to describe someone or something that you do not like.  
 You use the word **lovely** to describe someone or something that you like.  
 We had a compartment for two people, with some champagne and **nice** food.  
 The weather was **terrible** – it rained all the time.  
 We had a **wonderful** dinner at Richard’s retirement party.

## Other words & phrases

|                  |               |                   |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| acceptable (adj) | /ək'septəbl/  | aanvaardbaar      |
| act (v)          | /ækt/         | acteren           |
| actor (n)        | /æktə/        | acteur            |
| athlete (n)      | /æθli:t/      | atleet            |
| author (n)       | /ɔːθə/        | auteur, schrijver |
| be born          | /bɪ 'bɔ:n/    | geboren zijn      |
| boat ride (n)    | /bəʊt raɪd/   | boottocht         |
| buy (v)          | /baɪ/         | kopen             |
| cry (v)          | /kraɪ/        | huilen            |
| fall (v)         | /fɔ:l/        | vallen            |
| favourite (adj)  | /ˈfeɪv(ə)rɪt/ | favoriet          |
| feel (v)         | /fi:l/        | zich voelen       |
| health (n)       | /helθ/        | gezondheid        |
| horse (n)        | /hɔ:s/        | paard             |
| medal (n)        | /medl/        | medaille          |

In Britain and America it is more **acceptable** for men to cry today.  
 What films has Nicole Kidman **acted** in?  
 Christopher Reeve was a famous **actor** who played Superman.  
**Athletes** often cry when they win Olympic medals.  
 J. K. Rowling is the **author** of the Harry Potter books.  
 “Where **was** Christopher Reeve **born**?” “In Manhattan.”  
 We went for a **boat ride** on the Thames – it was great.  
 When you **buy** something, you pay money in order to have it.  
 People often **cry** when they are sad.  
 Christopher Reeve **fell** off a horse 12 years ago.  
 The Big Read was a TV show to discover Britain’s **favourite** books.  
 People usually **feel** better after crying.  
 Crying is good for your **health**.  
 A **horse** is a large animal that people ride.  
 Matthew Pinsent cried when he won a gold **medal** at the Athens Olympics.

|                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| president (n)    | /prezɪdənt/    |
| psychologist (n) | /saɪkɒlədʒɪst/ |
| stress (n)       | /stres/        |
| symbol (n)       | /sɪmbəl/       |
| weekend (n)      | /wi:k'end/     |
| win (v)          | /wɪn/          |

|            |
|------------|
| president  |
| psycholoog |
| klemtoon   |
| symbool    |
| weekend    |
| winnen     |

Two recent US **presidents** Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, have cried on TV. British **psychologists** say that men cry more easily than we think. To pronounce words correctly you must put the **stress** on the right syllable. The book was about **symbols** in the art of a famous painter. Last **weekend** I rented a DVD. Men often cry when their football team plays very well and **wins** a cup.

## Unit 7

### Food

|               |             |                 |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| apple (n)     | /æpl/       | appel           |
| banana (n)    | /bə'nɑ:nə/  | banaan          |
| bean (n)      | /bi:n/      | boon            |
| bread (n)     | /bred/      | brood           |
| butter (n)    | /bʌtə/      | boter           |
| cake (n)      | /keɪk/      | taart           |
| carrot (n)    | /kærət/     | wortel          |
| cheese (n)    | /tʃi:z/     | kaas            |
| chicken (n)   | /tʃɪkɪn/    | kip             |
| chips (n pl)  | /tʃɪps/     | patat, frites   |
| chocolate (n) | /tʃɒklət/   | chocolade       |
| corn (n)      | /kɔ:n/      | mais            |
| curry (n)     | /kʌrɪ/      | kerrie(gerecht) |
| diet (n)      | /daɪət/     | dieet           |
| egg (n)       | /eg/        | ei              |
| fish (n)      | /fɪʃ/       | vis             |
| fruit (n)     | /fru:t/     | fruit           |
| garlic (n)    | /gɑ:lɪk/    | knoflook        |
| ice cream (n) | /aɪs 'krɪm/ | ijs             |
| lemon (n)     | /lemən/     | citroen         |
| lettuce (n)   | /letɪs/     | sla             |
| milk (n)      | /mɪlk/      | melk            |

Every morning I had three **apples**, two bananas and a glass of water for breakfast. Every morning I had three apples and two **bananas** for breakfast. Rice and **beans** is a popular meal in Latin America. Most people eat **bread** for breakfast. **Butter** is a yellow food that you put on bread. We ate some chocolate **cake** for dessert. A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable. A Marguerita pizza is covered with tomato sauce and **cheese**. **Chicken** is a common type of white meat. Too many **chips** are bad for you. We had some **chocolate** cake for dessert. It's a simple Mexican dish with rice, beans and **corn**. I love spicy **curries**! I didn't lose one kilogram on the two Fs **diet** – it's awful. Bacon and **eggs** is a typical British breakfast. Do you prefer **fish** or meat? You should eat two or three pieces of **fruit** every day. **Garlic** is a small round white vegetable that gives a strong flavour to food. **Ice cream** is a cold, sweet food made from sugar and cream that children love. A **lemon** is a small, round yellow fruit. Tomato salad consists of **lettuce** and tomatoes. **Milk** and eggs are dairy products.

|               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| nutrition (n) | /nju:'trɪʃn/ |
| onion (n)     | /ˈɒnjən/     |
| orange (n)    | /ˈɒrɪndʒ/    |
| pasta (n)     | /ˈpæstə/     |
| pepper (n)    | /ˈpepə/      |
| potato (n)    | /pə'teɪtəʊ/  |
| rice (n)      | /raɪs/       |
| salt (n)      | /sɒlt/       |
| sausage (n)   | /ˈsɒsɪdʒ/    |
| shellfish (n) | /ˈʃelfɪʃ/    |
| spinach (n)   | /ˈspɪnɪdʒ/   |
|               |              |
| soup (n)      | /su:p/       |
| steak (n)     | /steɪk/      |
| sugar (n)     | /ˈʃʊɡə/      |
| tomato (n)    | /tə'mɑ:təʊ/  |
| vegetable (n) | /vedʒətəbl/  |
| water (n)     | /ˈwɔ:tə/     |
| wine (n)      | /waɪn/       |

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| voeding     |  |
| ui          |  |
| sinaasappel |  |
| pasta       |  |
| paprika     |  |
| aardappel   |  |
| rijst       |  |
| zout        |  |
| worst       |  |
| schelpdier  |  |
| spinazie    |  |
|             |  |
| soep        |  |
| biefstuk    |  |
| suiker      |  |
| tomaat      |  |
| groente     |  |
| water       |  |
| wijn        |  |

The **Nutrition** Reference Guide tells you about different types of food.  
 Add an **onion** and some garlic to the oil and cook the paella.  
 An **orange** is a round orange fruit.  
 Spaghetti is a type of **pasta**.  
 Put some salt and **pepper** on your paella.  
 Don't eat too many **potatoes** if you're on a diet.  
**Rice** is the most important food of 50% of the world's population.  
 Add **salt**, pepper and a lemon to the paella.  
 For paella you need different types of shellfish and Spanish **sausages**.  
 Paella consists of rice and different types of **shellfish**.  
**Spinach** is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are eaten raw in salads or cooked.  
 I love thick **soup** in the winter.  
**Steak** is the meat from a cow.  
 Do you have **sugar** in tea and coffee?  
 Spaghetti bolognese is spaghetti with meat and **tomato** sauce.  
 You have to eat a lot of **vegetables** if you're on a diet.  
 Drinking **water** is good for you.  
 Do you prefer red or white **wine**?

## Describing food

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| cold (adj)      | /kəʊld/    |
| cooked (adj)    | /kʊkt/     |
| delicious (adj) | /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ |
| hot (adj)       | /hɒt/      |
| raw (adj)       | /rɔ:/      |
| salty (adj)     | /sɒlti/    |
| spicy (adj)     | /ˈspaɪsi/  |
| sweet (adj)     | /swi:t/    |

|          |
|----------|
| koud     |
| gekookt  |
| heerlijk |
| heet     |
| rauw     |
| zout     |
| pittig   |
| zoet     |

I can't drink tea if it's **cold**.  
 You can eat spinach raw or **cooked**.  
 I love rice and beans. It's **delicious**.  
 The tea was too **hot**. I couldn't drink it.  
 You can eat spinach cooked or **raw** in salads.  
 Don't eat too much **salty** food.  
 I can't eat Mexican food. It's too **spicy**.  
 There's a lot of sugar in this coffee. It's too **sweet**.

## Eating out

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| bill (n)    | /bɪl/     |
| dessert (n) | /dɪ'zɜ:t/ |

|                 |
|-----------------|
| rekening        |
| dessert, toetje |

When we finished the meal we asked for the **bill**.  
 We ate chocolate cake for **dessert**.

|                 |               |              |   |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| main course (n) | /ˈmeɪn ˈkɔːs/ | hoofdgerecht | For the <b>main course</b> we had fish.                         |
| meal (n)        | /miːl/        | maaltijd     | Fast food <b>meals</b> consist of chips, burgers, sausages etc. |
| menu (n)        | /ˈmenjuː/     | (menu)kaart  | We looked at the <b>menu</b> .                                  |
| tip (n)         | /tɪp/         | fooi         | We left a <b>tip</b> for the waiter/waitress.                   |
| waiter (n)      | /ˈweɪtə/      | ober         | <b>Waiter</b> , could we have a menu please?                    |
| waitress (n)    | /ˈweɪtrəs/    | serveerster  | The <b>waitress</b> asked us what we wanted to eat.             |

## Unit 8

### Transport

|                 |               |                               |   |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| airport (n)     | /ˈeəpɔːt/     | luchthaven                    | I don't like waiting for a long time at the <b>airport</b> .  |
| bicycle (n)     | /ˈbaɪsɪkl/    | fiets                         | More people use public transport and <b>bicycles</b> now in London.                                   |
| boat (n)        | /bəʊt/        | boot                          | A <b>boat</b> is a small vehicle that people use for travelling on water.                             |
| bus (n)         | /bʌs/         | bus                           | My husband hardly ever takes taxis. He usually goes by <b>bus</b> .                                   |
| bus stop (n)    | /bʌs stɒp/    | (bus)halte                    | A <b>bus stop</b> is a place where you wait for a bus.  |
| car (n)         | /kɑː/         | auto                          | <b>Cars</b> are more dangerous than planes.   |
| car park (n)    | /kɑː pɑːk/    | parkeerterrein, parkeergarage | A <b>car park</b> is an area or building where people can leave their cars.                           |
| drive (v)       | /draɪv/       | rijden                        | A lot of people like listening to music while they <b>drive</b> .                                     |
| motorbike (n)   | /ˈməʊtəbaɪk/  | motor(fiets)                  | A <b>motorbike</b> is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large, heavy bicycle. |
| on foot         | /ɒn ˈfʊt/     | lopend                        | “Shall we go by car?” “No, let's go <b>on foot</b> .”   |
| plane (n)       | /pleɪn/       | vliegtuig                     | <b>Planes</b> are about 29 times safer than cars.   |
| port (n)        | /pɔːt/        | haven                         | A <b>port</b> is an area of water where ships stop.   |
| ride (v)        | /raɪd/        | fietsen                       | Do you sometimes <b>ride</b> a bicycle to work?   |
| station (n)     | /steɪʃn/      | station                       | The train stops at the next <b>station</b> .  |
| train (n)       | /treɪn/       | trein                         | I go by <b>train</b> to work.   |
| underground (n) | /ˈʌndəgraʊnd/ | metro                         | A lot of people in London take the <b>underground</b> to work.  |

### Action verbs

|          |       |        |  |
|----------|-------|--------|--|
| kiss (v) | /kɪs/ | zoenen | One of the pictures on p.85 shows a man and woman <b>kissing</b> .       |
| run (v)  | /rʌn/ | rennen | When you <b>run</b> you move your legs and feet quickly to go somewhere. |
| sing (v) | /sɪŋ/ | zingen | When you <b>sing</b> you make music using your voice.                    |



|           |         |        |
|-----------|---------|--------|
| sleep (v) | /sli:p/ | slapen |
| smoke (v) | /sməʊk/ | roken  |
| walk (v)  | /wɔ:k/  | lopen  |

One of the pictures on p. 85 shows a baby **sleeping**.  
 You **smoke** too many cigarettes.  
 He **walks** to work every day.

## Other words & phrases

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|                    |                  |               |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| accident (n)       | /æksɪdɪnt/       | ongeluk       |
| adult (n)          | /ædʌlt/          | volwassen     |
| alone (adj)        | /ə'ləʊn/         | alleen        |
| common (adj)       | /kɒmn/           | algemeen      |
| course (n)         | /kɔ:s/           | cursus        |
| exactly (adv)      | /ɪg'zæktli/      | precies       |
| fear (n)           | /fiə/            | angst         |
| flight (n)         | /flaɪt/          | vlucht        |
| follow (n)         | /fɒləʊ/          | volgen        |
| hand (n)           | /hænd/           | hand          |
| law (n)            | /lɔ:/            | wet           |
| phobia (n)         | /fə'biə/         | fobie         |
| photograph (n)     | /fəʊtəgrɑ:f/     | foto          |
| pilot (n)          | /paɪlət/         | piloot        |
| police station (n) | /pə'li:s steɪʃn/ | politiebureau |
| safe (adj)         | /seɪf/           | veilig        |
| security (n)       | /sɪ'kjʊənti/     | beveiliging   |
| stranger (n)       | /streɪndʒə/      | onbekende     |
| survive (v)        | /sə'vaɪv/        | overleven     |
| take (v)           | /teɪk/           | nemen         |

The chances of being in a plane **accident** are about 0.000000004%.  
 More than 10 million British **adults** are afraid of flying.  
 If you can't stand flying you are not **alone**.  
 Fear of flying is one of the most **common** phobias in the world.  
 There was a one-day **course** at the airport for people afraid of flying.  
 The pilot explained **exactly** how a plane works.  
**Fear** of flying is one of the most common phobias in the world.  
 The most difficult part of the course was the 45-minute **flight**.  
 A man in a hat **followed** me into the restaurant.  
 During the flight some people held **hands** and some people cried.  
 In 2003 the mayor of London made a new **law** to help reduce traffic.  
 Fear of flying is one of the most common **phobias** in the world.  
 We stopped to take some **photographs**.  
 The **pilot** explained exactly how a plane works.  
 A **police station** is the building where the local police works.  
 Planes are about 29 times **safer** than cars.  
 I don't like going through **security** – it makes me nervous.  
 I don't like talking to **strangers** on planes.  
 After the 45-minute flight I felt I could get on a plane and **survive**.  
 She **took** a taxi home from the party.

# Unit 9

## Clothes

---

|                 |            |               |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| boot (n)        | /bu:t/     | laars         |
| dress (n)       | /dres/     | jurk          |
| jacket (n)      | /dʒækɪt/   | jas(je)       |
| jeans (n)       | /dʒi:nz/   | spijkerbroek  |
| jumper (n)      | /'dʒʌmpə/  | trui          |
| shirt (n)       | /'ʃɜ:t/    | overhemd      |
| shoe (n)        | /'ʃu:/     | schoen        |
| skirt (n)       | /'skɜ:t/   | rok           |
| tie (n)         | /'taɪ/     | stroopdas     |
| trainers (n pl) | /'treɪnəz/ | sportschoenen |
| trousers (n)    | /'traʊzəz/ | broek         |
| T-shirt (n)     | /'ti:ʃɜ:t/ | T-shirt       |

A **boot** is a type of shoe that covers your foot and part of your leg.  
A **dress** is a piece of clothing that covers a woman's body and part of her legs.  
A **jacket** is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.  
**Jeans** are trousers made of heavy cotton cloth and are often blue.  
A **jumper** is a warm piece of clothing that covers your upper body and arms.  
For a man, I think a **shirt** and tie make a good impression at an interview.  
A **shoe** is the thing that you wear on your foot, usually over socks.  
A **skirt** is a piece of clothing for a woman that hangs from the waist.  
For a man, I think a shirt and **tie** make a good impression at an interview.  
**Trainers** are comfortable shoes that you wear for doing sport.  
**Trousers** are a piece of clothing for men and women that cover the body from the waist to the feet and that are divided into separate parts for each leg.  
A **T-shirt** is a soft shirt with short sleeves and no collar.

## Body

---

|               |              |             |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| arm (n)       | /'ɑ:m/       | arm         |
| back (n)      | /'bæk/       | rug         |
| chest (n)     | /'tʃest/     | borst       |
| elbow (n)     | /'elbəʊ/     | elleboog    |
| finger (n)    | /'fɪŋgə/     | vinger      |
| foot/feet (n) | /'fʊt, fi:t/ | voet/voeten |
| hand (n)      | /'hænd/      | hand        |
| head (n)      | /'hed/       | hoofd       |
| knee (n)      | /'ni:/       | knie        |
| leg (n)       | /'leg/       | been        |
| neck (n)      | /'nek/       | hals        |

Stretch your **arms** and your hands as exercise.  
When you sit for a long time keep your **back** straight and your feet on the floor.  
Your **chest** is the upper front part of your body between your neck and your stomach.  
Your **elbow** is the part in the middle of your arm where it bends.  
Your **fingers** are the long thin parts on the end of your hands.  
When you sit for a long time keep your back straight and your **feet** on the floor.  
In Canada you should shake a person's **hand** for the first meeting.  
Many English-speaking countries have the Queen of England's **head** on their coins.  
Your **knee** is the part in the middle of your leg where it bends.  
Your **leg** is one of the two parts of your body to which your feet are attached.  
You can hurt your arms, your **neck** and your wrists if you sit for a long time every day.

|              |           |          |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| shoulder (n) | /ˈʃəʊldə/ | schouder |
| stomach (n)  | /ˈstʌmək/ | buik     |
| wrist (n)    | /rɪst/    | pols     |

Stretch your arms, your hands and your **shoulders** as exercise.

Your **stomach** is the part of your body where food goes after you have eaten it.

You can hurt your arms, your neck and your **wrists** if you sit for a long time every day.

## Face

|                 |              |             |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| cheek (n)       | /tʃi:k/      | wang        |
| chin (n)        | /tʃɪn/       | kin         |
| ear (n)         | /ɪə/         | oor         |
| eye (n)         | /aɪ/         | oog         |
| hair (n)        | /heə/        | haar        |
| mouth (n)       | /maʊθ/       | mond        |
| nose (n)        | /nəʊz/       | neus        |
| tooth/teeth (n) | /tu:θ, ti:θ/ | tand/tanden |

Your **cheek** is the soft part on each side of your face below your eyes.

Your **chin** is the part of your face below your mouth.

Your **ear** is one of the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with.

Your **eye** is one of the two things in your face that you see with.

**Hair** is what grows on your head and can be black, brown or blond.

Your **mouth** is the part of your face below your nose that you use to eat and speak.

Your **nose** is the part of your face above your nose that you use for smelling.

Your **teeth** are the hard white objects inside your mouth that you use for biting.

## Health problems

|                   |              |                |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| cold (n)          | /kəʊld/      | verkouden zijn |
| headache (n)      | /ˈhedɪk/     | hoofdpijn      |
| hurt (v)          | /hɜ:t/       | bezeren        |
| ill (adj)         | /ɪl/         | ziek           |
| stomachache (adj) | /ˈstʌməkeɪk/ | buikpijn       |
| tired (adj)       | /ˈtaɪɪəd/    | moe            |
| toothache (adj)   | /ˈtu:θeɪk/   | kiespijn       |

When you have a **cold** you have a red nose and you sneeze.

When you've got a **headache**, your head hurts.

You can **hurt** your back, your arms, your neck and your wrists if you sit for a long time.

I feel **ill** – I've got a headache and I feel sick.

I had a **stomachache** after eating a big meal.

I feel **tired** because I've been working very hard.

If your **toothache** is bad you must go to the dentist.

## Unit 10

### Places in a city

|           |           |       |
|-----------|-----------|-------|
| bank (n)  | /bæŋk/    | bank  |
| disco (n) | /ˈdɪskəʊ/ | disco |

You mustn't smoke in any offices or **banks** in Ireland.

A **disco** is a place where people dance to popular music.

|                     |                |               |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| hospital (n)        | /ˈhɒspɪtl/     | ziekenhuis    |
| hotel (n)           | /həʊˈtel/      | hotel         |
| library (n)         | /ˈlaɪbrəri/    | bibliotheek   |
| nightclub (n)       | /ˈnaɪtklʌb/    | nachtclub     |
| school (n)          | /sku:l/        | school        |
| shop (n)            | /ʃɒp/          | winkel        |
| shopping centre (n) | /ˈʃɒpɪŋ sentə/ | winkelcentrum |
| stadium (n)         | /ˈsteɪdiəm/    | stadion       |
| town hall (n)       | /taʊn ˈhɔ:l/   | stadhuis      |

A **hospital** is a place where people go when they are ill or injured.  
 The Cape Grace is a five-star **hotel** next to the sea in Cape Town.  
 You must take the books back to the **library**.  
 The **nightclub** closes at 3 am.  
 A **school** is a place where children go to learn.  
 There are hundreds of little **shops** at the market.  
 The **shopping centre** is in the middle of the town.  
 A **stadium** is a large building where people watch sports events.  
 A **town hall** is a building that has all the offices of a town's local government.

## Describing a town/city

|                    |                |                |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| beautiful (adj)    | /ˈbju:tɪfl/    | mooi, prachtig |
| boring (adj)       | /ˈbɔ:ɪŋ/       | saai           |
| cheap (adj)        | /tʃi:p/        | goedkoop       |
| cosmopolitan (adj) | /kɒzməˈpɒlɪtn/ | kosmopolitisch |
| dangerous (adj)    | /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/  | gevaarlijk     |
| expensive (adj)    | /ɪkˈspensɪv/   | duur           |
| friendly (adj)     | /ˈfrendli/     | vriendelijk    |
| historical (adj)   | /hɪsˈtɒrɪkl/   | historisch     |
| interesting (adj)  | /ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/   | interessant    |
| modern (adj)       | /ˈmɒdən/       | modern         |
| noisy (adj)        | /ˈnɔɪzi/       | lawaaierig     |
| polluted (adj)     | /pəˈlu:tɪd/    | vervuild       |
| quiet (adj)        | /ˈkwaɪjət/     | stil           |
| safe (adj)         | /seɪf/         | veilig         |
| ugly (adj)         | /ˈʌɡli/        | lelijk         |
| unfriendly (adj)   | /ʌnˈfrendli/   | onvriendelijk  |

Cape Town is one of South Africa's most **beautiful** cities.  
 It's a grey and **boring** city.  
 Travelling by bus is **cheap**.  
 Most people think that Toronto is more **cosmopolitan** than Ottawa.  
 Sharks are one of the most **dangerous** animals in the world.  
 The Cape Grace is a five-star hotel that's very **expensive**.  
 Canadians say that people from other cities are more **friendly** than Torontonians.  
 Are there any beautiful or **historical** buildings in your city?  
 Toronto is more **interesting** because it's bigger and more cosmopolitan.  
 The new museum is very **modern**.  
 Our hotel was very **noisy** because of all the traffic.  
 The air is often very **polluted** in big cities.  
 The village is very **quiet** after dark.  
 London is a **safe** city if you are careful.  
 A lot of modern buildings are **ugly**.  
 Big cities can be **unfriendly** places.

## go + ing

|                |                  |              |
|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| go dancing     | /gəʊ ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/   | dansen       |
| go diving      | /gəʊ ˈdaɪvɪŋ/    | duiken       |
| go sightseeing | /gəʊ ˈsaɪtsi:ɪŋ/ | beziichtigen |

The Docksides nightclub is a good place to **go dancing** and have a good time.  
 You can **go diving** with sharks in Gansbaai, Cape Town.  
 You can **go sightseeing** on Robben Island.

go shopping /gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/  
 go swimming /gəʊ 'swɪmɪŋ/  
 go walking /gəʊ 'wɔ:kɪŋ/

boodschappen doen  
 zwemmen  
 wandelen

What's the best place to **go shopping** for clothes?  
 At Cape Grace you can **go swimming** in the pool or relax in the spa.  
 You can **go walking** on the top of Table Mountain.

## Size & colours

big (adj) /bɪg/  
 dark (adj) /dɑ:k/  
 gold (adj) /gəʊld/  
 large (adj) /lɑ:dʒ/  
 light (adj) /laɪt/  
 silver (adj) /'sɪlvə/  
 small (adj) /smɔ:l/  
 tiny (adj) /tʌni/

groot  
 donker  
 goud  
 groot  
 licht  
 zilver  
 klein  
 piepklein

The Docksides is the **biggest** nightclub in South Africa.  
 My favourite colour is **dark** red.  
**Gold** is the colour of the valuable yellow metal that is used for making jewellery.  
 The photo on p. 108 shows a **large** white and blue football shirt.  
 A **light** colour is pale in colour, not dark.  
 The photo on p. 108 shows a **silver** keyring.  
 Alicante is **smaller** than Madrid.  
 Can you see the **tiny** silver keychain on p. 108?

## Other words & phrases

apartheid (n) /ə'pɑ:thaɪt/  
 at least /ət 'li:st/  
 bizarre (adj) /br'zɑ:/  
 carry (v) /'kæri/  
 dancefloor (n) /dɑ:nsflo:/  
 get dressed /get 'drest/  
 gun (n) /gʌn/  
 illegal (adj) /ɪ'li:gl/  
 jewellery (n) /'dʒʊəlri/  
 keyring (n) /'ki:rɪŋ/  
 lose (v) /lu:z/  
 offer (v) /ɒfə/  
 permit (n) /pɜ:mɪt/  
 pig (n) /pɪg/  
 quality (n) /'kwɒlɪti/

apartheid  
 ten minste  
 bizar  
 bij zich te hebben  
 dansvloer  
 aankleden  
 vuurwapen  
 illegaal  
 juwelen  
 sleutelhanger  
 kwijtraken  
 aanbieden  
 vergunning  
 varken  
 kwaliteit

Robben Island was one of South Africa's worst prisons during **apartheid**.  
 You must keep **at least** one hand on a bicycle.  
 Something that is **bizarre** is very strange.  
 In most American cities you needn't have a permit to buy or **carry** a gun.  
 The Docksides nightclub has a **dancefloor** for 5,000 people.  
 You must **get dressed** in your hotel room, not in your car, if you want to go swimming in Destin, Florida.  
 You needn't have a permit to buy a **gun**.  
 It's **illegal** to predict the future in Yamhill, Oregon.  
 You can find cheap **jewellery** and quality clothes at the shopping centre.  
 The picture on p.108 shows a tiny silver **keyring**.  
 If you **lose** your pet tiger, you must call the police within one hour in Canton, Ohio.  
 Paragraphs 1–6 describe some of the best things Cape Town has to **offer**.  
 In most American cities you needn't have a **permit** to carry a gun.  
 You mustn't take a **pig** to the beach in Miami Beach, Florida.  
 The air **quality** in White Plains is better than in New York.

|                |             |             |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| shark (n)      | /ʃɑ:k/      | haai        |
| shout (v)      | /ʃaʊt/      | schreeuwen  |
| skill (n)      | /skɪl/      | vaardigheid |
| snake (n)      | /sneɪk/     | slang       |
| spa (n)        | /spa:/      | badhuis     |
| strange (adj)  | /streɪndʒ/  | vreemd      |
| stressed (adj) | /strest/    | gespannen   |
| teddy bear (n) | /tedi 'beə/ | teddybeer   |
| throw (v)      | /θrəʊ/      | gooien      |
| towel (n)      | /taʊl/      | handdoek    |

The ocean near Cape Town is famous for **sharks**.  
 You must not **shout** or sing in public at night in the town of Topeka, Kansas.  
 A **skill** is the ability to do something well.  
 In Toledo, Ohio it's against the law to throw a **snake** at another person.  
 At Cape Grace hotel you can go swimming in the pool or relax in the **spa**.  
 Do you have any **strange** laws in your town or country?  
 Relaxing in a spa is wonderful if you are **stressed**.  
 There are some bright red **teddy bears** with England on them in the gift shop.  
 It's illegal to **throw** a snake at another person in Toledo, Ohio.  
 There are some yellow **towels** in the gift shop on p. 108.

## Unit 11

### Jobs

|                    |                    |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| accountant (n)     | /ə'kaʊntənt/       | boekhouder      |
| actor (n)          | /æktə/             | acteur          |
| builder (n)        | /bɪldə/            | aannemer        |
| doctor (n)         | /dɒktə/            | arts            |
| nurse (n)          | /nɜ:s/             | verpleegkundige |
| secretary (n)      | /sekɹətɹi/         | secretaresse    |
| security guard (n) | /sɪ'kjʊərəti gɑ:d/ | bewaker         |
| vet (n)            | /vet/              | dierenarts      |
| waiter (n)         | /weɪtə/            | ober            |

An **accountant** is someone whose job is to prepare financial records for a company or person.  
 An **actor** is someone who performs in plays and films.  
 A **builder** is someone whose job is to build and repair houses.  
 In Britain 25% of new **doctors** every year come from other countries.  
 Are **nurses** usually women in your country?  
 I met my ex-husband when I was his **secretary**.  
 A **security guard** looks after a building at night.  
 A **vet** is a doctor for animals.  
 A **waiter** is a man who serves people in a restaurant or café.

### Describing work

|                  |              |                 |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| badly-paid (adj) | /bædli peɪd/ | slechtbetaald   |
| employed (adj)   | /ɪm'plɔɪd/   | een baan hebben |
| full-time (adj)  | /fʊltaɪm/    | voltijd         |
| part-time (adj)  | /pɑ:tɑɪm/    | deeltijd        |
| permanent (adj)  | /pɜ:mənənt/  | vast            |
| temporary (adj)  | /tempərəri/  | tijdelijk       |

A **badly-paid** job is one in which you do not get a lot of money.  
 My brother is **employed** as a vet.  
 I have a **full-time** job in an office.  
 In the future **part-time** jobs will be more common than full-time jobs.  
 She has a **permanent** job with a bank.  
 A **temporary** job is one that you do only for a limited period of time.

|                  |              |             |   |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|---|
| unemployed (adj) | /ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/ | werkloos    | Someone who is <b>unemployed</b> does not have a job. |
| well-paid (adj)  | /wel'peɪd/   | goedbetaald | A <b>well-paid</b> job pays you a lot of money.       |

## Collocations with *make & do*

|                |                    |                      |  |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| do a good job  | /ˌduː ə ɡʊd 'dʒɒb/ | goed werk verrichten | I usually <b>do a good job</b> when I'm motivated.     |
| do homework    | /ˌduː 'həʊmwɜːk/   | huiswerk maken       | I always <b>do</b> my <b>homework</b> every night.     |
| make a friend  | /meɪk ə 'frend/    | vrienden maken       | Happy people <b>make friends</b> more easily.          |
| make a mistake | /meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/  | een fout maken       | I sometimes <b>make mistakes</b> in English.           |
| make coffee    | /meɪk 'kɒfi/       | koffie zetten        | I never <b>make coffee</b> in the morning. I make tea. |
| make plans     | /meɪk 'plænz/      | plannen maken        | It's important to <b>make plans</b> for the future.    |

## Phrasal verbs

|               |             |                     |  |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------|--|
| ask out (v)   | /ɑːsk 'aʊt/ | iemand uit vragen   | If you <b>ask</b> someone <b>out</b> , you invite them to go somewhere with you because you want to start a romantic relationship with them. |
| break up (v)  | /breɪk 'ʌp/ | uit elkaar gaan     | If two people <b>break up</b> , they end a romantic relationship.  |
| get along (v) | /ɡet ə'ləŋ/ | (kunnen) opschieten | If two people <b>get along</b> , they like each other and are friendly to each other.  |
| get up (v)    | /ɡet 'ʌp/   | opstaan             | When you <b>get up</b> in the morning, you get out of bed.   |
| go out (v)    | /ɡəʊ 'aʊt/  | uitgaan met iemand  | If you <b>go out</b> with someone, you have a romantic relationship with them.   |

## Other words & phrases

|                    |                  |                   |   |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| chance (n)         | /tʃɑːns/         | kans              | When you make a mistake, see this as a <b>chance</b> to learn something new.        |
| chapter (n)        | /tʃæptə/         | hoofdstuk         | Each <b>chapter</b> of the book <i>Futurework</i> is about a different subject.     |
| invisible (adj)    | /ɪn'vɪzəbl/      | onzichtbaar       | Something that is <b>invisible</b> cannot be seen.                                  |
| opportunity (n)    | /ɒpə'tjuːnɪti/   | gelegenheid       | An <b>opportunity</b> is a chance to do something.                                  |
| public (adj)       | /pʌblɪk/         | openbaar          | The National Health Service is a <b>public</b> health service in Britain.           |
| quit (v)           | /kwɪt/           | stoppen           | It's hard to <b>quit</b> smoking.   |
| regret (v)         | /rɪ'ɡret/        | spijt hebben      | If you don't make an appointment with the dentist, you will <b>regret</b> it later. |
| save (money) (v)   | /seɪv/           | sparen            | It's never too late to <b>save money</b> and it needn't be a lot.                   |
| volunteer work (n) | /vɒlən'tɪə wɜːk/ | vrijwilligerswerk | People who do <b>volunteer work</b> help other people.                              |

# Unit 12

## Music

|                       |               |                  |   |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|---|
| band (n)              | /bənd/        | groep            | The Rolling Stones are a famous pop <b>band</b> .   |
| classical (music) (n) | /klæsɪkl/     | klassieke muziek | <b>Classical music</b> is music written by composers such as Mozart and Beethoven.                                    |
| folk (music) (n)      | /fəʊk/        | folkmuziek       | <b>Folk music</b> is traditional music from a particular country or region.   |
| jazz (n)              | /dʒæz/        | jazz             | <b>Jazz</b> is a type of music with a strong lively beat in which the musicians often make up the music as they play. |
| musician (n)          | /mjuːzɪfn/    | muziekant        | The <b>musicians</b> Prince, Seal and Annie Lennox say that Joni Mitchell was an influence on their music.            |
| pop (music) (n)       | /pɒp/         | pop(muziek)      | <b>Pop music</b> is a type of music, usually played on electronic instruments, that a lot of young people like.       |
| R&B (n)               | /ɑːr ən 'biː/ | r&b              | Aretha Franklin has sung some of the most famous <b>R&amp;B</b> songs in history.                                     |
| rap (n)               | /ræp/         | rap              | <b>Rap</b> is a type of music where someone talks over a strong musical beat.   |
| rock (music) (n)      | /rɒk/         | rock(muziek)     | <b>Rock music</b> is a type of music that uses a heavy regular beat, electric guitars and singing.                    |
| singer (n)            | /sɪŋə/        | zanger           | I think Robbie Williams is a great <b>singer</b> .  |
| song (n)              | /sɒŋ/         | liedje, song     | Bob Dylan has written more than 450 <b>songs</b> .  |
| songwriter (n)        | /sɒŋraɪtə/    | songwriter       | Joni Mitchell is one of the most important women <b>songwriters</b> of the twentieth century.                         |

## Media

|                                |              |                           |  |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| camera (n)                     | /kæmrə/      | fototoestel, camera       | A <b>camera</b> is a piece of equipment used for taking photographs or for making films.           |
| game show (n)                  | /geɪm ʃəʊ/   | spelprogramma             | A <b>game show</b> is a TV programme in which people play games in order to win prizes.            |
| journalist (n)                 | /dʒɜːnəlɪst/ | journalist(e)             | A <b>journalist</b> is someone who writes articles or interviews people for a newspaper or for TV. |
| newspaper (n)                  | /njuːzpeɪpə/ | krant                     | Have you ever had your photo in the <b>newspaper</b> ?   |
| radio (n)                      | /reɪdiəʊ/    | radio                     | Have you ever called a <b>radio</b> programme with a question?                                     |
| the (morning/evening) news (n) | /ðə 'njuːz/  | het (ochtend/avond)nieuws | Football players are always in <b>the news</b> a lot.  |



## Other words & phrases

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|                 |               |                     |   |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|---|
| achievement (n) | /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ | prestatie           | An <b>achievement</b> is something very good or special that someone does.  |
| award (n)       | /ə'wɔ:d/      | prijs               | The Lifetime Achievement <b>award</b> is for individuals or groups who have made an important contribution to the music business. |
| beginning (n)   | /br'gɪnɪŋ/    | begin               | Every end is a new <b>beginning</b> .   |
| brochure (n)    | /brəʊʃə/      | brochure            | The text on p. 126 is an advertisement <b>brochure</b> for a language school.   |
| choose (v)      | /tʃu:z/       | kiezen              | <i>Time</i> magazine <b>chooses</b> the Person of the Year.   |
| lifetime (n)    | /laɪftaɪm/    | levensduur          | Joni Mitchell received the Grammy <b>Lifetime</b> Achievement Award in 2002.  |
| memorise (v)    | /meməraɪz/    | uit het hoofd leren | Learning English isn't only grammar and lots of vocabulary to <b>memorize</b> – you can also learn with films and songs.          |

# Basics 1 Language reference

## A, an, plurals

Gebruik *a* en *an* bij zelfstandige naamwoorden in het enkelvoud.

Gebruik *an* met een klinker.

an apple  
an ID card  
an earring

Gebruik *a* met een medeklinker.

a TV  
a pen  
a door

Om meervouden te vormen = zelfstandig naamwoord + *-s/-es/-ies*

*-s*  
pen pens  
door doors  
apple apples

*-es*  
sandwich sandwiches  
bus buses

*-ies*  
dictionary dictionaries  
baby babies

! Gebruik geen *a/an* bij zelfstandige naamwoorden in het meervoud.

✓ a door  
✗ a doors

# Language reference 1

## Verb *to be*: present simple

| Bevestigend    |     |              |                      |       |
|----------------|-----|--------------|----------------------|-------|
| Volledige vorm |     |              | Samentrekking        |       |
| I              | am  | from Canada. | I'm                  | fine. |
| He/She/It      | is  |              | He's/She's/It's      |       |
| You/We/They    | are |              | You're/We're/They're |       |

Voeg *not* (of *n't*) toe aan het werkwoord *be* om het ontkennend te maken.

| Ontkennend                    |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Volledige vorm                | Samentrekking  |
| I am not from Spain.          | I'm not from Spain.  |
| He/She/It is not a teacher.   | He/She/It isn't a teacher.   |
| You/We/They are not in class. | You/We/They aren't in class.<br>of<br>You're/We're/They're not in class. |

Zet het werkwoord voor het onderwerp om vragen te maken met het werkwoord *be*.

### werkwoord onderwerp

*Are you married?*

| Vraag         |             |                 |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Am            | I           | 30 years old?   |
| Is            | he/she/it   |                 |
| Are           | you/we/they |                 |
| Kort antwoord |             |                 |
| Yes,<br>No,   | I           | am.<br>'m not.  |
|               | he/she/it   | is.<br>isn't.   |
|               | you/we/they | are.<br>aren't. |

## Possessive adjectives

|      |       |                               |
|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| I    | my    | <i>It's my book.</i>          |
| you  | your  | <i>What's your name?</i>      |
| he   | his   | <i>It's his mobile phone.</i> |
| she  | her   | <i>Is it her pen?</i>         |
| it   | its   | <i>What's its name?</i>       |
| we   | our   | <i>It's our class.</i>        |
| they | their | <i>I am their teacher.</i>    |

Bezittelijke voornaamwoorden (*possessive adjectives*) komen voor het zelfstandig naamwoord.

### *This, these, that, those*

Gebruik *this/these* om te praten over dingen die hier zijn.



Gebruik *that/those* om te praten over dingen die daar zijn.



# Language reference 2

## Present simple

Gebruik de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present simple*) om te praten over zaken die in het algemeen waar zijn.

*I go to an American university.*  
*We live in Malaga.*

| Bevestigend |        |          |  |
|-------------|--------|----------|--|
| I           | speak  | English. |  |
| He/She/It   | speaks |          |  |
| You/We/They | speak  |          |  |

De werkwoordsvorm blijft gelijk behalve voor *he/she/it*.  
 Voor *he/she/it* voeg een -s toe.

Spelling: onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd werkwoorden met *he/she/it*.  
 In de meeste gevallen: voeg een -s toe.

*work – works eat – eats like – likes play – plays*

Werkwoorden die eindigen op een medeklinker + y: y – ies.

*study – studies*

Werkwoorden die eindigen op -ch, sh, o: voeg -es toe.

*do – does watch – watches*

Let op: *have – has*

Maak ontkennend met *don't* + infinitief of *doesn't* (voor *he/she/it*) + infinitief.

| onderwerp  | hulpwerkwoord + not | infinitief  |                     |
|------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| <i>I</i>   | <i>don't</i>        | <i>live</i> | <i>in Britain.</i>  |
| <i>She</i> | <i>doesn't</i>      | <i>have</i> | <i>a boyfriend.</i> |

| Ontkennend  |         |      |             |
|-------------|---------|------|-------------|
| I           | don't   | live | in a house. |
| He/She/It   | doesn't |      |             |
| You/We/They | don't   |      |             |

Zet voor vragen *do/does* voor het onderwerp en het infinitief na het onderwerp.

| hulpwerkwoord | onderwerp  | infinitief    |                  |
|---------------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>Do</i>     | <i>you</i> | <i>speak</i>  | <i>English?</i>  |
| <i>Does</i>   | <i>he</i>  | <i>listen</i> | <i>to music?</i> |

Geef kort antwoord op deze vragen.

*Do you speak English?*  
**Yes, I do.**  
*Does he have a big family?*  
**No, he doesn't.**

| Vraag         |             |                   |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Do            | I           | work?             |
| Does          | he/she/it   |                   |
| Do            | you/we/they |                   |
| Kort antwoord |             |                   |
| Yes,<br>No,   | I           | do.<br>don't.     |
|               | he/she/it   | does.<br>doesn't. |
|               | you/we/they | do.<br>don't.     |

## Wh- questions

*What, where, when, who, why* en *how* zijn vraagwoorden.

Een vraag begint met deze woorden.

**How** are you?  
**Where** are you from?  
**What** is his name?  
**Who** does he live with?  
**Why** does he live at home?

## Possessive 's

Gebruik de 's om bezit aan te duiden.

*John's cousin*  
*my son's bedroom*

Als een woord eindigt in -s, sluit af met '.

*His parents' house. The babies' rooms.*

Niet *the room of my son, the house of his parents.*

## Adjectives

Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden (*adjectives*) komen voor het zelfstandig naamwoord.

*a black cat*  
*the big house*

Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden komen na het werkwoord *be*.

*Nancy is tall.*  
*Her hair is long.*

Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden hebben geen meervoudsvorm.

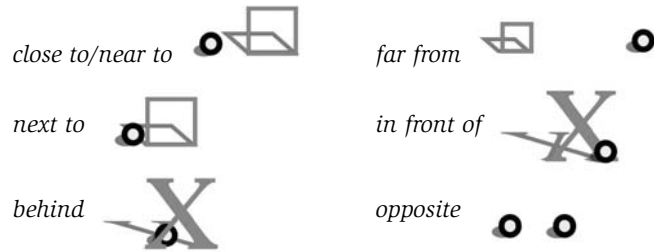
*The old men.*

# Language reference 3

## Prepositions of place



Andere voorzetsels van plaats zijn:



Voorzetsels van plaats komen voor het zelfstandig naamwoord.

*in* London    *close to* the school    *behind* the market

I live *close to/near to* the city centre.

I live *far from* the city centre.

They live *next to* my house.

Her house is *in front of* the school.

There's a big garden *behind* the house.

The flat is *opposite* the hospital.

I work *at* home.

Niet ~~I work in~~ home.

## There is/there are

| Bevestigend |        |                        |
|-------------|--------|------------------------|
| There       | is     | a tennis court.        |
|             | are    | three kitchens.        |
| Ontkennend  |        |                        |
| There       | isn't  | a restaurant.          |
|             | aren't | any public telephones. |

| Vraag & kort antwoord |       |              |             |                             |
|-----------------------|-------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Is                    | there | a bathroom?  | Yes,<br>No, | there is.<br>there isn't.   |
| Are                   |       | any offices? | Yes,<br>No, | there are.<br>there aren't. |

Gebruik *How many* om vragen te stellen.

*How many bedrooms are there? There are 32 bedrooms.*

## A, an, some & any

### a/an

Gebruik *a/an* bij enkelvoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden.

*I have a desk in my room.*

### some

Gebruik *some* bij meervoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden en bevestigende zinnen.

*There are some lamps here.*

### any

Gebruik *any* bij meervoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden en vragen en ontkennende zinnen.

*Do you have any curtains?*

*There aren't any boys here.*

## Language reference 4

### Prepositions of time: *in, at, on*

Gebruik de voorzetsels *in, on* en *at* om over tijd te praten.

*in* + maand, jaar; *the morning/afternoon/evening*

***in*** *March, in the morning*

*on* + dag, datum

***on*** *Monday, on January 16<sup>th</sup>*

*at* + tijd

***at*** *four o'clock*

We gebruiken *at* bij *night, the weekend*:

***at*** *night, at the weekend*

We gebruiken *at* bij sommige bijzondere feestdagen:

***at*** *Christmas, at Easter*

### Frequency adverbs and phrases

Gebruik bijwoorden van frequentie om te zeggen hoe vaak je iets doet.

*How **often** do you do the housework?*

*I **never** do the housework.*

|        |       |         |           |                    |       |
|--------|-------|---------|-----------|--------------------|-------|
| always | often | usually | sometimes | hardly ever/rarely | never |
| 100%   |       |         |           |                    | 0%    |

Bijwoorden van frequentie komen voor het werkwoord (behalve *be*).

*He **never** makes the bed.*

Bijwoorden van frequentie komen na het werkwoord *be*.

*He's **always** on the phone.*

Men kan ook uitdrukkingen gebruiken als:

*every day/month/year*

*once a week/month/year*

Deze uitdrukkingen komen aan het begin of einde van een zin.

*I make the bed **every morning**.*

***Once a year*** *he washes the clothes.*

## Language reference 5

### *Can/can't*

*Can* is een modaal hulpwerkwoord. Dit betekent:

- Het gaat samen met het initiatief zonder *to*.
- Het heeft dezelfde vorm voor alle onderwerpen.
- Voor de ontkennende vorm wordt *not* (*n't*) gebruikt.
- Zet om een vraag te maken *can* voor het onderwerp en het infinitief na het onderwerp.

#### Bevestigend

|           |     |                         |
|-----------|-----|-------------------------|
| I         | can | speak another language. |
| You       |     |                         |
| He/She/It |     |                         |
| We        |     |                         |
| They      |     |                         |

#### Ontkennend

|           |       |                         |
|-----------|-------|-------------------------|
| I         | can't | speak another language. |
| You       |       |                         |
| He/She/It |       |                         |
| We        |       |                         |
| They      |       |                         |

*I can speak French.*

Niet ~~*I can to speak French.*~~

*I can't understand.*

Niet ~~*I don't can understand.*~~

#### Vraag & kort antwoord

|     |                                     |                                     |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Can | I<br>you<br>he/she/it<br>we<br>they | repeat that, please?                |
|     | Yes,                                | I<br>you<br>he/she/it<br>we<br>they |
|     | No,                                 | can.<br>can't.                      |

*Can you hear me?* Niet ~~*Do you can hear me?*~~

# Language reference 5

Can kan op verschillende manieren gebruikt worden.  
Gebruik *can* om over vaardigheden te praten.

*I can speak English.*

Gebruik *can* voor het vragen van toestemming.

*Can I use your phone?*

## Past simple *was/were*

De onvoltooid verleden tijd van *be* is *was/were*.

*I was in Canada.*

*We weren't in a lovely hotel.*

| Bevestigend & ontkennend |                 |             |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| I<br>He/She/It           | was<br>wasn't   | on holiday. |
| You<br>We<br>They        | were<br>weren't |             |

| Vraag |                   |             |
|-------|-------------------|-------------|
| Was   | I<br>he/she/it    | in Toronto? |
| Were  | you<br>we<br>they |             |

| Kort antwoord |                |                   |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Yes,<br>No,   | I<br>he/she/it | was.<br>wasn't.   |
|               | you/we/they    | were.<br>weren't. |

## Past simple – regular verbs

Voor de meeste regelmatige werkwoorden geldt: voeg *-ed* toe aan het werkwoord om de onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past simple*) te vormen.

*He closed the door.*

*He walked to work.*

*He started work at nine o'clock.*

| Bevestigend                         |        |           |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| I<br>You<br>He/She/It<br>We<br>They | packed | our bags. |

Om ontkennende zinnen te vormen, gebruik het hulpwerkwoord *did/did not (didn't)* met het infinitief.

| Ontkennend                          |        |       |             |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------|
| I<br>You<br>He/She/It<br>We<br>They | didn't | visit | the museum. |

Gebruik voor vragen het hulpwerkwoord *did*. Zet het hulpwerkwoord voor het onderwerp en het infinitief na het onderwerp.

| Vraag |                                     |          |                |
|-------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------|
| Did   | I<br>you<br>he/she/it<br>we<br>they | remember | the passports? |

# Language reference 6

## Past simple – irregular verbs

Veel vaak voorkomende werkwoorden zijn onregelmatig in de onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past simple*).

*eat – ate go – went make – made see – saw have – had*

| Bevestigend |      |               |
|-------------|------|---------------|
| I           |      |               |
| You         |      |               |
| He/She/It   | went | to the party. |
| We          |      |               |
| They        |      |               |

De regels voor ontkenningen en vragen zijn hetzelfde als voor de regelmatige werkwoorden in de onvoltooid verleden tijd. Zie Language reference 5, pagina 35.

## Past time expressions & ago

Gebruik bij de volgende uitdrukkingen de verleden tijd.

*yesterday*

*last night/week/Saturday/month/year*

Deze uitdrukkingen komen aan het begin of einde van een zin.

*I saw a film **last night**.*

***Yesterday** I had English class.*

Een tijdsvak + *ago* gebruiken we ook met de onvoltooid verleden tijd, meestal aan het begin of einde van een zin.

*I saw the film **two weeks ago**.*

*They booked their tickets **six months ago**.*

*I saw the film **two weeks ago**.*

Niet ~~*I saw the film **ago two weeks**.*~~

*I read this book **last night**.*

Niet ~~*I read this book **the last night**.*~~

## Adverbs of manner

Gebruik bijwoorden van manier om te zeggen hoe iets gedaan moet worden.

*Bill Clinton cried **quietly**.*

*The football team played **well**.*

Bijwoorden van manier komen meestal aan het einde van een zin.

Een bijwoord van manier kan meestal gemaakt worden door *-ly* aan het bijvoeglijk naamwoord toe te voegen.

*quiet – quietly slow – slowly bad – badly*

Voor bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die op *-y* eindigen, verander de *-y* in *-ily*.

*easy – easily noisy – noisily*

Sommige bijwoorden veranderen niet.

*late – late fast – fast hard – hard early – early*

Het bijwoord voor *good* is *well*.

*They are **good** players. They play **well**.*



# Language reference 7

## Countable & uncountable nouns

Zelfstandige naamwoorden kunnen telbaar (*countable*) en ontelbaar (*uncountable*) zijn.

| Telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden   | Ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• hebben een meervoudsvorm<br/><i>This dish has five <b>eggs</b>.</i></li><li>• gebruik <i>a/an of the</i> voor het enkelvoud<br/><i>Can I have <b>an</b> orange?</i></li><li>• gebruik <i>some</i> met meervoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden in bevestigende zinnen<br/><i>I'd like <b>some</b> carrots.</i></li><li>• gebruik <i>any</i> met meervoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden bij ontkenningen en vragen<br/><i>Does it have <b>any</b> chocolate in it?</i></li><li>• in het woordenboek worden telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden aangeduid met een C.<br/><i>pen (n/C)</i></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• hebben geen meervoudsvorm; zij zijn altijd enkelvoudig<br/><i>I love <b>fruit</b>.</i></li><li>• gebruik geen <i>a/an</i></li><li>• gebruik <i>some</i> met ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden in bevestigende zinnen<br/><i>She drank <b>some</b> water.</i></li><li>• gebruik <i>any</i> met ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden bij ontkenningen en vragen<br/><i>Don't eat <b>any</b> bread.</i></li><li>• in het woordenboek worden ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden aangeduid met een U.<br/><i>salt (n/U)</i></li></ul> |

## How much / how many

Gebruik *how much* en *how many* om te vragen naar hoeveelheden.

*How much* + ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden

**How much** rice do people eat?

*How many* + telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden

**How many** countries make rice?

Gebruik woorden als *lots*, *much*, *some* om over hoeveelheden te praten. Deze woorden komen voor het zelfstandig naamwoord.



*a lot (of) / lots (of)*

*some*

*not much* (met ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden)

*not many* (met telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden)

*He has **lots of** friends.*

*They don't make **much** money.*

## Too

*Too* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord betekent meer dan we willen hebben.

*It's **too** spicy.*

*Too* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord en *very* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord betekenen iets anders.

*The tea was **too** hot. I couldn't drink it.*

*The tea was **very** hot, but I could drink it.*

# Language reference 8

## Verb + -ing

Na de werkwoorden *love, like, hate, don't mind* gebruiken we het werkwoord + *-ing*.

- ☺ ☺ *I love*
- ☺ *I like*
- ☹ *I don't mind + flying.*
- ☹ *I don't like*
- ☹ ☹ *I hate*

### Spelling

Door de *-ing* vorm kan soms de spelling van het werkwoord veranderen.

Meeste infinitieven = + *-ing* *fly - flying talk - talking go - going*

Infinitieven die eindigen op *-e* = *-ing* *arrive - arriving hate - hating*

Infinitieven die eindigen met een klinker + medeklinker =  
dubbele medeklinker + *-ing* *sit - sitting run - running*

## Present continuous

Gebruik de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd om over gebeurtenissen te praten die nu of ongeveer nu plaatsvinden.

Voor de duratieve vorm gebruiken we het hulpwerkwoord *be* in de tegenwoordige tijd met de *-ing* vorm van het hoofdwerkwoord.

| Bevestigend    |          |                 |          |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Volledige vorm |          | Samentrekking   |          |
| I am           | working. | I'm             | working. |
| You are        |          | You're          |          |
| He/She/It is   |          | He's/She's/It's |          |
| We are         |          | We're           |          |
| They are       |          | They're         |          |

| Ontkennend     |     |               |                 |          |
|----------------|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| Volledige vorm |     | Samentrekking |                 |          |
| I am           | not | working.      | I'm not         | working. |
| You are        |     |               | You aren't      |          |
| He/She/It is   |     |               | He/She/It isn't |          |
| We are         |     |               | We aren't       |          |
| They are       |     |               | They aren't     |          |

| Vraag        |          |
|--------------|----------|
| Am I         | working? |
| Are you      |          |
| Is he/she/it |          |
| Are we       |          |
| Are they     |          |

## Present simple vs present continuous

Gebruik de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present simple*) om te zeggen wat we gewoonlijk doen.

*He leaves work at six o'clock.*

Deze uitdrukkingen gebruiken we met de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd:

*every day/month/year/afternoon*

*once a week/month/year*

*always/sometimes/hardly ever/often*

Gebruik de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present continuous*) om te zeggen wat we nu doen.

*He's leaving work at 5:30 today.*

Deze uitdrukkingen gebruiken we meestal met de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd:

*at the moment*

*now*

*right now*

*today*

Vergeet niet: gebruik bij vragen en ontkenningen in de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd het hulpwerkwoord *do/does*. Zie pagina 32.

# Language reference 9

## Should / shouldn't

*Should* is een modaal hulpwerkwoord. Dit betekent:

- Het gaat samen met het infinitief zonder *to*.
- Het heeft voor alle onderwerpen dezelfde vorm.
- De ontkennde vorm wordt gemaakt met *not* (*n't*).
- Zet om en vraag te maken *should* voor het onderwerp en het infinitief na het onderwerp.

We gebruiken *should* om raad te geven.

*You should say hello when you meet someone for the first time.*

|                      |                         |                         |             |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Bevestigend</b>   | I/You/He/She/It/We/They | should                  | wear a tie. |
| <b>Ontkennd</b>      | I/You/He/She/It/We/They | shouldn't               | wear a tie. |
| <b>Vraag</b>         | Should                  | I/you/he/she/it/we/they | wear a tie? |
|                      |                         |                         |             |
| <b>Kort antwoord</b> | Yes,                    | I/you/he/she/it/we/they | should.     |
|                      | No,                     | I/you/he/she/it/we/they | shouldn't.  |

Gebruik na *should* nooit *to*.

*You should arrive early.*

Niet ~~*You should to arrive early.*~~

## Imperative

De gebiedende wijs (*imperative*) is het infinitief zonder *to*. Gebruik de gebiedende wijs om opdrachten en aanwijzingen te geven.

***Drink water.***

***Sit straight.***

Gebruik *don't* + werkwoord om een ontkennde gebiedende wijs te maken.

***Don't sit for a long time.***

***Don't move.***

Je kan ook de gebiedende wijs gebruiken om:

- richtingaanwijzingen te geven (zie Unit 3D, pagina 39)

## Whose & possessives

Gebruik het vraagwoord *whose* om te vragen naar bezit. We kunnen *whose* met of zonder zelfstandig naamwoord gebruiken.

***Whose money is that?***

***Whose is that money?***

Gebruik bezittelijke voornaamwoorden (*possessive pronouns*) om herhaling van het zelfstandig naamwoord te voorkomen.

| <b>Bijvoeglijk naamwoord<br/>possessief</b> | <b>Bezittelijk<br/>voornaamwoord</b> |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| It's my book.                               | It's mine.                           |
| It's your book.                             | It's yours.                          |
| It's his book.                              | It's his.                            |
| It's her book.                              | It's hers.                           |
| It's our book.                              | It's ours.                           |
| It's their book.                            | It's theirs.                         |

Gebruik nooit een bezittelijk voornaamwoord met een zelfstandig naamwoord.

*It's mine.*

Niet ~~*It's mine book.*~~

# Language reference 9

## *have got*

*Have got* betekent hetzelfde als *have*. Het komt vaak voor in gesproken Brits Engels.

Gebruik *have got* om:

- te praten over bezittingen  
*I've got a car.*
- te praten over relaties  
*I've got two brothers and sisters.*
- te praten over toestanden  
*I've got a headache.*

| Bevestigend   |                     |             |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------|
| I/You/We/They | have got<br>'ve got | a headache. |
| He/She/It     | has got<br>'s got   |             |

| Ontkennend    |             |             |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| I/You/We/They | haven't got | a headache. |
| He/She/It     | hasn't got  |             |

| Vraag |               |     |             |
|-------|---------------|-----|-------------|
| Have  | you/I/we/they | got | a headache? |
| Has   | he/she/it     |     |             |

| Kort antwoord |               |          |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Yes,          | you/I/we/they | have.    |
|               | he/she/it     | has.     |
| No,           | you/I/we/they | haven't. |
|               | he/she/it     | hasn't.  |

De verleden tijd van *have got* is *had*.

# Language reference 10

## Must/mustn't/needn't

Must is een modaal hulpwerkwoord. Dit betekent dat:

- het wordt gebruikt met het infinitief zonder *to*.
- het heeft dezelfde vorm voor ieder onderwerp.
- het wordt ontkennend gemaakt met *not* (*n't*).
- Zet om een vraag te maken *must* voor het onderwerp en het infinitief na het onderwerp.

| <b>Must, mustn't, needn't</b> |          |                           |
|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| I                             | must     | wear shoes in this place. |
| You                           |          |                           |
| He/She/It                     | mustn't  |                           |
| We                            | must not |                           |
| They                          | needn't  |                           |

We gebruiken *must* om te praten over verplichtingen.

*Must* kan op twee manieren ontkennend worden gemaakt.

*Mustn't* (*must not*) betekent *don't do this* (doe dit niet).

*Needn't* (*need not*) betekent *this isn't necessary* (dit is niet nodig).

*Must* kan gebruikt worden voor het maken van vragen, maar dit komt weinig voor.

**Must I bring a pen to the exam?**

We kunnen ook zeggen *don't/doesn't need to = needn't*.

## Comparatives

Gebruik de vergrotende trap (*comparative*) van het bijvoeglijk naamwoord om twee mensen of dingen met elkaar te vergelijken.

*The capital is **more expensive than** my town.*

Gebruik *than*, niet *that*, om twee zaken met elkaar te vergelijken.

*The city is bigger **than** the town.*

Niet ~~*The city is bigger than the town.*~~

Voor de meeste korte bijvoeglijke naamwoorden (één lettergreep) geldt: voeg *-er* toe.

*old older small smaller*

Als het bijvoeglijk naamwoord eindigt in een medeklinker + klinker + medeklinker: verdubbel de medeklinker en voeg *-er* toe.

*big bigger*

Langere bijvoeglijke naamwoorden (meer dan één lettergreep): *more* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord.

*expensive more expensive dangerous more dangerous*

Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die eindigen op *-y*: schrap de *-y* en voeg *-ier* toe.

*noisy noisier*

*Good* en *bad* zijn onregelmatige bijvoeglijke naamwoorden.

*good better bad worse*

## Superlatives

Gebruik de overtreffende trap (*superlative*) om meer dan twee mensen of dingen met elkaar te vergelijken.

*It's **the most dangerous** part of the city.*

*It's **the highest** mountain.*

Gebruik bij de overtreffende trap het lidwoord *the*.

*He is **the best** player.*

Niet ~~*He is best player.*~~

Voor de meeste korte bijvoeglijke naamwoorden (één lettergreep) geldt: voeg *-est* toe aan het bijvoeglijk voornaamwoord.

*short the shortest*

*cheap the cheapest*

*nice the nicest*

Als het bijvoeglijk naamwoord eindigt in medeklinker + klinker + medeklinker: verdubbel de medeklinker en voeg *-est* toe.

*big the biggest hot the hottest*

Langere bijvoeglijke naamwoorden (meer dan één lettergreep): *the most* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord.

*expensive the most expensive popular the most popular*

Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die eindigen in *-y*: schrap de *-y* en voeg *-iest* toe.

*happy the happiest funny the funniest*

*Good* en *bad* zijn onregelmatige bijvoeglijke naamwoorden.

*good the best bad the worst*

# Language reference 11

## Question review

*When, where, what, how, who* en *why* zijn allemaal vraagwoorden.

We gebruiken ze aan het begin van een vraag.

Leer de volgende regels over het stellen van vragen in het Engels.

We maken vragen met het werkwoord *be* door het werkwoord voor het onderwerp te plaatsen

|              | werkwoord   |            | onderwerp         |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------------|
|              | <i>Are</i>  | <i>you</i> | <i>a doctor?</i>  |
| <i>Where</i> | <i>were</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>yesterday?</i> |

We maken vragen in de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd en de onvoltooid verleden tijd met een hulpwerkwoord (*do/does/did*) en het infinitief. We plaatsen het hulpwerkwoord voor het onderwerp en zetten het infinitief na het onderwerp.

|             | hulpwerkwoord | onderwerp  | voltooid deelwoord |                  |
|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
|             | <i>Do</i>     | <i>you</i> | <i>work</i>        | <i>at night?</i> |
| <i>When</i> | <i>did</i>    | <i>you</i> | <i>finish</i>      | <i>today?</i>    |

Andere werkwoordsvormen (duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd, *can, should*) hebben al een hulpwerkwoord en een hoofdwkwoord.

We plaatsen het hulpwerkwoord voor het onderwerp en het infinitief na het onderwerp.

|             | hulpwerkwoord | onderwerp  | infinitief   |                 |
|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
|             | <i>Can</i>    | <i>you</i> | <i>speak</i> | <i>English?</i> |
| <i>What</i> | <i>should</i> | <i>he</i>  | <i>do?</i>   |                 |

## Will / won't

We gebruiken *will* om te praten over de toekomst.

*Will* is een modaal hulpwerkwoord. Dit betekent:

- Het gaat samen met het infinitief zonder *to*.
- Het heeft voor alle onderwerpen dezelfde vorm.
- Het wordt ontkennend gemaakt met *not* (*n't*).
- Zet, om een vraag te maken *will* voor het onderwerp en het infinitief na het onderwerp.

| Bevestigend & ontkennend |       |                          |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| I                        | will  | have a job in ten years. |
| You                      | 'll   |                          |
| He/She/It                | won't |                          |
| We                       |       |                          |
| They                     |       |                          |

## Vraag & kort antwoord

|      |   |                          |             |   |                |
|------|---|--------------------------|-------------|---|----------------|
| Will | I<br>you<br>he<br>she<br>it<br>we<br>they | have a job in ten years? | Yes,<br>No, | I<br>you<br>he<br>she<br>it<br>we<br>they | will<br>won't. |
|------|---|--------------------------|-------------|---|----------------|

## Going to future

Gebruik *be + going to +* werkwoord om te praten over toekomstplannen.

*She's going to go to the gym next year.*

## Bevestigend

| Volledige vorm |          |                            | Samentrekking   |          |              |
|----------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| I am           |          |                            | I'm             |          |              |
| You are        |          |                            | You're          |          |              |
| He/She/It is   | going to | vote in the next election. | He's/She's/It's | going to | do exercise. |
| We are         |          |                            | We're           |          |              |
| They are       |          |                            | They're         |          |              |

## Ontkennend

| Volledige vorm |     |          |                         | Samentrekking   |          |                         |
|----------------|-----|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|
| I am           |     |          |                         | I'm not         |          |                         |
| You are        |     |          |                         | You aren't      |          |                         |
| He/She/It is   | not | going to | learn another language. | He/She/It isn't | going to | learn another language. |
| We are         |     |          |                         | We aren't       |          |                         |
| They are       |     |          |                         | They aren't     |          |                         |

## Vraag & kort antwoord

|              |          |                |                         |
|--------------|----------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Am I         |          |                | Yes, I am.              |
| Are you      |          |                | No, I'm not.            |
| Is he/she/it | going to | visit England? | Yes, he/she/it is.      |
| Are we       |          |                | No, he/she/it isn't.    |
| Are they     |          |                | Yes, you/they/we are.   |
|              |          |                | No, you/they/we aren't. |

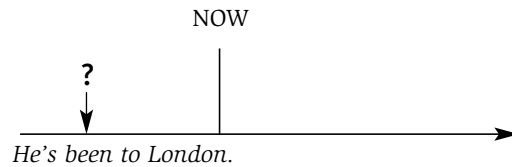
# Language reference 12

## Present perfect

Gebruik de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present perfect*) om te praten over gebeurtenissen die in het verleden hebben plaatsgevonden als we geen specifieke tijd noemen.

De voltooid tegenwoordige tijd wordt gevormd met het hulpwerkwoord *have/has* + het voltooid deelwoord.

*He has won an award.*  
*They have made 35 albums.*



Er zijn twee soorten voltooid deelwoord in het Engels:

- regelmatig (eindigt in *-ed*) *visited, received, opened*
- onregelmatig (andere vorm) *spoken, eaten, met*

Zie pagina 159 voor een lijst met onregelmatige voltooid deelwoorden.

| Bevestigend    |                 |               |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Volledige vorm |                 | Samentrekking |                 |
| I have         | been to London. | I've          | been to London. |
| You have       |                 | You've        |                 |
| He has         |                 | He's          |                 |
| She has        |                 | She's         |                 |
| It has         |                 | It's          |                 |
| We have        |                 | We've         |                 |
| They have      | They've         |               |                 |

| Ontkennend   |        |               |
|--------------|--------|---------------|
| I haven't    | (ever) | won an award. |
| You haven't  |        |               |
| He hasn't    |        |               |
| She hasn't   |        |               |
| It hasn't    |        |               |
| We haven't   |        |               |
| They haven't |        |               |

Bij ontkenningen kunnen we *not* + *ever* gebruiken.

*I haven't ever won an award.*

We kunnen ook *never* gebruiken om een ontkenkende zin te maken.

*Never* = *not ever*.

*I have never won an award.*

*I have never heard him speak.*

We gebruiken de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd om over ervaringen in het verleden te praten. We kunnen *ever* gebruiken bij het stellen van vragen. *Ever* betekent meestal 'in je leven.'

| Vraag     |        |                   | Kort antwoord  |            |
|-----------|--------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| Have I    | (ever) | spoken in public? | Yes,           | I have.    |
| Have you  |        |                   |                | you have.  |
| Has he    |        |                   | he/she/it has. |            |
| Has she   |        |                   | we have.       |            |
| Have we   |        |                   | they have.     |            |
| Have they |        |                   | No,            | I haven't. |
|           |        | you haven't.      |                |            |
|           |        | he/she/it hasn't. |                |            |
|           |        | we haven't.       |                |            |
|           |        | they haven't.     |                |            |

## Verb forms review

| Tijd               | Bevestigend                     | Ontkennend                        | Vraag                           | Kort antwoord                   | Gebruik                            |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Present simple     | I live in Spain.                | He doesn't work here.             | Do you like chocolate?          | Yes, I do.<br>No, they don't.   | routines<br>gewoonte<br>feiten     |
| Past simple        | They took the bus.              | We didn't go to class.            | Did you study for the exam?     | Yes, he did.<br>No, I didn't.   | gebeurtenissen in het verleden     |
| Present continuous | He is working at home.          | I'm not working at the moment.    | Are they playing football?      | Yes, they are.<br>No, he isn't. | handelingen op dit moment          |
| Future (going to)  | We are going to see a film.     | He isn't going to have a holiday. | Are you going to stop?          | Yes, I am.<br>No, they aren't.  | toekomstplannen                    |
| Future (will)      | He will get married.            | They won't have a job.            | Will I work at home?            | Yes, you will.<br>No, we won't. | voorspellingen                     |
| Present perfect    | They've sung in many countries. | She hasn't won a Grammy Award.    | Have you ever spoken in public? | Yes, I have.<br>No, I haven't   | ervaringen niet specifiek verleden |