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Straightforward

Intermediate **Companion**

Dutch Edition


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Welcome to the *Straightforward* Intermediate Companion!

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

- word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Intermediate 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 Language Reference from *Straightforward* Intermediate Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(v)	verb	(prep)	preposition	C	countable	sb	somebody
(adj)	adjective	(n pl)	plural noun	U	uncountable	sth	something
(n)	noun	(adv)	adverb	C/U	countable and uncountable		

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

CONSONANTS

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

Unit 1

Self-image

consider (sb) + <i>adj</i>	/kən'sɪdə/	beschouwen	I consider myself lucky to live in such a nice house.
consider (sb) to be	/kən'sɪdə tə ,bi:/	beschouwen	I consider myself to be lucky.
describe (sb) as	/dɪ'skraɪb əz/	beschrijven	How many people on p.10 describe themselves as British?
proud to + <i>infinitive</i>	/praʊd ,tu:/	trots zijn	Are you proud to be British?
see (sb) as	/si: əz/	iemand zien als	I don't see myself as an old-age pensioner – I'm too busy for that.
think of (sb) as	/θɪŋk əv əz/	iemand beschouwen als	I think of myself as a European.

Physical features

average (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	gemiddeld	He's neither thin nor fat – he's of average build.
bald (adj)	/bɔ:ld/	kaal	A man who has no hair is bald .
blond (adj)	/blɒnd/	blond	Blond hair is pale yellow in colour.
build (n) C	/bɪld/	(lichaams)bouw	He's got a very muscular build – he must spend hours in the gym.
complexion (n) C	/kəm'plekʃn/	huidkleur	Somebody's complexion is the type of skin they have.
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	donker	She has short dark hair.
healthy (adj)	/heɪlθi/	gezond	A healthy complexion shows that you are well and not ill.
muscular (adj)	/mʌskjʊlə/	gespierd	He's got a very muscular build – he must spend hours in the gym.
narrow (adj)	/nærəʊ/	smal	Narrow eyes are not large.
pale (adj)	/peɪl/	bleek	A pale complexion is light and not dark.
pointed (adj)	/pɔɪntɪd/	puntig	She has a small pointed face.
prominent (adj)	/prɒmɪnənt/	opvallend	He has a very prominent nose like a big carrot.
round (adj)	/raʊnd/	rond	A round head is shaped like a circle or ball.
shaved (adj)	/ʃeɪvd/	geschoren	Somebody with a shaved head has had all their hair cut off with a razor.
shiny (adj)	/ʃaɪni/	glanzend	Shiny hair looks healthy and attractive.
slim (adj)	/slɪm/	slank	Someone of slim build is thin in an attractive way.
straight (adj)	/streɪt/	recht	A straight nose does not curve.
tanned (adj)	/tænd/	gebruind	Someone with a tanned complexion has spent time in the sun.
wavy (adj)	/weɪvi/	golvend	Wavy hair has waves in it and is neither straight nor curly.
wide (adj)	/waɪd/	breed	Wide eyes are large.

Other words & phrases

accounts (n pl)	/ə'kaʊnts/	financiële afdeling	Camilla wants to look at the Accounts Department first.
analyst (n) C	/æ'nəlɪst/	analist	Dieter Krugger is an investment analyst .
approachable (adj)	/ə'prəʊtʃəbl/	toegankelijk	Someone who is approachable is easy to talk to.
arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	arresteren, aanhouden	When can the British police arrest you without a reason?
arrogant (adj)	/ærə'gənt/	arrogant	Someone who is arrogant thinks they are very important.
automatic (n) C/(adj)	/ɔ:tə'mætɪk/	automatisch (wapen)	An automatic is an automatic machine gun or revolver.
base (n) C	/beɪs/	basis	The plane does not have enough fuel to return to base .
beefeater (n) C	/bi:fi:tə/	traditioneel geklede bewakers	When I was a child Britishness was Winston Churchill and beefeaters .
bite (v)	/baɪt/	(af)bijten	It looks as if Michael Portillo has bitten off more than he can chew.
boss (n) C	/bɒs/	baas	Your boss is the person you work for.
branch (n) C	/brɑ:ntʃ/	afdeling	Head Office has appointed a new director of this branch .
budget (n) C	/bʌdʒɪt/	budget	He has to learn to live on a tight budget of £80 a week.
business-like (adj)	/'bɪznəs,laɪk/	zakelijk	Camilla is very organized and business-like .
button (n) C	/bʌtn/	knoop	Camilla is wearing a blue jacket with shiny gold buttons .
career (n) C	/kə'riə/	carrière	Michael Portillo had a long career in politics.
cashier (n) C	/kæ'ʃɪə/	kassier	Jenny works as a classroom assistant and as a supermarket cashier .
challenge (n) C	/tʃælɪndʒ/	uitdaging	Tim Hutch has many challenges to face.
chaos (n) U	/keɪɒs/	chaos	Mitty is holding an automatic and the courtroom is in chaos .
chew (v)	/tʃu:/	kauwen	It looks as if Michael Portillo has bitten off more than he can chew .
citizen (n) C	/sɪtɪzn/	burger	Which European country has a test for new citizens ?
clever (adj)	/klevə/	knap, slim	I'm proud to be the grandmother of two clever girls.
clip (n) C	/klɪp/	fragment, stuk, gedeelte	In another clip Portillo is working behind the cash till at the supermarket.
colleague (n) C	/kɒli:g/	collega	Portillo says his new colleagues are much nicer than in the Houses of Parliament.
concept (n) C	/kɒnsept/	concept	Britishness is now an irrelevant concept .
cope (v)	/kəʊp/	aankunnen	Will Portillo be able to cope in his new role?
courtroom (n) C	/kɔ:t,ru:m/	rechtszaal	The courtroom is in chaos.
crossword (n) C	/krɒs,wɜ:d/	kruiswoordpuzzel	Gerald does crosswords in the local library.
cucumber (n) C	/kju:kʌmbə/	komkommer	When I think of Britain I think of cucumber sandwiches.
day-to-day (adj)	/deɪtə'deɪ/	dagelijks	He has a budget of £80 to pay for the family's day-to-day living expenses.
decent (adj)	/di:sənt/	fatsoenlijk	The government should spend money on decent hospitals.
define (v)	/dr'faɪn/	definiëren	How do you define Britishness?

dial (v)	/ˈdaɪəl/	draaien, bellen	What number do you dial for emergency services?
diplomacy (n) U	/dɪˈplɒməsi/	diplomatie	All his lessons in political diplomacy will get him nowhere.
emergency services (n pl)	/ɪmɜːdʒənsɪ ˈsɜːvɪsɪz/	hulpdiensten	What number do you dial for emergency services ?
expense (n) C	/ɪkˈspensɪz/	kosten	He had a budget of £80 to pay for day-to-day living expenses .
expert (n) C	/ˈekspɜːt/	expert, deskundige	They must try to persuade experts it's their real job.
eye-opener (n) C	/aɪ ˌəʊpənə/	iemand met de neus op de feiten drukken	Life as a single mum is going to be a real eye-opener .
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	nep	She looks very tanned but I think it's fake .
fidget (v)	/fɪdʒɪt/	niet stil kunnen zitten, onrustig zijn, de kriebels hebben	People who are lying often fidget and are nervous.
fireworks (n pl)	/faɪəwɜːks/	vuurwerk	People celebrate Guy Fawkes' Night with large fires and fireworks .
fit (adj)	/fɪt/	in goede conditie	I would describe myself as quite fit for my age.
flatly (adv)	/flætli/	pertinent	Ellie flatly refuses to listen to him.
fuel (n) U	/fjuːəl/	brandstof	The plane does not have enough fuel to return to base.
fuss (n) U	/fʌs/	drukte	What's the problem with a nationality test? Why all the fuss ?
get away with (sth) (v)	/get əˈweɪ wɪð/	ergens mee weg komen	Liars think they are getting away with it but their body and voice give them away.
give (sb) away (v)	/ˌɡɪv əˈweɪ/	verraden	Liars think they are getting away with it but their body and voice give them away .
govern (v)	/ˈɡʌvən/	regeren	For nearly 100 years only two political parties have governed Britain.
head office (n) C	/hed ˈɒfɪs/	hoofdkantoor	Head Office has appointed a new director of this branch.
headquarters (n pl)	/hedˈkwɔːtəz/	hoofdkwartier	Headquarters is the place where a company or organization has its main offices.
hero (n) C	/hɪərəʊ/	held	Walter Mitty is the hero of a short story.
imaginary (adj)	/ɪˈmædʒɪnəri/	denkbeeldig	Will invents an imaginary son and goes to single-parent meetings.
immigrant (n)	/ɪmɪgrənt/	immigrant	Why don't we welcome immigrants with open arms?
impress (v)	/ɪmˈpres/	onder de indruk zijn van	At the party Tasha's friends are impressed by Michael Portillo.
instrument (n) C	/ɪnstrʊmənt/	instrument	Classical guitar is the only instrument Tim can play.
intrigue (v)	/ɪnˈtriːɡ/	interesseren	The title of the programme intrigued me.
invade (v)	/ɪnˈveɪd/	binnenvallen	In 1066 the Normans invaded England.
invasion (n) C	/ɪnˈveɪʒn/	invasie, inval	1066 was the last successful invasion of England.
investment (n) C	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	belegging, investering	Dieter Krugger is an investment analyst.
irrelevant (adj)	/ɪˈreləvənt/	irrelevant	Britishness is now an irrelevant concept.
judgement (n) C	/dʒʌdʒmənt/	oordeel	“Don't judge her until you know what she's like.” “I'm not making any judgements .”

karaoke (n) U	/kærɪ'əʊki/	karaoke
kid (n) C	/kɪd/	kind
liar (n) C	/laɪə/	leugenaar
lie (v/n C)	/laɪ/	leugen
lifestyle (n) C	/laɪf,staɪl/	levensstijl
likeable (adj)	/laɪkəbl/	aardig, sympatiek
live off (sth/sb) (v)	/lɪv ɒf/	leven van
marketing (n) U	/mɑ:kɪtɪŋ/	marketing
mess around (v)	/mes ə'raʊnd/	aanrotzooien, aanklooien
modest (adj)	/mɒdɪst/	bescheiden
multiculturalism (n) U	/mʌltɪ'kʌltʃərəlɪzəm/	multiculturalisme
mum (n) C	/mʌm/	mam(ma)
noodle (n) C	/nu:dl/	mie, noedels
old-age pensioner (n) C	/əʊld eɪdʒ 'penʃ(ə)nə/	AOW'er, gepensioneerde
palm (n) C	/pɑ:m/	palm
parliament (n) C	/pɑ:ləmənt/	parlement
patiently (adv)	/peɪʃəntli/	geduldig
patriotism (n) U	/pætrɪə'tɪzəm/; /peɪtrɪə'tɪzəm/	patriottisme
personnel (n pl)	/pɜ:sə'nel/	personeelszaken
phase (n) C	/feɪz/	fase
pigeon (n) C	/pɪdʒən/	duif
political (adj)	/pə'lɪtɪkl/	politiek
politician (n) C	/pɒlə'tɪʃn/	politicus
pretend (v)	/prɪ'tend/	doen alsof
racism (n) U	/reɪsɪz(ə)m/	racisme
reality TV (n) U	/ri:æləti ti:'vi:/	reality-tv
rebellious (adj)	/rɪ'beljəs/	opstandig
refugee (n) C	/refjʊ'dʒi:/	vluchteling
replace (v)	/rɪ'pleɪs/	vervangen
reviewer (n) C	/rɪ'vju:ə/	recensent
rhythm (n) C	/rɪðəm/	ritme

Tasha has a **karaoke** party for her friends.

Portillo has to look after Jenny's house and **kids** for a week.

It is possible to spot a **liar** because of his body language.

A lot of people **lie** about their age. (v)

What do most people tell **lies** about? (n)

What are the main differences between Michael Portillo's and Jenny Miner's **lifestyles**?

He seemed very friendly and approachable – all in all very **likeable**.

Will **lives off** the royalties of a hit song that his father wrote.

Camilla will visit sales and **marketing** towards the end of the day.

I like **messing around** with kids.

Modest is the opposite of self-important.

Multiculturalism is the practice of giving equal importance to each different culture in a society.

Jenny Miner is a single **mum**.

McLaren described being British as “singing Karaoke in bars and eating Chinese **noodles**”.

I don't see myself as an **old-age pensioner**.

His hands won't stay still and his **palms** are probably sweaty.

Michael Portillo used to be a member of **parliament**.

Portillo listens carefully and **patiently** to the teacher.

What happened to good old-fashioned **patriotism**?

She'll visit accounts first, then IT and **personnel**.

Ellie's going through a rebellious **phase**.

Gerald feeds **pigeons** in the park.

There are three main **political** parties in England.

I thought Michael Portillo, the **politician**, was an arrogant man.

Portillo doesn't **pretend** to enjoy the work but says his colleagues are nicer.

The CRE is an organization that fights **racism**.

I don't usually choose to watch **reality TV**.

Ellie's going through a **rebellious** phase.

Michael Portillo is the son of a Spanish political **refugee**.

“Britishness” has died off and nothing has **replaced** it.

The **reviewer** liked Michael Portillo after the programme.

The **rhythm** of a liar's speech often slows down.

right-wing (adj)	/ˈraɪtˈwɪŋ/	rechts	The Conservatives are a right-wing party.
royalties (n pl)	/ˈrɔɪəlɪtɪz/	aandeel in de opbrengst	Will lives off the royalties of a hit song his father wrote.
scary (adj)	/ˈskeəri/	eng	She has a small pointed face and scary black eyes.
self-important (adj)	/ˌselfɪmˈpɔːtənt/	onbescheiden	Self-important is the opposite of modest.
sincere (adj)	/sɪnˈsɪə/	eerlijk	Liars often appear to be 100% sincere .
single parent (n) C	/ˌsɪŋɡl ˈpeərənt/	alleenstaande ouder	Will invents a son and goes to single-parent meetings.
snottness (n) U	/ˈsnɒtnəs/	uit de hoogte doenerig	There's a certain snottness in trying to define Britishness.
socialist (n/adj)	/ˈsəʊʃəlɪst/	socialistisch	The Labour Party is a socialist party.
soft spot (n) C	/ˌsɒft ˈspɒt/	een zwak voor iemand hebben	Anyone would think you had a soft spot for her.
specialize in (sth) (v)	/ˌspeʃəlaɪz ɪn/	specialiseren	Will specializes in doing nothing.
spot (v)	/spɒt/	herkennen	It is possible to spot a liar because of his body language.
staff (n) U	/stɑːf/	personeel	What do you think Camilla thinks of the staff in the office?
stage (n) C	/steɪdʒ/	podium	Tim plays live on stage in a rock band during the programme.
stick to (v)	/stɪk ˈtuː/	ergens toe beperken	Can we just stick to business, please?
stubborn (adj)	/stʌbən/	struikelen	Ellie is eight years old and very stubborn .
stumble (v)	/ˈstʌmbl/	eigenwijs	If you stumble , you fall or almost fall.
sweaty (adj)	/ˈsweti/	zweterig	His hands won't stay still and his palms are probably sweaty .
technical (adj)	/ˈteknɪkl/	technisch	Camilla's interested in IT systems and the technical side of things.
tell-tale (adj)	/telˈteɪl/	overduidelijk	Fidgeting is a tell-tale sign of a liar.
tension (n) U	/tenʃn/	spanning	He seems to be smiling but there's tension around his lips and nose.
tight (adj)	/taɪt/	krap	He has to learn how to live on a tight budget of £80 a week.
till (n) C	/tɪl/	kassa	Portillo works behind the cash till at a supermarket.
traditionally (adv)	/trəˈdɪʃnəli/	traditioneel	The Conservatives are traditionally more right-wing.
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪkl/	typisch	What does a member of parliament do on a typical working day?
volunteer (n) C/(v)	/ˌvɒləntɪə/	vrijwilliger; vrijwillig aanmelden	This week's volunteer , Tim Hutch, usually works as a music teacher in a secondary school. (n)
watch out (v)	/ˌwɒtʃ ˈaʊt/	uitkijken	Portillo volunteers to look after Jenny Miner's four children for a week. (v) Watch out for a repeat because this programme is sure to become a classic.

Unit 2

Phrasal verbs

bring together	/ˌbrɪŋ təˈɡeðə/	samenbrengen	The trip is a way of bringing together the three things he loves most in life.
come across	/ˌkʌm əˈkrɒs/	stuiten op	They came across the bear near a river.
drop (sb) off	/ˌdrɒp ˈɒf/	afzetten	She dropped her husband off at the airport.
get by	/ˌɡet ˈbaɪ/	rondkomen van	Alvaro is getting by on a budget of three dollars a day.
get over (sth)	/ˌɡet əʊvə/	erover heen komen	I'm sure you'll get over it soon.
give (sth) up	/ˌɡɪv ˈʌp/	stoppen, ophouden met	I've tried to give it up many times.
look after (sb)	/ˌlʊk ˈɑːftə/	oppassen	They looked after the bear cub.
pick (sb) up	/ˌpɪk ˈʌp/	oppikken	Yellow cabs are the only taxis that can pick up passengers on the streets of
pull out	/ˌpʊl ˈaʊt/	vertrekken	Oh, no! The train's pulling out now.
run into (sb)	/ˌrʌn ˈɪntuː/	ontmoeten	Alvaro runs into many people on his travels.
see (sb) off	/ˌsiː ˈɒf/	uitzwaaien	Will you see us off ?
set out	/ˌset ˈaʊt/	beginnen	In October he set out on his South American adventure.
sort out	/ˌsɔːt ˈaʊt/	oplossen	I sorted the problem out before I left work.
stand up for (sth)	/ˌstænd ˈʌp ˌfɔː/	voor iemand opkomen	Why are you standing up for her when she's taken your job?
stop off	/ˌstɒp ˈɒf/	stoppen, de reis onderbreken	He never stopped off for more than five days in any one place.
turn in	/ˌtɜːn ˈɪn/	naar bed gaan	After looking at the stars we turned in and got some sleep.

Travel

catch a bus/plane/train	/ˌkætʃ ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	een bus/trein nemen	When did you last catch a taxi ?
get in a bus/car/taxi	/ˌɡet ˌɪn ə ˈbʌs/kɑː/tæksi/	instappen	When you get in a taxi/car/bus , you climb into it.
get out of a bus/car/taxi	/ˌɡet ˌaʊt əv ə ˈbʌs/kɑː/tæksi/	uitstappen	When you get out of a bus/car/taxi , you leave it.
get off a bus/plane/train	/ˌɡet ˌɒf ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	uitstappen	Get off the train at Waverley Station.
get on a bus/plane/train	/ˌɡet ˌɒn ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	instappen	When you get on a bus/plane/train , you climb into it.
miss a bus/plane/train	/ˌmɪs ə ˈbʌs/pleɪn/treɪn/	missen	If you miss the last bus you can always take a taxi.
take a bus/taxi/train	/ˌteɪk ə ˈbʌs/tæksi/treɪn/	een bus/taxi/trein nemen	How often do you take a taxi ?
take (time) to + infinitive	/ˌteɪk (ˈtaɪm) ˌtuː/	lang duren	It often takes a long time to get over a serious illness like that.

Other words & phrases

acrobatics (n pl)	/ˌækroʊˈbætɪks/	acrobatiek	My show includes magic, acrobatics and theatre.
act (n) C	/ækt/	nummer	Alvaro performs his clown act free everywhere he goes.
adventure (n) C	/ədˈventʃə/	avontuur	What follows is a diary of our travels and adventures .
alternatively (adv)	/ɒlˈtɜːnətɪvli/	of, als alternatief	You can catch the Airport Express or alternatively you can take a taxi.
amazed (adj)	/əˈmeɪzd/	verbijsterd	If you are amazed , you are very surprised.
apparently (adv)	/əˈpærəntli/	ogenschijnlijk	Well, apparently they were part of a group of students who hitchhiked for charity.
backpack (n C/v)	/ˈbæk.pæk/	rugzak; met rugzak reizen	A backpack is a bag that you carry on your back. (n) I've backpacked through Asia and cycled through Europe. (v)
bear (n) C	/beə/	beer	They looked after the bear cub.
bet (n C/v)	/bet/	weddenschap; wedden	He accepted a bet to hitchhike round Ireland with a fridge. (n) If you bet , you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (v)
blood (n) U	/blʌd/	bloed	Cycling is in Alvaro's blood .
bush (n) U	/bʊʃ/	bush	We're going to miss a lot of things once we leave the bush behind.
cab (n) C	/kæb/	taxi	There are 12,053 yellow cabs in New York.
campfire (n) C	/ˈkæmpˌfaɪə/	kampvuur	We've been guests at the campfire of Aboriginal communities.
cave (n) C	/keɪv/	grot	The caves and rock art at Uluru are fascinating.
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləˌbreɪt/	vieren	He arrived in Athens in time to celebrate his 21 st birthday.
charity (n) C/U	/ˈtʃærəti/	liefdadigheid	They hitchhiked to raise money for charity .
climate (n) C	/klaɪmət/	klimaat	Australia's climate is generally hot and sunny.
clown (n) C	/klaʊn/	clown	In the second photo Alvaro is dressed as a clown .
coast (n) C	/kəʊst/	kust	I hope people leave the coast and find out what the real Australia is all about.
comedian (n) C	/kəˈmiːdiən/	komiek	Tony Hawks is a well-known writer and comedian .
competent (adj)	/ˈkɒmpɪtənt/	competent, vakkundig	Derek was perfectly competent but he'll be the first one to go.
competition (n) C	/ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/	wedstrijd	A Swedish student won the Travel Web Site competition .
cub (n) C	/kʌb/	jong	They looked after the bear cub .
custom (n) C	/ˈkʌstəm/	gebruik	A custom is something people do that is traditional.
darken (v)	/ˈdɑːkən/	donker worden, verduisteren	We watched the Rock turn red against the darkening sky.
dawn (n) C	/dɔːn/	ochtendgloriën	Uluru shines purple in the light of dawn .
desert (n) C	/ˈdezət/	woestijn	Alvaro has slept in the Atacama Desert of Chile.

double-decker (adj/n C)	/ˌdʌblˈdeɪkə/	dubbeldekker	You can buy special tickets for the double-decker buses. (adj) A double-decker is a bus that has an upper and a lower level. (n)
dragon (n) C	/ˈdræɡən/	draak	Camilla's not such a dragon off duty, is she?
eventually (adv)	/ɪˈventʃʊəli/	uiteindelijk	He eventually arrived in Athens on July 1 st .
exist (v)	/ɪɡˈzɪst/	bestaan, leven	Only about 200 Siberian tigers still exist in the wild.
explore (v)	/ɪkˈsplɔː/	exploreren	They explored the beautiful River Amur region.
extraordinarily (adv)	/ɪkˈstrɔːdnərəli/	buitengewoon	It's an extraordinarily beautiful film.
fascinating (adj)	/ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	fascinerend	The caves and rock art are fascinating .
fire station (n) C	/ˈfaɪə ˌsteɪʃn/	brandweerpost	He has slept in fire stations , police stations, and churches.
four-wheel drive (n) C	/ˌfɔːwiːl ˈdraɪv/	een auto met vier wiel aandrijving	I want to cover the outback in a second-hand four-wheel drive .
fox (n) C	/fɒks/	vos	They explore the region with the help of a baby fox cub.
fridge (n) C	/ˈfrɪdʒ/	koelkast	He hitchhiked around Ireland with a fridge .
frontier (n) C	/ˈfrʌntɪə/	grens	He is sponsored by the <i>Clowns without Frontiers</i> organization.
goldfield (n) C	/ˈɡəʊldˌfiːld/	goudveld	We've relived history in the goldfields of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.
headline (n) C	/ˈhedˌlaɪn/	(kranten)kop	"Lawyer gives up job to cycle round South America" is the headline of the story on p.16.
helicopter (n) C	/ˈhelɪˌkɒptə/	helikopter	What did they do? Hire a helicopter or something?
hire (v)	/ˈhaɪə/	huren	What did they do? Hire a helicopter or something?
hitchhike (v)	/ˈhɪtʃˌhaɪk/	liften	A group of teachers have hitchhiked the length of Britain.
hometown (n) C	/ˈhəʊmˈtaʊn/	geboortestad	He used to deliver pizzas in his hometown of Uppsala.
how come (adv)	/ˌhaʊ ˈkʌm/	hoezo	How come you're on the bus? Have you got problems with your car?
hug (n) C	/hʌɡ/	knuffel	A little girl gave him a big kiss and a hug .
in the wild (adv)	/ɪn ðə ˈwaɪld/	in het wild	There are only about 300 of these animals in the wild .
incredible (adj)	/ɪnˈkredəbl/	geweldig	We made some incredible friends during our trip.
injure (v)	/ɪnˈdʒʊə/	blesseren	Tizio had been injured and the Coluccis looked after him.
injury (n) C	/ɪnˈdʒʊəri/	blessure	Tizio got over his injury .
inspire (v)	/ɪnˈspaɪə/	inspireren	I hope our diary inspires people to find out what Australia is all about.
juggling (n) U	/ˈdʒʌɡlɪŋ/	jongleren	My show includes juggling , music and magic.
landmark (n) C	/ˈlændmɑːk/	bezienswaardigheid	Uluru (Ayer's Rock) is a well-known Australian landmark .
laptop (adj/n C)	/ˈlæpˌtɒp/	laptop	He used his laptop (computer) to post photos on his personal website.
length (n) C	/leŋθ/	lengte	A group of teachers hitchhiked the length of Britain from Land's End to John O'Groats.
lie ahead (v)	/ˌlaɪ əˈhed/	in het verschiep liggen	After 13 months Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay still lie ahead .
lift (n) C	/lɪft/	lift	He has had lifts in vans, cars and trucks.
magic (n) U	/ˈmædʒɪk/	goochelen	My show includes magic and acrobatics.

mean (adj)	/mi:n/	kreterig
mechanical (adj)	/mi'kænikl/	mechanisch
mission (n) C	/mɪʃn/	missie
monument (n) C	/'mɒnjəmənt/	monument
moral support (n) U	/'mɔrəl sə'pɔ:t/	morele steun
nonsense (n) U	/'nɒnsəns/	onzin
origin (n) C	/'ɒrɪdʒɪn/	oorsprong
outback (n) U	/'aʊtbæk/	outback
perform (v)	/'pɜ:fɔ:m/	optreden
platform (n) C	/'plæt,fɔ:m/	perron
post (v)	/'pəʊst/	plaatsen
principality (n) C	/'prɪnsə'pæləti/	prinsdom
purple (adj)	/'pɜ:pl/	paars
purpose (n) C	/'pɜ:pəs/	doel
put (sth) right (v)	/'pʊt 'raɪt/	rechtzetten
raise (v)	/'reɪz/	opbrengen
rescue (v)	/'reskjʊ:/	redden
sacred (adj)	/'seɪkrəd/	heilig
salt (n) U	/'sɔ:lt/	zout
second-hand (adj)	/'sekənd'hænd/	tweedehands
sight (n) C/U	/'saɪt/	bezienswaardigheid; blik, zicht op
sole (adj)	/'səʊl/	enige
spectacular (adj)	/'spek'tækjʊlə/	spectaculair
spellbound (adj)	/'spel,bəʊnd/	betoverd
sponsor (v)	/'spɒnsə/	sponsor
storm (n) C	/'stɔ:m/	storm
stranger (n) C	/'streɪndʒə/	vreemde, vreemdeling
taxi rank (n) C	/'tæksi ,ræŋk/	taxistandplaats
team building (n) U	/'ti:m ,bɪldɪŋ/	team building
tiger (n) C	/'taɪgə/	tijger
time limit (n) C	/'taɪm ,lɪmɪt/	tijdslimiet
tractor (n) C	/'træktə/	tractor
truck (n) C	/'trʌk/	vrachtwagen, vrachtauto

It was a bit **mean**, just taking you to a pizza place.

Tommy had **mechanical** problems with his Vespa during a storm.

His **mission** is to bring a smile into the lives of the people he runs into.

A **monument** is a building or statue of historical importance.

I think Derek wanted a bit of **moral support**.

All that **nonsense** they read on their management training courses!

The **origin** of something is the way it started.

I'm planning to cover as much of the **outback** as I can.

I **perform** to the poorest people to give them a little happiness.

"Has the train for North Park left yet?" "No, it's still at the **platform**."

He **posted** details and photos on his personal website.

A **principality** is a country ruled by a prince.

Uluru shines **purple** in the light of dawn.

My sole **purpose** is to bring them a little happiness.

I've never explored my own country so the time has come to **put this right**.

A group of teachers hitchhiked the length of Britain to **raise** money for charity.

Thomas was eventually **rescued** five days later.

The guides explained everything about Uluru and its **sacred** sites.

We were blinded by the **salt** lakes of Curara Soak.

I'm planning to cover the outback in a **second-hand** four-wheel drive.

From Waverley Station you can walk to most of the major **sights**. (C)

Nothing compares to the spectacular **sight** of the famous Uluru. (U)

My **sole** purpose is to bring them a little happiness.

Nothing compares to the **spectacular** sight of the famous Uluru.

We were **spellbound** by the sight of Uluru.

Alvaro is **sponsored** by the *Clowns Without Frontiers* organization.

He had problems with his Vespa during a **storm** in the Swiss Alps.

You are a **stranger** in the town and have to ask the driver for tickets to the town centre.

There's a **taxi rank** at the station where you can get a taxi.

She suggests we spend an evening together for **team building**.

They spent six months looking for the rare Siberian **tiger**.

They had a **time limit** – they had to get to John O'Groats in less than two days.

Tommy was rescued by a farmer in a **tractor**.

He often picks up hitchhikers in his **truck**.

unforgettable (adj) /ʌnfə'getəbl/
 van (n) C /væn/
 widely travelled (adj) /ˌwaɪdli 'trævəld/

onvergetelijk
 busje
 bereisd

It's an **unforgettable** journey and an **unforgettable** film.
 He has had lifts in **vans**, cars and trucks.
 Who is the most **widely-travelled** person that you know?

Unit 3

Accommodation

apartment block (n) C /ə'pɑ:tmənt ,blɒk/
 cabin (n) C /kæbɪn/
 campsite (n) C /kæmpsaɪt/
 cave (n) C /keɪv/
 communal (adj) /kə'mju:nl/
 community (n) C /kə'mju:nəti/
 detached (adj) /dɪ'tætʃt/
 dormitory (n) C /dɔ:mitri/
 facilities (n pl) /fə'sɪlətɪz/
 holiday home (n) C /'hɒlɪdeɪ ,həʊm/
 houseboat (n) C /'haʊsbəʊt/
 lighthouse (n) C /'laɪthaʊs/

flatgebouw
 hut
 camping
 grot
 gemeenschappelijk
 gemeenschap
 vrijstaand
 slaapzaal
 voorziening, gelegenheid
 vakantiehuis
 huisboot
 vuurtoren

local authority (n) C /ˌləʊkl ɔ:'θɒrəti/

plaatselijk bestuur

lock (v) /lɒk/

op slot doen

mobile home (n) C /ˌməʊbaɪl 'həʊm/

stacaravan

monthly charge (n) C /ˌmʌnθli 'tʃɑ:dʒ/

maandelijks tarief

ownership (n) U /əʊnəʃɪp/

eigenaarschap

resident (n) C /ˌrezɪd(ə)nt/

bewoner

semi-detached (adj) /ˌsemi'dɪ'tætʃt/

halfvrijstaand

suburb (n) C /sʌbɜ:b/

buitenwijk

tent (n) C /tent/

tent

terraced (adj) /ˌterəst/

rijtjeshuis

Accommodation in British town centres is often in **apartment blocks**.
 Each family own their own small **cabin**.
 A **campsite** is a place where people stay in tents.
 A **cave** is a large hole in the side of a hill.
 Everyone must do repairs, look after the kids and cook the **communal** meals.
 Everybody helps with the work of the **community**.
 Families often live in the suburbs in **detached** or semi-detached houses.
 The photograph at the bottom of p.31 shows a school **dormitory**.
 Families share ownership of the park and the common **facilities**.
 About half a million British people own **holiday homes** in France.
 A **houseboat** is a boat that people live on.
 A **lighthouse** is a tower next to the sea with a light that warns ships of danger.
 A **local authority** is an organization responsible for providing services to a town or city.
 One of the advantages of the community is that you don't need to **lock** your door at night.
 A **mobile home** is a large caravan that people live in.
 We have to pay a **monthly charge** for the lift.
 Families share **ownership** of the park and the common facilities.
 Meetings of the **residents** take place every month.
 Families often live in the suburbs in detached or **semi-detached** houses.
 Families often live in the **suburbs** in detached or semi-detached houses.
 A campsite is a place where people stay in **tents**.
 Accommodation in British town centres is sometimes in rows of old **terraced** houses.

treehouse (n) C	/triːhaʊs/
wallpaper (n) U	/wɔːlpeɪpə/
windmill (n) C	/ˈwɪndmɪl/

boomhut
behang
windmolen

A **treehouse** is a small shelter in a tree.
 One of the rules of the Association was that you couldn't put green **wallpaper** in bedrooms.
 A **windmill** is a tall building with sails that turn in the wind.

Conversation fillers

Ah!	/ɑː/
I see.	/aɪ 'siː/
Mm.	/m/
Oh!	/əʊ/
Really!	/rɪəli/
Right.	/raɪt/
Uh-huh.	/ʌ 'hʌ/
Yes.	/jes/

Oh!
Okee.
Hm.
Oh!
Echt waar!
Juist.
Hm-m.
Ja.

Ah well. Glad you could come over, Derek.
 “I must admit one or two of the flowers were a bit dead.” “**I see.**”
 “Anyway, she was busy ...” “**Mm.**” “So I chatted with her husband ...
 “Nigel, have you got the time?” “**Oh**, er, just gone ten.”
 “I thought it would be a good idea to bring a present.” “**Really!**”
 “He was very nice ... very friendly actually.” “**Right.**”
 “Do you remember that I was having dinner with the boss last night?” “**Uh-huh.**”
 “I chatted with her husband.” “**Yes.**” “And he was very nice.”

Sleep

fall asleep	/fɔːl ə'sliːp/
feel sleepy	/fiːl 'sliːpi/
get to sleep	/'get tə 'sliːp/
go to sleep	/'gəʊ tə 'sliːp/
have a nap	/'hæv ə 'næp/
heavy sleeper (n) C	/'hevi 'sliːpə/
light sleeper (n) C	/'laɪt 'sliːpə/
make the bed	/'mæɪk ðe 'bed/
set the alarm clock	/'set ðiː ə'lɑːm ˌklɒk/
wake up (v)	/'weɪk 'ʌp/

in slaap vallen
zich slaperig voelen
in slaap vallen
gaan slapen
een dutje doen
zware slaper
lichte slaper
het bed opmaken
de wekker zetten
wakker worden

Have you ever **fallen asleep** at school?
 I sometimes **feel sleepy** in the middle of the day.
 Do you find it easy to **get to sleep**?
 I never **go to sleep** before ten o'clock.
 I sometimes **have a nap** after lunch.
 A **heavy sleeper** sleeps deeply.
 A **light sleeper** wakes easily when they are sleeping.
 I always **make the bed** first thing in the morning.
 I sometimes forget to **set my alarm clock**.
 I often find it difficult to **wake up** in the morning.

Other words & phrases

airy (adj)	/eəri/
arsenic (n) U	/'ɑːsnɪk/
bench (n) C	/'bentʃ/
best-seller (n) C	/'best'selə/

luchtig
arsenicum
bank
bestseller

Bedrooms had to be fresh and **airy**.
Arsenic is a poisonous chemical.
 He made his bed on a plastic **bench** in the departure lounge.
 Recipe books are often at the top of the **best-seller** list.

big deal (n) C	/bɪg 'di:l/	geen groot probleem	One or two of the children are a problem but it's no big deal .
calamari (n pl)	/kælə'mɑ:ri/	calamari	Derek really liked the calamari .
candle (n) C	/kændl/	kaars	We're very careful with candles and we don't allow smoking.
catch up with (v)	/kætʃ 'ʌp wɪð/	bijpraten	I go back to my home town and catch up with friends and family.
chef (n) C	/ʃef/	kok	TV chefs like Jamie Oliver are household names.
claim (n) C/(v)	/kleɪm/	beweren	Many people claim that Britain's bad reputation for food is undeserved. (v)
conduct (v)	/kən'dʌkt/	voeren	When Louis was feeling sleepy he conducted the day's business from his bed.
convenient (adj)	/kən'vɪniənt/	goed gesitueerd	My house is very convenient for the shops.
conviction (n) C	/kən'vɪkʃn/	veroordeling	Lennon couldn't get a visa because he had a conviction for drugs.
crash (v)	/kræʃ/	neerstorten	The waves are enormous and come crashing down on the rocks.
day-to-day (adj)	/,deɪtə'deɪ/	dagelijks	Everybody must take responsibility for the day-to-day running of the community.
decorate (v)	/ˈdekəreɪt/	inrichten	Nigel decorated the house himself.
deer (n) C	/dɪə/	hert, ree	We see all sorts of animals like deer and rabbits.
deserved (adj)	/dɪ'zɜ:vɪd/	verdiend	Is Britain's bad reputation for food deserved ?
divide (v)	/dɪ'vaɪd/	verdelen	The work isn't always divided very fairly.
dramatic (adj)	/drə'mætɪk/	dramatisch	The views are certainly dramatic but doesn't it get a bit lonely sometimes?
drawback (n) C	/ˈdrɔ:bæk/	nadeel	The drawback of living in a tree is the danger of people falling off!
dreadful (adj)	/ˈdredfl/	vreselijk	At least we didn't talk about Nigel's dreadful secretary!
dull (adj)	/dʌl/	saai	There's not much to do – it can be a bit dull at times.
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	gigantisch	I love the sea in winter when the waves are enormous .
for good (adv)	/fə 'gʊd/	voorgoed	Many people decide to stay in the area for good .
found (v)	/faʊnd/	oprichten, stichten	Just over twenty years ago Kirsty founded Paradise Ridge.
fully clothed (adj)	/ˈfʊli 'kləʊðd/	volledig gekleed	The monks had to go to sleep fully clothed .
gossip (n) U	/ˈgɒsɪp/	roddel	Derek's been telling me all the gossip at the office.
half-way (adj/adv)	/ˌhɑ:fweɪ/	halverwege	Isn't it dangerous living half-way up a tree?
a helping hand	/ə ,helpɪŋ 'hænd/	een helpende hand	Everybody has to lend a helping hand in the day-to-day running of the community.
homesick (adj)	/ˈhəʊmsɪk/	heimwee hebben	I miss my family and you get a bit homesick at times.
household name (n) C	/ˌhaʊshəʊld 'neɪm/	bekende namen	TV chefs like Jamie Oliver are household names .
incense (n) U	/ˈɪnsens/	wierook	You had to burn incense to hide the smell of cooking.
inn (n) C	/ɪn/	herberg	People who stayed at an inn had to share their beds with complete strangers.
keep (sb) company (v)	/ki:p 'kʌmp(ə)nɪ/	iemand gezelschap houden	I have three dogs and they keep me company .
living conditions (n pl)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ kənˌdɪʃənz/	leefomstandigheden	Living conditions in the workhouses were very hard.
mayonnaise (n) U	/ˌmeɪəˈneɪz/	mayonnaise	Derek's been learning how to make mayonnaise .

monk (n) C	/mʌŋk/	monnik
noisy (adj)	/nɔɪzi/	lawaaierig
obviously (adv)	/ɒbvɪəsli/	duidelijk, kennelijk
poisonous (adj)	/ˈpɔɪznəs/	giftig
poverty (n) U	/ˈpɒvəti/	armoede
refugee (adj)	/ˌrefjʊˈdʒiː/	vluchteling
reputation (n) C/U	/ˌreɪpjuˈteɪʃn/	reputatie
sanitary (adj)	/ˈsænət(ə)ri/	sanitair
scenery (n) U	/ˈsiːnəri/	landschap
sink (n) C	/sɪŋk/	wasbak
slice (n) C	/slaɪs/	plakje (citroen)
sparkling (adj)	/ˈspɑːklɪŋ/	met prik
spectacular (adj)	/ˈspekˈtækjʊlə/	spectaculair
substance (n) C	/ˈsʌbstəns/	substantie
tap water (n) U	/ˈtæp ˌwɔːtə/	kraanwater
time flies	/ˌtaɪm ˈflaɪz/	de tijd vliegt voorbij
undeserved (adj)	/ˌʌndɪˈzɜːvd/	onverdiend
uniform (n) C	/ˈjuːnɪˈfɔːm/	uniform
useless (adj)	/ˈjuːsləs/	waardeloos
vacation (n) C	/ˈvækəɪʃn/	vakantie
valet (n) C	/ˈvæleɪ/	knecht, lakei
waiting list (n) C	/ˈweɪtɪŋ ˌlɪst/	wachtlĳst
wooden (adj)	/ˈwʊdn/	houten
workhouse (n) C	/ˈwɜːkˌhaʊs/	werkinrichting, werkhuis

The **monks** had to sleep in separate beds.
It gets quite **noisy** at night in the city centre.
Obviously the big drawback is the danger of people falling off.
Arsenic is a **poisonous** chemical.
Workhouses were the government’s solution to the problem of **poverty**.
Alfred Mehran was a political **refugee** who lost his documents.
Does your country have a good **reputation** for food?
In the 19th century the Ladies’ **Sanitary** Association published a list of rules for bedrooms.
Many people go to enjoy the spectacular mountain **scenery**.
The glasses are over there above the **sink**.
Ice and **slice** with your water?
Do you want still water or **sparkling**?
People enjoy the **spectacular** mountain scenery.
Incense is a **substance** that gives a strong smell when it is burned.
Could I have just straight **tap water**, please?
Is it ten already? **Time flies**, eh?
Many people think Britain’s bad reputation for food is **undeserved**.
Everyone in the workhouse had to wear a **uniform**.
“Do you do a lot of cooking, Derek?” “No, I’m completely **useless**.”
Residents can’t just come to their cabins for **vacations**.
Louis XIV’s **valet** woke him up at 8.30.
There are more than seventy families on the **waiting list**.
A large **wooden** house stands at the centre of the 25 cabins.
Poor people had to live in the **workhouses**.

Unit 4

Idioms (taking risks)

a bit of a gamble	/ə ˌbɪt əv ə ˈgæmbl/	een gokje	It’s a bit of a gamble but I think we should give it a go.
a lot at stake	/ə ˌlɒt ət ˈsteɪk/	veel op het spel	There’s a lot at stake here, I really don’t think it’s a good idea.
against the odds	/əˈɡenst ðiː ˈɒdz/	tegen (alle) verwachtingen	It’s against the odds , but you never know – maybe we’ll win.
give (sth) a go	/ˌɡɪv ə ˈɡəʊ/	proberen	It’s a bit of a gamble, but I think we should give it a go .

it's a lottery /ɪts ə 'lɒtəri/
 play safe /pleɪ 'seɪf/
 try your luck /traɪ jə 'lʊk/

het is een loterij
 op veilig spelen
 waag een gokje

It's a lottery – but if we don't play, we'll never win anything.
 We could take a risk or we could **play safe** and keep what we have.
 Why not **try your luck** on the lottery?

Injuries

ankle (n) C /'æŋkl/
 black eye (n) C /'blæk 'aɪ/
 bleed (v) /bli:d/
 bruise (n) C/(v) /bru:z/
 burn (n) C/(v) /bɜ:n/
 frostbitten (adj) /'frɒst,bɪtn/
 scratch (n) C/(v) /skrætʃ/
 shock (n) C/(v) /ʃɒk/
 sprain (n) C/(v) /spreɪn/
 suffer from (v) /sʌfə ,frɒm/
 twist (v) /twɪst/
 unconscious (adj) /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/
 wrist (n) C /rɪst/

enkel
 blauw oog
 bloeden
 kneuzing
 brandwond; verbranden
 bevroren
 schram; krabben
 shock
 verstuiken
 lijden aan
 verstuiken
 bewusteloos
 pols

He twisted his **ankle** when he fell.
 She wouldn't explain how she got a **black eye**.
 Her finger is **bleeding** after she cut it with a knife.
 She's got a **bruise** on her arm where the ball hit her. (n)
 He suffered **burns** when his car caught fire at a petrol station. (n) C
 He was **burnt** at a petrol station. (v)
 The doctors were deciding whether to cut off his **frostbitten** toes.
 The only injuries were cuts and **scratches**. (n)
 The cat was frightened and tried to **scratch** me. (v)
 Many people were suffering from **shock** after the explosion. (n) C
 He **sprained** his wrist playing squash. (v)
 Many Olympic-level gymnasts **suffer from** anorexia as they try to keep their weight down.
 She **twisted** her ankle when she fell.
 Doctors think he may remain **unconscious** for a few hours.
 He sprained his **wrist** playing squash.

Other words & phrases

according to (prep) /ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tu:/
 addict (n) C /'ædɪkt/
 all night (adj) /ɔ:l naɪt/
 balcony (n) C /'bælkəni/
 bang (v) /bæŋ/
 billion (n) C /'bɪljən/
 burglar (n) C /'bɜ:glə/
 catch fire (v) /kætʃ 'faɪə/

volgens
 verslaafd
 avond-
 balkon
 botsen
 miljard
 inbreker
 vlam vatten

According to locals, John is already planning to buy the pub.
 Some people spend hundreds of pounds a year on tickets and become lottery **addicts**.
 They went to an **all-night** supermarket and bought new shirts.
 Police rescued a woman after her son locked her out on the **balcony**.
 She **banged** her head on the table.
 The turnover for the gambling industry is £42 **billion** a year.
 Police arrested the two **burglars** last night.
 If something explodes, it suddenly **catches fire** with a loud noise.

coincidence (n) C	/kəʊ'ɪnsɪd(ə)ns/	toeval	A coincidence is something that happens by chance.
corpse (n) C	/kɔ:ps/	lijk	Rescue workers found seventeen corpses in the icy river.
critic (n) C	/kɪtɪk/	criticus	Some critics of the lottery call it a tax on the poor.
destroy (v)	/dɪ'strɔɪ/	vernietigen	A gas explosion destroyed the church.
droppings (n pl)	/drɒpɪŋz/	keutels, poep	It's supposed to be lucky if bird droppings fall on your head.
end up (v)	/,end 'ʌp/	gaan, terecht komen	People can end up spending hundreds of pounds a year on lottery tickets.
explode (v)	/ɪk'spləʊd/	exploderen, ontploffen	His car crashed into a tree and exploded .
explosion (n) C	/ɪk'spləʊʒn/	explosie, ontploffing	A gas explosion destroyed the church.
fancy (v)	/fænsi/	zin hebben in	Do you fancy coming in for a drink?
fortune (n) U	/fɔ:tʃu:n/	geluk	Selak is philosophical about his fortune : "I am going to enjoy my life now."
fry (v)	/fraɪ/	bakken	The roof was so hot the egg was immediately fried .
gamble (v)	/gæmbl/	gokken	If you gamble , you risk money in the hope of winning more.
good cause (n) C	/,gʊd 'kɔ:z/	goed doel	When lottery money comes in the government reduces the amount it spends on good causes .
governor (n) C	/gʌv(ə)nə/	goeverneur, directeur	The governor of the local prison phoned to say he had found the two young men.
handful (n) C	/hændfʊl/	handvol	A ticket only costs a handful of small change.
have (sth) in common	/hæv ɪn 'kɒmən/	dingen gemeen hebben	If two people have things in common , they like the same things.
have (sth) on your mind	/hæv ɒn jə 'maɪnd/	aan iets te denken zijn	If you have something on your mind , you are worried about it.
haystack (n) C	/heɪstæk/	hooiberg	A haystack is a large pile of dried grass.
hiker (n) C	/haɪkə/	wandelaar	The 41-year-old hiker was climbing in the Alps.
horn (n) C	/hɔ:n/	claxon, toeter	I shouted and sounded the horn but you didn't see me.
icy (adj)	/aɪsi/	ijskoud	The train came off the rails and fell into an icy river.
identical (adv)	/aɪ'dentɪkl/	identiek; eeneïge tweeling	Brigit Harrison and Dorothy Lowe were identical twin sisters.
income (n) C	/ɪn'kʌm/	inkomen	People on low incomes often spend hundreds of pounds a year on the lottery.
industry (n) C	/ɪndə'stri/	industrie	The turnover for the gambling industry in the UK is £42 billion.
it's (not) worth it	/,ɪts nɒt 'wɜ:θ ɪt/	het (niet) waard zijn	The gym is pretty expensive but it's worth it .
jackpot (n) C	/dʒækpɒt/	jackpot	Hundreds of people win jackpots on lotteries every week.
jet set (n) C	/dʒet ,set/	jetset	John Goodman is the latest to join the jet set when his numbers came up on TV.
legal (adj)	/li:gl/	juridisch	For legal reasons, "John Goodman" is not his real name.
leisure club (n) C	/leɪʒə ,klʌb/	ontspanningsclub	Hey Clive, didn't I see you at the leisure club last night?
lightning (n) U	/laɪtnɪŋ/	bliksem	You're more likely to be struck by lightning than win the lottery.
liquid (n) C/U	/lɪkwɪd/	vloeistof	If you spray something, you throw liquid over it.
local (adj)/(n) C	/ləʊkl/	plaatselijk; stamgast	He was having a quiet drink in his local pub with his mates. (adj) According to locals John is already planning to buy the pub. (n)

lucky break (n) C	/ˈlʌki ˈbreɪk/	geluk	Police in Manchester had a lucky break when the burglars ended up in the local prison.
make-up (n) U	/ˈmeɪk ˌʌp/	make-up	She was putting on her make-up when a black cat jumped onto the table.
mate (n) C	/meɪt/	vriend	John was having a quiet drink in the pub with his mates .
oven (n) C	/ˈʌvən/	oven	Let's put some pizzas in the oven and watch a DVD.
parachute (n) C/(v)	/ˈpærəʃu:t/	parachute; parachuteren	A parachute is a large piece of cloth with strings used by someone jumping out of a plane. (n) C If you parachute somewhere you jump from a plane wearing a parachute. (v)
paramedic (n) C	/ˈpærəˈmedɪk/	paramedicus	Paramedics found her two-year-old grandson playing behind a tree.
parental (adj)	/ˈpɒrentl/	ouderlijk	Parental problems include the case of a mother who had to pay £675 because of her teenage son's behaviour.
pepperoni (n) U	/ˈpepəˈrəʊni/	pepperoni	A pepperoni pizza, please.
petrol station (n) C	/ˈpetrəl ˌsteɪʃn/	benzinstation, tankstation	His car caught fire at a petrol station .
philosophical (adj)	/ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪkl/	filosofisch	Selak is philosophical about what happened to him.
pile (n) C	/paɪl/	stapel	A haystack is a large pile of dried grass.
plough into (v)	/ˈplau ˈɪntuː/	inploegen	His car ploughed into a tree and exploded.
profile (n) C	/ˈprəʊfaɪl/	profiel	Charities, especially low- profile ones can suddenly find themselves with less money.
pupil (n) C	/ˈpjuːpl/	leerling	Teachers were meeting to discuss their pupils' end-of-term reports.
quick-fix (adj)	/ˈkwɪkˈfɪks/	snel	The lottery isn't the quick-fix solution to life's problems.
rail (n) C	/reɪl/	rail	The train came off the rails and fell into an icy river.
reduce (v)	/rɪˈdjuːs/	verminderen	When lottery money comes in, the government reduces the amount they give to charities.
regular (n) C/adj	/ˈregjʊlə/	stamgast; regelmatig	I'm a regular at the Robin Hood – that's my local. (n) Something that is regular happens so that there is the same amount of time between events. (adj)
regularly (adv)	/ˈregjʊləli/	regelmatig	Millions of people regularly buy lottery tickets.
scream (n) C/v	/skri:m/	gegil; gillen	Neighbours heard the woman's screams and called the police. (n) C She screamed the moment she saw him. (v)
siren (n) C	/saɪrən/	sirene	They suddenly heard the noise of police sirens approaching.
smash (v)	/smæʃ/	breken	The cat jumped on to the table and smashed the mirror.
snake (n) C	/sneɪk/	slang	I've got several unusual pets, including a snake .
sneeze (v)	/sniːz/	niezen	You will be very lucky if you see a cat sneeze .
solution (n) C	/səˈluːʃn/	oplossing	The lottery isn't a quick-fix solution to life's problems.
solve (v)	/sɒlv/	oplossen	The lottery solves some problems but causes others.

speedboat (n) C	/ˈspiːd.bəʊt/	speedboat	He bought a new car, house and speedboat with the money.
spit (v)	/spɪt/	spugen	Bad luck will go away if you spit on the ground in front of you.
spray (v)/(n) C	/spreɪ/	sproeien; spray	The petrol pump was old and had sprayed petrol over the car engine. (v) A spray is a liquid in a container that you use by pushing a button. (n)
squash (n) U	/skwɒʃ/	squash	He sprained his wrist playing squash .
superstition (n) C	/ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃn/	bijgeloof	In Britain there are many superstitions connected with cats.
survive (v)	/səˈvaɪv/	overleven	Thomas survived five days in the Alps in freezing temperatures.
symphony (n) C	/ˈsɪmfəni/	symfonie	I love Beethoven's 5 th Symphony .
tempt (v)	/tempt/	verleiden	Next time you're tempted to buy a lottery ticket think – who actually wins in the end?
throughout (prep)	/θruːˈaʊt/	(helemaal) door	If something happens throughout a place, it happens in every part of that place.
toddler (n) C	/ˈtɒdlə/	peuter	With a little toddler around all the boring jobs turn into a game.
toe (n) C	/təʊ/	teen	Doctors were deciding whether to cut off his frostbitten toes .
turnover (n) U	/ˈtɜːnəʊvə/	omzet	The turnover for the gambling industry is £42 billion per year.
twin (n) C/adj	/twɪn/	tweeling	Brigit and Dorothy were identical twins who were separated a few weeks after their birth. (n)
twist of fate	/ˈtwɪst əv ˈfeɪt/	speling van het lot	They didn't know they were identical twin sisters. (adj) A twist of fate is a sudden change in a situation.
warehouse (n) C	/ˈweəhaʊs/	pakhuis	Lee Harvey Oswald shot Kennedy from a warehouse .
wave (v)	/weɪv/	zwaaien	I shouted and waved but you didn't see me.
the wicked (n)	/ðə ˈwɪkɪd/	boosdoener, slechterik	Oh, there's the phone. No rest for the wicked .
you're kidding	/jɔː ˈkɪdɪŋ/	je maakt een grapje	“We live in Harlech Crescent.” “ You're kidding – so do we!”

Unit 5

Adjectives

comfortable	/kʌmfətəbl/	comfortabel	We set up camp and make everything nice and comfortable .
crowded	/ˈkraʊdɪd/	druk	A place that is crowded has a lot of people in it.
delicious	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	heerlijk	The food was delicious last time but this time it was not so good.
efficient	/ɪˈfɪʃnt/	efficiënt	Someone who is efficient does their job very well.
fashionable	/ˈfæʃnəbl/	modieus	Mayfair is close to the main shopping streets and some of London's most fashionable squares.
fresh	/freʃ/	vers	Food that is fresh has been recently picked or prepared.

healthy	/ˈhelθi/	gezond
popular	/ˈpɒpjələ/	populair
reliable	/rɪˈlaɪəbl/	betrouwbaar
strong	/strɒŋ/	stevig
stylish	/ˈstaɪlɪʃ/	stijlvol

The advertising slogan for the mineral water will be “Natural and **Healthy**”.
Whizzo is the most **popular** washing powder.
 Famous brand names are a lot more **reliable** than other brands.
 Something that is **strong** is not easily broken or destroyed.
 It was a **stylish** place but the chairs were very uncomfortable.

Negative prefixes (adjectives)

dishonest	/dɪsˈɒnɪst/	oneerlijk
disloyal	/dɪsˈlɔɪəl/	niet loyaal
dissatisfied	/dɪsˈsætɪsfɑɪd/	ontevreden
impatient	/ɪmˈpeɪʃnt/	ongeduldig
impolite	/ɪmpəˈlaɪt/	onbeschoft
impossible	/ɪmˈpɒsəbl/	onmogelijk
improbable	/ɪmˈprɒbəbl/	onwaarschijnlijk
inaccurate	/ɪnˈækjʊrət/	onnauwkeurig
inconvenient	/ɪnkənˈviːniənt/	niet uit komen
incorrect	/ɪnkəˈrekt/	onjuist
unbelievable	/ˌʌnbɪˈliːvəbl/	ongelofelijk
unemployed	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	werkloos
unhappy	/ˌʌnˈhæpi/	ongelukkig
unlucky	/ˌʌnˈlʌki/	ongelukkig
unprepared	/ˌʌnpriˈpeəd/	onvoorbereid
unsuccessful	/ˌʌnsəkˈsesfl/	onsuccesvol

Someone who is **dishonest** tells lies or steals things.
 Someone who is **disloyal** is not loyal to someone they know well or to an organization they belong to.
 Market research shows us that many people are **dissatisfied** with the credit limits on their cards.
 Someone who is **impatient** is annoyed because something is not happening as quickly as you want.
 Someone who is **impolite** is rude to other people.
 I’m afraid that’s **impossible**, sir. You can’t hold a card in a different name.
 Something that is **improbable** is not likely to happen or be true.
 Something that is **inaccurate** is not correct.
 If this is **inconvenient**, I could always call you back later.
 Something that is **incorrect** is wrong or not true.
 For every £100 you spend, we will give you five reward points. Isn’t that **unbelievable**?
 “I’m between jobs.” “Between jobs?” “Yes, you know, **unemployed**.”
 Many people are **unhappy** with their credit cards because the interest is so high.
 If someone is **unlucky**, bad things happen to them.
 Someone who is **unprepared** for something is not ready for it.
 Someone who is **unsuccessful** does not get or do what they want.

Office activities

do a report	/ˌduː ə rɪˈpɔːt/	verslag doen
do some photocopying	/ˌduː sʌm ˈfəʊtəˌkɒpiɪŋ/	fotokopiëren

If you **do a report**, you write it.
 Younger employees don’t mind **doing** all that last-minute **photocopying**.

do the filing	/ˈduː ðə ˈfaɪlɪŋ/
make a phone call	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈfəʊn kɔːl/
make a photocopy	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈfəʊtəkɒpi/
make a report	/ˌmeɪk ə rɪˈpɔːt/
make the coffee	/ˌmeɪk ðə ˈkɒfi/
receive a phone call	/ˌriːsiːv ə ˈfəʊn kɔːl/
receive an email	/ˌriːsiːv ən ˈiːmeɪl/
send a report	/ˌsend ə rɪˈpɔːt/
send an email	/ˌsend ən ˈiːmeɪl/
write a report	/ˌraɪt ə rɪˈpɔːt/
write an email	/ˌraɪt ən ˈiːmeɪl/

archiveren
bellen
een fotokopie maken
verslag maken
koffie zetten
een telefoontje krijgen
een e-mail ontvangen
een verslag sturen
een e-mail sturen
een verslag schrijven
een e-mail schrijven

If you **do the filing**, you put documents in the correct place.
 I **make** most of my **phone calls** in the morning.
 Please **make a photocopy** of this report.
 If you **make a report**, you write it.
 The trainee usually **makes the coffee** for everyone else.
 I **received a phone call** from the boss at 10 o'clock last night.
 You can send and **receive emails** on your laptop.
 She **sent** me the **report** via email.
 Don't forget to **send** me **an email**.
 Have you **written** that urgent **report** yet?
 How many **emails** do you **write** a day?

Office supplies

biro (n) C	/ˈbaɪrəʊ/
drawing pin (n) C	/ˈdrɔːɪŋ ˌpɪn/
filing cabinet (n) C	/ˈfaɪlɪŋ ˌkæbɪnət/
highlighter (pen) (n) C	/ˈhaɪˌlaɪtə (ˌpen)/
in tray (n) C	/ˈɪnˌtreɪ/
ink cartridge (n) C	/ɪŋk ˌkɑːtrɪdʒ/
mouse mat (n) C	/ˈmaʊs ˌmæt/
notepad (n) C	/ˈnəʊtˌpæd/
paperclip (n) C	/ˈpeɪpəˌklɪp/
pencil sharpener (n) C	/ˈpensl ʃɑːp(ə)nə/
Post-its® (n pl)	/ˈpəʊstɪts/
stapler (n) C	/ˈsteɪplə/
Tipp-Ex® (n) U	/ˈtɪpeks/

balpen
punaise
archieffkast
markeerstift
inbak
inkpatroon
muismat
bloknote
paperclip
puntenslijper
post-it
nietmachine
Tipp-ex

He made a few corrections with his **biro**.
 A **drawing pin** is a pin used for fastening paper to a wall.
 A **filing cabinet** is a piece of office furniture in which you keep documents.
 Her secretary used a **highlighter** to show all the important information.
 There are loads of reports in my **in tray** that I have to look at.
 I need a new **ink cartridge** for the printer.
 A **mouse mat** is the piece of material that you move a computer mouse around on.
 A **notepad** consists of sheets of paper joined together for writing notes on.
 The photocopies were attached with a **paperclip**.
 A **pencil sharpener** is used for making a pencil sharper.
Post-its are small pieces of coloured paper used for writing notes.
 A **stapler** is a small object used for fastening pieces of paper with a staple.
Tipp-Ex is a white liquid used for covering mistakes.

Other words & phrases

advertiser (n) C	/ˈædvəˌtaɪzə/	adverteerder
annoying (adj)	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/	irritant

Children are one of the most important markets for **advertisers**.
 They have the **annoying** habit of making jokes that you have to laugh at.

appeal (v)	/ə'pi:l/	aanspreken, aantrekkelijk zijn	It's important that the advertisements appeal to children.
approval (n) U	/ə'pru:vəl/	instemming, goedkeuring	Approval is a positive feeling that you have towards someone or something that you consider to be good.
bankrupt (adj/v)	/'bæŋkrʌpt/	failliet; failliet doen gaan	Bankrupt businesses have no money and cannot pay what they owe. (adj) "Is there anything else you want?" "No, I don't want to bankrupt the company, do I?" (v)
big business (n) C	/bɪg 'bɪznɪs/	grote bedrijfsleven	Many teachers use educational material that is paid for by big business .
blank (adj)	/blæŋk/	leeg	The computer won't process the form if any of the boxes are left blank .
bossy (adj)	/'bɒsi/	bazig	When there's a crisis the "friend" disappears and is replaced by a bossy bully.
brand (n) C	/brænd/	merk	Famous brand names are more expensive than other brands .
bully (n) C	/'bʊli/	pestkop	When there's a crisis the "friend" disappears and is replaced by a bossy bully .
call round (v)	/kɔ:l 'raʊnd/	langskomen	I'll phone you back tomorrow, or maybe I'll call round in person.
catch (sb's) attention	/kætʃ ə'tenʃn/	aandacht trekken	Advertisers use different ways of catching children's attention .
cereal (n) C/U	/sɪəriəl/	graan	Covers for text books include adverts for snacks and breakfast cereals .
client (n) C	/klaɪənt/	klant, cliënt	Do some research into your clients before you call.
code (n) C	/kəʊd/	code	What's your department name and code ?
commercial (n) C	/kə'mɜ:ʃl/	reclame	The programme contains ten minutes of news and two minutes of commercials .
compliment (n) C	/kɒmplɪmənt/	compliment	They always have a smile and a compliment for visitors.
consumer (n) C	/kən'sju:mə/	consument	"The kids we're reaching are consumers in training," say the people in marketing.
corridor (n) C	/kɒrɪdɔ:/	gang	Schools sell advertising space in school corridors and toilets.
cover (n) C	/'kʌvə/	omslag	Students receive free covers for their text books with adverts on them.
credit limit (n) C	/'kredɪt ,lɪmɪt/	kredietlimiet	You can have a high credit limit and borrow up to £15,000.
crisis (n) C	/'kraɪsɪs/	crisis	When there's a crisis the "friend" is replaced by a bossy bully.
cutback (n) C	/'kʌtbæk/	bezuiniging	The new procedure is something to do with cutbacks , I think.
digital (adj)	/'dɪdʒɪtl/	digital	Digital cameras are more powerful these days.
district (n) C	/'dɪstrɪkt/	district	The most expensive offices in the world are in London's Mayfair and Park Lane districts .
double (v/adj)	/'dʌbl/	verdubbelen; dubbel	We will take the credit limit on your existing card and double it. (v) The comparative and superlative forms of "big" contain a double consonant - "g". (adj)
educational (adj)	/'edʒʊ'keɪʃn(ə)l/	educatief	Many educational materials are paid for by big business.
educationalist (n) C	/'edʒʊ'keɪʃn(ə)lɪst/	onderwijsdeskundige	Educationalists will tell you that the simple answer is to teach children young.
energy (n) U	/'enədʒi/	energie	Young people often have more energy and enthusiasm.

enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnθju:zɪ'æstɪk/	enthousiast	Young people are often more enthusiastic .
existing (adj)	/ɪg'zɪstɪŋ/	huidig	We will take the credit limit on your existing card and double it.
fizzy (adj)	/fɪzi/	prik, frisdrank	The water is an alternative to cola and other fizzy drinks.
flirt (n C/v)	/flɜ:t/	flirt; flirten	The office flirt always has a smile and a compliment for visitors. (n) Someone who flirts behaves towards someone in a way that shows romantic interest in them. (v)
fund-raising (n) U	/fʌnd'reɪzɪŋ/	geldinzameling	Other fund-raising programmes don't raise enough money.
get rid of (sth/sb) (v)	/get 'rɪd əv/	kwijtraken	Hello, anyone there? Hah! That got rid of him!
growth (n) U	/grəʊθ/	groei	Not everyone is happy with the growth of classroom advertising.
influence (v)	/ɪnflu:əns/	beïnvloeden	In 1997 children influenced the spending of \$500 billion.
interest rate (n) C	/ɪntrəst 'reɪt/	rente	The Spark Platinum card has a low interest rate of 5.5%.
joker (n) C	/dʒəʊkə/	grapjas	The office joker is always making jokes .
laser (n) C	/leɪzə/	laser	We haven't got any laser paper – only ordinary paper.
loyalty (n) U	/lɔɪəlti/	loyaliteit	Advertisers want people to develop brand loyalty .
market research (n) U	/mɑ:kɪt rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/	marktonderzoek	Market research shows us that people are dissatisfied with their credit card limits.
maternity leave (n) U	/mə'tɜ:məti ,li:v/	ouderschapsverlof	She's away on maternity leave at the moment.
mood (n) C	/mu:d/	stemming	The worst thing is that their moods change so quickly.
ordinary (adj)	/ɔ:dn(ə)ri/	gewoon	We haven't got any laser paper – only the ordinary paper.
percentage (n) C	/pə'sentɪdʒ/	percentage	The percentage that you pay when you borrow money is called interest.
platinum (n) U	/plætɪnəm/	platinum	The Platinum Card is not as good as the Gold Card.
procedure (n) C	/prə'si:dʒə/	procedure	The department code is part of the new procedure .
process (v)	/prəuses/	verwerken	The computer won't process the form if any of the boxes are left blank.
property (n) C/U	/prəpəti/	eigendom	A property is the house or flat that you own. (C) Your property is the things that you own. (U)
rent (v)	/rent/	huren	These clubs are often closed on Monday nights so the company could rent one.
repetitive (adj)	/rɪ'petətɪv/	(zich) herhalend	No task is too boring for them and no job is too repetitive .
secret (n C/adj)	/si:krət/	geheim	You don't need to tell anyone – it could be our little secret . (n) C Something that is secret is not told to other people. (adj)
shortage (n) C	/ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/	tekort	The biggest problem facing most schools is a shortage of cash.
slogan (n) C	/sləʊgən/	slogan, leus	The advertising slogan will be "Natural and Healthy".
snack (n) C	/snæk/	snack	Covers for text books include adverts for snacks and breakfast cereals.
stationery (n) U	/steɪʃn(ə)ri/	kantoorbenodigheden	The stationery department hasn't got the paper he wants.
survey (n) C	/sɜ:veɪ/	onderzoek	The salesman is doing a market research survey .
sweet (n) C	/swi:t/	snoep	Sweets are often advertised with children in mind.

task (n) C	/tɑːsk/	taak
taxpayer (n) C	/ˈtækspeɪə/	belastingbetaler
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/	vreselijk
trainee (n) C	/ˈtreɪni/	stagiar
transfer (v)	/ˈtrænsfɜː/	overmaken
urgent (adj)	/ˈɜːdʒ(ə)nt/	dringend
voucher (n) C	/ˈvaʊtʃə/	tegoedbon
washing powder (n) U	/ˈwɒʃɪŋ ˈpaʊdə/	wasmiddel
workaholic (n) C	/ˌwɜːkəˈhɒlɪk/	workaholic

No **task** is too boring for them and no job is too repetitive.
Taxpayers don't want to pay more and fund-raising programmes don't raise enough money.
The boss often has a habit of making **terrible** jokes.
The **trainee** is usually the youngest person in the office, getting work experience.
If you **transfer** your balance, we will give you nine months' free credit.
The next minute they're asking you whether you've written that **urgent** report.
Students who do well in their studies are given **vouchers** for free pizzas, burgers and French fries.
No other **washing powder** is as good as *Whizzo*.
The **workaholic** always takes the fewest days holiday.

Unit 6

Holidays

action-packed (adj)	/ækʃənˌpækt/	actie-gevuld
airline (n) C	/ˈeəlaɪn/	luchtvaartmaatschappij
beach (n) C	/bi:tʃ/	strand
bedding (n) U	/ˈbedɪŋ/	beddegoed
brochure (n) C	/ˈbrɒʃʊə/	brochure
capital (n) C	/ˈkæpɪtl/	hoofdstad
check out of (v)	/tʃek ˈaʊt əv/	afmelden
cosmopolitan (adj)	/ˌkɒzməˈpɒlɪtən/	kosmopolitisch
deposit (n) C	/dɪˈpɒzɪt/	borg
destination (n) C	/ˌdestɪˈneɪʃn/	bestemming
exclusive (adj)	/ɪkˈskluːsɪv/	exclusief
excursion (n) C	/ɪkˈskɜːʃn/	excursie
exotic (adj)	/ɪgˈzɒtɪk/	exotisch
find your way around	/ˌfaɪnd jə ˌweɪ əˈraʊnd/	je weg vinden
flight (n) C	/flaɪt/	vlucht
fun (adj)	/fʌn/	plezierig
guided tour (n) C	/ˌgaɪdɪd ˈtʊə/	rondleiding

You will love this **action-packed** day with rock climbing and sea-kayaking.
Two **airlines** fly direct to Tokyo – Japan Airlines and Virgin Atlantic.
Negril has eleven kilometres of beautiful white **beaches**.
Let the staff know if you need extra **bedding**, food or drink.
We chose our destination from a travel **brochure**.
In 2005 the city of Cork became a European **Capital** of Culture.
What time do we have to **check out of** the hotel?
Negril is a very **cosmopolitan** resort.
You have to pay a **deposit** for the holiday.
What sort of holiday **destination** do you like?
Port Antonio has some **exclusive** and upmarket hotels.
This **excursion** takes you to the magical area north of Dublin.
Negril is a cosmopolitan and **exotic** resort with white beaches.
The guidebook will help you **find your way around**.
I'm going to look for some cheap **flights** on the internet.
Negril is exotic, **fun** and completely unforgettable.
The highlight of the day will be a **guided tour** of the World Heritage Site of Newgrange.

laid-back (adj)	/ˈleɪdˈbæk/
off the beaten track	/ɒf ðə ˈbi:tən ˈtræk/
packing (n) U	/ˈpækɪŋ/
picturesque (adj)	/ˈpɪktʃəˈresk/
postcard (n) C	/ˈpəʊst,kɑ:d/
resort (n) C	/rɪˈzɔ:t/
romantic (adj)	/rəʊˈmæntɪk/
sandy (adj)	/ˈsændi/
secluded (adj)	/sɪˈklu:ɪd/
sightseeing (n) U	/saɪtˌsi:ɪŋ/
sunscreen (n) U	/ˈsʌnˌskri:n/
tourist attraction (n) C	/ˈtʊərɪst əˈtrækʃn/
travel agent (n) C	/ˈtrævl ˌeɪdʒənt/
travel rep (n) C	/ˈtrævl ˌrep/
upmarket (adj)	/ˌʌpˈmɑ:kɪt/

ontspannen
ongebaande wegen bewandelen
(in)pakken
pittoresk
ansichtkaart
vakantieoord
romantisch
zanderig
verscholen, verborgen
het bezoeken van bezienswaardigheden
zonnebrand (olie, crème)
toeristische attractie
reisbureau
vertegenwoordiger van een reisbureau
sjiek, exclusief

Negril is cosmopolitan but manages to keep a **laid-back** atmosphere. Port Antonio is **off the beaten track** and away from the more well-known resorts. Have you done your **packing** yet? Port Antonio is surrounded by the **picturesque** scenery of the Blue Mountains. When are you going to send some **postcards**? Negril and Port Antonio are two of the top **resorts** in Jamaica. I'm looking forward to some **romantic** walks along the beaches. You can go for a pony ride along the **sandy** beaches of the Bay. Port Antonio has romantic, **secluded** beaches. Those of you who've had enough of **sightseeing** will love this action-packed day. I'm going to buy **sunscreen** and a film for my camera. The Blarney Stone is a famous **tourist attraction** in Ireland. I've just picked up some brochures from the **travel agent**. The **travel rep** will meet you for a welcome cocktail in the bar. Port Antonio has some of the most exclusive and **upmarket** hotels on the island.

Other words & phrases

abbey (n) C	/ˈæbi/
amazing (adj)	/əˈmeɪzɪŋ/
ancient (adj)	/ˈeɪnʃənt/
awful (adj)	/ɔ:fl/
babysitter (n) C	/ˈbeɪbɪsɪtə/
bargain (n) C	/ˈbɑ:gɪn/
battery (n) C	/ˈbæt(ə)ri/
bay (n) C	/beɪ/
bird's-eye view (n) C	/ˈbɜ:dzai ˈvju:z/
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔ:rɪŋ/
brand new (adj)	/ˈbrænd ˈnju:z/
breathtaking (adj)	/ˈbreθteɪkɪŋ/
cabin (n) C	/ˈkæbɪn/

abdij
verbazingwekkend
oud
afschuwelijk
babysitter
koopje
batterij
baai
een panoramisch gezicht op
saai
gloednieuw
adembenemend
hut

We'll begin with a visit to Slane **Abbey** where Saint Patrick came. The pilot was kind and took us to some **amazing** places. The Hill of Tara was home of the **ancient** kings of Ireland. The weather was horrible – absolutely **awful**. We would like a **babysitter** a few evenings a week. Don't let last-minute **bargains** make your decisions for you. I need a new **battery** for my laptop computer. You can go for a pony ride along the sandy beaches of the **Bay**. A **bird's-eye view** of something is a very good view of it. **Boring** is the opposite of interesting. See Ireland's west coast from our **brand new**, six-seater helicopter. From the helicopter there are **breathtaking** views of the Aran Islands. Once you've settled into your **cabin**, one of our guides will come and visit you.

cocktail (n) C	/ˈkɒkteɪl/	cocktail
colony (n) C	/ˈkɒləni/	kolonie
congratulations (n pl)	/ˌkɒŋgrætʃʊleɪʃənz/	gefeliciteerd
delegation (n) C	/ˌdeləˈgeɪʃn/	delegatie
depth (n) C	/depθ/	diepte
discreet (adj)	/dɪsˈkriːt/	discreet
dramatic (adj)	/drəˈmætɪk/	dramatisch
dreadful (adj)	/dredfl/	vreselijk
eloquent (adj)	/ˈeləkwənt/	welbespraakt
enjoyable (adj)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/	prettig
excellent (adj)	/ˈeksələnt/	uitmuntend
exhausted (adj)	/ɪgˈzɔːstɪd/	uitgeput
fantastic (adj)	/fænˈtæstɪk/	fantastisch
fascinating (adj)	/fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	fascinerend
fate (n) U	/feɪt/	lot
flexibility (n) U	/ˌfleksəˈbɪləti/	flexibiliteit
get round to (sth)	/get ˈraʊnd tə/	ergens de tijd voor vinden
giant (adj)	/dʒaɪənt/	reusachtig
goalkeeper (n) C	/ˈɡəʊlkiːpə/	keeper, doelman
gorgeous (adj)	/ˈɡɔːdʒəs/	schitterend
guidance (n) U	/ˈɡaɪdəns/	begeleiding
harbour (n) C	/ˈhɑːbə/	haven
harp (n) C	/hɑːp/	harp
heritage (n) U	/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/	erfgoed
highlight (n) C	/ˈhaɪlaɪt/	hoogtepunt
hill (n) C	/hɪl/	heuvel
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	vreselijk
hyper-organised (adj)	/ˌhaɪpəˈɔːɡənəɪzd/	hyper-georganiseerd
in particular	/ɪn pəˈtɪkjələ/	specifiek
in person	/ɪn ˈpɜːsn/	persoonlijk
indoor (adj)	/ɪndɔː/	binnen
instructor (n) C	/ɪnˈstrʌktə/	instructeur
kayak (n) C	/kaɪæk/	kajak

Meet the travel rep for a welcome **cocktail** in the bar.

You'll need a zoom lens to take shots of the seal **colony** on the Islands.

“I’m expecting a baby in June.” “**Congratulations!**”

A **delegation** of European politicians are coming on a cultural visit.

We'll go back into the **depths** of time and visit giant standing stones that are 5,000 years old.

He's not a mystery man but we both want to be a little **discreet**.

Ireland's west coast is one of the most beautiful and **dramatic** places on earth.

“We had a car crash on the first day of our holiday.” “That sounds **dreadful**.”

People who kiss the stone will become talkative and **eloquent**.

Something that you like doing is **enjoyable**.

The Algarve was **excellent** – really, really good.

You're going to be **exhausted** with all that clubbing.

“What did you think of Prague?” “**Fantastic**. The kids enjoyed it too.”

Ireland's history is **fascinating** – we learnt so much.

Don't let **fate** and last-minute bargains make your decisions for you.

It's important to leave some space for **flexibility** in your plans.

I'll **get round to** booking the flights in a week or two.

The World Heritage Site of Newgrange is surrounded by **giant** standing stones.

My mother's a real fan of the Real Madrid **goalkeeper**.

Italian women are stunning – absolutely **gorgeous!**

Go rock climbing under the **guidance** of an experienced instructor.

The historic town of Dalkey has two castles and a little **harbour**.

The **harp** is a musical instrument associated with Ireland.

Newgrange is a World **Heritage** Site.

The **highlight** of the day will be a guided tour of Newgrange.

We will visit the **Hill** of Tara, home of the ancient kings of Ireland.

“Did you have a good time in England?” “No, the food was **horrible!**”

Some people are **hyper-organised** and like to have everything under control.

Are you looking for anything **in particular**?

I wanted to break the news to my family **in person**.

The National Aquatic Centre is Europe's largest **indoor** waterworld.

Go rock climbing under the guidance of an experienced **instructor**.

After lunch there's sea-**kayaking** in Dublin Bay.

last minute (adj)	/ˌlɑːst ˈmɪnɪt/	laatste moment
lens (n) C	/lenz/	lens
make sure (v)	/ˌmeɪk ˈʃʊə/ʃɔː/	ervoor zorgen dat
make up your mind	/ˌmeɪk ʌp jə ˈmaɪnd/	een besluit nemen
memorable (adj)	/ˌmem(ə)rəbl/	gedenkwaardig
option (n) C	/ˈɒpʃn/	optie
painful (adj)	/ˈpeɪnfl/	pijnlijk
pilot (n) C	/ˈpaɪlət/	piloot
pony (n) C	/ˈpəʊni/	pony
reckon (v)	/ˈrekən/	denken
relatively (adv)	/ˌrelətɪvli/	relatief
respectable (adj)	/ˈrɪspektəbəl/	respectabel
rock-climbing (n) U	/ˌrɒkˌklaɪmɪŋ/	rotsklimmen
round (sth) off (v)	/ˌraʊnd ˈɒf/	afronden
rush (v)	/rʌʃ/	haasten
saint (n) C	/seɪnt/	sint
sculpture (n) C	/ˈskʌlptʃə/	beeldhouwwerk
seal (n) C	/si:l/	zeehond
settle into (v)	/ˌsetl ˈɪntuː/	wennen aan
shot (n) C	/ʃɒt/	foto, shot
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/	verlegen
site (n) C	/saɪt/	plaats
step (n) C	/step/	stap
stop off (n) C	/ˌstɒp ˈɒf/	tussenstop
stunning (adj)	/ˈstʌnɪŋ/	ongelooflijk mooi
superb (adj)	/ˈsuːpəb/	geweldig
talkative (adj)	/ˈtɔːkətɪv/	spraakzaam
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/	vreselijk
thrill (n) C	/θrɪl/	spanning
unbeatable (adj)	/ˌʌnˈbi:təbl/	uitmuntend
unexpectedly (adv)	/ˌʌnɪkˈspektɪdli/	onverwacht
up in the air	/ˌʌp ɪn ðiː ˈeə/	onduidelijk, onbeslist
via (prep)	/viə/	via

I always leave things till the **last minute**.

Don't forget to bring a camera with a zoom **lens**.

We'll **make sure** a bicycle is waiting for you on your arrival.

Let's see what the weather's like and then we'll **make up our minds**.

This **memorable** day will begin with a visit to Slane Abbey.

What are the three **options** for the last two questions in the quiz.

"I had toothache last week." "That sounds **painful**."

The **pilot** was very kind and took us to some amazing places.

Our guide will take you for a **pony** ride along the beach.

I **reckon** what I'm most looking forward to is the romantic walks along the beaches.

It's a big difference in price for a **relatively** small difference in time.

For those of you who like to lie in the excursion leaves at the very **respectable** time of 11.30.

Experience the thrills of **rock-climbing**.

To **round the day off** there's a visit to the National Aquatic Centre.

I'll give you a call tomorrow. Must **rush**.

Saint Patrick brought the message of the Bible to Slane Abbey.

Visitors can see the **sculptures** in the Crawford Gallery.

There's a **seal** colony on the Aran Islands.

We've just **settled into** our hotel.

Bring a camera with a zoom lens for once-in-a-lifetime **shots** of the seal colony.

"Do you think he's going to come over?" "No, he looks too **shy**."

There will be a guided tour of the World Heritage **Site** of Newgrange.

The next **step** is to book a flight.

There's an Air France flight to Tokyo with a **stop off** in Paris.

Italian women are **stunning** – absolutely gorgeous!

The weather was awful but the hotel was **superb**.

People who kiss the stone will become **talkative** and eloquent.

"How was the skiing?" "**Terrible**. There was no snow."

Experience the **thrills** of rock climbing.

Something that is **unbeatable** is excellent.

If something turns up, it happens **unexpectedly**.

"When's he going?" "He doesn't know yet ... it's all very **up in the air**."

The flight is **via** Paris and takes just over 14 hours.

wind surfing (n) U	/wɪn(d) sɜːfɪŋ/	windsurfen
wonderful (adj)	/wʌndəfl/	fantastisch
zoom (v)	/zuːm/	zoom

Wind surfing is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board.

We had a **wonderful** holiday in Ireland – very enjoyable.

Don't forget to bring a camera with a **zoom** lens.

Unit 7

Phrasal verbs with *live*

live for (sth)	/lɪv fɔː/	leven voor
live off (sth/sb)	/lɪv ɒf/	leven van
live on (sth)	/lɪv ɒn/	leven van, leven op
live out of (sth)	/lɪv aʊt əv/	leven uit
live through (sth)	/lɪv θruː/	leven door
live up to (sth)	/lɪv 'ʌp tə/	voldoen aan

I can't understand people who **live for** their work.

There's no point working if you can **live off** social security.

I don't need much money to **live on** – just enough for the basics.

I love travelling and am happy **living out of** a suitcase.

You haven't really lived if you haven't **lived through** difficult times.

I'm not interested in **living up to** my parents' expectations.

Metaphors

an unexpected turn at a crossroads	/ən ʌnɪk'spektɪd 'tɜːn/ /æɪt ə 'krɒsrəʊdz/	onverwachte draai op een kruispunt
embark on a new stage of life	/ɪm'bɑːk ɒn ə ,njuː ,steɪdʒ əv 'laɪf/	aan een nieuwe periode in haar leven beginnen
go their separate ways her life took off	/gəʊ ðeə seprət 'weɪz/ /hɜː ,laɪf tʊk 'ɒf/	ieder hun eigen weg gaan haar leven kwam van de grond
move on no turning back	/muːv 'ɒn/ /nəʊ tɜːnɪŋ 'bæk/	vooruit gaan geen weg terug
take a new direction	/teɪk ə ,njuː dɪ'rekʃn/	een nieuwe richting uit te gaan

Her life took **an unexpected turn** when she went to back to Edinburgh. She found herself **at a crossroads**. Should she stay in Portugal or move back to the UK?

She moved to Portugal where she **embarked on a new stage of life**.

The marriage ended in divorce and the couple **went their separate ways**. **Her life took off** after she completed the first Harry Potter book.

She wanted to **move on** and went to Portugal.

When Hollywood bought the film rights to Harry Potter there was **no turning back**.

After the divorce she decided that it was time to **take a new direction**.

Life stages

adolescent (n) C	/ˌædɔːlesnt/	puber	He's a typical adolescent – rebellious and irresponsible.
adult (adj)/(n) C	/ˌædʌlt; ɔːdʌlt/	volwassen	She's still a teenager but she's very adult in some ways. (adj) In Britain you're legally an adult when you're 18. (n)
elderly (adj)	/ˈeldəli/	oudere, bejaarde	She decided to ask an elderly relative for advice.
in your early/late forties	/ɪn jɔː ɜːli/leɪt ˈfɔːtiz/	begin/achter in de veertig	She's middle-aged – in her late forties or early fifties .
middle-aged (adj)	/ˌmɪdl'eɪdʒd/	van middelbare leeftijd	She's middle-aged – in her late forties or early fifties.
pensioner (n) C	/ˈpenʃ(ə)nə/	met pensioen zijn	He's a pensioner now, but he's still very active.
retired (adj)	/rɪˈtaɪəd/	gepensioneerd zijn	He's retired and living in a home for the elderly.
teenager (n) C	/ˈtiːneɪdʒə/	tiener	She's still a teenager but she's very adult in some ways.
toddler (n) C	/ˈtɒdlə/	peuter	A toddler is a young child who is learning how to walk.

Exclamations with *what*

What a day!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈdeɪ/	Wat een dag!	The car broke down on the way to work and then I fell and twisted my ankle – what a day!
What a good idea!	/ˌwɒt ə ˌɡʊd aɪˈdɪə/	Wat een goed idee!	“I’ll see if his address is in the phone book.” “ What a good idea! ”
What a mess!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈmes/	Wat een troep!	“I’ve got tomato ketchup all over my T-shirt.” “ What a mess! ”
What a night!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈnaɪt/	Wat een nacht!	We missed the last bus and there were no taxis so we had to walk 5 km home. What a night!
What a nightmare!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈnaɪtmɛə/	Wat een nachtmerrie!	“She’s lost her job, her husband’s left her and now she’s broken her leg.” “ What a nightmare! ”
What a nuisance!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈnjuːsəns/	Wat een ellende!	“There was no hot water this morning so I couldn’t have a shower.” “ What a nuisance! ”
What a relief!	/ˌwɒt ə rɪˈliːf/	Wat een opluchting!	“The doctor said it was nothing serious.” “ What a relief! ”
What a shame!	/ˌwɒt ə ˈʃeɪm/	Wat zonde!	“I thought we were going to win but the other team scored in the last minute.” “ What a shame! ”
What a surprise!	/ˌwɒt ə səˈpraɪz/	Wat een verrassing!	“For the first time in my life, he bought me some flowers.” “ What a surprise! ”
What a waste of time!	/ˌwɒt ə ˌweɪst əv ˈtaɪm/	Wat een tijdsverspilling!	“We spent five hours queuing to try and get a ticket.” “ What a waste of time! ”
What an idiot!	/ˌwɒt ən ˈɪdɪət/	Wat een idioot!	“... then he said that Slovakia was the capital of the Czech Republic.” “ What an idiot! ”
What bad luck!	/ˌwɒt ˌbæd ˈlʌk/	Wat een pech!	“I lost £50 in the street today.” “ What bad luck! ”

Other words & phrases

admirer (n) C	/əd'maɪrə/	bewonderaar	Her secret admirer was heartbroken and left for Australia.
anniversary (n) C	/ˌænɪ'vɜːs(ə)ri/	trouwdag, jubileum	It's mum and dad's wedding anniversary next weekend.
appreciate (v)	/ə'priːʃiət/	op prijs stellen	I'd appreciate it if you didn't mention this to anyone.
aspect (n) C	/ˈæspekt/	aspect, kant	What aspects of your job do you really enjoy?
blow out (v)	/ˌbləʊ 'aʊt/	uitblazen	They'll help her blow out all the candles on her birthday cake!
blush (v)	/blʌʃ/	blozen	She blushed with embarrassment.
cheers	/tʃiəz/	proost	Am I glad it's Friday! Cheers .
childcare (n) U	/tʃaɪldkeə/	kinderzorg	We were paying more in childcare than I was earning.
compete (v)	/kəm'piːt/	concurreren	If somebody competes in something they try to be more successful than other people.
confess (v)	/kən'fes/	bekennen	He confessed his secret love to Maria and the couple got married.
consequence (n) C	/kɒnsɪkwəns/	consequentie	Do you think that children can understand the consequences of their actions?
consultancy (n) C	/kən'sʌltənsi/	consultancy	I sometimes do consultancy work in the evenings.
consultant (n) C	/kən'sʌltənt/	consultant	Zoe was a successful PR consultant whose life was going well.
contract (n) C	/kɒntrækt/	contract	Steve receives an offer of a professional contract with a top football club.
ditch (n) C	/dɪtʃ/	greppel	Maria was so shocked she fell in a ditch !
dither (v)	/dɪðə/	treuzelen	Take the job! Stop dithering !
drop (n) C	/drɒp/	drupje	Maria says the odd drop of sherry in the evenings has helped her live so long.
eager (adj)	/iːgə/	enthousiast	If you are eager about something, you do it with enthusiasm.
embarrassment (n) U	/ɪm'bærəsmənt/	schaamte	She blushed with embarrassment .
epidemic (n) C	/epɪ'demɪk/	epidemie	William died in a flu epidemic .
errand (n) C	/erənd/	opdracht	Errands are things you must do.
expectation (n) C	/ekspek'teɪʃn/	verwachting	I'm not interested in living up to my parents' expectations .
eyesight (n) U	/aɪsaɪt/	zicht	Maria's in good health although her eyesight is beginning to fail.
farm hand (n) C	/fɑːm 'hænd/	boerenknecht	How much do farm hands get paid?
fire (v)	/faɪə/	ontslaan	The company fired me by text!
flu (n) U	/fluː/	griep	William died in a flu epidemic.
get in touch with (sb)	/ˌget ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/	in contact te komen	We tried to get in touch with friends and family all over the world.
graduate (v)/(n) C	/ˌgrædʒuːeɪt/ (v); /ˌgrædʒuːət/ (n)	afstuderen; afgestudeerde	When someone graduates , they complete their studies at university or college. (v) A graduate is someone who has a degree from a university or college. (n)

guilty (adj)	/ˈɡɪlti/	schuldig	Jeff felt guilty about leaving his son for so many hours every day.
heartbroken (adj)	/ˈhɑːtbrʊəkən/	met een gebroken hart	Tom was heartbroken and left for Australia.
hell (n) U	/hel/	hel	The company fired her by text and suddenly life was “ hell ”.
invitation (n) C	/ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃn/	uitnodiging	We’ve received more than 50 replies to our invitations .
irresponsible (adj)	/ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsəbl/	onverantwoordelijk	Teenagers can be very irresponsible .
jealous (adj)	/dʒələs/	jaloers	I’m not sure I want to get married to someone who gets jealous .
ketchup (n) U	/ˈketʃʌp/	ketchup	I’ve got tomato ketchup all over my T-shirt!
lamb (n) C	/læm/	lam, lammetje	Watching a lamb being born is incredible.
loose (adj)	/luːs/	los	I ordered a new wedding ring because this one is getting a bit loose .
make sense	/ˌmeɪk ˈsens/	ergens op slaan (sloeg nergens op)	We were paying more in childcare than I was earning. It didn’t make much sense .
miss out on (sth) (v)	/mɪs ˈaʊt ɒn/	missen	I don’t want to miss out on Ben’s childhood.
moving (adj)	/ˈmuːvɪŋ/	emotionele, bewogen	Watching a lamb being born is one of the most moving experiences I’ve ever had.
nappy (n) C	/ˈnæpi/	luier	The days are full of shopping, cleaning and nappy changing!
newsreader (n) C	/ˈnjuːzˌriːdər/	nieuwslezer	She works as an early morning newsreader .
nursery (n) C	/ˈnɜːs(ə)ri/	crèche	When my wife went back to work we had to put Ben into a nursery all day.
occasion (n) C	/əˈkeɪʒn/	gelegenheid	She wants to look good for her birthday and has been putting together a special outfit for the occasion .
odd (adj)	/ɒd/	onregelmatig	She says the odd drop of sherry in the evenings has helped her live so long.
orchestra (n) C	/ˈɔːkɪstrə/	orkest	Dave is a violinist looking for a job with one of the London orchestras .
outfit (n) C	/ˈaʊtˌfɪt/	pakje	Maria has been putting together a special outfit for her birthday.
over-worked (adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈwɜːkt/	overwerkt	Someone who is over-worked has too much work to do.
physically (adv)	/ˈfɪzɪkli/	fysiek	Work on the farm is physically very tiring.
playgroup (n) C	/ˈpleɪˌɡruːp/	speelgroep	There are plenty of playgroups and toddlers clubs.
PR (public relations) (n pl)	/ˈpiːɑː/	p.r.	Zoe was a successful PR consultant in London.
promotion (n) C/U	/ˌprɒˈməʊʃn/	promotie	Briony is not sure if she should accept the promotion .
pursue (v)	/pəˈsjuː/	navolgen	If you pursue something, you follow it.
put two and two together	/pʊt ˌtuː ən ˌtuː təˈɡeðə/	twee en twee bij elkaar optellen	You’re always on the phone to Japan. It didn’t take much to put two and two together .
radical (adj)	/ˈrædɪkl/	radicaal	Would you like to make a radical change to your lifestyle?
redundancy (n) C	/rɪˈdʌndənsi/	ontslag	Redundancy is the best thing that has ever happened to me!
regret (n) C/(v)	/rɪˈɡret/	spijjt; spijten	Zoe has no regrets about her change of lifestyle. (n) Do you think that Zoe will regret her decision later? (v)
scholarship (n) C	/ˈskɒləʃɪp/	beurs	Steve has won a scholarship to university and all his fees will be paid.

set up (v)	/ˌset ˈʌp/
sherry (n) U	/ˈʃeri/
social security (n) U	/ˌsəʊʃl sɪˈkjʊərəti/
stressful (adj)	/ˈstresfl/
superficial (adj)	/ˌsuːpəˈfiʃl/
take (sth/sb) seriously	/ˌteɪk ˈsɪəriəsli/
tattoo (n) C	/ˈtæːtuː/
tiredness (n) U	/ˈtaɪədnəs/
travel expenses (n pl)	/ˈtrævl ɪkˌspensəz/
tropical (adj)	/ˈtrɒpɪkl/
unsure (adj)	/ʌnˈʃʊː/
the unthinkable (n)	/ðiː ʌnˈθɪŋkəbl/
violinist (n) C	/ˌvaɪəˈlɪnɪst/

opzetten
sherry
bijstand, een uitkering
stressvol
oppervlakkig
serieus nemen
tatouage
vermoeidheid
reiskosten
tropisch
onzeker
het ondenkbare
violinist

Tom left for Australia to **set up** a new home.
 The odd drop of **sherry** in the evenings has helped me live so long!
 There's no point working if you can live off **social security**.
 Starting a new job can be very **stressful**.
 Everything about my past life suddenly seemed **superficial**.
 Kathy refused to **take** Zoe **seriously** at first.
 You have to be 18 to get a **tattoo**.
 I was often stressed in London but this is a good healthy **tiredness**.
 After tax and **travel expenses** we were paying more in childcare than I was earning.
 Would you like to open a beach bar on a **tropical** island?
 When I first started the job I was nervous and **unsure**.
The unthinkable happened when she received a text message telling her she was out of work.
 Dave is a **violinist** who plays the violin for customers in a restaurant.

Unit 8

Newspapers

article (n) C	/ˈɑːtɪkl/
circulation (n) U	/ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪʃn/
daily (adj)/(n) C	/ˈdeɪli/
feature (n) C/(v)	/ˈfi:tʃə/
headline (n) C	/ˈhedlɪn/
journalist (n) C	/ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/
left-wing (adj)	/ˈleft ˌwɪŋ/
news coverage (n) U	/ˈnjuːz ˌkʌv(ə)rɪdʒ/

artikel
oplage
dagelijks; dagblad
reportage; publiceren
(kranten)kop
journalist, verslaggever
links
verslaggeving

Which kind of newspaper **articles** do you find most interesting?
The Sun has a **circulation** of many millions.
 Seven out of ten Australian **daily** newspapers are owned by News Corporation. (adj)
 A **daily** is a newspaper that is published every day. (n)
The Daily Telegraph contains special **features** on subjects such as gardening and motoring. (n)
 It **features** articles on subjects such as motoring and gardening. (v)
 The front page of *The Sun* has a large **headline** and photo.
The Daily Telegraph has **journalists** all over the world.
The Guardian is considered a **left-wing** newspaper.
 As well as its **news coverage** it contains features on subjects such as gardening and motoring.

press (n) U	/pres/	pers
quality newspaper (n) C	/ˌkwɒləti ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	kwaliteitskrant
right-wing (adj)	/raɪt ˌwɪŋ/	rechts

The man's solicitor made a statement to the **press**.
The Daily Telegraph is the most popular **quality newspaper**.
It is widely accepted that *The Daily Telegraph* is a **right-wing** newspaper.

Compound nouns (driving)

childminder (n) C	/tʃaɪldmaɪndə/	kinderoppas
credit card (n) C	/ˌkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	creditcard
driving licence (n) C	/ˌdraɪvɪŋ ˌlaɪsəns/	rijbewijs
ID card (n) C	/aɪˈdiː ˌkɑːd/	identiteitsbewijs
mobile phone (n) C	/ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/	mobiele telefoon
motorway (n) C	/ˌməʊtəˌweɪ/	snelweg
no-parking zone (n) C	/nəʊˈpɑːkɪŋ ˌzəʊn/	geen parkeren
one-way street (n) C	/ˌwʌnweɪ ˈstriːt/	eenrichtingsweg
police station (n) C	/pəˈliːs ˌsteɪʃn/	politiebureau
seatbelt (n) C	/ˈsiːtbelt/	gordel
speed limit (n) C	/spiːd ˌlɪmɪt/	maximum snelheid
traffic lights (n) C	/ˈtræfɪk ˌlaɪts/	verkeerslichten

I'll be late picking up the kids from the **childminder's**.
The bag contained money and **credit cards**.
I have to go down to the police station and show them my **driving licence**.
The bag contained money, credit cards and an **ID card**.
You must not use a **mobile phone** while you're driving.
A **motorway** is a road with several lanes that vehicles can drive fast on.
You must not park your car in a **no-parking zone**.
You must not drive the wrong way down a **one-way street**.
Linda has to go to the **police station** to show her driving licence.
A policewoman stopped me because I wasn't wearing my **seatbelt**.
You must not drive over the **speed limit**.
A policewoman stopped me at the **traffic lights**.

Law and order

arrest (v)	/əˈrest/	arresteren
clue (n) C	/kluː/	idee
court (n) C	/kɔːt/	(gerechts) hof
crime (n) C/U	/kraɪm/	misdaad
criminal (n) C	/ˌkrɪmɪnl/	crimineel
evidence (n) U	/ˈeɪvɪdəns/	bewijs
gangster (n) C	/ˈgæŋstə/	gangster
guilty (adj)	/ˈɡɪlti/	schuldig
innocent (adj)	/ɪˈnɒsənt/	onschuldig
judge (n) C	/dʒʌdʒ/	rechter
jury (n) C	/dʒʊəri/	jury
mask (n) C	/mɑːsk/	masker
punishment (n) C	/ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/	straf
revolver (n) C	/rɪˈvɒlvə/	revolver

It did not take police long to **arrest** the criminals.
He hasn't a **clue** what he wants to do.
The trial began two months later in the High **Court**.
Witnesses are people who see a **crime**.
It did not take police long to arrest the **criminals**.
Evidence is information that shows who is responsible for a crime.
Bonnie and Clyde is a famous **gangster** movie.
The jury decides if a person is **guilty** or innocent.
The jury decides if a person is guilty or **innocent**.
The **judge** sentenced the men to ten years in prison.
The judge told the **jury** to find the men guilty.
The **masks** were too small and the men couldn't see where they were going.
When a judge sentences someone, he or she gives that person a **punishment**.
The men left their bag, containing masks and a **revolver**, on the bus.

rob (v)	/rɒb/	beroven
robber (n) C	/rɒbə/	rover
robbery (n) C	/rɒbəri/	roof
sentence (v)	/ˈsentəns/	veroordelen
stick-up (n) C	/ˈstɪkʌp/	overval
trial (n) C	/ˈtraɪəl/	proces
violent (adj)	/ˈvaɪələnt/	gewelddadig
witness (n) C	/ˈwɪtnəs/	getuige

The men attempted to **rob** a branch of the Cheltenham Savings Bank. The **robbers** went into a toy shop to buy masks and a gun. The **robbery** happened at ten o'clock and more than £10,000 was stolen. The judge **sentenced** the men to ten years in prison. The robbers ran into a launderette and shouted, "This is a **stick-up!**" The **trial** began two months later in the High Court. A man killed a policeman after watching a **violent** Hollywood thriller. **Witnesses** are people who see a crime.

Other words & phrases

abandon (v)	/əˈbændən/	verlaten
access (n) U	/ˈækses/	toegang
annual (adj)	/ˈænjʊəl/	jaarlijks
attitude (n) C	/ˈæti.tjuːd/	houding
best-selling (adj)	/ˌbestˈselɪŋ/	best verkopende
biscuit (n) C	/ˈbɪskɪt/	biscuit, koekje
bomb (n) C	/bɒm/	bom
cable (n) C	/ˈkeɪbl/	kabel
cheerful (adj)	/ˈtʃɪəfl/	vrolijk
corporation (n) C	/ˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃn/	bedrijf
cream (n) U	/kriːm/	(slag)room
cyclist (n) C	/ˈsaɪklɪst/	fietser
demand (v)	/dɪˈmɑːnd/	eisen
demonstration (n) C	/ˌdeməˈnɪstreɪʃn/	demonstratie
divorced (adj)	/dɪˈvɔːst/	gescheiden
engineering (n) U	/ˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/	techniek
facilities (n pl)	/fəˈsɪlətɪz/	faciliteiten
flan (n) C/U	/flæn/	vlaai
fountain (n) C	/ˈfaʊntɪn/	fontein
globalization (n) U	/ˌɡləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	globalisatie
investigative (adj)	/ɪnˈvestɪɡətɪv/	onderzoeks-
lane (n) C	/leɪn/	rijstrook

Not wanting to **abandon** their plans, the men went into a toy shop to buy masks and a gun. Divorced fathers protested at being refused **access** to their children. My **annual** salary is £13,500. What is Colin Ashley's **attitude** towards America? The **best-selling** newspaper in the UK is *The Sun*. He found a packet of **biscuits** and ate them. If I found a **bomb** in the street, I would go to the police. BSKyB is a **cable** TV company. You don't sound very **cheerful**. What's the matter? Seven out of ten Australian daily newspapers are owned by News **Corporation**. Bill Gates was hit in the face with a **cream** pie. 60 **cyclists** rode naked through Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities for **cyclists**. Nurses are **demanding** better pay. Have you ever been on a **demonstration**? **Divorced** fathers were protesting at being refused access to their children. If you'd studied **engineering**, you'd have found a better-paid job. They were protesting at the lack of **facilities** for cyclists in Madrid. A **flan** is a cake or pie without a top. Protestors cooled off in the Cibeles **Fountain**. Three women were arrested at an Anti-**Globalization** demonstration. An **investigative** journalist needs a lot of patience. You must not drive slowly in the fast **lane** of a motorway.

launderette (n) C	/ˈləʊndəˈret/	waserette
link (v)	/lɪŋk/	verbonden zijn
living conditions (n pl)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ kənˌdɪʃənz/	leefomstandigheden
look-alike (n) C	/ˈlʊkəˌlaɪk/	evenbeeld
movie (n) C	/ˈmuːvi/	film
naked (adj)	/ˈneɪkɪd/	naakt
negotiation (n) C	/nɪˌɡəʊˈrɪeɪʃn/	onderhandeling
network (n) C	/ˈnetwɜːk/	netwerk
overcrowding (n) U	/ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪŋ/	overvol zijn
pathetic (adj)	/pəˈθetɪk/	zielig
pie (n) C/U	/paɪ/	taart
point (v)	/pɔɪnt/	richten
pompous (adj)	/ˈpɒmpəs/	pompeus
public figure (n) C	/ˈpʌblɪk ˈfɪɡə/	publieke figuur
publish (v)	/ˈpʌblɪʃ/	uitgeven
reasonable (adj)	/ˈriːznəbl/	redelijk
roof (n) C	/ruːf/	dak
salary (n) C	/ˈsæl(ə)ri/	salaris
schedule (n) C	/ˈʃedjuːl/	schema, rooster
scribble (v)	/ˈskrɪbl/	opschrijven
slip (v)	/slɪp/	uitglijden
statement (n) C	/ˈsteɪtmənt/	verklaring
strike (n) C/(v)	/straɪk/	staking; toeslaan
studio (n) C	/ˈstjuːdiəʊ/	studio
summing-up (n) C	/ˌsʌmɪŋˈʌp/	samenvatting
symbol (n) C	/ˈsɪmbl/	symbool
sympathize (v)	/ˈsɪmpəˈθaɪz/	sympathiseren
thriller (n) C	/ˈθrɪlə/	thriller
toy (n) C	/tɔɪ/	speelgoed
traffic (n) U	/ˈtræfɪk/	verkeer

Surprised customers in the **launderette** laughed and suggested they try the bank next door.

If two people or things are **linked**, they are related to each other in some way. If we had decent **living conditions**, the protest wouldn't be necessary. A group of Elvis Presley **look-alikes** danced to the London family courts. *Bonnie and Clyde* is one of the most famous gangster **movies** of all time. Cyclists rode **naked** through the streets of Madrid to protest against the lack of facilities.

After a day of **negotiations** four of the prisoners came down from the roof. News Corporation controls the Fox cable TV **networks**. The protest at the prison was the result of **overcrowding**. The judge described the men as **pathetic**. Bill Gates was hit in the face with a cream **pie**. He **pointed** his gun and demanded £5,000. He wouldn't throw cream pies at these people if they were less **pompous**. For the last 30 years Godin has been throwing pies at some of our most pompous **public figures**.

His latest book was **published** earlier this week. How would you feel if you were not paid a **reasonable** salary? Prisoners stood on the **roof** of Wealstun prison to protest. The starting **salary** for a nurse is £10,000. In TV people work to very tight **schedules**. I'll **scribble** down the address for you. Michael **slipped** and fell on the polished floor. One of the fathers made a **statement** to the press. Over 5,000 Scottish nurses have entered the second week of a **strike**. (n) Pie man **strikes** again and hits Bill Gates in the face with a cream pie. (v) News Corporation controls 20th Century Fox **studios**. In his **summing-up** the judge said that the robbery was not funny. They decided to take their clothes off as a **symbol** of their vulnerability in the traffic. Which of the protests in the articles do you **sympathize** with the most? A man killed a policeman after watching a violent Hollywood **thriller**. The robbers went into a **toy** shop to buy two clown masks and a gun. **Traffic** in London came to a stop because of the protest.

treatment (n) U/C	/ˈtri:tmənt/	behandeling	The men received treatment in hospital for their injuries.
valley (n) C	/ˈvæli/	vallei	A valley is a low area of land between two mountains or hills.
valuable (adj)	/ˈvæljəbl/	waardevol	Thieves stole several valuable paintings from their home.
value (n) C	/ˈvæljuː/	waarde	Your book has been described as an attack on American values . Is that fair?
vulnerability (n) C	/ˌvʌln(ə)rəˈbɪləti/	kwetsbaarheid	They took their clothes off as a symbol of their vulnerability in the Madrid traffic.
war (n) C	/wɔː/	oorlog	Journalists often have to travel to countries at war .
write-off (n) C	/raɪtɒf/	afschrijving	I'm all right but the van's a write-off .

Unit 9

Shopping

corner shop (n) C	/ˌkɔːnə ˈʃɒp/	buurtwinkel, winkeltje op de hoek	A corner shop is a small shop on the corner of a street.
discount shop (n) C	/ˈdɪskaʊnt ˌʃɒp/	discount winkel	A discount shop is a shop that sells things at reduced prices.
high street shopping (n) U	/ˌhaɪ ˌstri:t ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	high street winkelen	High street shopping is shopping in the main street of a town or city.
online shopping (n) U	/ˌɒnlaɪn ˈʃɒpɪŋ/	online winkelen	Online shopping is shopping on the Internet.
shop assistant (n) C	/ˌʃɒp əˈsɪstənt/	winkelbediende	A shop assistant is someone whose job is to serve people in a shop.
shopaholic (n) C	/ˌʃɒpəˈhɒlɪk/	shopaholic	A shopaholic is someone who enjoys buying things.
shoplifter (n) C	/ˌʃɒplɪftə/	winkeldief	A shoplifter is someone who steals things from a shop.
shopping centre (n) C	/ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/	winkelcentrum	Most big shopping centres are on the outskirts of town.
shopping mall (n) C	/ˌʃɒpɪŋ ˌmæl/	winkelcentrum	A shopping mall is a large building with a lot of shops.
window-shopping (n) U	/ˌwɪndəʊˌʃɒpɪŋ/	etalages kijken	Window-shopping is the activity of looking at things in shop windows.

Containers

bottle (n) C	/ˈbɒtl/	fles	I spent all my money on an expensive bottle of champagne.
box (n) C	/bɒks/	doos(je)	A box of matches, please.
can (n) C	/kæn/	blik(je)	A can of lemonade, please.
carton (n) C	/ˈkɑːtn/	pak	I bought a carton of low-fat milk.
jar (n) C	/dʒɑː/	pot	They bought a jar of marmalade.
packet (n) C	/ˈpækɪt/	pakje	A typical English food item is a packet of English tea bags.
tin (n) C	/tɪn/	blik	We bought six tins of cat food for the cat.
tub (n) C	/tʌb/	kuipje	Can I have a tub of margarine?

Collocations with *take*

take a look at (sth)	/ˌteɪk ə ˈlʊk ət/	een kijkje nemen	Take a look at our bargain basement for more information.
take advantage of (sth)	/ˌteɪk ədˈvɑːntɪdʒ əv/	gebruik maken van	Take advantage of our free delivery service.
take (sb's) advice	/ˌteɪk ədˈvaɪs/	raad nemen	Can't find that special present? Take our advice , buy a gift voucher.
take (sb's) breath away	/ˌteɪk ˈbreθ əˌweɪ/	adembenemend zijn	The beauty of the landscape will take your breath away .
take (sb's) word for (sth)	/ˌteɪk ˈwɜːd fɔː/	iemand op zijn woord geloven	Take our word for it – you've come to the right place.
take time	/ˌteɪk ˈtaɪm/	tijd nemen	Take time out of your busy day to look after yourself.

Other words & phrases

accessible (adj)	/əkˈsesəbl/	toegankelijk	The shopping centre is easily accessible for wheelchair users.
accurately (adv)	/ækjʊrətli/	precies	The list tries to analyse the nation's buying habits as accurately as possible.
analyse (v)	/ˈænləɪz/	analyseren	The list tries to analyse the nation's buying habits as accurately as possible.
appeal (v)	/əˈpiːl/	appeleren aan	These sorts of cultural activities appeal to older people.
association (n) C	/əˌsəʊsɪˈeɪʃn/	vereniging	We represent a local parents' association .
basement (n) C	/ˈbeɪsmənt/	kelder, souterrain	Take a look at our bargain basement for more information.
basket (n) C	/ˈbɑːskɪt/	mand	How many things in the shopping basket do you buy regularly?
buff (n) C	/bʌf/	liefhebber, enthousiast	There are enough DVDs and videos to keep the keenest film buff happy for a long time!
burger (n) C	/ˈbɜːgə/	hamburger	British consumers are now spending more on vegetarian burgers and decaffeinated coffee.
cater (v)	/ˈkeɪtə/	bedienen	Which stores claim to cater for all age groups?
chain (n) C	/tʃeɪn/	keten	Tesco is a famous supermarket chain in the UK.
chart (n) C	/tʃɑːt/	hitparade	The Music Centre sells lots of chart successes for younger customers.
classic (n) C/(adj)	/ˈklæsɪk/	klassiek	We sell plenty of classics for those of you who are a little older. (n) A classic song, film etc is one that has been popular for a long time. (adj)
complaint (n) C	/kəmˈpleɪnt/	klacht	“I've got a problem with ...” is one way of making a complaint .
connoisseur (n) C	/ˌkɒnəˈsɜː/	connoisseur	The Music Centre sells loads of new releases for the music connoisseur .
contact (v)	/ˈkɒntækt/	contact opnemen	Contact us via phone or email.
cracker (n) C	/ˈkrækə/	cracker	Crackers are dry biscuits that you eat with cheese.
cranberry (n) C	/ˈkrænb(ə)rɪ/	cranberry	A carton of cranberry juice, please.
crisp (n) C	/krɪsp/	chips	A packet of crisps , please.

cross off (v)	/ˌkrɒs ˈɒf/	wegstrepen	Less healthy food items have been crossed off the typical British consumer's list.
cut (sth) short	/kʌt ˈʃɔ:t/	afbreken	In a shopping mall you don't have to cut your shopping trip short to find something to eat.
cybernaut (n) C	/saɪbənɔ:t/	cybernaut	Are your classmates cybernauts or technophobes?
decaffeinated (adj)	/di:'kæfɪneɪtɪd/	caffeinevrij	People are spending more money on vegetarian burgers and decaffeinated coffee.
delivery (n) C	/dɪ'lɪv(ə)ri/	bezorging, bezorgdienst	Take advantage of our free delivery service.
discount (n) C	/dɪskaʊnt/	korting	Some stores offer discounts on selected items.
electronic (adj)	/ˌelekˈtrɒnɪk/	electronisch	The nation's shopping basket also includes electronic goods.
exception (n) C	/ɪk'sepʃn/	uitzondering	Are those calls to Japan an exception to the rule about not making personal calls on company phones?
fraud (n) U	/frɔ:d/	fraude	E-shoppers should be protected against credit card fraud ?
free-range (adj)	/fri:'reɪndʒ/	scharrel-	Free-range chicken appears in this year's basket.
frustrated (adj)	/frʌ'streɪtɪd/	gefrustreerd	If I miss out on a shopping opportunity I get pretty frustrated .
gift (n) C	/ɡɪft/	cadeau	Why not buy a gift voucher as a present?
gin (n) U	/dʒɪn/	gin, jenever	There isn't any gin in the shopping basket.
greeting (n) C	/ɡri:tɪŋ/	groet, begroeting	I'd like to send the CDs to a friend with a special birthday greeting .
guarantee (n) C/(v)	/ˌɡærən'ti:/	garantie; garanderen	A guarantee is a promise that something will definitely happen. (n) Your gift is guaranteed to arrive in style with our free delivery service. (v)
hand-made (adj)	/hænd,meɪd/	handgemaakt	I can spend hours in a stationery shop. I love hand-made paper.
herb (n) C	/hɜ:b/	kruid	We sell flowers, plants, herbs and spices.
hot-air balloon (n) C	/hɒt ˈeə bəˌlu:n/	luchtballon	This month's special offer is a ride in a hot-air balloon .
household (n) C/(adj)	/haʊs,həʊld/	huishouden; huishoudelijk	Very few households bought fresh pasta 20 years ago. (n) The basket also includes electronic and household goods. (adj)
landscape (n) C	/lændskeɪp/	landschap	Let the beauty of the landscape take your breath away!
leaf (n) C	/li:f/	blad	The basket includes a bag of pre-washed salad leaves .
lemonade (n) U	/lemə'neɪd/	limonade	A bottle of lemonade , please.
lighter (n) C	/laɪtə/	aansteker	Apparently we prefer lighters to matches.
low-fat (adj)	/ləʊ,fæt/	vetvrij, met laag vetgehalte	A lot of people now buy low-fat milk.
luxury (n) C	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	luxe	Mineral water was considered a luxury 10 years ago.
margarine (n) U	/ˌmɑ:dʒə'ri:n/	margarine	The basket contains a tub of olive oil-based margarine .
marmalade (n) U	/mɑ:məˌleɪd/	marmelade	A jar of marmalade , please.
memorabilia (n) U	/ˌmem(ə)rəˈbɪliə/	memorabilia	Memorabilia are objects that you collect because they are connected with something that interests you.

monopoly (n) C	/mə'nɒpəli/	monopolie	BT used to be a government company and had a monopoly .
olive oil (n) U	/ˌɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	olijfolie	Very few households bought olive oil 20 years ago. (n)
organic (adj)	/ɔ:'gænɪk/	biologisch	The typical consumer is spending more on organic fruit and vegetables.
out of favour	/aʊt əv 'feɪvə/	uit de gratie zijn	Traditional drinks such as lemonade are falling out of favour .
outskirts (n pl)	/aʊtskɜ:ts/	rand	Big shopping centres are usually on the outskirts of town.
parade (n) C	/pə'reɪd/	parade, modeshow	A fashion parade is an event at which models show new styles of clothes.
peak (n) C	/pi:k/	piek	At their peak there were more than 140,000 phone boxes.
peanut (n) C	/pi:nʌt/	pinda	A couple of packets of peanuts , please.
precious (adj)	/preʃəs/	waardevol	Don't waste precious time travelling to your local garden centre.
priority (n) C	/praɪ'ɒrəti/	prioriteit	Number One priority is to stop people making personal calls on the company phones.
product (n) C	/prɒdʌkt/	product	What are the typical products in the nation's shopping basket?
proposal (n) C	/prə'pəʊzəl/	voorstel	You must present your proposal for the new shopping area to the class.
query (n) C	/kwɪəri/	vraag	A query is a question that you ask because you want information.
queue (n) C/(v)	/kju:/	rij	A queue is a line of people waiting for something.
range (n) C	/reɪndʒ/	selectie	Not many web sites offer such a wide range of goods.
refrain from (v)	/rɪ'freɪn frəm/	zich onthouden van	Please refrain from making personal calls on company phones.
release (n) C/(v)	/rɪ'li:s/	nieuwe film/cd; uitbrengen	Choose from our range of new releases and all-time classics. (n)
salad (n) U/C	/sæləd/	salade	If you release a film, video or CD, you make it available for people to buy. (v)
sale (n) C	/seɪl/	uitverkoop	The shopping basket includes a bag of pre-washed salad leaves.
screenplay (n) C	/skri:npleɪ/	scenario	Take a look at our summer sales .
security (n) U	/sɪ'kjʊərəti/	veiligheid	There are enough videos, DVDs and screenplays to keep the keenest film buff happy.
slice (n) C	/slaɪs/	plak	Security is safety from attack, harm or damage.
souvenir (n) C	/su:və'nɪə/	souvenir	Packets of cheese slices are not as popular now.
spice (n) C	/speɪs/	specerij	Are there any shops that sell souvenirs ?
spill (v)	/spɪl/	morsen	We sell flowers, plants, herbs and spices .
statistic (n) C	/stə'tɪstɪk/	statistiek	You haven't spilled water over your phone, have you?
switch on (v)	/swɪtʃ 'ɒn/	aanzetten	The Office of Statistics draws up a list of goods.
technophobe (n) C	/tek'nə'fəʊb/	technofoob	I couldn't even switch the digital camera on !
tidy up (v)	/taɪdi 'ʌp/	opruimen	Are your classmates cybernauts or technophobes ?
tissue (n) C	/tɪʃu:/	zakdoekje, tissue	The files are in a mess – they need tidying up .
trilogy (n) C	/trɪ'lɒdʒi/	trilogie	A box of tissues , please.
trolley (n) C	/trɒli/	boodschappenwagen	Have you got the <i>Lord of the Rings</i> trilogy on DVD?
			Take a look at the contents of your trolley and see if you're part of modern Britain.

tuna (n) U/C	/ˈtjuːnə/	tonijn	A tin of tuna , please.
unconventional (adj)	/ˌʌnkənˈvenʃn(ə)l/	onconventioneel	Which store specialises in both traditional and unconventional presents?
vegetarian (adj)/(n) C	/ˌvedʒəˈteəriən/	vegetarisch; vegetariër	People now buy more vegetarian burgers and decaffeinated coffee. (adj) A vegetarian is someone who doesn't eat meat. (n)
vodka (n) U	/ˈvɒdkə/	vodka	People now prefer vodka to gin.
what a cheek	/ˌwɒt ə ˈtʃiːk/	wat een brutaliteit	She thinks we're talking to friends on the phone. What a cheek! As if we had the time.
wheelchair (n) C	/ˈwiːltʃeə/	rolstoel	The shopping centre should be accessible for wheelchair users.
wish list (n) C	/ˈwɪʃ ˌlɪst/	verlanglijst	Someone's birthday wish list is the list of presents they would like to receive.
wrap (v)	/ræp/	inpakken	Take advantage of our free gift wrapping and delivery service.

Unit 10

Illusions

act (v)	/ækt/	gedragen	He began to act very strangely after their wedding.
audience (n) C	/ˈɔːdrəns/	publiek	His stage show pulls big audiences and success is guaranteed.
fake (adj)/(n) C	/feɪk/	nep	Was the knife fake or real? (adj) A fake is something that looks real but is not. (n)
magician (n) C	/mæˈdʒɪʃn/	goochelaar	Magicians share a code of secrecy.
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔːm/	uitvoeren	I once saw a magician performing an incredible trick.
pretend (v)	/prɪˈtend/	doen alsof	Arnaud pretended to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.
public (n)	/ˈpʌblɪk/	publiek	He asked a member of the public to come to the front of the theatre.
reveal (v)	/rɪˈviːl/	onthullen	Magicians never reveal their secrets.
stage (n) C	/steɪdʒ/	podium	The stage is the part of a theatre where people perform.
trick (n) C	/trɪk/	truc	Once we know the secret of a trick the magic vanishes.
vanish (v)	/ˈvænɪʃ/	verdwijnen	The knife vanished and in its place were the two pieces of apple.

Word families

certain (adj)	/sɜːtɪn/	zeker	Something that is certain is definitely true.
certainly (adv)	/sɜːtɪnli/	zeker	That's certainly a lot of nonsense.
certainty (n) C	/sɜːtɪnti/	zekerheid	I can't say with any certainty that that's correct.
definite (adj)	/def(ə)nət/	beslist	Something that is definite is certain.

definitely (adv)	/def(ə)nətli/	beslist	I definitely agree with that.
impossibility (n) C	/ɪmˈpɒsəˈbɪləti/	onmogelijkheid	Nobody could believe that – it’s an absolute impossibility .
impossible (adj)	/ɪmˈpɒsəbl/	onmogelijk	Something that is impossible cannot be done.
improbability (n) C	/ɪmˌprɒbəˈbɪləti/	onwaarschijnlijkheid	An improbability is something that is not likely to happen.
improbable (adj)	/ɪmˈprɒbəbl/	onwaarschijnlijk	That sounds a very improbable idea. I’d be very surprised.
likelihood (n) U	/laɪkliˈhʊd/	waarschijnlijkheid	The likelihood of something happening is the chance of it happening.
likely (adj)	/laɪkli/	waarschijnlijk	Something that is likely will probably happen.
possibility (n) C	/ˌpɒsəˈbɪləti/	mogelijkheid	We don’t know definitely but it’s a possibility .
possible (adj)	/ˌpɒsəbl/	mogelijk	“Will this cost us money?” “Yes, I think it’s possible .”
possibly (adv)	/ˌpɒsəbli/	mogelijk, (dat kan onmogelijk...)	That can’t possibly be an alien.
probability (n) C	/ˌprɒbəˈbɪləti/	mogelijkheid	There’s very little probability of that being true.
probable (adj)	/ˌprɒbəbl/	mogelijk	Something that is probable is likely to happen.
probably (adv)	/ˌprɒbəbli/	mogelijk	People probably waste a lot of time when they are working.
uncertain (adj)	/ʌnˈsɜːtn/	onzeker	Something that is uncertain is not definite.
uncertainty (n) C	/ʌnˈsɜːnti/	onzekerheid	An uncertainty is something that is not known or decided.
unlikely (adj)	/ʌnˈlaɪkli/	onwaarschijnlijk	That’s very unlikely to be true. I find it hard to believe.

Verbs followed by infinitive

begin	/brɪˈɡɪn/	beginnen	If something begins , it starts.
claim	/kleɪm/	beweren	He claimed to be an alien.
deserve	/dɪˈzɜːv/	verdienen	He said all humans were bad and deserved to die.
manage	/ˈmænɪdʒ/	slagen	He managed to convince people that he was the real Martin Guerre.
pretend	/prɪˈtend/	doen alsof	He pretended to be Martin because he wanted to get his money.
refuse	/rɪˈfjuːz/	weigeren	Bertrande refused to believe that her husband was someone else.
seem	/siːm/	schijnen	The Return of Martin Guerre tells the story of a man who is not what he seems .
try	/traɪ/	proberen	More and more schools are trying to solve the problem of bullying.

Idioms

bright and early	/ˌbraɪt ən ˈɜːli/	vroeg en vrolijk	Do you like to get up bright and early or do you prefer to stay in bed?
drag your feet	/ˌdræɡ jə ˈfiːt/	aansukkelen	If I don’t want to do something, I tend to drag my feet .
get cracking	/ˌɡet ˈkrækɪŋ/	aan de slag gaan	Let’s get cracking , shall we?
get to the point	/ˌɡet tə ðə ˈpɔɪnt/	een punt maken	Say what you want to say and get to the point .

high point /'haɪ ,pɔɪnt/
play it safe /pleɪ ɪt 'seɪf/

hoogtepunt
op veilig spelen

What was the **high point** of your day yesterday?
In general, do you live dangerously or **play it safe**?

Other words & phrases

accuse (v) /ə'kju:z/
admit (v) /əd'mɪt/
alien (n) C /eɪlɪən/
ape (n) C /eɪp/
apologetic (adj) /ə,pɒlə'dʒetɪk/
archaeological (adj) /ɑ:kɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/
army (n) C /ɑ:mi/
biological (adj) /baɪə'lɒdʒɪkl/
bullying (n) U /'bʊlɪŋ/
bury (v) /'berɪ/
calm down (v) /kɑ:m 'daʊn/
casino (n) C /kə'sɪnəʊ/
CCTV (n) C /sɪ'sɪti:'vi:
confidentiality (n) U /kɒnfɪdɪn'jæləti/
crazy (adj) /'kreɪzi/
dating agency (n) C /deɪtɪŋ ,eɪdʒənsi/
deaf (adj) /def/
equipment (n) U /'ekwɪpmənt/
float (v) /fləʊt/
furious (adj) /'fjʊəriəs/
grave (n) C /greɪv/
guardian (n) C /'gɑ:dɪən/
gun (n) C /gʌn/
hack into (v) /hæk ,ɪntu:
hang (v) /hæŋ/
heel (n) C /hi:l/
hoot (v) /hu:t/
imposter (n) C /ɪm'pɒstə/
in the long/short term /ɪn ðə 'lɒŋ/'ʃɔ:t tɜ:m/
knight (n) C /naɪt/

beschuldigen
toegeven
buitenaards
aap
verontschuldigen
archeologisch
leger
biologisch
pesten
begraven
kalmeren
casino
veiligheidscamera
vertrouwelijkheid
gek
bemiddelingsbureau
doof
benodigheden
zweven
woedend
graf
bewaker
pistool
hacken
ophangen
hak
toeteren
bedrieger
op de lange/korte termijn
ridder

Pierre **accused** Martin of being an imposter.
He finally **admitted** his crime.
Her husband claimed to be an **alien**!
People claim they have seen an animal, half-man, half-**ape**, in the mountains.
Montano has been taken to court but is not **apologetic**.
Archaeological research shows there may have been a church in the town.
Martin Guerre and du Tilh had been friends in the **army**.
Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a **biological** weapon?
Bullying is on the increase in our schools.
Do you think he **buried** the murder weapon?
She made an effort to **calm down**.
The **casino** said they didn't intend to pay.
Some schools are installing **CCTV**.
The problem with this is the whole question of **confidentiality**.
The idea that Jesus had children is just **crazy**.
You might meet someone through a **dating agency**.
His wife was **deaf** so she didn't hear him.
Magicians need special **equipment** to do their tricks.
You can buy the equipment for the "**floating-on-a-chair**" trick on the internet.
Magicians around the world are **furious** with Montano.
In the 12th century monks announced they had found King Arthur's **grave**.
The organization is the **guardian** of an incredible secret.
I'm not going – they might have a **gun** or something.
People can **hack into** our system any time they want.
Du Tilh was **hanged** in front of the Guerre's family house.
The new shoes had higher **heels** than her usual pair.
He **hooted** loudly on his horn.
Pierre accused Martin of being an **imposter**.
In the long term, I think it will cost us money.
There is a connection with King Arthur and his **knights** of the Round Table.

minority (n) C	/maɪ'nɔrəti/
moral (adj)	/mɔrəl/
motel (n) C	/məʊ'tel/
murder (n) C/(v)	/mɜ:də/
murderer (n) C	/mɜ:dərə/
mysterious (adj)	/mi'stɪəriəs/
obvious (adj)	/əbvɪəs/
pharmaceutical (adj)	/fɑ:mə'sju:tɪkl/
phone-in (n) C	/fəʊnɪn/
productivity (n) U	/prɒdʌk'tɪvəti/
rabbit (n) C	/ræbɪt/
ruin (v)	/ru:ɪn/
satellite (n) C	/sætəlaɪt/
scan (v)	/skæn/
scandal (n) C/U	/skændl/
scare (v)	/skeə/
secrecy (n) U	/sɪ:kri:si/
secret agent (n) C	/sɪ:krət 'eɪdʒənt/
software (n) U	/sɒftweə/
spoil (v)	/spɔɪl/
spy on (v)	/spaɪ ɒn/
suspect (v)	/sə'spekt/
tactic (n) C	/tæktɪk/
technology (n) C/U	/tek'nɒlədʒi/
terrorist (n) C	/terərɪst/
traitor (n) C	/treɪtə/
understandably (adv)	/ʌndə'stændəbli/
upset (v)	/ʌp'set/
vandalism (n) U	/vændə'lɪz(ə)m/
weapon (n) C	/wepən/
worthless (adj)	/wɔ:θləs/

minderheid	
moreel, ethisch	
motel	
moord; vermoorden	
moordenaar	
mysterieus	
voor de hand liggend	
farmaceutisch	
inbellen	
productiviteit	
konijn	
ruïneren	
satelliet	
scannen	
schandaal	
angst-, paniek-	
geheimhouding	
geheim agent	
software	
verpesten	
bespioneren	
verdenken	
tactiek	
technologie	
terrorist	
verrader	
begrijpelijkkerwijs	
verstoren	
vandalisme	
wapen	
waardeloos	

The small **minority** who cause trouble can be caught on CCTV.
 I don't think we should worry too much about whether it is **moral** or not.
 The man was staying in a **motel** with his wife.
 Do you think he buried the **murder** weapon? (n)
 The director of the Louvre Museum is **murdered**. (v)
 Who do you think the **murderer** is?
 Glastonbury is a magical and **mysterious** place.
 The benefits of the new system are pretty **obvious**.
Pharmaceutical companies could find cures if they really wanted to.
 Welcome to the Mary Manners **phone-in** show.
 We want to improve **productivity**.
 Magicians often pull **rabbits** out of hats.
 I won't tell you the secret because that would **ruin** the story.
 Americans have got this new technology with **satellites** and computers.
 The system **scans** emails to look for particular words.
 I'll be taking your calls about the latest **scandal** involving the royal family.
 Kara was the victim of an American TV show called **Scare Tactics**.
 Magicians share a code of **secrecy**.
 One journalist claimed Holt was a **secret agent** who worked for the Chinese.
 This **software** can tell us what people are doing online.
 Magicians were furious to find their shows **spoiled**.
 Do we really have the right to **spy on** people like this?
 Police **suspect** Langdon of the murder.
 The TV show is called *Scare Tactics*.
 They've got this new **technology** with satellites and computers.
 They use the technology to look for **terrorists** and so on.
 A **traitor** is a person who doesn't keep secrets.
Understandably, many of the magicians feel Montano is a traitor.
The Da Vinci Code is a book that has **upset** a lot of people.
Vandalism, violence and bullying are on the increase.
 Do you think the HIV virus was developed as a biological **weapon**?
 Magicians are less than happy to find their equipment **worthless** and their shows spoiled.

Unit 11

Sport

athletics (n) U	/æθ'letɪks/	atletiek
baseball (n) U	/'beɪsbɔ:l/	honkbal
beat (v)	/bi:t/	verslaan
boxing (n) U	/'bɒksɪŋ/	boxen
catch (v)	/kætʃ/	vangen
champion (n) C	/'tʃæmpɪən/	kampioen
championship (n) C	/'tʃæmpɪənʃɪp/	kampioenschap
coach (n) C/(v)	/kəʊtʃ/	trainer; trainen
dive (v)	/daɪv/	duiken
field (n) C	/'fi:ld/	veld
finalist (n) C	/'faɪnəlɪst/	finalist
football (n) U	/'fʊtbɔ:l/	voetbal
gym (n) C	/dʒɪm/	gymzaal
gymnast (n) C	/'dʒɪmnæst/	gymnast
gymnastics (n) U	/'dʒɪm'næstɪks/	gymnastiek
hang-gliding (n) U	/'hæŋ'glɑɪdɪŋ/	deltavliegen
hit (v)	/hɪt/	raken
jump (v)	/dʒʌmp/	springen
kick (v)	/kɪk/	schoppen
marathon (n) C	/'mærəθən/	marathon
medal (n) C	/'medl/	medaille
paraglider (n) C	/'pærə'glɑɪdə/	zweefparachutist
paragliding (n) U	/'pærə'glɑɪdɪŋ/	zweefparachutisme
pass (v)	/'pɑ:s/	passen
penalty (n) C	/'penəlti/	penalty
polo (n) U	/'pəʊləʊ/	polo
player (n) C	/'pleɪə/	speler

Louise fell in love with paragliding and not **athletics**.

Baseball is a sport in which players hit a ball with a bat and run around four bases.

She **beat** all the men to win the gold medal.

Boxing is a sport in which two people hit each other wearing gloves.

You have to **catch** the ball and run with it to the other end of the field.

Louise has been named European **Champion** twice.

The first world paragliding **championships** were held in 1979.

One of the jobs of the **coach** is to see real talent. (n)

Many tennis players are **coached** by their parents. (v)

Holt **dived** into the water and was never seen again.

You have to catch the ball and run with it to the other end of the **field**.

It is nearly 30 years since there was a British **finalist** at Wimbledon.

The thing I'm looking forward to most in Madrid is the **football**.

Young athletes must spend seven days a week in the **gym**.

Comaneci was the youngest **gymnast** ever to win a gold medal.

Olga Korbut and Nadia Comaneci both won medals for **gymnastics**.

Hang-gliding and skydiving are becoming increasingly popular.

If you **hit** someone or something, you move your hand or an object onto them with force.

If you **jump**, you move your body off the ground using your legs.

You can **kick** the ball if you have a penalty.

I'm going to run a **marathon**. Will you sponsor me?

Dominique won an Olympic gold **medal** for the USA.

There are 400,000 **paragliders** in Europe alone.

Paragliding first became popular in the 1970s.

You can **pass** the ball to other players but you can't throw it forwards.

You can kick the ball if you have a **penalty**.

Horse-riding and **polo** are popular with the royal family.

Players have to throw a ball in a net to score goals.

race (n) C/(v)	/reɪs/	wedstrijd, race; racen	There's an annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities. (n) If you race , you compete against other people in a race. (v)
racket (n) C	/rækɪt/	racket	You play tennis with a tennis racket .
rugby (n) U	/rʌŋbi/	rugby	Rugby is a sport played by two teams with a ball shaped like an egg.
run (v)	/rʌn/	rennen	In netball players cannot run with the ball.
semi-final (n) C	/,semɪ'faɪnl/	halve finale	We're hoping to see the men's semi-finals on Centre Court.
serve (v)	/sɜ:v/	serveren	When a player serves in tennis, he or she hits the ball to their opponent in order to start playing for a point.
skydiving (n) U	/skaɪ'daɪvɪŋ/	parachutespringen	Hang-gliding and skydiving are becoming increasingly popular.
snowboarding (n) U	/snəʊ,bɔ:dɪŋ/	snowboarden	Snowboarding was introduced to the Olympic Games in 1998.
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	gooien	In rugby you can't throw the ball forwards.
water polo (n) U	/wɔ:tə ,pəʊləʊ/	waterpolo	Water polo is a sport played in water by two teams who must throw a ball into a goal.

Nouns and adjectives

agile (adj)	/ædʒaɪl/	lenig	She's agile and can move very easily.
agility (n) U	/ə'dʒɪləti/	lenigheid	Women have more mental agility than men.
ambitious (adj)	/æm'bɪʃəs/	ambitieu	Men don't usually like ambitious women.
ambition (n) C	/æm'bɪʃn/	ambitie	Some families do not have enough money to support their children's sporting ambitions .
determined (adj)	/dɪ'tɜ:mɪnd/	vastbesloten	If you are determined enough, you can usually get what you want.
determination (n) U	/dɪ,tɜ:mɪ'neɪʃn/	vastbeslotenheid	Determination is the refusal to let anything prevent you from doing what you want to do.
enthusiastic (adj)	/ɪnθju:zɪ'æstɪk/	enthousiast	Many people are less enthusiastic as they get older.
enthusiasm (n) U	/ɪnθju:zɪ'æzəm/	enthousiasme	Many people lose their enthusiasm as they get older.
intelligent (adj)	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/	intelligent	Do you think it's more important to be good-looking or intelligent ?
intelligence (n) U	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns/	intelligentie	Is it better to have good looks than intelligence ?
power (n) U	/paʊə/	macht	The British royal family has no real political power .
powerful (adj)	/paʊəfl/	machtig	Do you agree that women will always be less powerful than men?
ruthless (adj)	/ru:θləs/	meedogenloos	You need to be ruthless to succeed in the business world.
ruthlessness (n) U	/ru:θləsnəs/	meedogenloosheid	Ruthlessness is an attitude in which someone achieves their aims even if other people suffer.
talent (n) C	/tælənt/	talent	Sport can help people with disabilities explore new talents .
talented (adj)	/tələntɪd/	getalenteerd	He's a talented and successful tennis player.

Make & do

make a cup of tea	/ˌmeɪk ə kʌp əv 'tiː/	kopje thee zetten	Could you ask my secretary to make me a cup of tea?
make a donation	/ˌmeɪk ə dɒnə'teɪʃn/	doneren	Would you like to make a donation for Sports Relief?
make a mess	/ˌmeɪk ə 'mes/	een rotzooi maken	Avril's made a mess of the accounts – there are mistakes on every page.
make a mistake	/ˌmeɪk ə mɪs'teɪk/	een fout maken	What is the biggest mistake you have ever made ?
do some work	/ˌduː sʌm 'wɜːk/	een beetje werk doen	I'll have to go and do some work .
do the shopping	/ˌduː ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	de boodschappen doen	We do the shopping every Saturday.
do the accounts	/ˌduː ðiː ə'kaʊnts/	de boekhouding doen	Linda has to do the accounts all over again as Avril has made a mess of them.
do someone a favour	/ˌduː sʌmwʌn ə 'feɪvə/	iemand een plezier doen	Could you do me a favour and ask Avril to make me a cup of tea?
do some sport	/ˌduː sʌm 'spɔːt/	sporten, aan sport doen	It's important to do some sport as often as possible.

Other words & phrases

acceptance (n) U	/ək'septəns/	aanvaarding	The last paragraph of the article on p.106 talks about the process for acceptance as an Olympic sport.
achievement (n) C	/ə'tʃiːvmənt/	prestatie	Sport can provide a sense of achievement for everybody.
anorexia (n) U	/ˌænə'reksɪə/	anorexia	Many older gymnasts suffer from anorexia as they try to keep their weight down.
award (v)/(n) C	/ə'wɔːd/	uitreiken; prijs	In 1998 she was awarded her first international championship gold medal. (v) An award is a prize or a medal that is given to someone who has achieved something. (n)
bet (v)/(n) C	/bet/	wedden; weddenschap	People bet serious amounts of money on horse-racing. (v) A bet is an agreement in which you risk an amount of money by saying what you think will happen. (n)
calendar (n) C	/kæləndə/	kalender	This week-long event is one of the highlights of the racing calendar .
cancel (v)	/kænsəl/	afzeggen	How many times have the Olympics been cancelled because of war?
casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/	informeel	On some parts of the course you cannot wear casual clothes.
charitable (adj)	/tʃærɪtəbl/	liefdadigheids-	Charitable organizations are organizations that help raise money.
check out (v)	/tʃek 'aʊt/	ergens naar laten kijken	If your mobile's out of order you must have it checked out .
childhood (n) C	/tʃaɪldhʊd/	jeugd, kinderjaren	Child sports stars do not have a normal childhood .
contribution (n) C	/kɒntrɪ'bjuːʃn/	bijdrage	Would you like to make a little contribution to Sports Relief?
courier (n) C	/kʊrɪə/	koerier	The tickets were delivered by special courier this morning.
cycle (n) C	/saɪkl/	fiets	Did you give any money to Dave for the sponsored cycle ride?

declare (v)	/dɪ'kleə/	verklaren	She wants to be legally declared an adult to stop her parents having any control over her.
design (v)	/dɪ'zain/	ontwerpen	A fashion designer designs clothes.
devote (v)	/dɪ'vəʊt/	wijden	Much of the royal family's time is devoted to sport and charity.
disability (n) C	/,dɪsə'bɪləti/	handicap	The Wheelchair Sports Foundation helps people with disabilities enjoy sport.
donation (n) C	/dəʊ'neɪʃn/	donatie	Would you like to make a donation to Sports Relief?
downhill (adv)	/daʊn'hɪl/	heuvelafwaarts	Cycling downhill is easier than cycling uphill.
dress up (v)	/,dres 'ʌp/	optutten, verkleden	I love the whole idea of dressing up and drinking champagne.
dye (v)	/daɪ/	verven	Liz is having her hair dyed black for the occasion.
estimate (v)	/'estɪmeɪt/	schatten	It is estimated that there are already 400,000 paragliders in Europe alone.
fed up (adj)	/,fed 'ʌp/	ergens genoeg van krijgen	Linda gets fed up of doing Avril's work all the time.
fill in (v)	/,fɪl 'ɪn/	invullen	Can you fill in the form, please?
foundation (n) C	/faʊn'deɪʃn/	stichting	The foundation plays an important part in the lives of people with disabilities.
gang (n) C	/gæŋ/	bende	The area is controlled by gangs that come together to fight.
glory (n) U	/glɔ:ri/	eer, glorie	The sports coach often takes all the glory as well.
host (v)	/həʊst/	gastheer zijn van	Has your country ever hosted the Olympic Games?
in the meantime	/ɪn ðə 'mi:ntaɪm/	ondertussen	In the meantime what will Louise be doing when the Olympics are shown on TV?
increasingly (adv)	/ɪn'kri:ʃŋli/	steeds, toenemend	Air sports are becoming increasingly popular.
iron (v)	/aɪən/	strijken	How often do you have your clothes ironed for you?
majesty (n) U	/mædʒəsti/	majesteit	I've got to do these accounts. Her Majesty is waiting.
massive (adj)	/mæsɪv/	gigantisch	There were so many people. Massive crowds!
native (adj)	/neɪtɪv/	thuis	If paragliding is added to the Olympics, Louise will become a household name in her native Denmark.
official (adj)	/ə'fɪʃl/	officieel	Official competitions for paragliding are held in more and more countries each year.
outlook (n) C	/aʊtlʊk/	blik, zicht	Sport helps to give people a positive outlook on life.
participate (v)	/pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt/	deelnemen	If you participate in something, you take part in it.
patron (n) C	/peɪtrən/	patroon	The royal family work as unpaid patrons of many charitable organizations.
phenomenon (n) C	/fə'nɒmɪnən/	fenomeen	Did the child star phenomenon first appear with Olga Korbut in the 1972 Olympics?
psychological (adj)	/,saɪkə'lɒdʒɪkl/	psychologisch	From a psychological point of view the child star phenomenon is not a good thing.
psychologist (n) C	/saɪkə'lɒdʒɪst/	psycholoog	We'll talk to a child psychologist about child sports stars.
royal (adj)	/rɔɪəl/	koninklijk	The British royal family has no real political power.

sacrifice (n) C	/ˈsækrɪfɪs/	offer
shave (v)	/ʃeɪv/	scheren
strawberry (n) C	/ˈstrɔːbəri/	aardbei
successive (adj)	/sək'sesɪv/	opeenvolgend
take part (v)	/ˌteɪk 'pɑːt/	deelnemen
tiny (adj)	/ˈtaɪni/	klein
train (v)	/treɪn/	trainen
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/	sportschoenen
unpaid (adj)	/ʌn'peɪd/	onbezoldigd

Do you think that winning an Olympic medal is worth all these **sacrifices**?
 If you **shave** your hair, you cut it very short.
 The traditional **strawberries** and cream are very popular at Wimbledon.
 She has won the Women's World Cup on two **successive** occasions.
 The royal family **take part** in sports such as horse-riding and polo.
 She was only fourteen years old and she was **tiny**. She looked even younger.
 Tennis stars these days start **training** from a very young age.
 You cannot wear casual clothes such as jeans and **trainers** on some parts of the course.
 They work as **unpaid** patrons of many charitable organizations.

Unit 12

Money

bank account (n) C	/ˈbæŋk əˈkaʊnt/	bankrekening
cash machine (n) C	/kæʃ məˈʃiːn/	geldautomaat
dependent (adj)	/dɪˈpendənt/	afhankelijk
earnings (n pl)	/ˈɜːnɪŋz/	inkomsten
financial (adj)	/faɪˈnænsjəl/	financieel
financially (adv)	/faɪˈnænsjəli/	financieel
get into debt	/ˌɡet ɪntə 'det/	schulden maken
invest (v)	/ɪnˈvest/	investeren
investment (n) C	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	investering
make money	/ˌmeɪk 'mʌni/	geld verdienen
open an account	/əʊpən ən əˈkaʊnt/	een bankrekening openen
pay a bill	/peɪ ə 'bɪl/	een rekening betalen
save (v)	/seɪv/	sparen

How old were you when you opened your first **bank account**?
 You can withdraw cash from the **cash machine**.
 Young people are often **dependent** on their families as far as money's concerned.
 Veronica was awarded \$110,000 in damages for medical bills and loss of **earnings**.
 A settlement is a **financial** agreement.
 A lot of parents are still helping their children **financially** when they first start to work.
 It's easy to **get into debt** these days.
 Very few young people **invest** their money.
 The bank manager asked if I had any **investments**.
 He's a rich man who has **made** a lot of **money**.
 How old were you when you **opened** your first bank **account**?
 Have you ever **paid a bill** late?
 Do you **save** money regularly?

savings account (n) C	/ˈseɪvɪnz əˈkaʊnt/	spaarrekening
share (n) C	/ʃeə/	aandeel
stock (n) C	/stɒk/	aandeel
take out a mortgage	/ˈteɪk aʊt ə ˈmɔːɡɪdʒ/	een hypotheek afsluiten
withdraw (v)	/wɪðˈdrɔː/	opnemen
write a cheque	/ˈraɪt ə ˈtʃek/	een cheque uitschrijven

A **savings account** is an account in which you save money.
 She became rich by investing in stocks and **shares**.
 She became rich by investing in **stocks** and shares.
 You'll need to **take out a mortgage** to buy the house.
 I couldn't **withdraw** any cash because the machine was out of order.
 Do you often **write cheques** instead of paying by cash?

Reporting verbs

claim	/kleɪm/	beweren
complain	/kəmˈpleɪn/	klagen
deny	/dɪˈnaɪ/	ontkennen
inform	/ɪnˈfɔːm/	informeren
insist	/ɪnˈsɪst/	ergens op blijven staan, vasthouden aan
warn	/wɔːn/	waarschuwen

Protesters **claimed** they had a legal right to demonstrate.
 Glaser **complained** that he had suffered emotional distress.
 In court, the company continued to **deny** responsibility.
 He was **informed** that all the toilets in the stadium were unisex.
 In court, he **insisted** that he was not responsible.
 Her manager **warned** her that she would lose her job if she did not return to work in twelve months.

Other words & phrases

agitated (adj)	/ædʒɪˈteɪtɪd/	nerveus
appeal (n) C	/əˈpiːl/	beroep
as a matter of fact	/æz ə ˌmætər əv ˈfækt/	eigenlijk, sterker nog
astonishing (adj)	/əˈstɒnɪʃɪŋ/	verbazingwekkend
attract (v)	/əˈtrækt/	aantrekken
beggar (n) C	/ˈbegə/	bedelaar
campaign (n) C	/kæmˈpeɪn/	campagne
cheek (n) C	/tʃiːk/	wang
chin (n) C	/tʃɪn/	kin
close down (v)	/ˌkləʊz ˈdaʊn/	sluiten
companionship (n) U	/kəmˈpænjənʃɪp/	gezelschap

Akan looked **agitated** and told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.
 Mrs Joel's lawyers are already planning an **appeal**.
 I've got some very important news. **As a matter of fact**, I've got two bits of news.
 Her friends thought it was **astonishing** that she was thinking of seeing him again.
 We aren't **attracting** as many young customers as we'd like to.
 Are there many **beggars** and homeless people in your town?
 We hope this survey will help us improve our advertising **campaign**.
 With tears rolling down his **cheeks**, he told Sheila that he was a heroin addict.
 A hot pickle fell out of the burger and burnt her **chin**.
 I know some of you have been worried about this part of the company **closing down**.
 Darrin claimed that he lost the "services and **companionship**" of his wife.

damages (n pl)	/ˈdæmɪdʒəz/	schadevergoeding	She was awarded \$110,000 in damages .
distress (n) U	/dɪˈstres/	leed, verdriet	He claimed that he had suffered emotional distress and sued the stadium.
duty (n) C	/dʒuːti/	verplichting	Dave will take over Derek's duties as General Office Manager.
edition (n) C	/ˈdiːʃn/	uitgave	Almost 80% wanted to win the limited edition Smart™ car.
emphasis (n) C	/emˈfæsis/	nadruk	Our advertising campaign places too much emphasis on investments and savings.
freeway (n) C	/ˈfriːweɪ/	snelweg	Use cruise control for long-distance trips on the freeway .
help out (v)	/ˌhelp ˈaʊt/	helpen	A lot of parents are still helping their children out financially when they first start to work.
heroin (n) U	/ˈherəʊɪn/	heroïne	He said that he had given up heroin and found a job.
homeless (adj)	/ˈhəʊmləs/	dakloos	Are there many beggars and homeless people in your town?
honour (v)	/ˈɒnə/	eren	The US Congressional Gold Medal is given to honour special achievements.
investigate (v)	/ɪnˈvestɪɡeɪt/	onderzoeken	The Money Survey investigates people's attitudes to money.
kick out (v)	/ˌkɪk ˈaʊt/	eruit schoppen	Clive thinks that Camilla has kicked Derek out .
limited (adj)	/lɪmɪtɪd/	beperkt	Almost 80% wanted to win the limited edition car.
manual (n) C	/ˈmænjʊəl/	handleiding	The instruction manual told drivers to use cruise control on the freeway.
manufacturer (n) C	/ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃərə/	fabricant	The manufacturers denied responsibility and asked the judge to throw out the claim.
men's room (n) C	/ˈmenz ˌruːm/	herentoilet	During the Elton John concert he needed to go to the men's room .
motor home (n) C	/ˈməʊtə ˌhəʊm/	camper	His Winnebago motor home crashed on its first trip.
multiplex (n) C/(adj)	/ˌmʌltɪˈpleks/	multiplex	A multiplex is a large building that contains several cinema screens. (n) The interviews took place mainly in shopping centres and multiplex cinemas. (adj)
outline (v)	/aʊtlaɪn/	samenvatten	My colleague Kate will now outline a possible plan of action.
painter (n) C	/ˈpeɪntə/	schilder	A painter is someone who paints.
pickle (n) C	/ˈpɪkl/	augurk	A hot pickle fell out of the burger and burnt Victoria's chin.
plaintiff (n) C	/ˈpleɪntɪf/	eiser	The judge agreed with the plaintiff and ordered the company to pay \$1.75 million in damages.
predictable (adj)	/prɪˈdɪktəbl/	voorspelbaar	The second question was pretty predictable as well; most people said they worried about money.
reflect (v)	/rɪˈflekt/	weerspiegelen	We need to make sure we reflect this situation in future advertising campaigns.
report (n) C	/rɪˈpɔːt/	rapport	You should all have a copy of the report in front of you.
responsibility (n) C	/rɪˌspɒnsəˈbɪləti/	verantwoordelijkheid	The company continued to deny responsibility .

settlement (n) C	/ˈsetlmənt/
steady (adj)	/ˈstedi/
student union (n) C	/ˌstjuːdnt ˈjuːnjən/
sue (v)	/suː/
suitable (adj)	/suːtəbl/
supreme (adj)	/suːˈpriːm/
survey (n) C/(v)	/sɜːveɪ (n); səˈveɪ (v)/
target (n) C	/ˈtɑːɡɪt/
tear (n) C	/tɪə/
theme park (n) C	/θiːm ˌpɑːk/
throw out (v)	/θrəʊ ˈaʊt/
unfair (adj)	/ʌnˈfeə/
unisex (adj)	/juːnɪseks/
vehicle (n) C	/ˈviːɪkl/
with immediate effect	/wɪð ɪˌmiːdiət ɪˈfekt/

schikking
vast
studentenvereniging
aansprakelijk stellen,
vervolgen
geschied
opper-, hoogst-
onderzoek; onderzoeken
doelstelling
traan
themapark
eruit gooien
oneerlijk
uniseks
voertuig
met onmiddellijke ingang

The company made a **settlement** with the plaintiff before the case went to court.
 It's important to have a **steady** job that earns you money every month.
 A lot of the interviews took place in university **student unions**.
 She decided to **sue** the company when they refused to pay her medical bills.

This attraction is not **suitable** for people with a heart condition.
 The **Supreme** Court refused to hear an appeal.
 Complete the **survey** and you could win one of our fabulous prizes. (n)
 If you **survey** people, you ask them questions to find out their opinions. (v)
 Thanks to all your hard work, we have reached our **targets**.
 With **tears** rolling down his cheeks he told Sheila he was a heroin addict.
 A grandmother from Kansas City is suing a Florida **theme park**.
 They denied responsibility and asked the judge to **throw out** the claim.
 Oh, what a shame. That's really **unfair**.
 All the toilets in the stadium were **unisex**.
 He went into the back of the **vehicle** to make himself a cup of coffee.
 Mr Blackman will take over as General Office Manager **with immediate effect**.

Language reference 1

Stative & dynamic verbs

Sommige werkwoorden kunnen alleen in de niet duratieve vorm gebruikt worden. Ze worden statische werkwoorden (*stative verbs*) genoemd. Ze beschrijven vaak emoties, meningen, zintuigen of toestanden die niet veranderen.

I love you. Niet ~~*I am loving you.*~~

He seems friendly. Niet ~~*He is seeming friendly.*~~

Enkele vaak gebruikte statische werkwoorden:

*agree appear be believe belong contain dislike fit forget
hate know last like love matter mean need own
prefer realize remember seem understand want*

De meeste werkwoorden kunnen zowel in de niet duratieve als in de duratieve (-ing) vorm gebruikt worden. Ze worden dynamische woorden (*dynamic verbs*) genoemd.

The weather is getting worse.

It often snows in January.

Enkele werkwoorden kunnen mogelijk iets anders betekenen in de statische vorm en in de -ing vorm.

He has a house in north London. (have = bezitten = stative verb)

She's having a few problems. (have = ondergaan = dynamic verb)

Enkele andere werkwoorden die zowel dynamisch als statisch kunnen zijn (met verschillende betekenissen):

be feel see smell think

Present simple & present continuous

We gebruiken de niet duratieve vorm in de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present simple*):

- om iets te vertellen over feiten (dingen die altijd waar zijn) en permanente situaties.
She lives in a small flat.
- om iets te vertellen over gewoontes of handelingen die regelmatig gebeuren.
She drives the kids to school every day.

We gebruiken de duratieve vorm in de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present continuous*):

- om iets te vertellen over handelingen die op het moment van het praten gebeuren.
He's trying to explain a problem to them.
- om iets te vertellen over tijdelijke situaties en activiteiten.
She's going through a very rebellious phase.

We kunnen soms zowel de duratieve vorm als de niet duratieve vorm in de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken. De keuze dan hangt er van af hoe wij de handeling zien.

I live in Madrid. = Ik denk dat dit permanent is.

I'm living in Madrid. = Ik denk dat dit tijdelijk is.

Zie pagina 55 voor informatie over de tegenwoordige tijd met een referentie voor de toekomst.

Subject and object questions

De gebruikelijke woordvolgorde in vragen is de volgende:

	hulpwerkwoord	subject	werkwoord	
<i>Who</i>	<i>does</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>work</i>	<i>for?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>on New Year's Eve?</i>
<i>Which party</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>vote</i>	<i>for?</i>

Deze vragen zijn object vragen genoemd, omdat de vragende voornaamwoorden (*who, what, which party*) het object van het werkwoord zijn.

In sommige *Wh*-vragen is de vraagwoord (*who, what, which of how many*) het subject van het werkwoord. Deze vragen zijn subject vragen genoemd. In een subject vraag hebben we geen hulpwerkwoorden (*do, does of did*) nodig in niet duratieve vorm in de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd en in de onvoltooid verleden tijd.

subject (vragende voornaamwoord)	werkwoord	
<i>Who</i>	<i>thinks</i>	<i>the test is a good idea?</i>
<i>What</i>	<i>happens</i>	<i>on New Year's Eve?</i>
<i>Which party</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>the last election?</i>
<i>How many people</i>	<i>voted</i>	<i>for the government?</i>

Language reference 2

Present perfect & past simple

Als we over handelingen in het verleden praten, kunnen wij soms tussen voltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present perfect*) en onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past simple*) kiezen.

We gebruiken de onvoltooid verleden tijd:

- als we vragen wanneer iets er is gebeurd (met het gebruik van *when*).
*When **did** she **arrive** at Alice Springs?*
- als we zeggen wanneer er iets is gebeurd (met woorden van tijdaanduiding die een afgerond tijd aangeven: *yesterday, last week, one night*).
*She got there **two weeks ago**.*
*He gave up his job **last year**.*

We gebruiken de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd:

- als de tijd niet wordt aangegeven. De gebeurtenis heeft in het verleden plaatsgevonden, maar de tijd is niet belangrijk. We gebruiken de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd vaak om over algemene ervaringen te praten in het verleden.
***Have** you ever **been** to Australia?*
***They've visited** many interesting places.*
- in het geval van tijdsaanduidingen die geen specifieke tijd betekenen (bv. *ever, never, already, yet, since, just, recently*).
*He's **just** begun his journey.*
*He's **already** visited six different countries.*
- als we over handelingen praten in het verleden die in een periode hebben plaatsgevonden die nog niet afgelopen is.
*She's made a lot of friends **in the last few weeks**.*
(Deze periode bevat de tegenwoordige tijd.)

Vaak gebruikte uitdrukkingen die een nog niet afgelopen tijd aanduiden zijn:

<i>during</i>	
<i>in</i>	<i>the last few days/weeks/months/years</i>
<i>over</i>	

Enkele tijdsaanduidingen kunnen zowel afgerond als onafgerond tijd betekenen.

*Have you done anything interesting **this morning**?*
(= Het is nog 's ochtends.)
*Did you do anything interesting **this morning**?*
(= De ochtend is nu afgelopen.)

Andere uitdrukkingen die wij met beide tijdsvormen kunnen gebruiken zijn onder andere: *today, this week, this month*, enz.

Present perfect

Bevestigend	subject + <i>have/has</i> + voltooid deelwoord
Ontkennend	subject + <i>haven't/hasn't</i> + voltooid deelwoord
Vraag	<i>have/has</i> + subject + voltooid deelwoord

Past simple

Bevestigend: Regelmatige werkwoorden: infinitief + <i>-ed</i> Onregelmatige werkwoorden: zie lijst op pagina 155
Ontkennend: Regelmatige en onregelmatige werkwoorden: subject + <i>didn't</i> + infinitief
Vraag: Regelmatige en onregelmatige werkwoorden: <i>did</i> + subject + infinitief

Zie pagina 56 voor verder informatie over de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

Phrasal verbs

Dit soort woordgroepen bevatten een werkwoord en een bijwoord of een voorzetsel (partikel) en in sommige gevallen allebei (bv. *run out of, look forward to*).

Dit soort werkwoordgroepen kunnen wel of niet scheidbaar zijn. Onscheidbaar betekent dat er niets tussen de werkwoord en de partikel (bijwoord of voorzetsel) kan komen.

*He finally **got over** his illness.*
Niet ~~*He finally got his illness over.*~~

In geval van scheidbare *phrasal verbs* kan het object zowel voor of na het partikel komen.

*She **dropped off** her husband at the airport.*
*She **dropped** her husband **off** at the airport.*

Als het object een voornaamwoord is (bv. *him, her, it*), het komt altijd vóór het partikel.

*Will you see **us** off?*
Niet ~~*Will you see off us?*~~

Language reference 3

Modals of obligation, permission & prohibition (present & past time)

Toelating

We gebruiken *can* + infinitief en *is/are allowed to* + infinitief om over toelating te praten in de tegenwoordige tijd.

You can drive in the UK when you are seventeen.
The children are allowed to watch TV until ten o'clock.

Wij gebruiken *could* + infinitief en *was/were allowed to* + infinitief om over toelating te praten in de verleden tijd.

Many years ago people could smoke anywhere.
She was allowed to stay out until twelve o'clock.

Verplichting

We gebruiken *must* + infinitief en *has/have to* + infinitief om over verplichting te praten in de tegenwoordige tijd.

You must arrive 30 minutes before your flight.
We have to leave soon.

We gebruiken *had to* + infinitief om over verplichting te praten in de verleden tijd.

He had to pay a lot of tax last year.

Geen verplichting

We gebruiken *don't/doesn't have to* + infinitief en *don't/doesn't need to* + infinitief om over iets te praten wat niet noodzakelijk (maar wel toegestaan) is in de tegenwoordige tijd.

You don't have to come if you don't want to.
I don't need to wear a tie to work.

We gebruiken *didn't have to* + infinitief en *didn't need to* + infinitief om over afwezigheid van verplichting te praten in de verleden tijd.

She knew the restaurant manager so she didn't have to pay for her meal.
They didn't need to get up early because it was a holiday.

Verbod

We gebruiken *can't* + infinitief, *mustn't* + infinitief en *isn't/aren't allowed to* + infinitief om over iets te praten wat niet toegestaan is in de tegenwoordige tijd.

You can't enter the US without a passport.
You mustn't open your papers before the exam begins.
The students aren't allowed to take mobile phones to school.

We gebruiken *couldn't* + infinitief, *wasn't/weren't allowed to* + infinitief om over iets te praten wat niet toegestaan is in de verleden tijd

British schoolchildren couldn't have long hair in the 1950s.
The monks were not allowed to speak.

Make, let & allow

Toelating

We gebruiken *let* + object + infinitief (zonder *to*) en *allow* + object + infinitief om over toelating te praten.

She lets her children do anything they want.
My father let me use his car.
The teacher allowed the students to ask questions.

Verplichting

We kunnen *make/made* + object + infinitief (zonder *to*) en *allow* + object + infinitief gebruiken om over verplichting te praten.

The company makes the staff work very hard.
She made me do it again.

Verbod

We kunnen *doesn't/didn't let* + object + infinitief (zonder *to*) en *doesn't/didn't allow* + object + infinitief gebruiken om over verbod te praten.

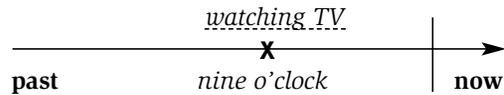
They don't let me leave until five o'clock.
He didn't let me speak.
They don't allow animals to come into the house.

Language reference 4

Past simple & past continuous

Wij gebruiken de duratief onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past continuous*) voor handelingen die in voortgang waren op een bepaalde moment in het verleden. Deze handelingen zijn niet afgerond.

*At nine o'clock last night, he **was watching** TV.*

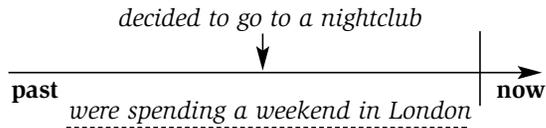


Wij gebruiken de niet duratief onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past simple*) voor handelingen in het verleden die afgerond zijn.

*He **decided** to buy a lottery ticket.*

We gebruiken de duratief en niet duratief onvoltooid verleden tijd vaak samen. Wij gebruiken de duratieve vorm voor langere “achtergrond” handelingen, en de niet duratieve vorm voor kortere, afgeronde handelingen.

*Three friends **were spending** a weekend in London and they **decided** to go to a nightclub.*



Past continuous

Bevestigend

subject + *was/were* + werkwoord + *-ing* ...

Ontkennend

subject + *was/were* + *not* + werkwoord + *-ing* ...

Vraag

Was/Were + subject + werkwoord + *-ing?*

Past perfect simple

Wij gebruiken de niet duratief voltooid verleden tijd voor afgeronde handelingen in het verleden die plaats hebben gevonden vóór andere handelingen in het verleden.

*Rescuers arrived, but Selak **had swum** to safety.*

(= Selak was naar veiligheid gezwommen en toen kwamen de redders.)

Wij gebruiken de niet duratief onvoltooid verleden tijd en de voltooid verleden tijd vaak samen om de volgorde aan te geven waarin de twee handelingen plaats hebben gevonden.

*He **had married** her when he **won** the lottery.*

(= Hij trouwde met haar en won toen de lotterij.)

*He **married** her when he **had won** the lottery.*

(= Hij won de lotterij en trouwde toen met haar.)

Bevestigend & Ontkennend

I/You/He/She/We/They	had	broken	a leg.
	hadn't		

Vraag

What	had	I/you/he/she/we/they	done?
------	-----	----------------------	-------

Time linkers

Wij gebruiken *while*, *as* en *when* om aan te geven dat twee handelingen tegelijkertijd gebeuren.

*He was reading a letter **while/as/when** the doctors were deciding what to do next.*

***While/As/When** the doctors were deciding what to do next, he was reading a letter.*

Wij gebruiken *the moment*, *as soon as* en *when* om aan te geven dat een handeling meteen na een andere plaats heeft gevonden.

*The boy fell asleep **the moment/as soon as/when** he climbed onto the sofa.*

***The moment/As soon as/When** the boy climbed onto the sofa, he fell asleep.*

We kunnen *by the time* gebruiken om aan te geven dat een handeling vóór de andere plaatsgevonden.

*The party had finished **by the time** we arrived.*

***By the time** we arrived, the party had finished.*

Language reference 5

Comparatives

We gebruiken comparatieven om twee dingen of personen te vergelijken.

We gebruiken *than* om de twee dingen die wij vergelijken te verbinden.

*The supermarkets are cheaper **than** my local shops.*

*Famous brand names are often more expensive **than** other brands.*

We kunnen negatieve vergelijking maken met *less* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord + *than*.

*Orange juice is **less popular than** fizzy drinks.*

Wij kunnen het verschil tussen twee dingen kleiner of groter maken met enkele uitdrukkingen vóór de comparatief. Voor grote verschillen gebruiken we *much*, *a lot*, *far* en voor kleine verschillen gebruiken we *a little*, *slightly*, *a bit*.

*Digital cameras are **much** more powerful these days.*

*The shop now has a **slightly** wider range of goods.*

Wij gebruiken superlatieven om meer dan twee dingen of personen te vergelijken. We plaatsen *the* voor de superlatief.

*She buys **the** cheapest clothes she can find.*

*It's **the** most fashionable brand at the moment.*

Wij kunnen negatieve superlatieven maken met *the least* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord.

*Which shop is **the least friendly**?*

Aan korte bijvoeglijke naamwoorden voegen wij *-er/-est* toe.

fresh	fresher	the freshest
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest

Als het bijvoeglijk naamwoord in een *-e* eindigt, voegen we *-r/-est* toe.

wide	wider	the widest
late	later	the latest

Als het bijvoeglijk naamwoord in een *-y* eindigt na een medeklinker, veranderen we de *-y* naar *-ier/-iest*.

easy	easier	the easiest
busy	busier	the busiest

Als een bijvoeglijk naamwoord met één lettergreep met een medeklinker eindigt na een klinker, verdubbelen we de medeklinker.

big	bigger	the biggest
hot	hotter	the hottest

Met langere bijvoeglijke naamwoorden gebruiken we *more/the most*.

important	more important	the most important
reliable	more reliable	the most reliable

Sommige bijvoeglijke naamwoorden hebben onregelmatige comparatieven en superlatieven.

good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest

Als wij willen aangeven dat twee dingen gelijk zijn of bijna gelijk zijn, kunnen we de volgende constructies gebruiken:

- 1 *the same as* (dezelfde/hetzelfde als)
*Her trainers are **the same as** mine.*
- 2 *as* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord + *as*
*Her trainers are **as old-fashioned as** mine.*
- 3 *similar to* (lijken op)
*Her trainers are **similar to** mine.*

Als we over de verschillen tussen twee dingen of personen willen praten, kunnen we de volgende constructies gebruiken:

- 1 *different from*
(anders dan)
- 2 *not as* + bijvoeglijk naamwoord + *as*
*Her trainers **are not as nice as** mine.*
(= Mijn sportschoenen zijn leuker.)

Comparing nouns

We kunnen comparatieven en superlatieven zowel bij naamwoorden als bij bijvoeglijke naamwoorden gebruiken. We gebruiken *more* + naamwoord + *than* om twee dingen of personen te vergelijken.

*In the US, there are **more classroom advertisements than** in Europe.*

We gebruiken *less/fewer* + naamwoord + *than* om negatieve vergelijkingen te maken. We gebruiken *less* met ontelbare naamwoorden en *fewer* met telbare naamwoorden (in het meervoud).

*He does **less work than** his boss.*

*The company wants everybody to take **fewer days** off.*

Wij gebruiken *the most/the least/the fewest* + naamwoord om meer dan twee dingen of personen te vergelijken. Wij gebruiken *the least* met ontelbare naamwoorden en *fewest* met telbare naamwoorden (in het meervoud).

*Who has **the most experience**?*

*Of all the people in the office, she spends **the least time** behind her desk.*

*Her department gets **the fewest complaints**.*

Language reference 6

Future 1 (plans)

Wij gebruiken *to* + infinitief om over toekomstige plannen en intenties te praten. Dit zijn dingen die we zeker willen doen, maar welke nog niet geregeld zijn.

We're going to get some brochures tomorrow.

Bevestigend & Ontkennend

*They're going to hire a car.
He's going to visit his parents.*

Vraag

What is she going to do next?

We gebruiken de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd om er over dingen te praten die wij al hebben besloten om te doen en waarvoor we al wat hebben geregeld.

*We're getting the two o'clock flight from Heathrow.
(= We hebben de tickets al gekocht.)*

Met de werkwoorden *go* en *come* gebruiken we meestal geen *going to* + infinitief. Wij gebruiken liever de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

*They're going to Corfu next summer.
What time are you coming?*

Wij gebruiken *will* + infinitief om over de toekomst te praten, als we nog geen concrete plannen hebben, of nog geen voorzorgen hebben genomen. Wij gebruiken deze constructie dan vaak met *probably*, *possibly* of *perhaps*.

We haven't made any plans yet, we'll probably decide what to do when the others arrive tomorrow.

Future 2 (predictions)

Wij kunnen zowel *will* als *going to* + infinitief gebruiken om voorspellingen te maken over de toekomst.

*You'll really enjoy the trip.
You're really going to enjoy the trip.*

Wij gebruiken *going to* + infinitief als we aanduiding hebben in het heden voor de voorspelling.

*It's going to rain later this morning.
(Er zijn zwarte wolken in de hemel.)
I'm not going to finish this today.*

(I heb nog steeds heel veel werk en het is al laat.)

In vele situaties, het is mogelijk om zowel *will* als *going to* te gebruiken.

Present tenses in future time clauses

Wij gebruiken de tegenwoordige tijd om over de toekomst te praten na voegwoorden als *if*, *when*, *after*, *before*, *as soon as* and *once*. We gebruiken *will* in de hoofdzin.

*As soon as everybody gets here, the coach will leave.
We will have lunch after we get to Dalkey.*

Zinnen die de tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om over de toekomst te praten met het woord *if* in de bijzin en met het woord *will* in de hoofdzin, worden vaak beschreven als *first conditional* (eerste voorwaardelijke zinnen). We gebruiken de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd als we de afronding van een toekomstige handeling willen benadrukken.

Once we have seen the castle, we'll visit some of the pubs.

Language reference 7

Present perfect continuous

We kunnen de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present perfect continuous*) gebruiken om te praten over handelingen die in het verleden zijn begonnen en die nog steeds voortduren.

I've been studying geography for two years.
(= Ik studeer nog steeds geografie.)

Om de periode tussen het begin van de handeling en nu te beschrijven kunnen we *for* en *since* gebruiken. We gebruiken *for* + een uitdrukking die de tijdsduur beschrijft.

for five years/a long time/the last two years/three weeks

We gebruiken *since* + een uitdrukking die verwijst naar het tijdstip dat de handeling begon.

since two o'clock/last year/2002/I met you

We gebruiken *how long* ... in vraagzinnen om te vragen naar de tijdsduur.

How long have you been living here?

We gebruiken de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd ook om te praten over een handeling die recentelijk plaatsvond. De handeling kan nog steeds voortduren of niet.

She's been getting ready for the party.
They've been swimming in the river.

We gebruiken de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd om de handeling zelf, of de tijdsduur van de handeling, te benadrukken. We gebruiken echter de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd (en niet de duratieve vorm) om te praten over het resultaat van de handeling

She's been writing letters.
(Hier is de spreker geïnteresseerd in de handeling van het schrijven.)
She's written 50 letters.
(Hier is de spreker geïnteresseerd in het resultaat van de handeling – het aantal brieven dat voltooid is.)

We gebruiken de gewone voltooid verleden tijd (niet de duratieve vorm) ook om te praten over enkelvoudige voltooid handelingen.

She's chosen a new outfit.
They've booked a holiday.

Bevestigend & Ontkennend		
I/You/We/They	've haven't	been working.
He/She	's hasn't	

Vraag			
What	have	I you/we/they	been doing?
	has	he/she	

We gebruiken de gewone voltooid tegenwoordige tijd (niet de duratieve vorm) met statische werkwoorden.

I've been here since last autumn.
Niet ~~*I've been being here.*~~

Voor meer informatie over statische werkwoorden en duratieve werkwoordsvormen, zie Unit 1 (Language reference pagina 50).

Voor meer informatie over de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd, zie Unit 2 (Language reference pagina 51).

Language reference 8

Would

We gebruiken *would* + infinitief om een mening te geven over hypothetische tegenwoordige en toekomstige situaties.

*It **would be** nice to have a pay rise.*

*They'd probably **say** no.*

*I **wouldn't go** there for a holiday.*

We gebruiken *would* + infinitief om advies te vragen en geven, of om suggesties te doen.

*What **would** you **do** in my situation?*

*I'd probably **tell** her the truth.*

We gebruiken *would* met *like*, *love*, *prefer* en *hate* om voorkeuren uit te drukken.

***Would** you **prefer** to have coffee or tea?*

*I'd **love** to be a journalist.*

Unreal conditions

We kunnen praten over onmogelijke of onwaarschijnlijke (hypothetische) situaties in een voorwaardelijke zin die begint met *if*.

Wanneer we willen verwijzen naar een hypothetische situatie in tegenwoordige of toekomstige tijd, gebruiken we een verleden tijd in de voorwaardelijke zin.

*If she **had** a car, ...*

(= maar ze heeft/zal geen auto hebben)

*If I **were*** the president of the USA, ...*

(= maar ik ben/zal de president van de VS niet zijn)

* Met het werkwoord *be* kunnen we *were* gebruiken bij *I/she/he/it* in een voorwaardelijke zin.

We gebruiken *would* + infinitief in de hoofdzin om te praten over de gevolgen of resultaten van de hypothetische situatie.

*If she **had** a car, she **would drive** to work.*

*She **would drive** to work if she **had** a car.*

*If I **were** the president of the USA, I'd **do** things*

very differently.

Deze zinnen worden soms *second conditional* (tweede voorwaardelijke) zinnen genoemd.

Vergelijk de volgende zinnen:

*If you **listened**, you **would understand**.*

(De voorwaarde hier is hypothetisch. De spreker zegt dat je niet luistert of niet wil luisteren.)

*If you **listen**, you'll **understand**.*

(De voorwaarde hier is werkelijk. De spreker zegt dat het mogelijk is dat je zal luisteren.)

Voor meer informatie over werkelijk voorwaarden, zie Unit 6 (Language reference pagina 55).

Unreal conditions in the past

Wanneer we verwijzen naar een hypothetische situatie in het verleden gebruiken we de voltooid verleden tijd (*had* + voltooid deelwoord) in de voorwaardelijke bijzin. Deze bijzinnen drukken het tegenovergestelde uit van wat er werkelijk gebeurd is.

*If you **had listened** to me, ...*

(= maar je hebt niet naar me geluisterd)

*If he **hadn't missed** the train, ...*

(= maar hij heeft de trein wel gemist)

We gebruiken *would* + *have* + voltooid deelwoord in de hoofdzin om te praten over het gevolg of het resultaat van de hypothetische situatie.

*If you **had listened** to me, you **would've understood**.*

*You **would've understood** if you'd listened to me.*

*If he **hadn't missed** the train, he **would have been** on time.*

Dezen zinnen worden soms *third conditional* (derde voorwaardelijke) zinnen genoemd.

Language reference 9

Articles, determiners & quantifiers

We gebruiken het bepaald lidwoord *the*:

- om naar iets of iemand te verwijzen omdat we het al genoemd hebben, of het is gedefinieerd door de context van de zin.
*The Office of Statistics draws up a list of goods. **The** list is designed to reflect the nation's buying habits.*
- om te verwijzen naar iets of iemand als het de enige in de context is.
*In **the** consumer world of **the** twenty-first century ...*

We laten het lidwoord weg bij ontelbare en meervoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden om over dingen in het algemeen te praten.

*They replace them with **Ø** new products.
We prefer **Ø** lighters.*

We gebruiken het onbepaald lidwoord *a* of *an*:

- om te praten over dingen in het algemeen (met enkelvoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden).
*The basket does not contain **a** box of matches.*
- om nieuwe informatie te introduceren of om voor het eerst te verwijzen naar iets (met enkelvoudige telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden).
*The Office of Statistics draws up **a** list of goods.*
- om te verwijzen naar een verzameling objecten.
*... to see if you're **a** part of modern Britain.*

We gebruiken de onbepaalde woorden *some* en *any* om een ongespecificeerd nummer of hoeveelheid te beschrijven (met ontelbare en meervoudige zelfstandige naamwoorden).

*We should get **some** mineral water.
Some families are spending more on organic food.*

Some wordt veel gebruikt in bevestigende zinnen. In ontkennende zinnen en vragen komt *any* meer voor.

*It does not contain **any** luxury goods like caviar.
Have you bought **any** coffee recently?*

We kunnen *any* ook gebruiken in bevestigende zinnen om te laten zien dat de hoeveelheid niet belangrijk is.

*If you see **any** special offers at the shops, let me know.
(= het maakt niet uit hoeveel/welke aanbiedingen)*

We kunnen de onbepaalde telwoorden *some*, *any*, *many*, *most* en *all* op twee manieren gebruiken: met of zonder *of*.

met of		
<i>some</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>the</i> + zelfstandig naamwoord
<i>any</i>		<i>my/his/her/enz.</i> + zelfstandig naamwoord
<i>many</i>		<i>them/us/you</i>
<i>most</i>		
<i>all</i>		

***Some of** the shops are very expensive.
I don't know **any of** your friends.*

zonder of	
<i>some</i>	+ zelfstandig naamwoord
<i>any</i>	
<i>many</i>	
<i>most</i>	
<i>all</i>	

***Some people** hate shopping.
Are there **any shops** that sell souvenirs?*

We gebruiken *none* om te praten over geen hoeveelheid of kwantiteit van iets. Als *none* gevolgd wordt door een zelfstandig naamwoord gebruiken we altijd *of*.

<i>none of</i>	<i>the</i> + zelfstandig naamwoord <i>my/his/her/enz.</i> + zelfstandig naamwoord <i>them/us/you</i>
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***None of the shops** are open.
Niet ~~**None shops are open.**~~
None of my friends smoke.
None of them has time to help you.*

Als *none* het onderwerp van een zin is, wordt het gebruikt met een bevestigend werkwoord. Het werkwoord kan enkelvoud of meervoud zijn.

We gebruiken *no* gevolgd door een zelfstandig naamwoord zonder een lidwoord of een bezittelijk bijvoegelijk naamwoord.

*There were **no** parking facilities.
No website is better for cheap flights.*

Language reference 11

Passive

We gebruiken de passieve vorm:

- om te praten over een handeling wanneer de handelend voorwerp (de persoon of het ding dat de handeling uitvoert) onbekend of onbelangrijk is.
*The captain **was shown** the red card in the second minute of the game.*
- om te benadrukken wat er gebeurd is in plaats van wie het gedaan heeft.
*The first World Cup **was held** in Uruguay in 1930.*

Als we de handelend voorwerp een naam willen geven gebruiken we *by*. We geven de handelend voorwerp een naam wanneer het belangrijk is of ongebruikelijk, of omdat we deze informatie meer aandacht willen geven.

*The gold medal **was won** by Michael Johnson.*

	actief	passief
present simple	<i>They play tennis indoors.</i>	<i>Tennis is played indoors.</i>
present continuous	<i>They are holding the next games in Russia.</i>	<i>The next games are being held in Russia.</i>
past simple	<i>They changed the rules.</i>	<i>The rules were changed.</i>
past continuous	<i>Officials were showing them around the city.</i>	<i>They were being shown around the city.</i>
present perfect	<i>They've done it.</i>	<i>It's been done.</i>
future 1 (future plans)	<i>They're going to cancel the games.</i>	<i>The games are going to be cancelled.</i>
future 2 (will)	<i>We'll finish it soon.</i>	<i>It'll be finished soon.</i>
modal verbs	<i>You must write it down.</i>	<i>It must be written down.</i>
infinitive	<i>I want you to help me.</i>	<i>I want to be helped.</i>

Verbs with two objects

Sommige werkwoorden kunnen twee voorwerpen krijgen: een lijdend voorwerp en een meewerkend voorwerp.

She sent	meewerkend voorwerp her father	lijdend voorwerp a letter.
She made	meewerkend voorwerp me	lijdend voorwerp a special cake.

Met deze werkwoorden kunnen we het lijdend voorwerp ook direct na het werkwoord zetten. Wanneer we dat doen moeten we *to* of *for* gebruiken vóór het meewerkend voorwerp.

*She sent a letter **to** her father.*
*She made a special cake **for** me.*

Andere werkwoorden die twee voorwerpen kunnen hebben (en die gebruikt worden met *to*) zijn: *bring, give, offer, pay, promise, read, send, show, teach, tell, write*.

Andere werkwoorden die twee voorwerpen kunnen hebben (en die gebruikt worden met *for*) zijn: *buy, find, get, keep, make, write*.

Wanneer we deze werkwoorden in de passieve vorm gebruiken, kunnen zowel het lijdend als het meewerkend voorwerp het onderwerp van de zin worden.

actief: *They gave him a lot of support.*
passief 1: *He was given a lot of support.*
passief 2: *A lot of support was given to him.*

Causative

We gebruiken de causatief (*causative*) om te praten over een handeling die je iemand anders vraagt om voor je te doen.

*She **has her hair** cut every Friday.*
(= Ze betaalt iemand om haar haar te knippen.)

*We **had champagne brought** to our room.*
(= We hebben roomservice gevraagd om champagne naar onze kamer te brengen.)

We hoeven meestal niet te zeggen wie de handeling verricht, omdat dat meestal duidelijk wordt uit de context. We gebruiken *by* als we willen zeggen wie de handeling doet.

*He has his suits made **by** the most expensive tailor in town.*

onderwerp	werkwoord	lijdend voorwerp	voltooid deelwoord
He/She/ They, enz.	has/have is/are having had is/are going to have	the car/ the TV/ it	repaired/ mended/ fixed

Language reference 12

Reported speech & thought

We gebruiken (in)directe rede (*reported speech*) om iemands woorden of gedachten uit te drukken.

Directe rede: *'I'm very tired,' she said.*

Indirecte rede: *She said she was very tired.*

Directe rede: *'It's boring,' he thought.*

Indirecte rede: *He thought it was boring.*

We veranderen doorgaans de werkwoordsvormen naar het verleden in de (in)directe rede. Dit is echter niet altijd noodzakelijk.

Directe rede	Indirecte rede
<i>'I work ...'</i>	<i>She said she worked ...</i>
<i>'I'm working ...'</i>	<i>She said she was working ...</i>
<i>'I've worked ...'</i>	<i>She said she had worked ...</i>
<i>'I worked ...'</i>	<i>She said she had worked ...</i>
<i>'I was working ...'</i>	<i>She said she had been working ...</i>
<i>'I'll work ...'</i>	<i>She said she would work ...</i>
<i>'I'm going to work ...'</i>	<i>She said she was going to work ...</i>
<i>'I must work ...'</i>	<i>She said she had to work ...</i>
<i>'I can work ...'</i>	<i>She said she could work ...</i>

Wanneer we rapporteren moeten we vaak voornaamwoorden en tijdsuitdrukkingen veranderen.

Directe rede: *'I'm going to see my doctor tomorrow.'*

Indirecte rede: *She said she was going to see her doctor the following day.*

Andere tijdsuitdrukkingen die kunnen veranderen zijn: *now, today, yesterday, tomorrow, this, last, next.*

Omdat het tijdstip van de uitdrukking anders kan zijn dan het tijdstip van de directe rede, kan het zijn dat we de uitspraak moeten veranderen om de betekenis te verduidelijken.

Directe rede: *'I'll do it now.'*

Indirecte rede: *She said she'd do it immediately.*

Twee veelgebruikte werkwoorden voor indirecte rede zijn *say* en *tell*.

Say wordt gevolgd door de indirecte rede. We verwijzen niet naar de persoon tegen wie we aan het praten waren. *Tell* wordt gevolgd door een voorwerp (de persoon tegen wie we spreken), and daarna de indirecte rede.

He said (that) he loved her.

Niet ~~*He said her that he loved her.*~~

He told her (that) he loved her.

Niet ~~*He told that he loved her.*~~

Wanneer we vragen uitdrukken:

- zetten we het werkwoord in de verleden tijd.
- laten we het vraagteken weg.
- veranderen we de woordvolgorde.

Directe rede: *'What's the time?'*

Indirecte rede: *She asked what the time was.*

In de indirecte rede plaatsen we het onderwerp voor het werkwoord zodat we de hulpwerkwoorden *do/does/did* niet hoeven te gebruiken in tegenwoordige en verleden tijd.

Directe rede: *'Where do you live?'*

Indirecte rede: *She asked me where I lived.*

Niet ~~*'She asked me where I did live.'*~~

Met *yes/no* vragen gebruiken we *if* of *whether* om de vraag te introduceren.

Directe rede: *'Do you read the financial newspapers?'*

Indirecte rede: *He asked me if/whether I read the financial newspapers.*

Tell & ask with infinitive

Om instructies, opdrachten of verzoeken uit te drukken kunnen we *tell/ask* + voorwerp + (*not*) *to* + infinitief gebruiken.

Directe rede: *'Can you hurry up?'*

Indirecte rede: *She told/asked me to hurry up.*

Directe rede: *'Don't be late.'*

Indirecte rede: *I told/asked them not to be late.*