

Philip Kerr

Straightforward

Pre-intermediate **Companion**

Dutch Edition


MACMILLAN

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

ISBN 13: 978-1-4050-8215-0

ISBN 10: 1-4050-8215-1

Text, design and illustration © Macmillan Publishers Limited 2006

First published 2006

All rights reserved; no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publishers.

Page make-up by Anne Sherlock

Printed in Spain by Edelvives

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

CONTENTS

WORD LIST

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Unit 1 | 1 |
| Unit 2 | 4 |
| Unit 3 | 7 |
| Unit 4 | 10 |
| Unit 5 | 13 |
| Unit 6 | 19 |
| Unit 7 | 22 |
| Unit 8 | 27 |
| Unit 9 | 31 |
| Unit 10 | 35 |
| Unit 11 | 40 |
| Unit 12 | 43 |
| LANGUAGE REFERENCE | 47 |

Welcome to the *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Companion give you?

- a word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Pre-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* Pre-intermediate Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| (v) verb | (pron) pronoun | (C) countable | (sb) somebody |
| (adj) adjective | (n pl) plural noun | (U) uncountable | (sth) something |
| (n) noun | (adv) adverb | (C/U) countable and uncountable | (sing) singular |

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 | /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

Family

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| aunt (n) C | /ɑːnt/ | tante | Your aunt is your mother's or your father's sister. |
| cousin (n) C | /'kʌz(ə)n/ | neef, nicht | Your cousin is your aunt's or your uncle's child. |
| daughter (n) C | /dɔːtə/ | dochter | Your daughter is your female child. |
| grandfather (n) C | /'grænfɑːðə/ | opa | Your grandfather is your mother's or father's father. |
| grandmother (n) C | /'grænmʌðə/ | oma | Your grandmother is your mother's or father's mother. |
| husband (n) C | /'hʌzbənd/ | echtgenoot | A woman's husband is the man she is married to. |
| mother-in-law (n) C | /'mʌðə(r)ɪnlɔː/ | schoonmoeder | Your mother-in-law is your husband's or wife's mother. |
| nephew (n) C | /'nefjuː/ | neef | Your nephew is your brother's or sister's son. |
| niece (n) C | /'niːs/ | nicht | Your niece is your brother's or sister's daughter. |
| pet (n) C | /'pet/ | huisdier | A pet is an animal that lives with the family. |
| son (n) C | /'sʌn/ | zoon | Your son is your male child. |
| son-in-law (n) C | /'sʌnɪnlɔː/ | schoonzoon | Your son-in-law is the husband of your daughter. |
| uncle (n) C | /'ʌŋkl/ | oom | Your uncle is the the brother of one of your parents or the husband of your aunt. |
| wife (n) C | /'waɪf/ | echtgenote, vrouw | A man's wife is the woman he is married to. |

Friendship

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| best friend | /'best 'frend/ | beste vriend(in) | Your best friend is your closest friend. |
| get on (well) with (sb) | /'get 'ɒn wɪð/ | het goed kunnen vinden met iemand | If you get on well with somebody , you like that person and are friendly to them. |
| have a lot in common with (sb) | /'hæv ə lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən wɪð/ | veel dingen gemeen hebben | David is one of my oldest friends and we have a lot in common . |
| keep in touch with (sb) | /'kiːp ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/ | in contact blijven met | We keep in touch by phone and email. |
| neighbour (n) C | /'neɪbə/ | buurman/buurvrouw | A neighbour is a person who lives very near you. |

Other words & phrases

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| accommodation (n) U | /'ækəmə'deɪʃn/ | logies | Students working at the Regent Hotel get free accommodation . |
| accountant (n) C | /'əkaʊntənt/ | boekhouder | Gemma's father was an accountant . |
| advert(isement) (n) C | /'ædvɜːtɪsmənt/ | advertentie | I'm calling about your advertisement in the newspaper. |
| attractive (adj) | /'ætræktɪv/ | aantrekkelijk | The British like attractive Australian pop singers. |
| background (n) C | /'bækgraʊnd/ | achtergrond | We come from similar backgrounds and we have a lot in common. |

| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| best-selling (adj) | /best'selɪŋ/ |
| blonde (adj) | /blɒnd/ |
| bucket (n) C | /bʌkɪt/ |
| circus (n) C | /sɜːkəs/ |
| clothes (n pl) | /kləʊðz/ |
| colleague (n) C | /kəliːg/ |
| college (n) C/U | /kɒlɪdʒ/ |
| concert (n) C | /kɒnsət/ |
| contact (v) | /kɒntækt/ |
| corn (n) U | /kɔːn/ |
| couple (n) C | /kʌpl/ |
| doll (n) C | /dɒl/ |
| dress (n) C | /dres/ |
| electricity (n) U | /ɪlek'trɪsəti/ |
| email (n) C | /iːmeɪl/ |
| enquiry (n) C | /ɪn'kwɪəri/ |
| experience (n) U | /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ |
| expert (n) C | /ekspɜːt/ |
| famous (adj) | /feɪməs/ |
| fan (n) C | /fæn/ |
| farmhouse (n) C | /fɑːmhaʊs/ |
| fashionable (adj) | /fæʃnəbl/ |
| find out (v) | /faɪnd 'aʊt/ |
| fit (adj) | /fɪt/ |
| flat (n) C | /flæt/ |
| flowery (adj) | /fləʊəri/ |
| gardening (n) U | /gɑːdnɪŋ/ |
| guitar (n) C | /gɪtɑː/ |
| hobby (n) C | /hɒbi/ |
| housework (n) U | /haʊswɜːk/ |
| include (v) | /ɪn'kluːd/ |
| juggling (n) U | /dʒʌɡlɪŋ/ |
| laugh (v) | /lɑːf/ |
| library (n) C | /laɪbrəri/ |

| |
|----------------|
| bestverkopende |
| blond |
| emmer |
| circus |
| kleren |
| collega |
| hogeschool |
| concert |
| bereiken |
| maïs |
| stel |
| pop |
| jurk |
| electriciteit |
| e-mail |
| enquête |
| ervaring |
| deskundige |
| beroemd |
| fan |
| boerderij |
| modieus |
| ontdekken |
| fit |
| appartement |
| bloemrijk |
| tuinieren |
| gitaar |
| hobby |
| huishouding |
| bevatten |
| jongleren |
| lachen |
| bibliotheek |

Alan Titchmarsh is a **best-selling** writer and a famous TV face. Helga was Nicholas' girlfriend – that's her with the **blonde** hair. She washes the clothes in a **bucket**. The Boehmers are a **circus** family. She washes the **clothes** in a bucket. A **colleague** is a person you work with. David and I were at **college** together. My interests are cinema, **concerts** and pubs. You can **contact** me by phone or email. Gemma cooks simple dinners of **corn** and vegetables. The **couple** got married in 2003. Jane is six and likes playing with her Barbie **dolls**. Look at that lovely flowery **dress**! There is no **electricity** in Gemma's and Lesikar's home. Christine promises to reply to all **emails**. For general **enquiries**, press 1 followed by hash. No **experience** is necessary to work at the Regent Hotel. Alan Titchmarsh is a gardening **expert** on BBC TV. Make a list of five **famous** people from your country. Chelsea is an excellent place for Kylie Minogue **fans** to go. He lives in an eighteenth-century **farmhouse** in a small village. Chelsea is a very **fashionable** part of London. People visit Friends Reunited to **find out** about old friends. I'm going to Kung Fu classes to get **fit**. David and Gavin live in a **flat** near London Bridge. Look at that lovely **flowery** dress! The British are very interested in **gardening**. Nicholas is the boy with the **guitar** and the pink shirt. Sally is too busy with her job to have time for **hobbies**. She is always busy with her job and the **housework**. Her neighbours **include** pop stars Madonna and Bob Geldof. The Boehmers are a circus family and the children do different kinds of **juggling**. Why are you **laughing**? Gemma's mother worked in a **library**.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| lovely (adj) | /ˈlʌvli/ | schattig |
| member (n) C | /ˈmembə/ | lid |
| message (n) C | /ˈmesɪdʒ/ | boodschap |
| motor home (n) C | /ˈməʊtə hæʊm/ | caravan |
| perform (v) | /pəˈfɔ:m/ | voorstelling(en) geven |
| pink (adj) | /pɪŋk/ | roze |
| poll (n) C | /pəʊl/ | opinieonderzoek |
| pop singer (n) C | /pɒp sɪŋə/ | popzanger |
| popular (adj) | /ˈpɒpjələ/ | populair |
| practise (v) | /ˈpræktɪs/ | oefenen |
| press (v) | /pres/ | drukken |
| primary school (n) C | /praɪməri sku:l/ | basisschool |
| prime minister (n) C | /praɪm ˈmɪnɪstə/ | premier |
| private (adj) | /praɪvət/ | privé- |
| pub (n) C | /pʌb/ | café |
| recent (adj) | /ˈri:snt/ | recent |
| recruitment agency (n) C | /rɪˈkru:tmənt eɪdʒənsi/ | uitzendbureau |
| secretary (n) C | /ˈsekɹətəri/ | secretaresse |
| shirt (n) C | /ʃɜ:t/ | overhemd |
| show (n) C | /ʃəʊ/ | voorstelling |
| soap opera (n) C | /səʊp ɒpərə/ | soapopera |
| staff (n) U | /stɑ:f/ | personeel |
| surprise (n) C/U | /səˈpraɪz/ | verrassing |
| temporary (adj) | /ˈtemp(ə)rəri/ | tijdelijk |
| theme park (n) C | /θi:m pɑ:k/ | themapark |
| tone (n) C | /təʊn/ | toon |
| traditional (adj) | /trəˈdɪʃn(ə)l/ | traditioneel |
| typical (adj) | /ˈtɪpɪkl/ | typisch |
| university (n) C/U | /ju:nɪˈvɜ:səti/ | universiteit |
| urgently (adv) | /ɜ:dʒəntli/ | met spoed |
| vegetable (n) | /ˈvedʒtəbl/ | groente |
| village (n) C | /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ | dorp |
| voicemail (n) U | /ˈvɔɪsmel/ | antwoordapparaat |
| vote (n) C/(v) | /vəʊt/ | stem; stemmen |

“I look terrible.” “No, you don’t. You look **lovely**.”
 Friends Reunited has seven million **members**.
 Please leave your **message** after the tone.
 Judy and Larry have a 10-metre-long **motor home**.
 The Boehmers now **perform** all over America.
 Who’s the boy with the guitar and the lovely **pink** shirt?
 The winner of the opinion **poll** was Alan Titchmarsh.
 Kylie Minogue is an Australian **pop singer**.
 Friends Reunited is one of the most **popular** websites in Britain.
 You can **practise** your languages at conversation classes.
Press the star button to listen to the menu.
 There is a small **primary school** in the village.
 The **prime minister** of Britain lives in Downing Street.
 Experienced teacher offers **private** English lessons.
 My interests are cinema, concerts and **pubs**.
 The surprise winner of the **recent** opinion poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
 The name of the **Recruitment Agency** is Sayers.
 Sally is a part-time **secretary**.
 Who’s the boy with the lovely pink **shirt**?
 The first **show** was at a theme park in Iowa.
 The family enjoys comedy programmes and **soap operas**.
 We are urgently looking for temporary **staff**.
 The **surprise** winner of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
 Call now if you’re looking for **temporary** work.
 The first show was at a **theme park** in Iowa.
 Please leave your name and number after the **tone**.
 On Sundays they always have **traditional** roast beef or roast lamb.
 The Joneses are a **typical** English family.
 What did Christine study at Leeds **University**?
 We are **urgently** looking for temporary staff.
 Gemma cooks simple dinners of corn and **vegetables**.
 He lives in a small **village** in the south of England.
 You have reached the **voicemail** of Kate Woods.
 The prime minister got only 3% of the **votes** in the poll. (n)
 29% of people **voted** for Alan Titchmarsh. (v)

| | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|
| website (n) C | /ˈwebsaɪt/ | website |
| wedding (n) C | /ˈwedɪŋ/ | bruiloft |
| winner (n) C | /ˈwɪnə/ | winnaar |
| wonder (v) | /ˈwʌndə/ | zich afvragen |

Friends Reunited is one of the most popular **websites** in Britain.
 The couple's **wedding** was in 2003.
 The **winner** of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh.
 I **wonder** where they all are now.

Unit 2

Adjectives with prepositions

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| afraid of | /əˈfreɪd əv/ | bang zijn voor |
| bored with | /bɔːd wɪð/ | saai vinden |
| fond of | /fɒnd əv/ | aardig vinden |
| good at | /ɡʊd ət/ | goed zijn in |
| interested in | /ɪntrəstɪd ɪn/ | interesse hebben in |
| keen on | /kiːn ɒn/ | leuk vinden |
| terrible at | /təˈrɪbl ət/ | slecht zijn in |
| worried about | /wʌrɪd əbaʊt/ | zorgen maken over |

I was **afraid of** the older children.
 Are you **bored with** school?
 I was really **fond of** Mr Miller, the biology teacher.
 I was terrible at most subjects, but I was **good at** art.
 He was really **interested in** us as people.
 I was **keen on** sports and swimming.
 I was **terrible at** most subjects, but I was good at art.
 I was **worried about** my grades.

Education

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| cafeteria (n) C | /kæfəˈtɪəriə/ | cafeteria |
| certificate (n) C | /sɜːtɪfɪkət/ | diploma |
| compulsory (adj) | /kəmˈpʌlsəri/ | verplicht |
| computer (n) C | /kəmˈpjʊtə/ | computer |
| course (n) C | /kɔːs/ | cursus |
| desk (n) C | /desk/ | bureau |
| education system (n) C | /edjʊˈkeɪʃn sɪstəm/ | onderwijssysteem |
| examination (exam) (n) C | /ɪgzæmɪˈneɪʃn/ (ɪgˈzæm)/ | examen |
| experienced (adj) | /ɪkˈspɪəriənst/ | ervaren |
| fail (an exam) (v) | /feɪl (ən ɪgˈzæm)/ | gezakt zijn |
| fee (n) C | /fiː/ | kosten |
| get a place (at university) | /get ə ˈpleɪs (ət juːnɪˈvɜːsəti)/ | een plaats verwerven |
| grade (n) C | /ɡreɪd/ | cijfer |
| headmaster (n) C | /hedˈmɑːstə/ | schoolhoofd |

The school has its own **cafeteria**.
 There is no leaving **certificate** in England.
 English and maths are **compulsory** until the age of 16.
 I'm interested in **computers** and the internet.
 How long does the **course** last?
 The teacher sat down at her **desk**.
 Ireland has one of the best **education systems** in the world.
 Did you do well in your **exams**?
Experienced teachers provide top-quality tuition.
 I took my exams and **failed** most of them.
 How much are the course **fees**?
 I **got a place at** Cambridge University.
 I always got good **grades** at school.
 The **headmaster** was standing at the door of the class.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| headmistress (n) C | /hed'mistrəs/ |
| headteacher (n) C | /hed'ti:tʃə/ |
| homework (n) U | /həʊmwɜ:k/ |
| language laboratory (n) C | /læŋgwɪdʒ ləbɒrət(ə)ri/ |
| leaving age (n) C | /li:vɪŋ eɪdʒ/ |
| leaving certificate (n) C | /li:vɪŋ sə'tɪfɪkət/ |
| lesson (n) C | /lesən/ |
| location (n) C | /ləʊ'keɪʃn/ |
| mixed sex (adj) | /mɪkst seks/ |
| multi-media centre (n) C | /mʌlti 'mi:diə sentə/ |
| native speaker (n) C | /neɪtv 'spi:kə/ |
| pass (an exam) (v) | /pɑ:s (ən ɪg'zæm)/ |
| private school (n) C | /'praɪvət sku:l/ |
| (corporal) punishment (n) U | /(kɔ:prəl) 'pʌnɪʃmənt/ |
| pupil (n) C | /'pju:pəl/ |
| qualification (n) C | /kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ |
| registration form (n) C | /redʒɪ'streɪfɪn fɔ:m/ |
| result (n) C | /rɪ'zʌlt/ |
| single sex (adj) | /'sɪŋgl seks/ |
| social programme/activity (n) C | /'səʊʃl prəʊgræm/æktɪvəti/ |
| state school (n) C | /'steɪt sku:l/ |
| subject (n) C | /'sʌbdʒɪkt/ |
| term (n) C | /tɜ:m/ |
| timetable (n) C | /'taɪmteɪbl/ |
| tuition (n) U | /'tju:ʃn/ |
| university (n) C | /'ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/ |

| |
|------------------------|
| schoolhoofd |
| schoolhoofd, rector |
| huiswerk |
| taal practicum |
| leerplichtige leeftijd |
| eindexamen |
| les |
| lokatie |
| gemengd |
| multimedia centrum |
| als moedertaal hebben |
| slagen voor |
| privé-school |
| lijfstraffen |
| leerling |
| kwalifikatie |
| inschrijfformulier |
| resultaat |
| gescheiden |
| sociale activiteit |
| staatsschool |
| vak |
| periode |
| rooster |
| onderwijs |
| universiteit |

A **headmistress** is a female teacher who is in charge of a school.

A **headteacher** is a teacher who is in charge of a school.

At school I never did my **homework**.

The school has a **language laboratory** and a library.

The minimum **leaving age** is sixteen.

At the end of secondary school students take the **leaving certificate**.

I never missed my **lessons**.

The school has a central **location** near the Opera House.

A **mixed sex** school is for boys and girls.

The school has a **multi-media centre** with 20 PCs.

All our teachers are **native** French **speakers**.

Did you **pass your exam**?

There are **private schools** and state schools in the English education system.

The government banned **corporal punishment**.

They had a special class for difficult **pupils**.

You need to have the right **qualifications**.

Here's the **registration form** for the course.

Students get their exam **results** in the summer holidays.

A **single-sex** school is for either boys only or girls only.

The school has an exciting **social programme**.

In the English education system there are **state schools** and private schools.

What was your favourite **subject** at school?

Students do their exams at the end of **term**.

We provide top-quality tuition with flexible **timetables**.

We provide top-quality **tuition** with flexible timetables.

After I left school I went to **university**.

School subjects

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| art (n) U | /ɑ:t/ |
| biology (n) U | /'baɪɒlədʒi/ |
| Greek (n) U | /'gri:k/ |
| history (n) U | /'hɪstri/ |
| Irish (n) U | /'aɪrɪʃ/ |
| Latin (n) U | /'lætɪn/ |
| mathematics (maths) (n) U | /'mæθə'mætiks/ (/mæθs/) |

| |
|--------------|
| kunst |
| biologie |
| Grieks |
| geschiedenis |
| Iers |
| Latijn |
| wiskunde |

I was terrible at most subjects but I was good at **art**.

Mr Miller was our **biology** teacher.

All the students studied Latin and **Greek**.

Compulsory subjects include maths and **history**.

Students in the Republic of Ireland must study **Irish**.

All the students studied **Latin** and Greek.

English and **maths** are compulsory until the age of sixteen.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| music (n) U | /ˈmjuzɪk/ | muziek |
| religion (n) U | /rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n/ | godsdienst |
| science (n) U | /saɪəns/ | wetenschap |
| technology (n) U | /tekˈnɒlədʒi/ | technologie |

I liked rock **music** when I was a teenager.
 Latin, Greek and **religion** were the important subjects in the past.
 I was interested in **science** and technology.
 I was interested in science and **technology**.

Other words & phrases

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| accent (n) C | /æksənt/ | accent |
| actually (adv) | /æktʃʊəli/ | eigenlijk |
| anyway (adv) | /əniweɪ/ | in ieder geval |
| artist (n) C | /ɑːtɪst/ | kunstenaar |
| as usual | /əz ˈjuːʒʊəl/ | zoals gebruikelijk |
| (fall) asleep (adj) | /(fɔːl) əˈsliːp/ | in slaap vallen |
| ban (v) | /bæn/ | verbieden |
| behaviour (n) U | /brɪˈheɪvjə/ | gedrag |
| borrow (v) | /ˈbɒrəʊ/ | lenen |
| brilliant (adj) | /brɪljənt/ | briljant |
| care (about sb) (v) | /keə/ | zorgen voor |
| club (n) C | /klʌb/ | club |
| choose (v) | /tʃuːz/ | kiezen |
| (multinational) company (n) C | /(mʌltɪnæʃnəl) ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/ | (multinationaal) bedrijf |
| competition (n) C | /kəmpeɪtɪʃn/ | wedstrijd |
| complicated (adj) | /kəmplɪkeɪtɪd/ | gecompliceerd |
| embarrass (v) | /ɪmˈbærəs/ | voor schut zetten |
| enjoy (v) | /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ | genieten |
| exciting (adj) | /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/ | opwindend |
| fancy dress costume/party (n) C | /fænsi ˈdres kɒstjuːm/pɑːti/ | verkleedpartij |
| flexible (adj) | /ˈfleksəbl/ | flexibel |
| flight (n) C | /flaɪt/ | vlucht |
| fun (adj) | /fʌn/ | plezier |
| funny (adj) | /ˈfʌni/ | grappig |
| government (n) C | /ˈgʌvnmənt/ | regering |
| great (adj) | /ɡreɪt/ | geweldig |
| in addition | /ɪn əˈdɪʃn/ | bovendien |
| in charge (of) | /ɪn ˈtʃɑːdʒ (əv)/ | verantwoordelijk zijn voor |

My French **accent** isn't very good.
 I'm probably a beginner, **actually**.
 Everybody, well all the girls **anyway**, loved him.
 Pierce Brosnan wanted to be an **artist**.
 Before the exam I told the students all the rules, **as usual**.
 It was hot and I **fell asleep** at the desk.
 The government **banned** corporal punishment in 1982.
 Some of our students have **behaviour** problems.
 A library is a place to **borrow** books.
 Music classes with the new teacher were **brilliant**.
 He really **cared about** his students, you know.
 French **club** is on Friday evenings.
 In addition, they must **choose** two or three extra subjects.
 My father works for a **multinational company**.
 We won first prize in a **competition**.
 Ireland has one of the most **complicated** education systems in the world.
 How can children **embarrass** their parents?
 Did you **enjoy** your school days?
 The school has an **exciting** social programme.
 A **fancy dress party** is one where people dress up as different characters.
 We provide top-quality tuition with **flexible** timetables.
 The price includes **flights** and accommodation.
 The music lessons were such **fun** that I didn't want to leave school.
 His father told **funny** stories to Frank.
 The **government** banned corporal punishment in 1982.
 "Did you like it?" "Yes, it was **great**."
In addition, they must choose two or three extra subjects.
 I was **in charge of** the exams that day.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| (all) inclusive (adj) | /ˈɔ:l ɪnˈkluːsɪv/ | alles inbegrepen | We won a two-week, all inclusive (flight, accommodation, school fees) trip to Sydney. |
| minimum (adj)/(n) | /ˈmɪnɪməm/ | minimum | The minimum leaving age in England is 16. |
| miss (a lesson) (v) | /mɪs (ə ˈlesn)/ | missen | I never missed lessons at school. |
| mobile phone (n) C | /məʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/ | mobiele telefoon | No mobile phones are allowed in exams. |
| of course (adv) | /əv ˈkɔ:s/ | natuurlijk | “Can you help me with my bag?” “Yes, of course. ” |
| organize (v) | /ˈɔ:gənaɪz/ | organiseren | The head teacher organized a party for all the new teachers. |
| painter (n) C | /ˈpeɪntə/ | schilder | I loved art at school and I’m a painter now. |
| provide (v) | /prəˈvaɪd/ | geven | Our teachers provide top-quality tuition. |
| row (n) C | /rəʊ/ | rij | I walked up and down between the rows of desks. |
| rule (n) C | /ru:l/ | regel | I told the students all the rules – no talking and so on. |
| shopping bag (n) C | /ˈʃɒpɪŋ bæɡ/ | boodschappentas | A woman with a big shopping bag was standing in front of us. |
| stupid (adj) | /ˈstjuːpɪd/ | dom | The teachers said I was stupid but it wasn’t true. |
| sympathetic (adj) | /sɪmpəˈθetɪk/ | empatisch | He was sympathetic when I explained that I was feeling ill. |
| ultra-modern (adj) | /ʌltrə ˈmɒd(ə)n/ | ultramodern | The school has an ultra-modern multi-media centre. |
| witch (n) C | /wɪtʃ/ | heks | I thought it was a Hallowe’en party so I decided to wear a witch’s costume. |
| worry (about sb/sth) (v) | /ˈwʌrɪ/ | zich zorgen maken | I’m worried about my grades. |

Unit 3

House & home

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| (be) away from home | /ˈbiː əweɪ frəm ˈhəʊm/ | niet thuis zijn | Because of my work I’m often away from home . |
| get home | /get ˈhəʊm/ | thuis komen | When I got home there was cigarette smoke in my room. |
| home town | /həʊm ˈtaʊn/ | woonplaats | Many Scots went to live abroad and gave their names to their home towns . |
| homework (n) U | /ˈhəʊmwɜ:k/ | huiswerk | I have to do my homework . |
| housewife (n) C | /ˈhaʊswaɪf/ | huisvrouw | A housewife is a woman who does not work outside the home. |
| housework (n) U | /ˈhaʊswɜ:k/ | huishouden | It’s my turn to do the housework . |
| leave home | /li:v ˈhəʊm/ | verlaten | Many young people leave home when they’re 18. |

Towns

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| accommodation (n) U | /əkɒməˈdeɪʃn/ | logies | Accommodation is cheap here in Verdun. |
| art gallery (n) C | /ɑ:t gæləri/ | kunstgalerie | The art gallery is opposite the library. |
| bar (n) C | /bɑ:/ | café | There are a lot of good bars in Old Montreal. |
| bridge (n) C | /brɪdʒ/ | brug | Cross the bridge to get to the football stadium. |
| bus station (n) C | /bʌs steɪʃn/ | busstation | There is a metro station not far from the bus station . |
| castle (n) C | /kɑ:sl/ | kasteel | The castle is not far from the bridge. |
| cathedral (n) C | /kəˈθi:drəl/ | kathedraal | The cathedral is near the train station. |
| church (n) C | /tʃɜ:tʃ/ | kerk | The church is near a street called Gallowgate. |
| cinema (n) C | /sɪnəmə/ | bioscoop | In Old Montreal there's an IMAX cinema . |
| crime (n) C/U | /kraɪm/ | misdaad | There is not much crime in Outremont. |
| culture (n) U | /kʌltʃə/ | cultuur | Melbourne got high grades for entertainments and culture . |
| flat (n) C | /flæt/ | appartement | There aren't enough cheap flats in Old Montreal. |
| industrial (adj) | /ɪnˈdʌstriəl/ | industrieel | Newcastle was a 19 th century industrial centre. |
| library (n) C | /laɪbrəri/ | bibliotheek | The library is opposite the art gallery. |
| metro (n) C | /metrəʊ/ | metro | There is a metro station not far from the stadium. |
| museum (n) C | /mju:zi:əm/ | museum | There are some excellent museums in Old Montreal. |
| nightclub (n) C | /naɪtklʌb/ | nachtclub | At what age is it legal to go to a nightclub ? |
| nightlife (n) U | /naɪtlaɪf/ | nachtleven | There isn't enough nightlife for us in Verdun. |
| park (n) C | /pɑ:k/ | park | Outremont has the most beautiful park and the biggest houses. |
| opera house (n) C | /ɒp(ə)rə haʊs/ | opera | The opera house is near the cathedral. |
| pollution (n) U | /pəˈlu:ʃn/ | vervuiling | Pollution is caused by chemicals that damage air, water and land. |
| public transport (n) U | /pʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔ:t/ | openbaar vervoer | Public transport is excellent in Verdun. |
| restaurant (n) C | /rest(ə)rɒnt/ | restaurant | The best restaurants in town are in Outremont. |
| shopping centre (n) C | /ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/ | winkelcentrum | The shopping centre is near Eldon Square. |
| stadium (n) C | /ˈsteɪdiəm/ | stadion | There is a metro station not far from the stadium . |
| studio (n) C | /ˈstju:diəʊ/ | studio | A studio is a room where music, films or TV shows are recorded. |
| theatre (n) C | /θiətə/ | theater | Is there a theatre in your town/city? |
| traffic (n) U | /ˈtræfɪk/ | verkeer | There are too many tourists and too much traffic in Old Montreal. |
| tram (n) C | /træm/ | tram | A tram is a vehicle that travels along tracks in the middle of a street. |
| train station (n) C | /treɪn steɪʃn/ | treinstation | Where is the train station in Newcastle? |

Other words & phrases

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| abroad (adv) | /ə'brɔ:d/ | buitenland |
| area (n) C | /eəriə/ | buurt |
| banker (n) C | /'bæŋkə/ | bankier |
| cash (n) U | /kæʃ/ | contant geld |
| century (n) C | /ˈsentʃəri/ | eeuw |
| chat (v) | /tʃæt/ | chatten |
| cheap (adj) | /tʃi:p/ | goedkoop |
| clan (n) C | /klæn/ | clan |
| coal (n) U | /kəʊl/ | kool |
| community (n) C | /kə'mju:nəti/ | gemeenschap |
| conference (n) C | /kɒnf(ə)rəns/ | congres |
| countryside (n) U | /kʌntrisaɪd/ | platteland |
| dirty (adj) | /dɜ:ti/ | vies |
| discourage (v) | /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/ | ontmoedigen |
| drive (sb) mad (v) | /draɪv 'mæd/ | gek worden van |
| encourage (v) | /ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/ | aanmoedigen |
| flatmate (n) C | /flætmeɪt/ | huisgenoot |
| flag (n) C | /flæg/ | vlag |
| grim (adj) | /grɪm/ | grimmig |
| guest (n) C | /gest/ | gast |
| immigrant (n) C | /ɪmɪgrənt/ | immigrant |
| independence (n) U | /ɪndɪ'pendəns/ | onafhankelijkheid |
| normal (adj) | /nɔ:ml/ | normaal |
| online (adj/adv) | /ɒn'laɪn/ | online |
| ordinary (adj) | /ɔ:dn(ə)ri/ | gewoon |
| origin (n) C | /ɒrɪdʒɪn/ | oorsprong |
| outdoor (adj) | /aʊt'dɔ:/ | openlucht |
| owner (n) C | /əʊnə/ | eigenaar |
| passenger (n) C | /ˈpæsɪndʒə/ | passagier |
| peace (n) U | /pi:s/ | vrede |

Many Scots went to live **abroad** in the nineteenth century.

We go to the **area** near the university for nightlife.

There are Scottish **bankers** and Scottish businessmen everywhere you look.

Cash is money in the form of notes and coins.

Many Scots went to live abroad in the nineteenth **century**.

I often **chat** with James and David on the website.

There aren't enough **cheap** flats in Old Montreal.

“**Clan**” is the Scottish word for family.

Newcastle was an industrial centre for ships and **coal**.

Most places in California have a Spanish-speaking **community**.

There was a **conference** of whisky producers here in Lexington.

Newcastle is surrounded by beautiful **countryside**.

The kitchen's a bit **dirty**.

If you **discourage** someone, you make them feel less confident or hopeful.

If something **drives you mad**, it makes you angry.

If something **encourages** you, it makes you feel more confident or hopeful.

Make a list of rules for the flat with your **flatmates**.

The **flag** of the United Kingdom is called the Union Flag.

If something is **grim**, it is bad.

There isn't any space in the house when we have **guests**.

Some of the first **immigrants** to America were Dutch.

I get no **independence** living at home with mum and dad.

“Strange” means not **normal**.

Something that is **online** is connected to or available through a computer or a computer network. (adj)

I'm waiting for a tartan scarf that I ordered **online**. (adv)

Something that is strange is not normal or **ordinary**.

There are more than 30 million people of Scottish **origin** around the world.

Old Montreal is a good place for **outdoor** sport.

K. Inamoto is a Japanese restaurant **owner** in Outremont.

Many of the **passengers** on the *Titanic* were leaving for a new life in America.

I get no **peace** and I can't do any work..

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| picnic (n) C | /ˈpɪknɪk/ | picnic |
| producer (n) C | /prəˈdjuːsə/ | fabrikant |
| programme (n) C | /ˈprɒɡræm/ | programma |
| put (sb) off (v) | /pʊt ˈɒf/ | afschrikken |
| reunion (n) C | /riːˈjuːniən/ | reunie |
| rollerblading (n) U | /rɒləˈbleɪdɪŋ/ | rollerblading |
| scarf (n) C | /skɑːf/ | sjaal |
| settle down (v) | /setl ˈdaʊn/ | zich vestigen |
| skating (n) U | /ˈskeɪtɪŋ/ | schaatsen |
| sofa (n) C | /səʊfə/ | sofa, bank |
| space (n) U | /speɪs/ | ruimte |
| strange (adj) | /streɪndʒ/ | vreemd |
| tartan (adj/n) | /tɑːtn/ | tartan |
| tourist (n) C | /tuəˈrɪst/ | toerist |
| twin (n) C | /twɪn/ | tweeling |
| whisky (n) U | /ˈwɪski/ | whisky |

You can have **picnics** in the park.

I went to a conference of whisky **producers** in Lexington.

I counted 245 names on the conference **programme**.

If you **put someone off** something, you discourage them from doing it.

Next summer there is a **reunion** of Hamiltons in Edinburgh Castle.

You can go **rollerblading** in the park in summer.

I am waiting for the tartan **scarf** I ordered online.

Many Scots **settled down** and had families in the countries where they went to live.

You can go ice-**skating** in the winter.

We only have a **sofa** in the living room.

There isn't any **space** in the house when we have guests.

“**Strange**” means not normal or ordinary.

I'm waiting for a **tartan** scarf that I ordered online. (adj)

The Hamilton brothers told me about the Hamilton clan and the Hamilton **tartan**. (n)

There are too many **tourists** in Old Montreal.

We've got fourteen-year-old **twins** sleeping in the room with me and my brothers.

There was a conference of **whisky** producers in Lexington.

Unit 4

Weddings

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| bouquet (n) C | /buːˈkeɪ/ | boeket |
| bride (n) C | /braɪd/ | bruid |
| bridesmaid (n) C | /ˈbraɪdzmeɪd/ | bruidsmeisje |
| ceremony (n) C | /serəˈmɒni/ | ceremonie |
| champagne (n) U | /ʃæmˈpeɪn/ | champagne |
| church (n) C | /tʃɜːtʃ/ | kerk |
| groom (n) C | /ɡruːm/ | bruidegom |
| guest (n) C | /ɡest/ | gast |

The bride throws a **bouquet** of flowers in the air.

The **bride** wears a long white dress.

Young girls called **bridesmaids** follow the bride into church.

After the **ceremony** the couple and their guests go to the reception.

They drink **champagne** and eat wedding cake at the reception.

The wedding ceremony often takes place in a **church**.

The **groom** arrives at the wedding before the bride.

After the ceremony the couple and their **guests** go to the reception.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| honeymoon (n) C | /ˈhʌnɪmuːn/ | huwelijksreis | The married couple often leave the party early to go on their honeymoon . |
| marriage (n) C/U | /ˈmæɪrɪdʒ/ | huwelijk | Is marriage changing in your country? |
| priest (n) C | /ˈpriːst/ | priester | The priest is the person who marries a bride and groom in church. |
| reception (n) C | /rɪˈsepʃn/ | receptie | At the reception the couple and their guests drink champagne and eat cake. |
| registry office (n) C | /ˈredʒɪstri ˈɒfɪs/ | kantoor van de burgerlijke stand | The ceremony usually takes place in a church or registry office . |
| ring (n) C | /rɪŋ/ | ring | A woman wears her wedding ring on the third finger of her left hand. |
| speech (n) C | /spiːtʃ/ | toespraak | At the wedding meal the best friend of the groom makes a speech . |
| wedding cake (n) C/U | /ˈwedɪŋ keɪk/ | huwelijksstaart | The bride and groom cut the wedding cake together. |

Relationships

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| ask (sb) out | /ɑːsk ˈaʊt/ | iemand uit vragen | He asked her out and they went on a date to the cinema. |
| be crazy about (sb) | /bi ˈkreɪzi əbaʊt/ | gek zijn op iemand | He was crazy about her and she was in love with him too. |
| have an argument about (sth) | /hæv ən ˈɑːɡjʊmənt əbaʊt/ | ruzie hebben | They had a big argument about something and then they split up. |
| have (sth) in common | /hæv ɪn ˈkɒmən/ | gemeen hebben | They seem to have a lot in common and they get on really well. |
| go out with (sb) | /ɡəʊ ˈaʊt wɪð/ | uitgaan met iemand | Kathleen's going out with a journalist. |
| get married to (sb) | /ɡet ˈmæɪrɪd tuː/ | trouwen met | They're going out together but she doesn't want to get married to him . |
| be in love with (sb) | /biː ɪn ˈlʌv wɪð/ | houden van | He was crazy about her and she was in love with him too. |
| split up | /splɪt ˈʌp/ | uit elkaar gaan | They had a big argument and split up . |
| go (out) on a date | /ɡəʊ (aʊt) ɒn ə ˈdeɪt/ | een afspraakje hebben | They went on a date to the cinema. |
| fall in love with (sb) | /fɔːl ɪn ˈlʌv wɪð/ | verliefd worden | They fell in love very quickly. |
| partner (n) C | /ˈpɑːtnə/ | partner | Friends say I have a full life and ask why I want a new partner . |
| divorce (n) C | /dɪˈvɔːs/ | echtscheiding | The number of divorces is increasing all the time. |
| divorced (adj) | /dɪˈvɔːst/ | gescheiden | Many people get divorced nowadays. |

Other words & phrases

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| active (adj) | /ˈæktɪv/ | actief | Lynn is a very active and outgoing person. |
| agency (n) C | /ˈeɪdʒ(ə)nsi/ | bureau | America's biggest internet dating agency has more than 6 million members. |
| arrange (v) | /əˈreɪndʒ/ | regelen | Joe and Kathleen finally arrange to meet. |
| average (adj) | /ˈævərɪdʒ/ | gemiddeld | The average UK wedding costs £13,000. |
| believe in sth (v) | /brɪˈliːv ɪn/ | geloven in iets | My perfect partner is happy with life and believes in himself. |
| bookstore (n) C | /ˈbʊkstɔː/ | boekhandel | Joe opens a huge bookstore near Kathleen's shop. |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| boss (n) C | /bɒs/ | baas |
| business (n) C/U | /'bɪznəs/ | zaak |
| carry on (v) | /kæri 'ɒn/ | doorgaan |
| cigar (n) C | /sɪ'gɑː/ | sigaar |
| cold (n) C | /kəʊld/ | verkouden |
| conclusion (n) C | /kən'kluːʒn/ | conclusie |
| cover (n) C | /'kʌvə/ | cover |
| dead (adj) | /ded/ | dood |
| disadvantage (n) C | /dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ/ | nadeel |
| friendly (adj) | /'frendli/ | vriendelijk |
| generation (n) C | /dʒenə'reɪʃn/ | generatie |
| intelligent (adj) | /'ɪntelɪdʒ(ə)nt/ | slim |
| jacket (n) C | /'dʒækɪt/ | colbert |
| journalist (n) C | /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/ | journalist |
| kid (n) C | /kɪd/ | kind |
| kiss (v) | /kɪs/ | zoenen |
| magazine (n) C | /'mæɡə'ziːn/ | magazine |
| matter (v) | /'mætə/ | uitmaken |
| newsagent (n) C | /'njuːzeɪdʒ(ə)nt/ | kiosk |
| on my/her own | /'ɒn maɪ/hɜː(r) 'əʊn/ | alleen |
| outgoing (adj) | /'aʊt'ɡəʊɪŋ/ | uitgaand |
| perfect (adj) | /'pɜːfɪkt/ | perfect |
| personality (n) C | /'pɜːsənæləti/ | persoonlijkheid |
| prefer (v) | /'prɪfɜː/ | de voorkeur geven aan |
| princess (n) C | /'prɪn'ses/ | prinses |
| prison (n) C | /'prɪzn/ | gevangenis |
| professor (n) C | /'prɒfəsə/ | professor |
| promise (v) | /'prɒmɪs/ | beloven |
| referee (n) C | /'refəriː/ | scheidsrechter |
| romantic (adj) | /'rɒmɒntɪk/ | romantisch |

Joe is the **boss** of a really big bookshop in New York.
 Kathleen's **business** goes badly and the bookshop has to close. (C)
 Kathleen and Joe have an argument about **business**. (U)
 The relationship **carries on** like that for a bit until she starts to fall in love with him.
 Pete likes fine wines and Havana **cigars**.
 She's ill – she's got a **cold**.
 The **conclusion** seems clear: marriage is very much alive and well.
 On the **cover** of every magazine someone is getting married.
 Do you think marriage is **dead**?
 What are the **disadvantages** of internet dating?
 My perfect partner is open in his relationships – warm and **friendly**.
 Do you agree that marriage belongs to an older **generation**?
 Pete's perfect partner is **intelligent**, attractive and fun.
 A **jacket** is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.
 Kathleen is going out with a **journalist**.
 I put the **kids** to bed and then read or watch TV.
 Joe and Kathleen **kiss** when they are in the park.
 Stories of divorce and marriage sell **magazines**.
 It doesn't **matter** if you are single or married – the prison of marriage belongs to an older generation.
 Go to any **newsagent** and look at the magazines on sale.
 Lynn doesn't want to be **on her own** for the rest of her life.
 I'm a very active and **outgoing** person.
 My **perfect** partner has the same interests as me.
 Lynn has an active and outgoing **personality**.
 My perfect partner is independent and sometimes **prefers** to do things on his own.
 We can see the **princess** now – she's wearing a beautiful white dress.
 Do you agree that the **prison** of marriage belongs to an older generation?
 Sue doesn't agree with her **professor** about marriage.
 I'm telling you the truth – I **promise**.
 The **referee** is holding up a red card.
 Jay wants a partner who is kind and **romantic**.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---|
| secret (adj)/(n) C | /si:kɹət/ | geheim | Something that is secret cannot easily be explained or is difficult to understand. (adj) |
| share (v) | /ʃeə/ | delen | Lynn doesn't want a partner who has any secrets . (n) |
| single mother (n) C | /sɪŋgl 'mʌðə/ | alleenstaande moeder | I would like to find someone to share those special moments. |
| smile (n) C/(v) | /smaɪl/ | glimlach(en) | Lynn is a single mother with two young girls. |
| | | | It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a smile of victory. (n) |
| | | | When someone smiles , they raise the corners of their mouth because they are happy or pleased. (v) |
| unusual (adj) | /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/ | ongewoon | Have you ever been to a wedding? Did anything interesting or unusual happen? |
| vegetarian (adj)/(n) C | /vedʒə'teəriən/ | vegetarisch; vegetariër | Vegetarian food is intended for vegetarians. (adj) |
| vice versa (adv) | /vaɪs 'vɜ:sə/ | vice versa | Jay would like to meet a vegetarian who doesn't smoke. |
| victory (n) C | /vɪkt(ə)ri/ | triomf | Kathleen doesn't know who Joe is and vice versa . |
| | | | It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a smile of victory . |
| yoga (n) U | /jəʊgə/ | yoga | I often prefer to stay at home and read or do yoga . |

Unit 5

Compound nouns

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| backpack (n) C | /bækpæk/ | rugzak | A backpack is a bag that you carry on your back when you are walking long distances. |
| boyfriend (n) C | /bɔɪfrend/ | vriend | A boyfriend is a man or boy that you are having a romantic or sexual relationship with. |
| cable car (n) C | /keɪbl kɑ:/ | kabelbaan | The new cable car is going to bring 400 tourists every hour. |
| camping-gas stove (n) C | /kæmpɪŋ 'gæs stəʊv/ | camping brander | A camping-gas stove is a piece of equipment that you use for cooking when you are camping. |
| credit card (n) C | /kredɪt kɑ:d/ | creditcard | A credit card is a small plastic card that you buy things with and pay for them later. |
| dinner party (n) C | /dɪnə pɑ:ti/ | etentje | A dinner party is a social event in which you invite people to your house for an evening meal. |

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| first-aid kit (n) C | /fɜːst 'eɪd kɪt/ | eerste hulp koffer |
| flashlight (n) C | /flæʃlaɪt/ | zaklantaarn |
| guide book (n) C | /'gaɪd bʊk/ | reisgids |
| insect spray (n) U | /ɪnsekt spreɪ/ | verdelgingspray |
| mobile phone (n) C | /məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/ | mobiele telefoon |
| penknife (n) C | /'pennaɪf/ | zakmes |
| sleeping bag (n) C | /sliːpɪŋ bæɡ/ | slaapzak |
| sunglasses (n pl) | /sʌŋɡləːsɪz/ | zonnebril |
| tea bag (n) C | /'tiː bæɡ/ | teezakje |
| tour guide (n) C | /'tʊə gaɪd/ | gids |
| T-shirt (n) C | /'tiː ʃɜːt/ | T-shirt |
| video camera (n) C | /'vɪdiəʊ kæmərə/ | video camera |
| water bottle (n) C | /'wɔːtə bɒtl/ | flles |

A **first-aid kit** is a small box that contains things to treat someone who is ill or injured.

A **flashlight** is a small electric light that you hold in your hand.

A **guide book** is a book for tourists that contains information about a place.

Insect spray is a liquid product in a container that you use to kill insects. Passengers are not allowed to use their **mobile phones** during the flight.

A **penknife** is a small knife with one or more blades that fold into the handle.

A **sleeping bag** is a warm bag that you sleep in, especially when camping.

Sunglasses are dark glasses that you wear when it is sunny.

There are old **tea bags** and water bottles everywhere on the Inca Trail.

Ana Redondo is a **tour guide** and activist who wants to save Machu Picchu.

A **T-shirt** is a soft shirt with short sleeves and no collar.

A **video camera** is a piece of equipment used for recording something onto videotape.

There are old tea bags and **water bottles** everywhere on the Inca Trail.

Air travel

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| board (v) | /bɔːd/ | instappen |
| boarding card (n) C | /'bɔːdɪŋ kɑːd/ | instapkaart |
| book (v) | /'bʊk/ | boeken |
| check in (v) | /'tʃek 'ɪn/ | inchecken |
| check-in (n) U | /'tʃekɪn/ | check-in |
| departure (n) C | /'dɪpɑːtʃə/ | vertrek |
| duty-free (adj) | /'djuːti 'friː/ | belastingvrij |
| fasten (v) | /'fɑːsən/ | vastmaken |
| flight (n) C | /'flaɪt/ | vlucht |
| gate (n) C | /'geɪt/ | gate |
| hall (n) C | /'hɔːl/ | hal |
| hand luggage (n) U | /'hænd lʌɡɪdʒ/ | handbagage |
| land (v) | /'lænd/ | landen |
| locker (n) C | /'lɒkə/ | (bagage)ruimte |
| luggage (n) U | /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ | bagage |
| overhead (adj) | /'əʊvə'hed/ | omhoog |
| pack (v) | /'pæk/ | pakken |

Your plane is **boarding** at 12.30.

Show your **boarding card** at the departure gate.

Book your flight and get your ticket.

Do you have any bags to **check in**?

Go to the **check-in** and check in your luggage.

Mike leaves from **Departure** Gate 41.

We bought some gifts in the **duty-free** shop.

Fasten your seat belt before take-off.

Have a nice **flight**!

Go to Departure **Gate** 41.

The duty-free shop is in the departure **hall**.

Put your **hand luggage** in the overhead locker.

The plane is going to **land** in about 20 minutes.

Put your luggage in the overhead **locker**.

You must check in all your **luggage**.

Put your luggage in the **overhead** locker.

Have you **packed** your bags?

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| passport (n) C | /ˈpɑːspɔːt/ |
| passport control (n) U | /ˈpɑːspɔːt kəntrəʊl/ |
| seat (n) C | /siːt/ |
| seat belt (n) C | /siːt belt/ |
| security (n) U | /sɪˈkjʊərəti/ |
| security guard (n) C | /sɪˈkjʊərəti ɡɑːd/ |
| take-off (n) C/U | /ˈteɪkɒf/ |
| terminal (n) C | /tɜːmɪn(ə)l/ |
| ticket (n) C | /ˈtɪkɪt/ |

| |
|---------------------|
| paspoort |
| paspoort controle |
| zitplaats |
| gordel |
| veiligheid |
| beveiligingsbeambte |
| opstijgen |
| terminal |
| ticket |

You must have your **passport** and ticket ready to show.
 Show your ticket and passport at **passport control**.
 Get on the plane and find your **seat**.
 Fasten your **seat belt**.
 All passengers must go through **security**.
Security guards check the contents of people's luggage.
 Fasten your seat belt and wait for **take-off**.
 Heathrow Airport has four **terminals**.
 Show your **ticket** and passport at passport control.

Hotels

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| air conditioning (n) U | /ˈeə kəndɪʃnɪŋ/ |
| central heating (n) U | /sentrəl ˈhiːtɪŋ/ |

| |
|---------------------|
| airconditioning |
| centrale verwarming |

It's very hot here, but all the rooms have **air conditioning**.
Central heating is a system for heating a house or building through a system of pipes.
 It's important that there's an Internet **connection** in the room.
Countryside is the area outside towns and cities with farms and fields.
 The hotel has excellent **facilities** with a fantastic gym and sauna.
 The hotel has a fantastic **gym** and sauna.
 Unfortunately the **lift** didn't work and our room was on the sixth floor.
 It has an incredible **location** near the cable car station.
 There's no water in the **minibar**.
 We telephoned **room service** and had breakfast in bed.
 Every room has **satellite** TV.
 The hotel has a fantastic gym and **sauna**.
 We asked for a room with a **shower** and toilet.
 Have you got a **single** room for two nights?
 We wanted a double room but they only had one with **twin** beds.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| connection (n) C | /kəˈnekʃn/ |
| countryside (n) U | /ˈkʌntrɪsaɪd/ |
| facility (n) C | /fəˈsɪləti/ |
| gym (n) C | /dʒɪm/ |
| lift (n) C | /lɪft/ |
| location (n) C | /ləʊˈkeɪʃn/ |
| minibar (n) C | /ˈmɪnɪbɑː/ |
| room service (n) U | /ruːm sɜːvɪs/ |
| satellite (n) C | /sætəlaɪt/ |
| sauna (n) C | /ˈsɔːnə/ |
| shower (n) C | /ˈʃaʊə/ |
| single (adj) | /ˈsɪŋɡl/ |
| twin (adj) | /twɪn/ |

| |
|----------------|
| verbinding |
| het platteland |
| faciliteiten |
| fitnesscentrum |
| lift |
| lokatie |
| minibar |
| room service |
| satelliet |
| sauna |
| douche |
| enkel |
| dubbel |

Verb patterns

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| be interested in + verb + <i>-ing</i> | /biː ˈɪntərəstɪd ɪn/ |
| hope to + <i>infinitive</i> | /həʊp tə/ |
| intend to + <i>infinitive</i> | /ɪntend tə/ |
| look forward to + verb + <i>-ing</i> | /lʊk ˈfɔːwəd tə/ |

| |
|------------------------|
| geïnteresseerd zijn in |
| hopen |
| van plan zijn |
| zich verheugen op |

I'm **interested in learning** more about the yeti.
 I **hope to find** the yeti.
 I **intend to take** some Turkish lessons.
 I'm **looking forward to swimming** with the dolphins.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| plan to + <i>infinitive</i> | /plæn tə/ | van plan zijn |
| want to + <i>infinitive</i> | /wɒnt tə/ | willen |
| would like to + <i>infinitive</i> | /wʊd 'laɪk tə/ | graag willen |

I **plan to spend** two weeks in the jungle.
 I **want to visit** the old temples.
 I **would like to** read more about Alexander.

Other words & phrases

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| activist (n) C | /æktɪvɪst/ | activist |
| afterwards (adv) | /ɑːftəwədz/ | daarna |
| ancient (adj) | /eɪnʃ(ə)nt/ | eeuwenoud |
| attendant (n) C | /ə'tendənt/ | steward |
| beach (n) C | /bi:tʃ/ | strand |
| beauty (n) U | /'bju:ti/ | schoonheid |
| bell (n) C | /bel/ | bel |
| breathtaking (adj) | /'breθteɪkɪŋ/ | adembenemend |
| build (v) | /bɪld/ | bouwen |
| calm (adj) | /kɑ:m/ | rustig |
| capital (n) C | /kæpɪtl/ | hoofdstad |
| casino (n) C | /kæ'si:nəʊ/ | casino |
| cleanliness (n) U | /klenlɪnəs/ | netheid |
| climb (v) | /klaɪm/ | klimmen |
| cloud (n) C | /klaʊd/ | wolk |
| comb (n) C/(v) | /kəʊm/ | kammen |
| comfortable (adj) | /kɒmfətəbl/ | comfortabel |
| crowded (adj) | /kraʊdɪd/ | druk |
| depend (v) | /dɪ'pend/ | afhangen van |
| destination (n) C | /destɪ'neɪʃn/ | bestemming |
| discover (v) | /dɪ'skʌvə/ | ontdekken |
| distillery (n) C | /dɪ'stɪləri/ | distilleerderij |
| dive (n) C/(v) | /daɪv/ | duiken |
| dolphin (n) C | /dɒlfɪn/ | dolfijn |
| exhibition (n) C | /eksɪ'brɪʃn/ | tentoonstelling |

Ana is an **activist** belonging to an organization that wants to save Machu Picchu.
 We're going to see a film and get something to eat **afterwards**.
 Discover the **ancient** Peruvian cities.
 Flight **attendants** must help passengers.
 The Rio Hotel in Las Vegas has an Ipanema **beach**.
 Experience the **beauty** of the seas of Borneo.
 We rang the **bell** and waited.
 The views are absolutely **brehtaking**.
 A hotel company wants to **build** a cable car to the top of Machu Picchu.
 Stay **calm** and put your hands in the air for me, please.
 Las Vegas is the hotel **capital** of the world.
 Las Vegas is famous for its **casinos**.
 The King Edward Hotel was voted the worst in Britain for service, **cleanliness** and facilities.
 At the Venetian Hotel you can **climb** the Eiffel Tower.
 See the world from above the **clouds** in a Russian MiG-25 jet.
 I'm afraid you can't take that **comb** on the plane, sir. (n)
 When you **comb** your hair, you make it tidy with a comb. (v)
 The bed looked clean and **comfortable**.
 The Inca Trail is **crowded** and dirty.
 "Are you working at the weekend?" "I don't know. It **depends**."
 Machu Picchu is one of the most popular tourist **destinations** in the world.
 An American explorer **discovered** the ruins of the city.
 A **distillery** is a place where whisky is made.
 Enjoy an unforgettable **dive** to the wreck of the Titanic. (n)
 I hope to do some sky **diving**. (v)
 Swim with the **dolphins** of the Bahamas.
 I want to have an **exhibition** of the photos when I get back.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| explore (v) | /ɪk'splɔː/ | ontdekken |
| extraordinary (adj) | /ɪk'strɔːdnri/ | bijzonder |
| extremely (adv) | /ɪk'striːmli/ | zeer |
| fast food (n) | /fɑːst 'fuːd/ | fast food |
| | | |
| festival (n) C | /festɪvəl/ | festival |
| fix (v) | /fɪks/ | monteren |
| ghost (n) C | /ɡəʊst/ | geest |
| give up (v) | /ɡɪv 'ʌp/ | opgeven |
| hang on (v) | /hæŋ 'ɒn/ | wachten |
| historic (adj) | /hɪ'stɔːrɪk/ | historisch |
| horrible (adj) | /hɒrəbl/ | afschuwelijk |
| hunt (n) C/(v) | /hʌnt/ | jagen |
| | | |
| ice (n) U | /aɪs/ | ijs |
| incredible (adj) | /ɪn'kredəbl/ | ongelofelijk |
| journey (n) C | /dʒɜːni/ | reis |
| jungle (n) C/U | /dʒʌŋɡl/ | jungle |
| kayak (n) C | /'kaɪæk/ | kayak |
| key (n) C | /kiː/ | sleutel |
| local (adj) | /'ləʊkl/ | lokaal |
| lock (v) | /'lɒk/ | gesloten |
| luxury (n) U | /'lʌkʃəri/ | luxe |
| | | |
| magic (n) U | /'mædʒɪk/ | magie |
| map (n) C | /'mæp/ | kaart |
| metal (n) C/U | /'metl/ | metaal |
| mind (v) | /'maɪnd/ | uitkijken voor |
| minister (n) C | /'mɪnɪstə/ | minister |
| monster (n) C | /'mɒnstə/ | monster |
| motorbike (n) C | /'məʊtəbaɪk/ | motorfiets |
| nervous (adj) | /'nɜːvəs/ | zenuwachtig |
| object (n) C | /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ | object |
| organization (n) C | /'ɔːɡənə'zeɪʃn/ | organisatie |
| path (n) C | /'pɑːθ/ | pad |
| receipt (n) C | /'riːsiːt/ | bon |

Explore the villages and temples of Mongolia and northern China. Machu Picchu is one of the most **extraordinary** places in the world. Machu Picchu is **extremely** popular with tourists. The company is going to build a tourist centre with souvenir shops, **fast food** restaurants etc.

Experience the magic of the Hungry Ghost **Festival** in Malaysia. I'll ask my husband to **fix** the shower.

Explore the islands in the company of Shojo **ghosts**. We finally decided to **give up** and look for another hotel. My ticket's here somewhere. **Hang on**. Ah, here it is.

Follow the path of Alexander the Great through the **historic** cities of Turkey. Our room smells of cigarettes. It's **horrible**. Go on a Yeti **Hunt** in the Himalayas. (n) If you **hunt** someone or something, you try to find them. (v) You can go on a visit by submarine to a wreck under the Arctic **ice**. Route 66 is an **incredible** journey from Chicago to Los Angeles by motorbike. What is the most frightening **journey** you have been on? For centuries Machu Picchu was lost in the **jungle**. A **kayak** is a small canoe that you move with a single paddle. We gave our **key** to the woman at reception. More tourists means more jobs for the **local** people. The front door is **locked** at eleven o'clock. **Luxury** is a situation in which you are comfortable and have the best, most expensive things. Experience the **magic** of the Hungry Ghost Festival. "Can you tell me the way?" "Yes, I'll give you a **map**." Can you put **metal** objects in the box, please? Whoops, oh **mind** the coffee! Tomorrow we are meeting government **ministers**. I would really like to see the Loch Ness **monster**. Route 66 is a journey from Chicago to Los Angeles by **motorbike**. I get very **nervous** in planes. Put metal **objects** in the box, please. Ana's **organization** is trying to stop the cable car. The Inca Trail is a centuries-old **path** of 43 kilometres. Can I have a **receipt**, please?

rubbish (n) U /ˈrʌbɪʃ/
 ruins (n pl) /ruːnz/
 save (v) /seɪv/
 search (v) /sɜːtʃ/
 shout (v) /ʃaʊt/
 sign (n) C /saɪn/
 sky diving (n) U /ˈskaɪ daɪvɪŋ/
 smell (n) C/(v) /smel/

souvenir (n) C /suːvəˈnɪə/
 spider (n) C /ˈspɪdə/
 spokesman (n) C /ˈspəʊksmən/
 stairs (n pl) /steəz/
 submarine (n) C /sʌbməriːn/
 temple (n) C /ˈtempl/
 throw (v) /θrəʊ/

trail (n) C /treɪl/
 treasure (n) C/U /ˈtreʒə/
 vacancy (n) C /ˈveɪkənsi/
 valley (n) C /ˈvæli/
 view (n) C /vjuː/
 volcano (n) C /ˈvɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/
 wall (n) C /wɔːl/
 waterfall (n) C /ˈwɔːtəfɔːl/
 welcome (v) /welkəm/
 wreck (n) C /rek/
 yacht (n) C /jɒt/

vuilnis
 ruïnes
 behouden
 zoeken
 schreeuwen
 bord
 parachute springen
 geut; ruiken

souvenir
 spin
 vertegenwoordiger
 trap
 onderzeeër
 tempel
 gooien

spoor
 schat
 vrije kamers
 dal
 uitzicht
 vulkaan
 muur
 waterval
 welkom
 wrak
 jacht

Tourists leave their **rubbish** on the Inca Trail.
 An American explorer discovered the **ruins** of the city.
 She belongs to an organization that wants to **save** Machu Picchu.
 We are **searching** for the Worst Hotel in Britain.
 “Who do you think you are!” he **shouted**.
 A big **sign** in the front window said “Vacancies”.
 Go **sky diving** in the Grand Canyon.
 A **smell** is the pleasant or unpleasant quality of something that you notice when you breathe through your nose.
 The room **smells** of cigarettes. It’s horrible.
 The company wants to build a tourist centre with **souvenir** shops.
 There’s a **spider** in the bath!
 “The cable car is good news for Machu Picchu,” said a company **spokesman**.
 The lift’s not working but the **stairs** are through that door.
 “Arctic Ice” is a visit by **submarine** to a wreck under the Arctic ice.
 Explore the villages and **temples** of Mongolia and northern China.
 When you **throw** something, you use your hand to send an object through the air.
 The Inca **Trail** is crowded and dirty.
 Visit the Mayan **Treasures** in the rain forest of Mexico.
 Fortunately there were **vacancies** at the Grand Hotel.
 There is a beautiful river **valley** below the city ruins.
 The mountain **views** are absolutely breathtaking.
 I intend to take a lot of photos of the **volcanoes** on Reunion Island.
 My wife is looking forward to seeing the Great **Wall**.
 The Rio Hotel has four swimming pools and **waterfalls**.
Welcome to *The Holiday Programme*.
 Visit a **wreck** under the Arctic ice by submarine.
 A **yacht** is a large, expensive boat used for sailing.

Unit 6

Food

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| bacon (n) U | /beɪkən/ | spek |
| beer (n) C/U | /bɪə/ | bier |
| breakfast (n) C | /breɪkfəst/ | ontbijt |
| cake (n) C/U | /keɪk/ | taart |
| caviar (n) U | /'kæviɑː/ | kaviaar |
| chicken (n) C/U | /'tʃɪkɪn/ | kip |
| chip (n) C | /'tʃɪp/ | patat |
| chocolate (n) C/U | /'tʃɒklət/ | chocola |
| coffee (n) C/U | /'kɒfi/ | koffie |
| cookbook (n) C | /'kʊkbʊk/ | kookboek |
| cookie (n) C | /'kʊki/ | koekje |
| crisp (n) C | /'krɪsp/ | chips |
| diet (n) C | /'daɪət/ | dieet |
| donut/doughnut (n) C | /'dəʊnʌt/ | donut |
| egg (n) C | /eg/ | ei |
| (French) fries (n pl) | /(frentʃ) fraɪz/ | patat, frites |
| fruit (n) U | /'fru:t/ | fruit |
| ham (n) U | /'hæm/ | ham |
| hamburger (n) C | /'hæmbɜːgə/ | hamburger |
| hot dog (n) C | /'hɒt dɒg/ | hotdog |
| ice cream (n) C | /'aɪs 'kri:m/ | ijs |
| junk food (n) C/U | /'dʒʌŋk fu:d/ | junkfood |
| lemon (n) C | /'lemən/ | citroen |
| meal (n) C | /'mi:l/ | maaltijd |
| mineral water (n) U | /'mɪn(ə)rəl wɔːtə/ | mineraalwater, bronwater |
| noodles (n pl) | /'nuːdlz/ | noedels |
| pasta (n) U | /'pæstə/ | pasta |
| peanut butter (n) U | /'piːnʌt 'bʌtə/ | pindakaas |
| pizza (n) C/U | /'piːtsə/ | pizza |
| potato (n) C | /'pəʊteɪtəʊ/ | aardappel |

For breakfast he had **bacon** and eggs.

Juice is healthier for you than **beer**.

Elvis had **breakfast** at five o'clock in the afternoon.

He ate chocolate and **cakes** all day and every day.

Where does the best **caviar** in the world come from?

The **chicken** burgers at The Alabama Chicken are really good.

I often have steak and **chips** for dinner.

Elvis once ate 250g of **chocolate** when he was going to the White House.

Coffee is probably the world's favourite drink.

A **cookbook** contains recipes.

Elvis' last meal was four scoops of ice cream with six chocolate **cookies**.

A packet of **crisps**, please.

Having a healthy **diet** is very important.

Elvis once ate twelve **donuts** in a taxi.

He had bacon or sausage and **eggs** for breakfast.

He ate hamburgers and **fries** every day.

You should eat lots of **fruit** and vegetables.

Parma is famous for its Parma **ham**.

I sometimes have a quick **hamburger** and chips for dinner.

The longest **hot dog** in the world was made in Chicago.

Elvis liked **ice cream** very much.

He ate a lot of **junk food** like hamburgers and hot dogs.

A **lemon** is a yellow fruit with a sour taste.

What is a good **meal** without a coffee at the end of it?

A bottle of sparkling **mineral water**, please.

Noodles are long thin pieces of pasta.

It's easy to cook **pasta**.

Peanut butter is a soft food made of peanuts that you put on bread.

Pizzas are cheaper than steak and chips.

A **potato** is a common hard, round vegetable with a brown, red or yellow skin.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------|----------|
| recipe (n) C | /ˈresəpi/ | recept |
| rice (n) U | /raɪs/ | rijst |
| salad (n) C/U | /ˈsæləd/ | salade |
| | | |
| salt (n) U | /sɔːlt/ | zout |
| sauce (n) C/U | /sɔːs/ | saus |
| sausage (n) C | /ˈsɒsɪdʒ/ | worst |
| snack (n) C | /snæk/ | snack |
| sorbet (n) U | /sɔːbet/ | sorbet |
| steak (n) C/U | /steɪk/ | biefstuk |
| strawberry (n) C | /ˈstrɔːb(ə)ri/ | aardbei |
| sugar (n) U | /ˈʃʊɡə/ | suiker |
| tomato (n) C | /təˈmɑːtəʊ/ | tomaat |
| yoghurt/yogurt (n) C/U | /ˈjɒɡət/ | yoghurt |

I like traditional cooking **recipes**.

Rice is a food consisting of small white or brown grains.

A **salad** contains a mixture of raw vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Bolognese sauce contains a lot of **salt** and sugar.

Bolognese **sauce** contains a lot of salt and sugar.

For breakfast he had bacon and eggs or **sausage** and eggs.

Elvis had a fridge in his bedroom for his favourite **snacks**.

A **sorbet** is a sweet food made from fruit juice, ice and sugar.

Pizzas are cheaper than **steak** and chips.

Do you prefer vanilla or **strawberry** ice cream?

Do you take **sugar** with your coffee?

Bolognese is a sauce made with **tomatoes** and meat, onions and herbs.

It's good to eat fruit and **yoghurt** for breakfast.

Eating out

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| bill (n) C | /bɪl/ | rekening |
| course (n) C | /kɔːs/ | gang |
| dessert (n) C/U | /dɪˈzɜːt/ | nagerecht, toetje |
| main course (n) C | /ˈmeɪn kɔːs/ | hoofdgerecht |
| service charge (n) C | /ˈsɜːvɪs tʃɑːdʒ/ | bedieningskosten |
| set menu (n) C | /set ˈmenjuː/ | menu |
| starter (n) C | /ˈstɑːtə/ | voorgerecht |
| VAT (n) U | /ˈviː eɪ ˈtiː/; /væt/ | BTW |
| waiter (n) C | /ˈweɪtə/ | ober |
| waitress (n) C | /ˈweɪtrəs/ | serveerster |

Excuse me, could we have the **bill** please?

The first **course** of a meal is called a starter.

The last course of a meal is called a **dessert**.

The **main course** comes between the starter and the dessert.

The **service charge** is the money you pay for your waiter or waitress.

A **set menu** is a fixed choice of two or three courses.

A **starter** is the first course of a meal.

VAT is a tax on goods and services.

A **waiter** is a man who takes your order in a restaurant.

A **waitress** is a woman who takes your order in a restaurant.

Other words & phrases

| | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| addict (n) C | /ˈædɪkt/ | verslaving |
| alcohol (n) U | /ˈælkəhɒl/ | alcohol |
| annual (adj) | /ˈænjuəl/ | jaarlijks |
| army (n) C | /ɑːmi/ | leger |

Coffee **addicts** are people who can do nothing until their second or third cup of coffee.

It's a strong beer that contains a lot of **alcohol**.

It's our French class's **annual** meal tonight.

Elvis ate normal **army** meals when he was doing his military service.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| artificial (adj) | /ɑ:trɪfɪʃl/ | kunstmatig |
| ashtray (n) C | /æʃtreɪ/ | asbak |
| authentic (adj) | /ɔ:θentɪk/ | authentiek |
| bean (n) C | /bi:n/ | boon |
| bedroom (n) C | /bedru:m/ | slaapkamer |
| boring (adj) | /bɔ:riŋ/ | saai |
| box (n) C | /bɒks/ | doos |
| busy (adj) | /bɪzi/ | druk |
| chapter (n) C | /tʃæptə/ | hoofdstuk |
| chemical (n) C | /kemɪkl/ | chemicaliën |
| costume (n) C | /kɒstju:m/ | kostuum |
| count (v) | /kaʊnt/ | tellen |
| customer (n) C | /kʌstəmə/ | klant |
| delicious (adj) | /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ | heerlijk |
| dish (n) C | /dɪʃ/ | gerecht |
| draw (v) | /drɔ:/ | tekenen |
| droppings (n pl) | /drɒpɪŋz/ | ontlasting |
| drug (n) C | /drʌg/ | drug |
| face (n) C | /feɪs/ | gezicht |
| fascinating (adj) | /fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ | boeiend |
| flavour (n) C | /fleɪvə/ | smaak |
| fresh (adj) | /freʃ/ | vers |
| fridge (n) C | /frɪdʒ/ | koelkast |
| healthy (adj) | /helθi/ | gezond |
| heart (n) C | /hɑ:t/ | hart |
| ingredient (n) C | /ɪn'ɡri:diənt/ | ingrediënt |
| kill (v) | /kɪl/ | doodmaken |
| laboratory (n) C | /lə'bɒr(ə)tri/ | laboratorium |
| leaf (n) C | /li:f/ | blad |
| lifestyle (n) C | /laɪfstɑɪl/ | levensstijl |
| lively (adj) | /laɪvli/ | levendig |
| market (n) C | /mɑ:kɪt/ | markt |
| marvellous (adj) | /mɑ:vələs/ | fantastisch |
| measure (v) | /meʒə/ | meten |
| microwave (n) C/(v) | /maɪkrəweɪv/ | magnetron |

A lot of food nowadays contain **artificial** flavours.

Excuse me, have you got an **ashtray**?

The Ristorante Palio is more **authentic** than other Italian restaurants in town.

There are more than 100 different varieties of coffee **bean**.

He had a fridge in his **bedroom** for his favourite snacks.

School dinners are usually quite **boring**.

Choose an adjective from the **box** to complete the sentence.

Burger Paradise is always very **busy**.

The food in the first two or three **chapters** is quite normal.

Food nowadays contains a lot of **chemicals**.

Traditional **costume** is clothes that are typical of a particular place.

Beethoven always **counted** 60 beans for each cup of coffee.

Starbucks serves coffee to more than 11 million **customers** every week.

“Did you enjoy the meal?” “Yes, it was **delicious**.”

Tagliatelle al Ragù is an Italian **dish**.

Artists in California **draw** designs in your coffee.

Kopi Luwak is a type of coffee made from an Indonesian cat’s **droppings**.

People who cannot stop taking a **drug** are addicts.

He’s not exactly good-looking but he has an interesting **face**.

Elvis’ story is a sad one, but it’s **fascinating** too.

Bolognese sauce contains a lot of artificial **flavours**.

Fresh sauce is healthier than sauce in bottles.

He had a **fridge** in his bedroom for his favourite snacks.

We eat quite **healthy** food – lots of fruit and vegetables.

Artists draw leaves, **hearts** and other designs in your coffee.

Bolognese sauce from supermarkets is made from many different **ingredients**.

Food and drugs made him feel good but **killed** him in the end.

Bolognese sauce is made by strange men in strange **laboratories**.

Artists draw **leaves** and hearts in your coffee.

A healthy diet is an important part of a healthy **lifestyle**.

A **lively** place is one in which there are a lot of things to do.

Looking at the food on sale at the **market** is making my mouth water.

“There’s a romantic table for two by the window.” “That sounds **marvellous**.”

How long did the world’s longest hot dog **measure**?

It’s so easy to take something out of the freezer and put it in the **microwave**. (n)

I don’t like the idea of **microwaving** food. (v)

| | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| military service (n) U | /mɪlɪt(ə)rɪ 'sɜ:vɪs/ | dienstplicht | Elvis ate normal army meals when he was doing his military service . |
| movement (n) C | /mu:vmənt/ | beweging | “Slow food” is a movement that started in Italy. |
| occasion (n) C | /ə'keɪʒn/ | aanleiding | La Vie en Rose is an ideal restaurant for that special occasion . |
| order (v) | /ɔ:də/ | bestellen | On one occasion Elvis ordered five ice creams for breakfast. |
| plant (n) C | /plɑ:nt/ | plant | The fruit of the coffee plant is called a bean. |
| presenter (n) C | /prɪ'zentə/ | presentator | The radio presenter is in Bologna. |
| preservative (n) C | /prɪ'zɜ:vətɪv/ | conserveringsmiddel | The sauce contains lots of chemicals and preservatives . |
| progress (n) U | /prəʊgres/ | voortgang | Progress is the process of developing or improving. |
| scoop (n) C | /sku:p/ | bal | His last meal before he died was four scoops of ice cream and six chocolate cookies. |
| serve (v) | /sɜ:v/ | serveren | Fashionable US coffee bars now serve “coffee art”. |
| service (n) U | /sɜ:vɪs/ | bediening | The service in the restaurant was slower than usual. |
| shopping list (n) C | /ʃɒpɪŋ lɪst/ | boodschappenlijst | Tick the items on the shopping list that you can see in the picture. |
| silly (adj) | /sɪli/ | dom | Oh, I’m sorry sir, silly me! |
| sparkling (adj) | /spɑ:kliŋ/ | prik, koolzuurhoudend | A bottle of sparkling mineral water, please. |
| special (adj) | /speʃl/ | speciaal | La Vie en Rose is ideal for that special occasion. |
| speciality (n) C | /speʃi'æləti/ | specialiteit | Spaghetti Bolognese is a speciality of the north of Italy. |
| supermarket (n) C | /su:pə'mɑ:kɪt/ | supermarkt | Bolognese sauce from supermarkets is made from many different ingredients. |
| taste (n)/(v) | /teɪst/ | smaak; proeven | The Jamaican Blue Mountain bean is said to have the best taste . (n) You can’t really taste anything if you eat fast. (v) |
| taxi (n) C | /tæksi/ | taxi | Elvis once ate 12 donuts in a taxi . |
| weak (adj) | /wi:k/ | zwak | Do you like your coffee strong or weak ? |
| weigh (v) | /wei/ | wegen | How much did the heaviest tomato in the world weigh ? |

Unit 7

Work

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| boss (n) C | /bɒs/ | baas | My boss never listens to my ideas. |
| application form (n) C | /æplɪ'keɪʃn fɔ:m/ | aanmeldingsformulier | He gave me application forms for six jobs. |
| apply for (v) | /ə'plai fɔ:/ | solliciteren | If I don’t apply for the jobs, I lose my benefits. |
| be fired (from a job) | /bi: 'faɪəd (frəm ə dʒɒb)/ | ontslagen worden | She was fired from her job . |
| career (n) C | /kə'riə/ | carrière | What did you do before you began your career as an actor? |
| CV (curriculum vitae) (n) C | /si: 'vi:/ | CV | Send your CV to davinasayers@srt.net . |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|
| diploma (n) C | /dɪˈplɒmə/ | diploma | He has a diploma in Marketing and Sales. |
| do (sth) for a living | /duː fɔː ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/ | voor de kost doen | “What do you do for a living ?” “I’m a waitress.” |
| earn (v) | /ɜːn/ | verdiene | For a time Tom Cruise earned a living in a New York restaurant. |
| education (n) U | /edʒʊˈkeɪʃn/ | opleiding | Send us a CV with information about your education , qualifications and experience. |
| in charge (of sth/sb) | /ɪn ˈtʃɑːdʒ/ | verantwoordelijk zijn voor | She was in charge of the coffee machine. |
| interview (n) C | /ɪntəˈvjuː/ | interview | Tomorrow I’ve got interviews for four different jobs. |
| job (n) C | /dʒɒb/ | baan | She’s unemployed and looking for a job . |
| office (n) C | /ˈɒfɪs/ | bureau | I’ve got a new job and no one talks to me in the office . |
| pay rise (n) C | /ˈpeɪ raɪz/ | opslag | She got a small pay rise . |
| professional (adj) | /prəˈfeʃnəl/ | professioneel | Your CV should include details of your professional experience. |
| (be/get) promoted | /prəˈməʊtɪd/ | promotie krijgen | Two years later she got promoted to senior assistant. |
| promotion (n) C/U | /prəˈməʊʃn/ | promotie | I’m applying for a promotion at work. |
| qualification (n) C | /kwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ | kwalifikatie | What qualifications have you got? |
| recruitment (n) U | /rɪˈkruːtmənt/ | werving | SRT is a recruitment agency. |
| referee (n) C | /refəˈriː/ | referentie | Include the names of two referees on your CV. |
| responsible (for sth) (adj) | /rɪˈspɒnsəbl/ | verantwoordelijk | He was responsible for cleaning the tables. |
| retired (adj) | /rɪˈtaɪəd/ | gepensioneerd | She became an assistant in a home for retired people. |
| salary (n) C | /ˈsæləri/ | salaris | The job is interesting and the salary is good. |
| temporary (adj) | /temp(ə)rəri/ | tijdelijk | Students often get temporary summer jobs. |
| training (n) U | /treɪnɪŋ/ | cursus | It’s a good idea to go on a training course. |
| well-paid (adj) | /welˈpeɪd/ | goedbetaald | Everyone wants a well-paid job. |

Jobs

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|
| accountant (n) C | /əˈkaʊntənt/ | boekhouder | An accountant is someone whose job is to prepare financial records. |
| chauffeur (n) C | /ʃəʊˈfɜː/ | chauffeur | A chauffeur is someone whose job is to drive a rich and important person around. |
| computer programmer (n) C | /kəmˌpiːjʊːtə ˈprəʊgræmə/ | computerprogrammeur | A computer programmer is someone who writes computer programmes. |
| dentist (n) C | /ˈdentɪst/ | tandarts | A dentist is someone whose job is to treat people’s teeth. |
| doctor (n) C | /ˈdɒktə/ | arts | A doctor is someone whose job is to treat people who are ill. |
| engineer (n) C | /endʒɪˈnɪə/ | ingenieur | An engineer is someone whose job is to repair machines or electrical equipment. |
| journalist (n) C | /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/ | journalist | A journalist is someone whose job is to report the news for a newspaper or TV. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|--|
| lawyer (n) C | /lɔːjə/ | advocaat | A lawyer is someone whose job is to provide people with legal advice and services. |
| manager (n) C | /mænɪdʒə/ | manager | A manager is someone whose job is to control and organize the work of a business or organization. |
| nurse (n) C | /nɜːs/ | verpleger | A nurse is someone who is trained to look after people who are ill. |
| police officer (n) C | /pəˈliːs ˈɒfɪsə/ | politieagent | A police officer is someone who tries to catch criminals and checks that people obey the law. |
| sales assistant (n) C | /seɪlz əsɪstənt/ | verkoper | A sales assistant is someone whose job is to help customers and sell things in a shop. |
| social worker (n) C | /səʊl wɜːkə/ | maatschappelijk werker | A social worker is someone who is trained to give help and advice to people with social problems. |
| teacher (n) C | /tiːtʃə/ | leraar | A teacher is someone whose job is to teach. |
| train driver (n) C | /treɪn draɪvə/ | machinist | A train driver is someone whose job is to drive a train. |
| waiter (n) C | /weɪtə/ | ober | A waiter is a man who serves people in a restaurant. |
| waitress (n) C | /weɪtrəs/ | serveerster | A waitress is a woman who serves people in a restaurant. |

Personality

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| ambition (n) C/U | /æmˈbɪʃn/ | ambitie | Leos have great ambition . |
| ambitious (adj) | /æmˈbɪʃəs/ | ambitieu | Aquarians are quite ambitious but they make good friends. |
| emotion (n) C/U | /ɪˈməʊʃn/ | gevoel | Aquarians do not usually show their emotions . |
| emotional (adj) | /ɪˈməʊʃn(ə)l/ | emotioneel | Virgos often live for their work and are not very emotional . |
| honest (adj) | /ɒnɪst/ | eerlijk | Sagittarians are usually honest and straightforward. |
| imagination (n) U | /ɪmædʒɪˈneɪʃn/ | fantasie | Geminis have lots of imagination and ideas but they get bored quickly. |
| imaginative (adj) | /ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/ | fantasierijk | Pisceans are intelligent and imaginative . |
| independence (n) U | /ɪndɪˈpendəns/ | onafhankelijkheid | Geminis work better on their own and their independence is important to them. |
| independent (adj) | /ɪndɪˈpendənt/ | onafhankelijk | Capricorns are natural managers who are independent and strong. |
| (well) organized (adj) | /(wel) ˈɔːɡənəɪzɪd/ | (goed) georganiseerd | Arians are excellent managers who are very well organized . |
| patience (n) U | /peɪʃns/ | geduld | Librans are a happy balance of patience and speed. |
| patient (adj) | /peɪʃnt/ | geduldig | Sagittarians are patient and kind with other people. |
| sensitive (adj) | /sensətɪv/ | gevoelig | Capricorns are more sensitive than they seem and are good listeners. |
| sensitivity (n) U | /sensətɪvətɪ/ | gevoeligheid | They seem calm and organized but Cancers have a secret sensitivity . |
| skill (n) C/U | /skɪl/ | vaardigheid | They have good people skills but find it difficult to make important decisions. |
| skilled (adj) | /skɪld/ | bedreven | Capricorns are naturally skilled managers who are independent and strong. |

Other words & phrases

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|
| ability (n) C/U | /ə'biləti/ | vermogen | Scorpios main strength is their ability to change. |
| adviser (n) C | /əd'vaɪzə/ | adviseur | Speak to one of our experienced career advisers about the right job for you. |
| angry (adj) | /æŋgri/ | boos | My boss was angry with me because I was late for work. |
| appearance (n) U | /ə'piərəns/ | uiterlijk | Improve your appearance and buy a smart suit. |
| assistant (n) C | /ə'sɪst(ə)nt/ | assistant | Pat went on a training course to become an assistant in a home for retired people. |
| astrology (n) U | /ə'strɒlədʒi/ | astrologie | Like it or not, astrology is important. |
| balance (n) U | /bæləns/ | balans | Librans are a happy balance of many opposites. |
| basic (adj) | /beɪsɪk/ | basis | A course in basic computer skills is a good idea. |
| billionaire (n) C | /bɪljəneə/ | miljardair | Millionaires don't use astrology. Billionaires do. |
| by chance | /baɪ 'tʃɑ:ns/ | toevallig | By chance Pat met another woman who had the same name as her. |
| cash (v) | /kæʃ/ | inkasseren | I went to the post office to cash my benefit cheque. |
| celebrity (n) C | /sə'lebrəti/ | beroemdheid | The last celebrity Valerio drove in his car was Madonna. |
| cheque (n) C | /tʃek/ | cheque | Finally my unemployment benefit cheque arrived. |
| contain (v) | /kən'teɪn/ | bevatten | Somebody will probably look at your date of birth for the astrological information it contains . |
| crazy (adj) | /kreɪzi/ | gek | If I don't apply for the jobs, I lose my benefit. It's crazy ! |
| cute (adj) | /kju:t/ | aardig | Brad and Jennifer were, you know, kind of cute . |
| dot (n) C | /dɒt/ | punt | The punctuation mark (.) in an email or website address is pronounced " dot ". |
| downtown (adj)/(adv) | /daʊntaʊn/ | het centrum van | I'm working for an ice cream shop in downtown Manhattan. (adj) If something exists or happens downtown , it exists or happens near the centre of a city. (adv) |
| earring (n) C | /ɪərɪŋ/ | oorbel | Are all those earrings really necessary? |
| gas (n) C/U | /gæs/ | gas | I got two bills in the post – gas and electricity. |
| haircut (n) C | /heəkʌt/ | geknipt worden | Have a haircut before your interview. |
| horoscope (n) C | /hɒrəskəʊp/ | horoscoop | How often do you read your horoscope ? |
| hyphen (n) C | /haɪfn/ | streepje | The sign (-) that you see in some email and website addresses is called a hyphen . |
| loads of | /ləʊdz ɒv/ | een heleboel | Tom Cruise has made loads of famous films. |
| marketing (n) U | /mɑ:kɪtɪŋ/ | marketing | She has a diploma in marketing and sales. |
| mile (n) C | /maɪl/ | mijl | I walked five miles in the cold and rain and I didn't get the job. |
| millionaire (n) C | /mɪljəneə/ | miljonair | Millionaires don't use astrology. Billionaires do. |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| movies (n pl) | /mu:vɪz/ | films |
| natural (adj) | /nætʃ(ə)rəl/ | natuurlijk |
| naturally (adv) | /nætʃ(ə)rəli/ | natuurlijk |
| philosophy (n) U | /frɪ'lɒsəfi/ | filosofie |
| post office (n) C | /pəʊst ɒfɪs/ | postkantoor |
| recently (adv) | /ri:sntli/ | recentelijk |
| sales (n pl) | /seɪlz/ | verkopen |
| situation (n) C | /sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/ | situatie |
| slash (n) C | /slæʃ/ | schuine streep |
| smart (adj) | /smɑ:t/ | sjiek |
| star (n) C | /stɑ:/ | ster |
| star sign (n) C | /stɑ: saɪn/ | sterrenbeeld |
| strength (n) U | /streŋθ/ | kracht |
| stressed (adj) | /strest/ | gespannen |
| successful (adj) | /sək'sesfl/ | succesvol |
| suit (n) C | /su:t/ | pak |
| team (n) C | /ti:m/ | team |
| tidy (up) (v) | /taɪdi (ʌp)/ | opruimen |
| traveller (n) C | /træv(ə)lə/ | reiziger |
| tutor (n) C | /tju:tə/ | docent |
| unemployed (adj) | /ʌnɪm'plɔɪd/ | werkloos |
| unemployment benefit (n) U | /ʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt be'nɪfɪt/ | WW uitkering |
| waste (v) | /weɪst/ | verdoen |
| worried (adj) | /wʌrɪd/ | zich zorgen maken |

Tom Cruise was thinking of a career in the church before finding work in the **movies**.

With their **natural** intelligence, Scorpios understand situations quickly. Capricorns are **naturally** skilled managers who are independent and strong. “Does Ruby have an MA in **philosophy**?” “No, she doesn’t.”

I went to the **post office** to cash my benefit cheque.

We had Tom Cruise and his girlfriend in the shop **recently**.

She has a diploma in marketing and **sales**.

Police officers have to deal with dangerous **situations**.

The sign (/) that you see in website addresses is called a **slash**.

Improve your appearance and buy a **smart** suit.

Many film **stars** had very different jobs before starting their acting careers. What **star sign** are you?

Their main **strength** is their ability to change.

I’ve got too much work and I’m feeling really **stressed**.

Someone who is ambitious wants to be **successful**.

Improve your appearance and buy a smart **suit**.

Geminis work better on their own than in a **team**.

You have a million things to do: check your email, **tidy up** your desk.

Some people think horoscopes can tell you whether a person is a good **traveller**.

One of my referees is a college **tutor**.

She was **unemployed** and looking for a job.

The salaries are low – more or less the same as my **unemployment benefit**.

For many people, a horoscope is a good way to **waste** five minutes.

When things don’t go well, Sagittarians can get **worried**.

Unit 8

Compound nouns with numbers

Bij samegestelde zelfstandige naamwoorden die getallen bevatten is het middelste zelfstandig naamwoord enkelvoudig.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--|
| 20-million dollar cheque | /twenti ,mɪljən dɒlə 'tʃek/ | dollar | A South African businessman wrote a 20-million dollar cheque to become a space tourist. |
| thirteen- part show | /θɜːti:n ,pɑ:t 'ʃəʊ/ | deel | They hope to film the thirteen-part show at different science museums around Europe. |
| eight- day trip | /eit ,deɪ 'trɪp/ | dag | The winner of the show will blast off for an eight-day trip to the stars. |

Computer actions

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| arrow (n) C | /æərəʊ/ | pijl | Click on the “Programmes” arrow and find “Tools”. |
| attach (v) | /ə'tætʃ/ | bijvoegen | Attach your document to the message. |
| button (n) C | /bʌtn/ | knop | Click on that button . |
| click (n) C/(v) | /kɪk/ | klik; klikken | Do a double click on that button. (n) Click on the email icon. (v) |
| connect (v) | /kə'nekt/ | verbinden | You need to connect to the Internet before you send an email. |
| copy (v) | /kɒpi/ | copiëren | Copy the picture into your document. |
| cursor (n) C | /kɜːsə/ | cursor | The cursor is the small flashing line on a computer screen that you can move. |
| delete (v) | /dɪ'li:t/ | verwijderen | If you make a mistake you can always delete it. |
| disk (n) C | /dɪsk/ | diskette | Use a disk or CD to save your work. |
| document (n) C | /ˈdɒkjʊmənt/ | document | Find the document you want and attach it to the email. |
| download (n) C/(v) | /daʊn'ləʊd/ | download | A download is a file that you have moved to your computer from another computer system. (n) Business students can log onto the site and download essays. (v) |
| edit (v) | /edɪt/ | redigeren | When you edit a document, you make changes to it. |
| format (n) U/(v) | /fɔːmət/ | formaat; opmaken | The format of a document is its design and appearance. (n) When you format a document, you arrange the design and appearance of the text. (v) |
| highlight (v) | /haɪlaɪt/ | markeren | Highlight the word that you want to change. |
| icon (n) C | /aɪkɒn/ | ikoon | Click the spell check icon . |
| insert (v) | /ɪn'sɜːt/ | instoppen | If you insert a disk into your computer, you put it into the computer. |

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|
| log off (v) | /lɒg ˈɒf/ | uitloggen |
| log on (v) | /lɒg ˈɒn/ | inloggen |
| message (n) C | /ˈmesɪdʒ/ | boodschap |
| paste (v) | /peɪst/ | plakken |
| print (v) | /prɪnt/ | printen |
| programme (n) C/(v) | /ˈprɒɡræm/ | programma |
| replace (v) | /rɪˈpleɪs/ | vervangen |
| save (v) | /seɪv/ | bewaren |
| screen (n) C | /skriːn/ | scherm |
| select (v) | /sɪˈlekt/ | selecteren |
| site (n) C | /saɪt/ | site |
| software (n) U | /ˈsɒftweə/ | software |
| synonym (n) C | /ˈsɪnənɪm/ | synoniem |
| table (n) C | /teɪbl/ | tabel |
| thesaurus (n) C | /θɪˈsɔːrəs/ | thesaurus |
| tool (n) C | /tuːl/ | opties |
| type (v) | /taɪp/ | typen |
| undo (v) | /ʌnˈduː/ | ongedaan maken |

Save your work before you **log off**.
 Business students **log on** to the site and download essays.
 Click on “Send” to send your **message**.
 When you **paste** something you move it from one part of a computer screen to another.
 When you **print** a document, you make a copy on paper using a printer.
 Use the spell check **programme** to check for mistakes. (n)
 If you **programme** a computer, you give it a series of instructions. (v)
 If you **replace** one word with another word, you get rid of the first word and use the second one instead.
 Remember to **save** your work.
 The “Start” button is at the bottom of the **screen**.
Select “Language Settings” and find “English”.
 They find the essay they need on the **site** and download it.
 I have found **software** that can translate the essays into different languages.
 A **synonym** is a word that has a similar meaning to another word.
 A **table** is arranged in rows and columns and contains information or figures.
 A **thesaurus** is a dictionary containing lists of words that have similar meanings.
 Click on the “Programmes” arrow and find “**Tools**”.
Type the address of the person you are writing to.
 If you **undo** something that you have typed, you tell the computer to ignore that thing.

Adjectives with infinitives

| | | |
|------------|--------------|------------|
| dangerous | /deɪndʒərəs/ | gevaarlijk |
| difficult | /ˈdɪfɪklt/ | moeilijk |
| easy | /iːzi/ | makkelijk |
| healthy | /heɪlθi/ | gezond |
| illegal | /ɪˈliːgl/ | verboden |
| impossible | /ɪmˈpɒsəbl/ | onmogelijk |
| legal | /liːgl/ | toegestaan |
| possible | /ˈpɒsəbl/ | mogelijk |
| safe | /seɪf/ | veilig |

Be careful – it’s very **dangerous**.
 It’s **difficult** to get a good job without qualifications.
 The website is **easy** to use.
 It’s **healthy** to eat fruit and vegetables.
 It’s **illegal** to sell cigarettes to people under 16.
 A hundred years ago scientists said that space travel was **impossible**.
 Is it **legal** to help students with their homework?
 Where is it **possible** to buy English books?
 Will our world become **safer** or more dangerous?

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| unhealthy | /ʌn'helθi/ | ongezond |
| unusual | /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/ | ongebruikelijk |
| usual | /ju:ʒʊəl/ | gebruikelijk |

It's **unhealthy** to drink too much.
 It's **unusual** to see tourists in our town.
 It's **usual** for people to eat late in the evening.

Other words & phrases

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| advanced (adj) | /əd'vɑ:nst/ | geavanceerd |
| airport (n) C | /eə'pɔ:t/ | luchthaven |
| alien (n) C/(adj) | /eɪliən/ | buitenaards |
| automatic (adj) | /ɔ:tə'mætrɪk/ | automatisch |
| blast off (v) | /blɑ:st 'ɒf/ | opstijgen |
| brilliant (adj) | /'brɪljənt/ | briljant, geweldig |
| businessman (n) C | /'bɪznəsmæn/ | zakenman |
| consortium (n) C | /'kɒn'sɔ:tiəm/ | consortium |
| contestant (n) C | /'kɒntestənt/ | deelnemer |
| cure (n) C | /'kjʊə/ | geneesmiddel |
| development (n) C | /'devləpmənt/ | ontwikkeling |
| disease (n) C | /'di:zi:z/ | ziekte |
| earth (n) (sing) | /'ɜ:θ/ | aarde |
| elderly (n) | /'eldəli/ | bejaarden |
| energy (n) U | /'enədʒi/ | energie |
| equipment (n) U | /'i:kwɪpmənt/ | instrumenten |
| essay (n) C | /'eseɪ/ | werkstuk |
| exploration (n) U | /'eksplə'reɪʃn/ | verkenning |
| fact (n) C | /'fækt/ | feit |
| fiction (n) U | /'fɪkʃn/ | fantasie |
| film (v) | /'fɪlm/ | filmen |
| finances (n pl) | /'faɪnənsɪz/ | financiën |
| foreign (adj) | /'fɔ:rn/ | vreemd |
| freaky (adj) | /'fri:ki/ | raar |
| frightening (adj) | /'fraɪtnɪŋ/ | beangstigend |
| game show (n) C | /'geɪm ʃəʊ/ | spelprogramma |
| grow (v) | /'grəʊ/ | groeien |

American military technology is becoming more **advanced**.
 I said goodbye to my boyfriend at the **airport**.
 In the film *Independence Day*, **aliens** come to Earth. (n)
Alien activities or influences relate to a planet other than Earth. (adj)
 There have been new developments in **automatic** translation machines.
 The winner will **blast off** for an eight-day trip to the stars.
 “You can log off now.” “**Brilliant**. Thanks.”
 A South African **businessman** became the world’s second space tourist.
 A European television **consortium**, Eurorbit, has announced plans for a new game show.
 The show will have **contestants** from all the countries in the European Union.
 We’ve got a **cure** for lots of diseases now.
 There have been new **developments** in automatic translation machines.
 We’ve got a cure for lots of **diseases** now.
 In Independence Day aliens come to **Earth**.
 If we all live longer, how will we pay for care of the **elderly**?
 At the moment most of our **energy** comes from oil.
 Satellites in space carry many different kinds of **equipment**.
 Students can log on to the site and download **essays**.
 We will maybe stop spending money on space **exploration**.
 Are the **facts** in the box the same or different in your country?
 Star wars: fact or **fiction**?
 Where will the game show be **filmed**?
 Who will look after the **finances** of the company?
 Learning a **foreign** language may soon be a thing of the past.
 Buy one of those **freaky** green hands and put it on your desk at work.
 The future for the smaller countries of the world is extremely **frightening**.
 The new **game show** will probably be called *Star Quest*.
 What will happen to ordinary plants and animals if we **grow** GM food on our farms?

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| hill (n) C | /hɪl/ | heuvel |
| increase (v) | /ɪn'kri:z/ | toenemen |
| invention (n) C | /ɪn'venʃn/ | uitvinding |
| invisible (adj) | /ɪn'vɪsəbl/ | onzichtbaar |
| knowledge (n) U | /nɒlɪdʒ/ | kennis |
| laser (n) C | /'leɪzə/ | laser |
| lend (v) | /lend/ | lenen |
| litre (n) C | /'li:tə/ | liter |
| luck (n) U | /lʌk/ | geluk |
| machine (n) C | /mə'ʃi:n/ | machine |
| medicine (n) U | /'medsn/ | medicijn |
| military (adj) | /'mɪlɪt(ə)ri/ | militair |
| modelling (n) U | /'mɒdlɪŋ/ | modellen |
| moon (n) C | /'mu:n/ | maan |
| museum (n) C | /'mju:zi:əm/ | museum |
| offer (v) | /'ɒfə/ | aanbieden |
| oil (n) U | /'ɔɪl/ | olie |
| permission (n) U | /'pɜ:mɪʃn/ | toestemming |
| planet (n) C | /'plænɪt/ | planeet |
| prisoner (n) C | /'prɪznə/ | gevangene |
| product (n) C | /'prɒdʌkt/ | product |
| quest (n) C | /'kwɛst/ | zoektocht |
| refuse (v) | /'rɪ'fju:z/ | weigeren |
| risky (adj) | /'rɪski/ | riskant |
| rocket (n) C | /'rɒkɪt/ | raket |
| satellite (n) C | /'sætələɪt/ | satelliet |
| science fiction (n) U | /'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/ | science fiction |
| scientist (n) C | /'saɪəntɪst/ | wetenschapper |
| similar (adj) | /'sɪmɪlə/ | soortgelijk |
| society (n) U | /'sə'saɪəti/ | maatschappij |
| source (n) C | /'sɔ:s/ | bron |

She lives in a house in the Hollywood **Hills**.

Internet use will **increase**.

The **invention** of something is the process of designing or making it for the first time.

With our special **invisible** ink you can write secret messages.

The show will test the contestants' general **knowledge**.

American military scientists are developing new **laser** technology.

Ash's father doesn't want to **lend** him the money now.

A **litre** is a unit for measuring an amount of liquid, equivalent to 1,000 millilitres.

I wish you good **luck**.

There have been new developments in automatic translation **machines**.

New kinds of **medicine** will make us all live longer.

Military engineers will probably develop more powerful lasers.

A **modelling** agency has offered a job in Japan to a 16-year-old British school student.

Neil Armstrong was the first man on the **moon**.

The show will be filmed at different science **museums** around Europe.

Do other websites **offer** a similar service?

Most of our energy comes from **oil**.

Will scientists at NASA refuse **permission** for the winner to visit the space station?

Scientists might find life on other **planets**.

Soon there won't be enough room for all our **prisoners**.

A **product** is something that is made or grown so that it can be sold.

The new show will probably be called *Star Quest*.

Ash's father has **refused** to help him.

If he leaves university now, it will be too **risky**.

A **rocket** is a vehicle shaped like a tube that travels in space.

Laser guns on military **satellites** will be unstoppable.

Star Wars is a **science fiction** film.

Scientists might find life on other planets.

Do other websites offer a **similar** service?

If everyone lives longer, how will this change our **society**?

The conference by Doctor Judith Amos is about new energy **sources**.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| space (n) U | /speɪs/ | ruimte |
| space ship (n) C | /speɪs ʃɪp/ | ruimteschip |
| space station (n) C | /speɪs steɪʃn/ | ruimtestation |
| suggest (v) | /sə'dʒest/ | suggereren |
| survey (n) C | /sɜ:vəɪ/ | enquête |
| talk (n) C | /tɔ:k/ | toespraak |
| text (n) C | /tekst/ | tekst |
| theory (n) C | /θɪəri/ | theorie |
| thirsty (adj) | /θɜ:sti/ | dorst |
| title (n) C | /taɪtl/ | titel |
| translation (n) C/U | /trænz'leɪʃn/ | vertaling |
| trip (n) C | /trɪp/ | reis |
| ultraviolet (adj) | /ʌltrə'vaɪələt/ | ultraviolet |
| unstoppable (adj) | /ʌn'stopəbl/ | niet te stoppen |
| war (n) C | /wɔ:/ | oorlog |
| wind (n) U | /wɪnd/ | wind |

Satellites in **space** carry different kinds of equipment.
 The winner will take his or her seat in a **space ship** some time next year.
 It's possible the winner won't be able to visit the **space station**.
 The "Super String" theory **suggests** that scientists might be wrong.
 Choose one of the questions for a class **survey**.
 This **talk** will explore how internet use will increase.
 Choose the correct verb form to complete the **text**.
 The "Super String" **theory** is an exciting new **theory** of time travel.
 Feeling **thirsty**? Well, here's your own personal water machine.
 The **title** of Duncan Hague's talk is "Prisons in space".
 The talk will look at developments in automatic **translation** machines.
 Scientists were unhappy with Dennis Tito's **trip** to the space station.
Ultraviolet light means you can read messages written with invisible ink.
 Laser guns on military satellites will be **unstoppable**.
 The title of Stella May Roche's talk is "**War on War**".
 The sun, the **wind** and the sea might soon become our main sources of energy.

Unit 9

-ing & -ed adjectives

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| annoyed | /ə'noɪd/ | geïrriteerd |
| annoying | /ə'noɪɪŋ/ | irritant |
| bored | /bɔ:d/ | verveeld |
| boring | /bɔ:ɪŋ/ | vervelend |
| depressed | /dɪ'prest/ | depressief |
| depressing | /dɪ'presɪŋ/ | deprimerend |
| disappointed | /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ | teleurgesteld |
| disappointing | /dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ | teleurstellende |
| excited | /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ | opgewonden |
| exciting | /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ | opwindend |
| fascinated | /fæsɪneɪtɪd/ | gefascineerd |
| fascinating | /fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ | fascinerend |

Do you ever get **annoyed** with your best friend?
 It was extremely **annoying** that you came home singing!
 What do you do when you are **bored**?
 Sometimes I feel the town where I live is the most **boring** place in the world.
 That music makes me feel **depressed**.
 Isn't it a bit **depressing** going to listen to a requiem?
 If you haven't got tickets for the concert, you'll be **disappointed**.
 Where was your most **disappointing** holiday?
 I've got tickets for the Robbie Williams concert. I'm so **excited**.
 Dance Crazy is an **exciting** afternoon of international dance.
 I'll be **fascinated** to see her new boyfriend.
 There's a **fascinating** afternoon of dance at Canary Wharf.

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| frightened | /ˈfraɪnd/ | bang |
| frightening | /ˈfraɪnɪŋ/ | beangstigend |
| relaxed | /rɪˈlæksd/ | ontspannen |
| relaxing | /rɪˈlæksɪŋ/ | ontspannend |
| surprised | /səˈpraɪzd/ | verrast |
| surprising | /səˈpraɪzɪŋ/ | verrassend |
| tired | /ˈtaɪəd/ | moe |
| tiring | /ˈtaɪrɪŋ/ | vermoeiend |

When was the last time you felt really **frightened**?
 I find horror movies quite **frightening**.
 I usually feel **relaxed** when I'm on holiday.
 I find that kind of music really **relaxing**.
 I was **surprised**. Celine Dion is usually so good.
 People can be very **surprising** at times.
 At what time in the evening do you usually get **tired**?
 Going out every night can be very **tiring**.

TV programmes

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| chat show (n) C | /tʃæt ʃəʊ/ | praatprogramma |
| current affairs programme (n) C | /kʌrənt əˈfeɪz prəʊgræm/ | actualiteitenprogramma |
| documentary (n) C | /dɒkjʊˈmentri/ | documentaire |
| game show (n) C | /geɪm ʃəʊ/ | spelprogramma |
| sitcom (n) C | /sɪtkɒm/ | comedy show |
| soap opera (n) C | /səʊp ɒpərə/ | soapopera |
| sports programme (n) C | /spɔːts prəʊgræm/ | sportprogramma |

Bill Zucker Presents is a **chat show**.
Newsbrief is a **current affairs programme**.
Horizon is a **documentary**.
The Wheel of Fortune is a **game show**.
Friends is a **sitcom**.
EastEnders is a **soap opera**.
Match of the Day is a **sports programme**.

Films

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| acting (n) U | /ˈæktɪŋ/ | acteren |
| actor (n) C | /ˈæktə/ | acteur |
| actress (n) C | /ˈæktɹəs/ | actrice |
| direct (v) | /daɪˈrekt/; /dɪˈrekt/ | regisseren |
| director (n) C | /dɪˈrektə/; /daɪˈrektə/ | regisseur |
| extra (n) C | /ˈekstrə/ | figurant |
| role (n) C | /rəʊl/ | rol |
| setting (n) C | /ˈsetɪŋ/ | décor; montering |
| soundtrack (n) C | /saʊndtræk/ | soundtrack |
| special effects (n pl) | /speʃl ɪˈfektz/ | special effecten |
| star (v) | /stɑː/ | (een film) met |

Madonna won a top award for **acting** in the Razzies.
 Ronald Reagan was a movie **actor**.
 Worst **Actress** of the 20th century was won by Madonna.
Titanic was written and **directed** by James Cameron.
 The **director** used 300,000 extras.
 300,000 **extras** were used by the director.
 Nicole Kidman plays the **role** of the cabaret singer.
 The **setting** of the film is a huge cruise ship called *Titanic*.
 The **soundtrack** of a film is the music that is used for it.
 The **special effects** are the unusual images or sounds in a film that are created artificially.
 The film **stars** Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio.

Other words & phrases

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---|
| agent (n) C | /ˈeɪdʒənt/ | actor, handelend voorwerp | The agent is the person or thing that does an action. |
| album (n) C | /ˈælbəm/ | cd, album | The winner gets a contract to make an album . |
| announce (v) | /əˈnaʊns/ | aankondigen | The winners are announced at the end of the show. |
| arena (n) C | /əˈriːnə/ | arena | The Robbie Williams concert takes place at the Wembley Arena . |
| attack (v) | /əˈtæk/ | aanvallen | The TV studios were attacked last night. |
| attend (v) | /əˈtend/ | bijwonen | The first ceremony was attended by 250 people. |
| available (adj) | /əˈveɪləbl/ | voorhanden zijn | I'll see what seats we've got available . |
| award (n) C | /əˈwɔːd/ | prijs | The Academy Awards became Oscars. |
| bedtime (n) U | /ˈbedtaɪm/ | bedtijd | Midnight is a little after my bedtime . |
| boat (n) C | /bəʊt/ | boot | Don't panic and try to get to a boat quickly. |
| booking fee (n) C | /ˈbʊkɪŋ fiː/ | reserveringskosten | Is there a booking fee when you buy tickets on the internet? |
| building (n) C | /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ | gebouw | Do you enjoy visiting historic buildings ? |
| cabaret (n) C/U | /ˈkæbəreɪ/ | cabaret | Who plays the role of the cabaret singer? |
| cable TV (n) U | /ˈkeɪbl tiː ˈviː/ | kabeltelevisie | The ceremony is shown on cable TV channels. |
| circle (n) C | /ˈsɜːkl/ | balkon | Where do you want to sit – in the circle or the stalls? |
| civilization (n) C/U | /sɪvəlaɪzɪʃn/ | beschaving | <i>Big Brother</i> was described as an insult to human rights and civilization . |
| classical music (n) U | /ˈklæsɪkl ˈmjuːzɪk/ | klassieke muziek | For lovers of classical music there is an evening with Cecilia Bartoli. |
| conduct (v) | /kənˈdʌkt/ | dirigeren | Verdi's masterpiece is conducted by Patrick Davin. |
| contract (n) C | /ˈkɒntrækt/ | contract | The winner gets a contract to make an album. |
| cost (v) | /kɒst/ | kosten | Many reality TV programmes cost nothing to make. |
| cruise (n) C | /kruːz/ | cruise | The <i>Titanic</i> is a great cruise ship. |
| dance (v) | /dɑːns/ | dansen | Contestants learn to sing and dance . |
| designer (n) C | /dɪˈzɑːnə/ | ontwerper | Stella McCartney is a British designer . |
| detail (n) C | /dɪˈteɪl/ | detail | Could I take your details , please? |
| dream (n) C/(v) | /driːm/ | droom; dromen | For TV producers reality TV is a dream come true. (n) If you dream about something, you hope very much to have it. (v) |
| election (n) C | /ɪˈleɪʃn/ | verkiezing | The 1981 presidential election was won by Ronald Reagan. |
| entertainment (n) U | /entəˈteɪnmənt/ | vermaak | What kinds of entertainment are available in your town? |
| entrance (n) C | /ˈentrəns/ | ingang | The Kodak Theatre has a red-carpeted entrance . |
| episode (n) C | /ˈepɪsəʊd/ | episode | More laughs in tonight's episode of <i>Friends</i> . |
| event (n) C | /ɪˈvent/ | evenement | What kind of events do you like going to? |
| expedition (n) C | /ˌekspəˈdɪʃn/ | expeditie | The first reality TV show in the word was called <i>Expedition Robinson</i> . |

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| fame (n) U | /feɪm/ | roem, beroemdheid |
| fantastic (adj) | /fæn'tæstɪk/ | fantastisch |
| gorgeous (adj) | /gɔːdʒəs/ | verukkelijk |
| human rights (n pl) | /hjuːmən 'raɪts/ | mensenrechten |
| iceberg (n) C | /aɪsbɜːg/ | ijsberg |
| idol (n) C | /aɪdl/ | idool |
| impressionist (n) C | /ɪm'preʃnɪst/ | impressionist |
| in-depth (adj) | /ɪn'deɪpθ/ | diepte |
| insult (n) | /ɪn'sʌlt/ | belediging |
| invent (v) | /ɪn'vent/ | uitvinden |
| investor (n) C | /ɪn'vestə/ | investeerder |
| jackpot (n) C | /dʒækpɒt/ | jackpot |
| kangaroo (n) C | /kæŋgə'ruː/ | kangeoroe |
| knitting (n) U | /nɪtɪŋ/ | breien |
| legend (n) C | /ledʒ(ə)nd/ | legende |
| limousine (n) C | /lɪmə'ziːn/ | limousine |
| line-up (n) C | /laɪn ʌp/ | programmering |
| loft (n) C | /lɒft/ | zolder |
| masterpiece (n) C | /mɑːstəpiːs/ | meesterwerk |
| matinee (n) C | /mætɪneɪ/ | matinee |
| musical (n) C | /mjuːzɪkl/ | musical |
| old-fashioned (adj) | /əʊld 'fæʃənd/ | ouderwets |
| painting (n) C/U | /peɪntɪŋ/ | schilderij |
| panic (n) U/(v) | /pænɪk/ | paniek |
| | | |
| paparazzi (n pl) | /pæpə'rætsɪ/ | paparazzi |
| performance (n) C | /pə'fɔːməns/ | voorstelling |
| pronounce (v) | /prə'naʊns/ | uitspreken |
| publish (v) | /pʌblɪʃ/ | publiceren |
| raspberry (n) C | /rɑːzbəri/ | framboos |
| reality (n) U | /riːæləti/ | realiteit |
| record (n) C | /rekɔːd/ | record |
| report (v) | /rɪ'pɔːt/ | rapporteren |
| requiem (n) C | /rekwiəm/ | requiem |

Fame – the Musical is on at the Aldwych Theatre.
Big Brother was a **fantastic** success.
Do you agree that Robbie Williams is **gorgeous**?
Big Brother was described as an insult to **human rights** and civilization.
The *Titanic* hit an **iceberg** and sank in 1912.
Loft Story and *Pop Idol* are the names of reality TV shows.
Camille Pissarro was a French **impressionist**.
Newsbrief gives an **in-depth** look at what is happening in the world.
Big Brother was described as an **insult** to human rights and civilization.
The Lumière Brothers **invented** an early form of cinema.
For **investors** and businessmen the Oscars is big business.
The winner takes the **jackpot** prize of \$500,000.
On *Horizon* there is a film about the life of an urban **kangaroo**.
“Some of these people are so bad,” said Wilson, “they should take up **knitting**.”
Al Pacino is a Hollywood **legend**.
The **limousines** arrive at the red-carpeted entrance to the theatre.
There’s the usual **line-up** of the regular DJs.
Loft Story and *Pop Idol* are the names of reality TV shows.
Verdi’s **masterpiece** is conducted by Patrick Davin.
Would you like the **matinee** or the evening performance?
Fame – the **Musical** is on at the Aldwych Theatre.
I think his music is **old-fashioned** and boring.
I went to an exhibition of **paintings** at the National Gallery last week.
I don’t want to be responsible for a **panic**. (n)
Please don’t **panic**. (v)
The stars are photographed by **paparazzi**.
Would you like the matinee or evening **performance**?
How do you **pronounce** this word?
The winners’ names are **published** by the newspapers.
The **Raspberry** awards are given to actors and directors for being really bad.
Reality TV has become big business.
The winner makes a **record**.
CNN **reports** the winners of the awards.
Isn’t it a bit depressing going to listen to a **requiem**?

| | | |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ridiculous (adj) | /rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/ | belachelijk |
| series (n) C | /sɪəri:z/ | serie |
| session (n) C | /seʃn/ | sessie |
| sold out (adj) | /səʊld 'aʊt/ | uitverkocht |
| spy (n) C | /spaɪ/ | spion |
| stalls (n pl) | /stɔ:lz/ | stalles |
| statue (n) C | /'stætʃu:/ | standbeeld |
| stay tuned | /steɪ 'tju:nd/ | blijven bij |
| survivor (n) C | /sə'vʌrvə/ | overlevende |
| talented (adj) | /'tæləntɪd/ | getalenteerd |
| TV channel (n) C | /ti: 'vi: tʃænl/ | televisiekanaal |
| unmissable (adj) | /ʌn'mɪsəbl/ | onmisbaar |
| urban (adj) | /'ɜ:bən/ | stedelijk |
| video tape (n) C | /'vɪdiəʊ teɪp/ | videoband |
| viewer (n) C | /'vju:ə/ | kijker |
| weekly (adj) | /'wi:kli/ | wekelijks |
| wharf (n) C | /'wɔ:f/ | werf |

Who will wear the most **ridiculous** dress at this year's Oscars?
The first **series** of *Big Brother* was filmed in Holland.
At The Sound Barrier on Oxford Street there's a Brazilian tech-funk **session**.
I'm sorry, sir, we're **sold out**.
The James Bond books were written by a British **spy**, Ian Fleming.
We've got seats in the **stalls** for Saturday.
A librarian said that the **statue** awards looked like her Uncle Oscar.
Stay tuned for this year's Oscars ceremony.
In the UK, *Big Brother* is more popular than **Survivor**.
The gorgeous, **talented** and wonderful Robbie Williams is at the Wembley
Arena for three nights.
The ceremony is shown on cable **TV channels**.
The Oscars ceremony is good fun and **unmissable** television.
The documentary is about the life of an **urban** kangaroo.
They apply to take part in the programme by sending **video tapes** to the
producers.
The **viewers** vote for their favourite programme.
Now for our **weekly** look at what's on.
There's a fascinating afternoon of dance at Canary **Wharf**.

Unit 10

Animals

| | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------|
| cat (n) C | /kæt/ | kat |
| dog (n) C | /dɒg/ | hond |
| goldfish (n) C | /'gəʊldfɪʃ/ | goudvis |
| hamster (n) C | /'hæmstə/ | hamster |
| lizard (n) C | /'lɪzəd/ | hagedis |
| monkey (n) C | /'mʌŋki/ | aap |
| parrot (n) C | /'pærət/ | papegaai |
| pig (n) C | /'pɪg/ | varken |
| rabbit (n) C | /'ræbɪt/ | konijn |
| rat (n) C | /'ræt/ | rat |

He loved animals, especially **cats**.
She never travels without her **dogs**.
A **goldfish** is a small orange fish, often kept as a pet.
A **hamster** is a very small furry animal, kept as a pet.
Some Americans have strange pets (for example pigs and **lizards**).
A **monkey** is an animal with a long tail that climbs trees and uses its
hands like people do.
A **parrot** is a brightly coloured tropical bird, often kept as a pet.
Some Americans have strange pets (for example **pigs** and lizards).
A **rabbit** is a small animal with long ears and soft fur, often kept as a pet.
A **rat** is an animal like a large mouse with a long tail.

Collocations with *get*

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| get divorced | /get dɪ'vɔːst/ | scheiden | Getting divorced is very stressful. |
| get fired | /get 'faɪəd/ | ontslagen worden | He got fired because he was always late. |
| get ill | /get 'ɪl/ | ziek worden | She got very ill and took two months off work. |
| get into (financial) difficulties | /get ɪntuː (fɑː'nænʃl) 'dɪfɪkltɪz/ | in financiële moeilijkheden komen | They got into financial difficulties and closed the company. |
| get into trouble | /get ɪntuː 'trʌbl/ | in problemen komen | They got into trouble with the police. |
| get married | /get 'mæɪrɪd/ | trouwen | They got married in a beautiful church. |
| get promoted | /get prə'məʊtɪd/ | promotie krijgen | She got promoted because her work was so good. |

Sport

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|---|
| aerobics (n) U | /eə'reʊbɪks/ | aerobics | Aerobics is physical exercise done while listening to music. |
| champion (n) C | /tʃæmpiən/ | kampioen | Australia has a large number of world champions in different sports. |
| cricket (n) U | /kɪkɪt/ | cricket | Australians enjoy watching international cricket matches. |
| cycling (n) U | /saɪklɪŋ/ | fietsen | Cycling is the sport of riding a bicycle. |
| final (n) C | /faɪnəl/ | finale | The Grand Final of Australian Rules Football is an important event in the sporting calendar. |
| golf (n) U | /gɒlf/ | golf | Golf is a popular sport in Australia. |
| horse racing (n) U | /hɔːs reɪsɪŋ/ | paardenrennen | The Melbourne Cup is a horse racing event. |
| marathon (n) C | /mæɪrəθ(ə)n/ | marathon | Would you like to run a marathon ? |
| motor racing (n) U | /məʊtə reɪsɪŋ/ | motorsport | The Australian Grand Prix is a motor racing event. |
| race (n) C | /reɪs/ | race | She ran the race in 2 hours 10 minutes. |
| running (n) U | /rʌnɪŋ/ | hardlopen | Running is the activity of running as a sport. |
| soccer (n) U | /sɒkə/ | voetbal | Have you ever been to an international soccer match? |
| squash (n) U | /skwɒʃ/ | squash | Squash is a sport in which two players hit a ball against a wall. |
| swimming (n) U | /swɪmɪŋ/ | zwemmen | Swimming helps you to get fit. |
| tennis (n) U | /tenɪs/ | tennis | Tennis is a game in which two or four players use a racket to hit a ball over a net. |
| weight training (n) U | /weɪt treɪnɪŋ/ | gewichtheffen | Weight training is exercise that involves lifting weights in a gym. |
| yoga (n) U | /jəʊgə/ | yoga | Yoga is an activity that involves doing physical and breathing exercises to make you relax. |

Body & health

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| adrenaline (n) U | /ə'drenəlɪn/ | adrenaline | When you feel under stress your body produces adrenaline . |
| antibiotic (n) C | /,æntɪbɪə'ɒtɪk/ | antibiotica | You don't need antibiotics – just lots of rest. |
| appointment (n) C | /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ | afspraak | I'll make an appointment with the receptionist. |
| aspirin (n) C/U | /,æsprɪn/ | aspirine | You should take some aspirin for the pain. |
| back (n) C | /bæk/ | rug | It hurts everywhere – my back , my chest, my neck. |
| blood pressure (n) U | /'blʌd preʃə/ | bloeddruk | Your blood pressure goes up when you're stressed. |
| brain (n) C | /breɪn/ | hersens | Stress can lead to the loss of brain cells. |
| breast cancer (n) U | /'breɪst kænsə/ | borstkanker | They raised two million pounds for a breast cancer clinic. |
| breathe (v) | /bri:ð/ | ademhalen | Do you sometimes find it difficult to breathe ? |
| cell (n) C | /sel/ | cel | Stress can lead to loss of brain cells . |
| check-up (n) C | /tʃekʌp/ | controle | He's going into hospital for a check-up on his heart. |
| chest (n) | /tʃest/ | borstkas | It's my chest doctor. It's been really painful. |
| cold (n) C | /kəʊld/ | verkoudheid | She's got a cold and a cough. |
| cough (n) C/(v) | /kɒf/ | hoest; hoesten | She's got a cold and a cough . (n) When you cough you force air up through your throat with a sudden noise. (v) |
| diagnosis (n) C | /daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/ | diagnose | The doctor's diagnosis was that Mike was suffering from stress. |
| ear (n) C | /ɪə/ | oor | Your ears are the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with. |
| examine (v) | /ɪg'zæmɪn/ | onderzoeken | The vet examined the dog. |
| exhausted (adj) | /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/ | uitgeput | Both runners are completely exhausted . |
| eye (n) C | /aɪ/ | oog | My eyes hurt, here behind my eyes . |
| flu (n) U | /flu:/ | griep | Flu can be serious. |
| hangover (n) C | /'hæŋəʊvə/ | kater | What is the best cure for a hangover ? |
| headache (n) C | /'hedɪk/ | hoofdpijn | I've got a bad headache . |
| heart attack (n) C | /'hɑ:t ə'tæk/ | hartaanval | He suffered a heart attack earlier this year. |
| heart rate (n) U | /'hɑ:t reɪt/ | hartslag | Your heart rate goes up when you're stressed. |
| hormone (n) C | /'hɔ:məʊn/ | hormoon | When you're under stress your body produces the hormones adrenaline and cortisol. |
| hurt (v) | /'hɜ:t/ | pijn deon | "Where does it hurt ?" "My stomach." |
| illness (n) C | /'ɪlnəs/ | ziekte | Stress can cause illnesses . |
| mouth (n) C | /'maʊθ/ | mond | Put this in your mouth . I want to see if you've got a temperature. |
| multiple sclerosis (n) U | /'mʌltɪpl sklə'rəʊsɪs/ | multiple sclerosis | They raised more than four million pounds for a multiple sclerosis research centre. |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| muscle (n) C | /ˈmʌsl/ | spier |
| neck (n) C | /nek/ | nek |
| nose (n) C | /nəʊz/ | neus |
| operation (n) C | /ɒpə'reɪʃn/ | operatie |
| oxygen (n) U | /ˈɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/ | zuurstof |
| pain (n) C | /peɪn/ | pijn |
| painful (adj) | /ˈpeɪnfl/ | pijnlijk |
| paracetamol (n) C/U | /ˈpærə'si:təməʊl/ | paracetamol |
| prescription (n) C | /ˈprɪ'skrɪpʃn/ | recept |
| skin (n) U | /skɪn/ | huid |
| specialist (n) C | /ˈspeʃəlist/ | specialist |
| stomach ache (n) C/U | /ˈstʌmək eɪk/ | maagpijn |
| suffer (from sth) (v) | /ˈsʌfə/ | lijden aan |
| symptom (n) C | /ˈsɪmptəm/ | symptoom |
| temperature (n) C/U | /ˈtemprɪtʃə/ | temperatuur |
| throat (n) C | /θrəʊt/ | keel |
| treatment (n) U | /ˈtri:tmənt/ | behandeling |
| vitamin (n) C | /ˈvɪtəmiːn/ | vitamine |
| weight (n) U | /weɪt/ | gewicht |
| X-ray (n) C | /ˈeks reɪ/ | röntgenstraal |

I think you've pulled a **muscle**.
 I've got pains in my chest and **neck**.
 Your **nose** is the part of your face that you smell with.
 I feel nervous – this is the first **operation** I've had.
 When your body needs more **oxygen** your heart rate goes up.
 He's got **pains** in his stomach.
 My neck's very **painful**.
 Take some **paracetamol** for the pain.
 I'll give you a **prescription** for antibiotics.
 Stress can cause **skin** problems.
 She's seen different **specialists** since the illness started.
 I've had a **stomach ache** for a few days.
 A lot of people **suffer from** stress.
 What are the **symptoms** of flu?
 Stuart's **temperature** is 39°.
 My **throat** hurts.
 What is the best **treatment** for a hangover?
 Fruit and vegetables contain **Vitamin C**.
 She's lost a lot of **weight** recently.
 What did the **X-ray** of my head show?

Other words & phrases

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| achievement (n) C | /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ | prestatie | The most astonishing thing about this achievement is that he suffered a heart attack earlier this year. |
| affect (v) | /ə'fekt/ | aantasten | Stress can affect us all. |
| arrival (n) C/U | /ə'raɪvl/ | aankomst | The big event for the spectators was the arrival on the line of Ranulph Fiennes and Mike Stroud. |
| beauty therapist (n) C | /ˈbjʊ:ti θerəpɪst/ | schoonheidsspecialist | Being a beauty therapist is not a stressful job. |
| bronze (n) U | /brɒnz/ | brons | Christopher Cheboiboch took the bronze . |
| brush (v) | /brʌʃ/ | borstelen | Asking a friend to brush your hair is one way of dealing with stress. |
| calendar (n) C | /ˈkælɪndə/ | kalender | What are the most important events in the sporting calendar in Australia? |
| canoe (n) C/(v) | /kə'nu: / | kano; kanoën | A canoe is a long narrow boat that you push through the water with a paddle. (n) They canoed up the Amazon. (v) |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| cause (v) | /kɔːz/ | veroorzaken |
| celebrate (v) | /ˈseləbreɪt/ | vieren |
| continent (n) C | /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ | continent |
| contribute (v) | /kənˈtrɪbjʊt/ | bijdragen |
| crazy about (sth) (adj) | /ˈkreɪzi əbaʊt/ | gek zijn op |
| cry (v) | /kraɪ/ | huilen |
| deep (adj) | /diːp/ | diep |
| desert (n) C/U | /ˈdezət/ | woestijn |
| farm (n) C | /fɑːm/ | boerderij |
| gardener (n) C | /ˈgɑːdnə/ | tuinier |
| gross national product (GNP) (n) U | /grəʊs næʃn(ə)l ˈprɒdʌkt/; /dʒiː en ˈpiː/ | bruto nationaal product (BNP) |
| hockey (n) U | /ˈhɒki/ | hockey |
| memory (n) C | /ˈmem(ə)ri/ | geheugen |
| official (adj) | /əˈfiʃl/ | officieel |
| over-work (n) U | /əʊvəˈwɜːk/ | overwerk |
| point (n) C | /pɔɪnt/ | punt |
| prove (v) | /pruːv/ | bewijzen |
| raise (v) | /reɪz/ | binnenhalen |
| scale (n) U | /skeɪl/ | schaal |
| spectator (n) C | /ˈspektətə/ | toeschouwer |
| stopover (n) C | /ˈstɒpəʊvə/ | tussenstop |
| stress (n) U | /stres/ | stress |
| stressful (adj) | /ˈstresfl/ | stressgevoelig |
| stuff (n) U | /stʌf/ | ding |
| up to date (adj) | /ʌp tə ˈdeɪt/ | op de hoogte (stellen) |
| vet (n) C | /vet/ | dierenarts |
| veterinary practice (n) U | /ˈvet(ə)nri ˈpræktɪs/ | dierenarts praktijk |

Getting divorced can **cause** stress.
 There's a party tonight to **celebrate** the end of the race.
 They ran seven marathons in seven different **continents**.
 Stress can **contribute** to illnesses.
 Americans are **crazy about** animals.
 How often do you **cry**?
 The marathon began in the **deep** south of South America.
 The lost city of Ubar is in the **desert** of Oman.
 Pigs are **farm** animals.
 Being a **gardener** is not a stressful job.
 The **GNP** of a medium-sized South American country is roughly \$30 billion.

If Wayne doesn't sleep he doesn't play good **hockey**.
 I've got a problem with my **memory**.
 Fiennes and Stroud crossed the line with an **official** time of 5 hours 25 minutes and 46 seconds.
 The most common cause of stress is **over-work**.
 The article in the newspaper proves my **point**.
 The article in the newspaper **proves** my point.
 They **raised** millions of pounds for the British Heart Foundation.
 At the top of the **scale** of stress are police officers and teachers.
 Seeing Fiennes and Stroud was the big event for the **spectators**.
 They completed a marathon at each **stopover**.
 Do you ever suffer from **stress**?
 Police officers and teachers have **stressful** jobs.
 Cher wanted Dr Attas to come to the airport to look after her dog.
 Crazy **stuff**, huh?
 Sunil Gupta will bring us **up to date** with the news from New York.
 A **vet** visited the house and examined the dog
 Dr Attas runs a **veterinary practice** called CityPets.

Unit 11

Personal possessions

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|--|
| car (n) C | /kɑː/ | auto | I needed a car to get to work. |
| CD player (n) C | /siː ˈdiː plɛɪə/ | cd-speler | A CD player is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs. |
| computer (n) C | /kəmˈpjʊtə/ | computer | I'm looking for a computer – a little one that you can put in your pocket. |
| credit card (n) C | /ˈkredɪt kɑːd/ | creditcard | “How would you like to pay?” “By credit card .” |
| lipstick (n) C/U | /ˈlɪpstɪk/ | lippenstift | Lipstick is a coloured substance that women put on their lips. |
| motorbike (n) C | /məʊtəbaɪk/ | motorfiets | A motorbike is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large heavy bicycle. |
| MP3 player (n) C | /em piː ˈθriː plɛɪə/ | MP3-speler | An MP3 player is a piece of equipment used for playing music stored on computer files. |
| pen (n) C | /pen/ | pen | A pen is an object used for writing with ink. |
| phone (n) C | /fəʊn/ | telefoon | You mustn't use your mobile phone in a plane. |
| sunglasses (n pl) | /ˈsʌŋglɑːsɪz/ | zonnebril | Sunglasses are dark glasses that you wear when it is sunny. |
| TV (n) C | /tiː ˈviː/ | tv | A TV is a piece of equipment used for watching programmes. |
| watch (n) C | /wɒtʃ/ | horloge | A watch is a small clock that you wear on your wrist. |

Clothes

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------|---|
| boot (n) C | /buːt/ | laars | Boots are a type of shoe that cover your foot and part of your leg. |
| cardigan (n) C | /kɑːdɪgən/ | vest | A cardigan is a jacket made from wool that you fasten with buttons or a zip. |
| changing room (n) C | /tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/ | kleedkamer | “Can I try this on?” “Yes, the changing room is over there.” |
| dress (n) C | /dres/ | jurk | That black dress you tried on really suited you. |
| fit (v) | /fɪt/ | passen | The red dress doesn't fit me. |
| flip flops (n pl) | /ˈflɪp flɒps/ | slippers | Philip Dale went to work wearing casual shorts and flip flops . |
| go with (v) | /ˈgəʊ wɪð/ | passen bij | Your tie doesn't go with your shirt. |
| gown (n) C | /gaʊn/ | mantel | Students at Oxford must wear black gowns when they take their exams. |
| jacket (n) C | /ˈdʒækɪt/ | colbert | The boys had to wear a grey jacket and tie to work. |
| jeans (n pl) | /dʒiːnz/ | spijkerbroek | I really like your jeans . Where did you get them? |
| jersey (n) C | /ˈdʒɜːzi/ | trui | A jersey is a warm piece of clothing that covers your upper body and arms. |
| scarf (n) C | /skɑːf/ | sjaal | A scarf is a piece of material that you wear round your neck to keep warm. |
| shirt (n) C | /ʃɜːt/ | overhemd | Your tie doesn't go with your shirt . |

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| shorts (n pl) | /ʃɔ:ts/ | korte broek |
| skirt (n) C | /skɜ:t/ | rok |
| sock (n) C | /sɒk/ | sok |
| | | |
| suit (n) C | /su:t/ | pak |
| suit (v) | /su:t/ | iemand goed staan |
| sweatshirt (n) C | /ˈswetʃɜ:t/ | sweater |
| tie (n) C | /taɪ/ | das |
| top (n) C | /tɒp/ | hemd |
| trainers (n pl) | /ˈtreɪnəz/ | sportschoenen |
| trousers (n pl) | /ˈtraʊəzəz/ | broek |
| try on (v) | /traɪ ˈɒn/ | passen |
| T-shirt (n) C | /ˈti: ʃɜ:t/ | T-shirt |
| underwear (n) U | /ˈʌndəweə/ | ondergoed |

Shorts and flip flops are not formal enough for work.
 In most state schools children don't have to choose their own trousers or **skirt**.
Socks are the soft pieces of clothing that you wear on your feet inside your shoes.
 He needs a new **suit** to wear for his interview.
 What colour **suits** you best?
 In most state schools children have to wear a school **sweatshirt**.
 Your **tie** doesn't go with your shirt.
 Maybe I'll just get a **top** that goes with my black skirt.
 We couldn't wear **trainers** – we had to wear black shoes.
 Why do men have to wear **trousers** and ties?
 Can I **try** this top **on**?
 A **T-shirt** is a soft shirt that usually has short sleeves and no collar.
Underwear is clothing that you wear next to your skin under your other clothes.

Other words & phrases

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| antique (n) C | /ænˈti:k/ | antiek |
| awful (adj) | /ɔ:fl/ | verschrikkelijk |
| bargain (n) C | /ˈbɑ:ɡɪn/ | koopje |
| bloke (n) C | /bləʊk/ | gozer |
| | | |
| branch (n) C | /brɑ:ntʃ/ | filiaal |
| candle (n) C | /kændl/ | kaars |
| case (n) C | /keɪs/ | rechtzaak |
| casual (adj) | /ˈkæʒuəl/ | informeel |
| chain (n) C | /tʃeɪn/ | keten |
| client (n) C | /ˈklaɪənt/ | klant |
| department store (n) C | /dɪˈpɑ:tmənt stɔ:/ | warenhuis |
| discrimination (n) U | /dɪskrɪmɪˈneɪʃn/ | discriminatie |
| electronic (adj) | /elekˈtrɒnɪk/ | electronisch |
| | | |
| employee (n) C | /emˈplɔɪi:/ | werknemer |
| enormous (adj) | /ɪˈnɔ:məs/ | enorm |
| formal (adj) | /fɔ:ml/ | formeel |
| furniture (n) U | /fɜ:nɪtʃə/ | meubel |

Portobello Road has a lot of interesting **antique** shops.
 Oh, God, it's that **awful** man!
 Done some shopping, I see. Any **bargains**?
 There I was with some really gorgeous **bloke** and the last train home was really early.
 A new **branch** of Home Comforts opens this week.
 Mum gave me money to buy wax to make **candles**.
 The **case** will continue in court.
 The company thinks that Mr Dale's clothes are too **casual**.
 Home Comforts is an international **chain** of home and furniture shops.
 Mr Dale doesn't have to meet **clients**.
 There are lots of large **department stores** on Oxford Street.
 The important question here is the question of sexual **discrimination**.
 You can buy hi-fis, TVs and other **electronic** equipment on Tottenham Court Rd.
Employees must wear suitable clothes in the workplace.
 There are three **enormous** bookshops on Charing Cross Road.
 Shorts and flip flops are not **formal** enough.
 They sell everything from designer **furniture** to silver jewellery.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| garage (n) C | /ˈgærɪdʒ/ |
| gold (n) U | /gəʊld/ |
| hurry (v) | /ˈhʌrɪ/ |
| image (n) C | /ˈɪmɪdʒ/ |
| impress (v) | /ɪmˈpres/ |
| incense (n) U | /ˈɪnsens/ |
| instead (of) (adv) | /ɪnˈsted (əv)/ |
| investment (n) C | /ɪnˈvestmənt/ |
| jewellery (n) U | /ˈdʒuːəlri/ |
| joke (n) C | /dʒəʊk/ |
| judge (v) | /dʒʌdʒ/ |
| medium (adj) | /ˈmiːdiəm/ |
| mega-store (n) C | /ˈmegəstɔː/ |
| mum (n) C | /mʌm/ |
| overtime (n) U | /əʊvətʌɪm/ |
| professionalism (n) U | /ˌprɒˈfeʃnəlɪz(ə)m/ |
| recommend (v) | /ˌrekəˈmend/ |
| roof (n) C | /ruːf/ |
| sell out (v) | /sel ˈaʊt/ |
| seriously (adv) | /ˌsɪəriəsli/ |
| sexy (adj) | /ˈseksi/ |
| shape (n) C | /ʃeɪp/ |
| sign (v) | /saɪn/ |
| silver (n) U | /ˈsɪlvə/ |
| size (n) C | /saɪz/ |
| spokeswoman (n) C | /ˌspəʊkswʊmən/ |
| stall (n) C | /stɔːl/ |
| store (n) C | /stɔː/ |
| suitable (adj) | /suːtəbl/ |
| uniform (n) C | /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/ |
| wax (n) U | /wæks/ |
| wheel (n) C | /wiːl/ |

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| garage | |
| goud | |
| opschieten | |
| image | |
| indruk maken | |
| wierook | |
| in plaats van | |
| investering | |
| juwelen | |
| grapje | |
| beoordelen | |
| gemiddeld | |
| megawinkel | |
| mam(ma) | |
| overuren | |
| professionaliteit | |
| aanbevelen | |
| dak | |
| uitverkopen | |
| serius nemen | |
| sexy | |
| vorm | |
| teken | |
| zilver | |
| maat | |
| vertegenwoordiger | |
| stal | |
| winkel | |
| passende | |
| uniform | |
| was | |
| wiel | |

I went to a **garage** to look at the new cars.
 You've got some really nice **gold** jewellery.
 If you **hurry** somewhere, you go there quickly.
 The company must think about its **image**.
 He bought a new car to **impress** his girlfriend.
 In the first store we only sold **incense** and candles.
Instead of the usual "Good morning" from his boss, Mr Dale was told to go home and change.
 The American Express card was the best **investment** we ever made.
 We sell everything from designer furniture to silver **jewellery**.
 She told me **jokes** and stories so I didn't get bored.
 Do you think you can **judge** a person's personality by their clothes?
 "What size are you?" "**Medium**."
 There are two **mega-stores** for CDs, DVDs and games on Oxford Street.
Mum gave me money to buy wax to make candles.
 I worked **overtime** to earn more money.
 Employees must wear suitable clothes. It's a question of **professionalism**.
 Are there any shops that you don't **recommend**?
 A **roof** is the top outer part of a building.
 The candles **sold out** in twenty minutes.
 We want our clients to take us **seriously**.
 The car had very **sexy** sports wheels.
 I made candles of all different **shapes** and sizes.
 He **signed** the contract right there in the restaurant.
Silver or gold would look really good with that skirt.
 "What **size** are you?" "Medium."
 "This is work, not a holiday on the beach," said a company **spokeswoman**.
 My mother sold vegetarian food from a **stall** at Camden Market.
 The new **store** is in London's Camden High Street.
 Employees must wear **suitable** clothes.
 Do children in your country have to wear a **uniform** to school?
 Mum gave me money to buy **wax** to make more candles.
 The car had very sexy sports **wheels**.

Unit 12

Phrasal verbs

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------|---|
| call (sth) off | /kɔ:l 'ɒf/ | afzeggen | Unfortunately the concert was called off . |
| carry on (+ verb + <i>-ing</i>) | /kæri 'ɒn/ | doorgaan met | Are you going to carry on seeing him? |
| give (sth) up | /gɪv 'ʌp/ | stoppen met | He decided to give up smoking. |
| pick (sb) up | /pɪk 'ʌp/ | oppikken | James came to pick us up at our guest house. |
| put (sth) off | /pʊt 'ɒf/ | uitstellen | The meeting was put off until next week. |
| sort (sth) out | /sɔ:t 'aʊt/ | oplossen | She needs to sort out her money problems. |
| take off | /teɪk 'ɒf/ | vertrekken | The plane took off one hour late. |

Festivals

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|---|
| band (n) C | /bænd/ | band | All the bands in the carnival meet before the parades. |
| carnival (n) C | /kɑ:nɪvl/ | carnival | Venice has a carnival that is famous for its beautiful masks. |
| costume (n) C | /kɒstju:m/ | kostuum | We changed into our costumes . |
| display (n) C | /dɪ'spleɪ/ | show | A fireworks display is a special show of fireworks to entertain people. |
| fireworks (n pl) | /faɪəwɜ:ks/ | vuurwerk | Fireworks are objects that explode with coloured lights and noise when you light them. |
| float (n) C | /fləʊt/ | praalwagen | There was a huge float with a steel band in the procession. |
| mask (n) C | /mɑ:sk/ | masker | The carnival in Venice is famous for its beautiful masks . |
| parade (n) C | /pə'reɪd/ | parade | We went downstairs to join the parade . |
| procession (n) C | /prə'seɪʃn/ | optocht | By the time we went downstairs the procession was a lot bigger. |
| (loud) speaker (n) C | /(ləʊd) 'spi:kə/ | luidspreker | One of the floats was covered in speakers . |

Countries & languages

| | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|--|
| Arabic | /æ'ræbɪk/ | Arabisch | Arabic comes after Russian in the list of the most widely spoken languages. |
| Brazil | /brə'zɪl/ | Brazilië | The Rio de Janeiro Carnival is in Brazil . |
| China | /tʃaɪnə/ | China | Marco Polo's family called off their plan to travel to China by sea. |
| Chinese | /tʃaɪ'nɪz/ | Chinees | The most widely spoken language in the world is Mandarin Chinese . |
| France | /frɑ:ns/ | Frankrijk | In 1996 Steve raced in the 24-hour Classic at Le Mans in France . |
| French | /frentʃ/ | Frans | At number eight in the list is French with about 130 million speakers. |

| | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| German | /dʒɜːmən/ |
| Greece | /griːs/ |
| Greek | /griːk/ |
| Hungarian | /hʌŋ'geəriən/ |
| Hungary | /hʌŋgəri/ |
| Italian | /ɪ'tæliən/ |
| Italy | /ɪtəli/ |
| Japan | /dʒə'pæn/ |
| Japanese | /dʒæpə'niːz/ |
| Latin | /'lætiːn/ |
| Poland | /pəʊlənd/ |
| Polish | /'pəʊliʃ/ |
| Portuguese | /'pɔːtʃuːgiːz/ |
| Russia | /'rʌʃə/ |
| Russian | /'rʌʃn/ |
| Saudi Arabia | /'saʊdi ə'reɪbiə/ |
| Spain | /'speɪn/ |
| Spanish | /'spæniʃ/ |
| Turkey | /'tɜːki/ |
| Turkish | /'tɜːkiʃ/ |

| |
|---------------|
| Duits |
| Griekenland |
| Grieks |
| Hongaars |
| Hongarije |
| Italiaans |
| Italië |
| Japan |
| Japans |
| Latijns |
| Polen |
| Pools |
| Portugees |
| Rusland |
| Russisch |
| Saoedi Arabië |
| Spanje |
| Spaans |
| Turkije |
| Turks |

German is the language spoken in Germany.
Athens is the capital of **Greece**.
Greek is the language spoken in Greece.
Hungarian is the language spoken in Hungary.
Hungarian is the language spoken in **Hungary**.
Italian is the language spoken in Italy.
Italian is the language spoken in **Italy**.
Tokyo is the capital of **Japan**.
Japanese is the language spoken in Japan.
English has become the **Latin** of the modern world.
Warsaw is the capital of **Poland**.
Polish is the language spoken in Poland.
Number seven on the list is **Portuguese** with about 200 million speakers.
Moscow is the capital of **Russia**.
Russian is the language spoken in Russia.
Riyadh is the capital of **Saudi Arabia**.
Madrid is the capital of **Spain**.
After English, the next language on our list is **Spanish**.
Istanbul is the capital of **Turkey**.
Turkish is the language spoken in Turkey.

Global issues

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| clone (n) C/(v) | /kləʊn/ | kloon; klonen |
| crime (n) C/U | /kraɪm/ | misdaad |
| environment (n) C/U | /'ɪnvaɪrənmənt/ | milieu |
| genetic engineering (n) U | /dʒənetɪk ɛndʒə'nɪəriŋ/ | genetische manipulatie |
| genetically modified (adj) | /dʒənetɪkli 'mɒdɪfaɪd/ | genetisch gemodificeerd |
| global warming (n) U | /gləʊbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/ | broeikaseffect |
| health (n) U | /helθ/ | gezondheid |
| homeless (adj) | /'həʊmləs/ | dakloos |
| minimum wage (n) C | /'mɪnɪməm 'weɪdʒ/ | minimum loon |
| nature conservation (n) C | /'neɪtʃə kɒnsə'veɪʃn/ | natuurbescherming |

A **clone** is an exact copy of an animal or plant created in a laboratory. (n)
Scientists **clone** 12 sheep. (v)
Police need more money to fight online **crime**.
The **environment** is the natural world, including land, water and air.
Genetic engineering is the solution to the world's food problems.
I never eat food that is **genetically modified**.
We shouldn't worry too much about **global warming**.
Oxfam trains **health** workers and sets up schools.
Would you like to give some money for Christmas presents for **homeless** children?
The government should increase the **minimum wage**.
Nature conservation is the process of protecting the environment,

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| organic food (n) C | /ɔ:'gænik fu:d/ |
| poverty (n) U | /pɒvəti/ |
| protester (n) C | /prə'testə/ |
| rainforest (n) C/U | /reɪnfɔ:rst/ |

| |
|-----------------|
| biologisch eten |
| armoede |
| protestant |
| regenwoud |

including animals, plants etc.
 Do you think **organic food** is a waste of money?
 There's always a strong connection between **poverty** and crime.
 The newspaper showed pictures of **protesters** in the trees.
 Brazil opens **rainforest** reserve.

Other words & phrases

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| academic (adj) | /ækə'demɪk/ |
| adventurer (n) C | /əd'ventʃ(ə)rə/ |
| aeroplane (n) C | /eə'rəpleɪn/ |
| attempt (n) C | /ə'tempt/ |
| balloon (n) C | /bə'lju:n/ |
| ballooning (n) U | /bə'lju:nɪŋ/ |
| charity (n) C/U | /tʃærəti/ |
| climatologist (n) C | /klaɪmə'tɒlədʒɪst/ |
| coast (n) C | /kəʊst/ |
| collect (v) | /kə'lekt/ |
| compare (v) | /kəm'peə/ |
| delay (v) | /dɪ'leɪ/ |
| dialect (n) C | /daɪə'lekt/ |
| dirt (n) U | /dɜ:t/ |
| emergency (n) C | /ɪ'mɜ:dʒ(ə)nəsi/ |
| epic (adj) | /epɪk/ |
| field (n) C | /fi:ld/ |
| flood (n) C | /flʌd/ |

| |
|--------------------------|
| academisch |
| avonturier |
| vliegtuig |
| poging |
| ballon |
| ballon varen |
| liefdadigheidsinstelling |
| climatoloog |
| kust |
| verzamelen |
| vergelijken |
| uitstellen |
| dialect |
| vuil |
| noodsituatie |
| heldhaftig |
| veld |
| overstroming |

English is the main language of business, **academic** conferences and tourism.
 Steve Fossett is an American **adventurer**.
 He holds the Round the World record for small **aeroplanes**.
 He had a few problems and almost called the **attempt** off.
 On another occasion, there was a small fire in the **balloon**.
 Steve now plans to give up **ballooning**.
 Oxfam International is one of the world's biggest **charities**.
 A **climatologist** is a technical term for a weather scientist.
 Hungary is a country that has no sea **coast**.
 He travelled through the Amazon jungle and **collected** plants.
Compared to Steve's earlier attempts, these were only small problems.
 He had to **delay** his departure because of a problem with the wind.
 Different **dialects** and accents depend on geographical area and social class.
 People cover themselves with **dirt**, mud and oil at the carnival.
 Oxfam responds to **emergencies**.
 Steve was able to carry on with his **epic** journey.
 Protesters destroyed **fields**.
 Oxfam provides food and shelter for people who have lost their homes
 in **floods**.
 There have been **forest** fires in Southern France.
 Not everyone is as **fortunate** as myself.
 "Is one pound enough?" "Well, it's not exactly **generous**."
 Accents depend on the **geographical** area where people live.
 His next project is to fly a **glider** to the edge of space.
 Steve's latest interest is **gliding**.
 They stayed in a **guest house** near the town centre.
 The tour **guide** took them around the walls of the old city.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| forest (n) C | /fɔ:rst/ |
| fortunate (adj) | /fɔ:tʃənət/ |
| generous (adj) | /dʒenərəs/ |
| geographical (adj) | /dʒi:ə'græfɪkl/ |
| glider (n) C | /glɑɪdə/ |
| gliding (n) U | /glɑɪdɪŋ/ |
| guest house (n) C | /'gest haʊs/ |
| guide (n) C | /gaɪd/ |

| |
|--------------|
| bos |
| gelukkig |
| vrijgevig |
| geografisch |
| zweefvlieger |
| zweefvliegen |
| pension |
| gids |

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| handsome (adj) | /ˈhæns(ə)m/ | knap |
| helicopter (n) C | /helɪkɒptə/ | helicopter |
| helium (n) U | /hiːliəm/ | helium |
| horse (n) C | /hɔːs/ | paard |
| hostel (n) C | /ˈhɒstl/ | tehuis |
| hurricane (n) C | /ˈhʌrɪkən/ | orkaan |
| middle-class (adj) | /mɪdlˈklɑːs/ | middenklasse |
| mud (n) U | /mʌd/ | modder |
| native speaker (n) C | /neɪtɪv ˈspiːkə/ | spreker van moedertaal |
| newsreader (n) C | /njuːzriːdə/ | nieuwslezer |
| ocean (n) C | /əʊʃn/ | oceaan |
| onion (n) C | /ˈɒnjən/ | ui |
| opera (n) C/U | /ɒp(ə)rə/ | opera |
| politician (n) C | /pəliˈtɪʃn/ | politicus |
| property (n) U | /ˈprɒpəti/ | eigendom |
| respond (v) | /rɪsˈpɒnd/ | reageren |
| rhinoceros (n) C | /raɪˈnɒs(ə)rəs/ | neushoorn |
| sail (v) | /seɪl/ | zeilen |
| sailing (n) U | /seɪlɪŋ/ | zeilen |
| soca (n) U | /sɒkə/ | soca |
| social class (n) C | /səʊʃl ˈklɑːs/ | maatschappelijke status |
| solo (adj)/(adv) | /səʊləʊ/ | solo |
| solution (n) C | /səˈluːʃn/ | oplossing |
| solve (v) | /sɒlv/ | oplossen |
| speed (n) C/U | /spiːd/ | snelheid |
| steel (n) U | /stiːl ˈbænd/ | staal |
| suffering (n) C/U | /sʌfərɪŋ/ | lijden |
| virus (n) C | /ˈvaɪrəs/ | virus |
| wage (n) C | /weɪdʒ/ | loon |
| wealthy (adj) | /welθi/ | welgesteld |
| working-class (adj) | /wɜːkɪŋˈklɑːs/ | arbeidersklasse |

Who is that **handsome** young man standing over there?

A **helicopter** is an aircraft with large metal blades on top that spin.

Steve finally got out of his **helium**-filled balloon at Lake Yamma Yamma.

He travelled on **horse** and on foot along the Niger River.

New **hostels** will be built for homeless men.

Oxfam provides food and shelter for people who have lost their homes in **hurricanes**.

Middle-class accents are usually closer to Standard English.

People cover themselves with dirt, **mud** and oil at the carnival.

Most English around the world is spoken and written by non-**native speakers**.

TV **newsreaders** use Standard English.

In 1492 Columbus first sailed across the Atlantic **Ocean**.

Do you like cheese and **onion** flavour crisps?

The summer festival in Verona is for people who like **opera**.

Politicians try to find solutions to the world's problems.

English is no longer the **property** of the British, Americans or Australians.

Oxfam is a charity that **responds** to emergencies.

Who will save the Javan **rhinoceros**?

How long does it take to **sail** across the lake?

Steve holds eight world records for speed **sailing**.

Soca is a kind of music which is played at carnival time.

Accents depend on **social class** and geographical area.

A **solo** attempt to do something is done by one person alone. (adj)

Steve became the first person to fly **solo** round the world. (adv)

Do you agree that genetic engineering is the **solution** to the world's food problems?

There are many mysteries that have never been **solved**.

He holds eight world records for **speed** sailing.

We were behind a huge float with a **steel** band.

Oxfam's aim is to find lasting solutions to poverty and **suffering**.

A computer **virus** shut down government websites.

The European Parliament is to vote on the minimum **wage**.

A **wealthy** Californian may not understand a working-class New Yorker.

A wealthy Californian may not understand a **working-class** New Yorker.

Language reference 1

Yes/No questions

Vragen met *to be*

We maken vragen met het werkwoord *to be* door het werkwoord voor het onderwerp te zetten.

| werkwoord | onderwerp | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|
| <i>Is</i> | <i>he</i> | <i>French?</i> |
| <i>Are</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>married?</i> |

We kunnen deze vragen beantwoorden met korte antwoorden.

Is he French? **Yes, he is.**

Are they married? **No, they aren't.**

| Onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd <i>to be</i> | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|
| Am | I | married? |
| Is | he/she/it | |
| Are | you/we/they | |
| Onvoltooid verleden tijd <i>to be</i> | | |
| Was | I | at school yesterday? |
| | he/she/it | |
| Were | you/we/they | |
| Kort antwoord | | |
| Yes, No, | I | am/was. 'm not/wasn't. |
| | he/she/it | is/was. isn't/wasn't. |
| | you/we/they | are/were. aren't/weren't. |

Vragen met onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd & onvoltooid verleden tijd

We maken vragen in de onvoltooid tegenwoordige (*present simple*) en onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past simple*) met een hulpwerkwoord (*do/does/did*) en het infinitief zonder *to*. We zetten *do/does/did* voor het onderwerp en we zetten het infinitief na het onderwerp.

| hulpwerkwoord | onderwerp | infinitief | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| <i>Do</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>like</i> | <i>pop music?</i> |
| <i>Does</i> | <i>she</i> | <i>live</i> | <i>in London?</i> |
| <i>Did</i> | <i>she</i> | <i>enjoy</i> | <i>the party?</i> |

We kunnen deze vragen met korte antwoorden beantwoorden.

Do you like pop music? **Yes, I do.**

Does she live in London? **No, she doesn't.**

| Onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Do | I | like | pop music? |
| Does | he/she/it | | |
| Do | you/we/they | | |
| Onvoltooid verleden tijd | | | |
| Did | I | go | to the cinema last night? |
| | he/she/it | | |
| | you/we/they | | |
| Kort antwoord | | | |
| Yes, No, | I | do/did. don't/didn't. | |
| | he/she/it | does/did. doesn't/didn't. | |
| | you/we/they | do/did. don't/didn't. | |

Vragen met andere werkwoordsvormen

Alle andere werkwoordsvormen (bijvoorbeeld, duratieve vorm van tegenwoordige tijd (*present continuous*), *can*, *will*) hebben al een hulpwerkwoord en een hoofdwkwoord. We zetten het hulpwerkwoord voor het onderwerp en we zetten het hoofdwkwoord na het onderwerp.

| hulpwerkwoord | onderwerp | hoofdwkwoord |
|---------------|------------|-------------------|
| <i>Are</i> | <i>you</i> | <i>listening?</i> |
| <i>Can</i> | <i>we</i> | <i>start?</i> |
| <i>Will</i> | <i>she</i> | <i>phone?</i> |

We kunnen deze vragen met korte antwoorden beantwoorden.

Are you listening? **Yes, I am.**

Can we start? **No, we can't.**

Will she phone? **No, she won't.**

Language reference 1

Wh- questions

We kunnen vraagwoorden voor het werkwoord zetten. De meest gebruikte vraagwoorden zijn: *what, which, when, where, why, who* en *how*.

What is her daughter's name?

Who was your first boyfriend?

When did they arrive?

We kunnen *how* en *what* met andere woorden combineren om vragen te beginnen.

How +

| | |
|--|---|
| | bijvoeglijke naamwoorden (<i>far, old, popular, tall</i>) |
| | bijwoorden (<i>often, well, enz.</i>) |
| | <i>much</i> (<i>much money, much time</i>) |
| | <i>many</i> (<i>many children, many cousins</i>) |

How old is Sarah?

How often do you travel by train?

How many CDs does he have?

What +

| | |
|--|---|
| | zelfstandig naamwoorden (<i>colour, time</i> enz.) |
| | <i>kind of/sort of/type of</i> |

What colour is their car?

What time is it?

What kind of pizza do you like?

Language reference 2

Past simple

We gebruiken de onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past simple*) om te praten over vroegere handelingen en toestanden. De handelingen en toestanden zijn voltooid.

I left school in 1999. Then I went to University.

I liked rock music when I was a teenager.

We gebruiken vaak een tijdsbepaling met de onvoltooid verleden tijd, bijvoorbeeld *yesterday, last week, in 2003*.

I saw John yesterday.

We lived in Brussels in 2003.

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|
| I | | | | |
| He/She/It | found didn't find | a job. | | |
| You/We/They | | | | |
| Vraag | | | | |
| When | did | I | find | a job? |
| | | he/she/it | | |
| | | you/we/they | | |
| Kort antwoord | | | | |
| Did you find a job? | | Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. | | |

Met regelmatige werkwoorden voegen we meestal *-ed* toe aan het infinitief in bevestigende zinnen. Er zijn drie groepen uitzonderingen.

- 1 Als het werkwoord eindigt met *-e* dan voegen we *-d* toe.
like → *liked* *love* → *loved*
 - 2 Als het werkwoord eindigt met *-y* na een medeklinker, veranderen we de *-y* in *-ied*.
study → *studied* *try* → *tried*
 - 3 Met sommige werkwoorden die op een medeklinker eindigen verdubbelen we de medeklinker.
plan → *planned* *stop* → *stopped*
- Andere werkwoorden in deze groep zijn: *admit, chat, control, drop, nod, occur, refer, regret, rob, transfer* en *trap*.

Veel gewone werkwoorden hebben onregelmatige verleden tijden.

eat → *ate* *go* → *went* *leave* → *left*

Language reference 2

Used to

We gebruiken *used to* om te praten over vroegere toestanden en vroegere handelingen die vele malen gebeurd zijn.

My family used to live in Rome.

We used to go out for a meal every Saturday.

We kunnen altijd de onvoltooid verleden tijd in plaats van *used to* gebruiken, maar we kunnen *used to* niet gebruiken voor handelingen die maar één keer gebeurd zijn.

We used to live in Rome. = We lived in Rome.

My family moved back to London in 1995.

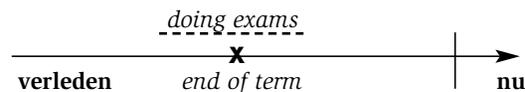
Niet ~~*My family used to move back to London in 1995.*~~

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| I | used to didn't use to | like walk to | school. | |
| He/She/It | | | | |
| You/We/They | | | | |
| Vraag | | | | |
| Did | I | use to | like walk to | school? |
| | he/she/it | | | |
| | you/we/they | | | |
| Kort antwoord | | | | |
| Did you use to like school? | | Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. | | |

Past continuous

We gebruiken de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past continuous*) om handelingen te beschrijven die op een specifieke tijd in het verleden plaatsvinden. We gebruiken vaak de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd om de achtergrond van een verhaal te beschrijven.

It was the end of term and the students were doing their exams.



We gebruiken de onvoltooid verleden tijd en de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd vaak samen. We gebruiken de onvoltooid verleden tijd voor handelingen die de handelingen in de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd onderbreken.

I was walking into class when my phone rang.

(Eerst liep ik de les binnen. Daarna ging mijn telefoon.)

We kunnen meestal niet statische werkwoorden in de duratieve vorm gebruiken. Zie pagina 52 voor een lijst met veelgebruikte statische werkwoorden.

She knew that he was happy.

Niet ~~*She was knowing he was happy.*~~

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| I | was | talking | on the phone. | |
| He/She/It | wasn't | | | |
| You/We/They | were weren't | | | |
| Vraag | | | | |
| When | was | I | talking | on the phone? |
| | | he/she/it | | |
| | were | you/we/they | | |
| Kort antwoord | | | | |
| Were you talking? | | Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't. | | |
| Were they working? | | Yes, they were. / No, they weren't. | | |

We maken de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd met *was/were* + infinitief + *-ing*.

Als het infinitief eindigt met een medeklinker + *-e*

live → *living*

Met sommige werkwoorden die eindigen met een medeklinker verdubbelen we de medeklinker. Zie de lijst werkwoorden in groep 3 in de onvoltooid verleden tijd op pagina 48.

Language reference 3

Countable & uncountable nouns

Telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden

De meeste zelfstandige naamwoorden in het Engels zijn telbaar (*countable*). We kunnen ze tellen. Ze hebben zowel een enkelvoudsvorm, bijvoorbeeld *one house, two houses*.

*It's a new **house**.*

*He's got **two houses** in London.*

Een kleine groep telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden heeft een onregelmatig meervoud.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <i>child/children</i> | <i>man/men</i> | <i>woman/women</i> |
| <i>foot/feet</i> | <i>tooth/teeth</i> | <i>mouse/mice</i> |

Ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden

Sommige zelfstandige naamwoorden zijn ontelbaar (*uncountable*). We kunnen ze niet tellen. Bijvoorbeeld, we kunnen niet zeggen ~~two homeworks~~. Ze hebben alleen een enkelvoudsvorm.

*I want to do my **homework**.*

Sommige zelfstandige naamwoorden kunnen zowel telbaar als ontelbaar zijn. De ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden verwijzen naar het ding in het algemeen; het telbare zelfstandige naamwoord verwijst naar een specifiek voorbeeld ervan.

***Crime** is a problem in many cities.*

(ontelbaar: misdaad in het algemeen)

*Sherlock Holmes solved hundreds of **crimes**.*

(telbaar: specifieke misdaden)

Determiners

Some & any

We gebruiken *some* en *any* om een onbepaalde hoeveelheid van iets te beschrijven. We kunnen *some* en *any* zowel met telbare als ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden gebruiken.

We gebruiken meestal *some* in bevestigende zinnen.

*I've got **some** biscuits.* (telbaar)

*He's going to buy **some** milk.* (ontelbaar)

We gebruiken meestal *any* in ontkennde zinnen en vragen.

*Mark doesn't like **any** vegetables.* (telbaar)

*I haven't got **any** money.* (ontelbaar)

*Have you got **any** apples?* (telbaar)

*Do you have **any** advice for me?* (ontelbaar)

No

We gebruiken *no* met zowel telbare als ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden. Een bevestigend werkwoord + *no* heeft dezelfde betekenis als een ontkennd werkwoord + *any*.

*There are **no** biscuits.* = Er zijn geen koekjes. (telbaar)

*I have **no** time.* = Ik heb geen tijd. (ontelbaar)

Onbepaalde telwoorden

We kunnen onbepaalde telwoorden (*quantifiers*) voor een zelfstandig naamwoord gebruiken om te laten zien hoeveel er van iets is.

| onbepaalde telwoorden met meervoudige telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden | onbepaalde telwoorden met ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden |
|--|--|
| <i>too many</i> | <i>too much</i> |
| <i>a lot of</i> | <i>a lot of</i> |
| <i>many</i> | <i>not much</i> |
| <i>not many</i> | <i>a little</i> |
| <i>a few</i> | <i>not enough</i> |
| <i>not enough</i> | |

*There are **too many** tourists in this town.*

*I know **a few** good restaurants near here.*

*We do **not** have **much** time.*

We gebruiken meestal niet *much* in bevestigende zinnen. In plaats daarvan gebruiken we *a lot of*.

*There's **a lot of** work to do.*

Niet ~~*There's **much** work.*~~

Some, many & most

We kunnen *some*, *many* en *most* met of zonder *of* gebruiken.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Not many</i> | <i>of</i> | <i>my friends</i> | <i>live at home.</i> |
| <i>Some</i> | | <i>the students</i> | |
| <i>Many</i> | <i>students</i> | <i>them</i> | |
| <i>Most</i> | | | |

***Some of** my friends are working.*

***Most of** the people I know are very interesting.*

***Many** people spend their holidays abroad.*

***Most** days, I do some homework.*

Language reference 4

Present simple

We gebruiken de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present simple*) om over gewoontes en dingen te praten die in het algemeen/altijd waar zijn.

I buy a newspaper every day.
Mark comes from Australia.

We kunnen de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd ook gebruiken om een verhaal informeel te vertellen, bijvoorbeeld persoonlijke verhalen, of het verhaal van een film.

She doesn't know his real name, but they seem to have a lot in common and they get on really well.

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| I | work don't work | in a bank. | |
| He/She/It | works doesn't work | | |
| You/We/They | work don't work | | |
| Vraag | | | |
| Where | do does do | I he/she/it you/we/they | work? |
| Kort antwoord | | | |
| Do you work in a bank? | Yes, I do. / No, I don't. | | |
| Does she live at home? | Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. | | |

De tegenwoordige tijd met *I/you/we/they* heeft dezelfde vorm als het infinitief. We voegen meestal *-s* toe aan het werkwoord in de derde persoon enkelvoud (*he, she* en *it*). Er zijn twee groepen uitzonderingen.

- We voegen *-es* toe aan werkwoorden die eindigen op *-o, -s, -sh, -ch, -x*.
she watches he goes it finishes
- We veranderen *-y* in *-ies* in werkwoorden die eindigen in *-y*.
she studies he carries it flies

Frequentatieve bijwoorden & zinsdelen

We kunnen frequentatieve uitdrukkingen met de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om te praten over hoe vaak iets gebeurt. We zetten enkelvoudige woorden (*never, rarely, sometimes, often, usually, generally, always*) meestal voor het werkwoord.

He always wakes up late.
Do you usually get up early?

Wanneer het werkwoord *to be* is, zetten we deze woorden na het werkwoord.

She is always tired.
They were never late.

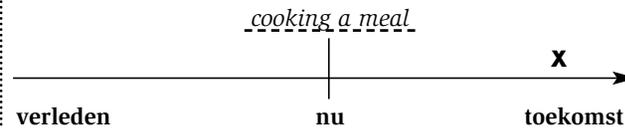
We kunnen zinsdelen (*once a week, twice a month, every year*) aan het begin of aan het eind van de zin zetten.

He studies twice a week.
Twice a week, he goes to English classes.

Present continuous

We gebruiken de duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordig tijd (*present continuous*) om te praten over dingen die nu of ongeveer nu aan het gebeuren zijn.

What are you doing? I'm cooking a meal.
My husband's working very hard at the moment.



| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| I | 'm 'm not | eating. | |
| He/She/It | 's isn't | | |
| You/We/They | 're aren't | | |
| Vraag | | | |
| What | am is are | I he/she/it you/we/they | eating? |
| Kort antwoord | | | |
| Are you going to the party? | Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. | | |
| Are they going to the party? | Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. | | |

We maken de duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd met *is/are* + infinitief + *-ing*. Er zijn een aantal uitzonderingen in de spelling. Zie de opmerkingen over de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd op pagina 49.

Zie pagina 53 voor meer informatie over de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

Language reference 4

Statische werkwoorden

We kunnen normaal gesproken statische werkwoorden (*stative verbs*) niet gebruiken in de duratieve vorm. Hier zijn een aantal veel voorkomende statische werkwoorden.

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

Yes, I **agree** with you. Niet ~~I'm agreeing~~ with you.
I **understand** Italian. Niet ~~I'm understanding~~ Italian.

Prepositions of time

in + maand (**in** January)
jaar (**in** 2004)
seizoen (**in** the summer)
tijdvakken (**in** the 1990s,
in the 20th century,
in the holidays)
the morning, the afternoon, the evening

on + dag (**on** Monday, **on** Mondays, **on** my birthday,
on Christmas Day)
datum (**on** 7th June, **on** Friday 13th)
Monday morning, Tuesday evening

We gebruiken *on Mondays* (in het meervoud) om te praten over maandag in het algemeen – over iets dat we iedere maandag doen. We gebruiken *Monday* (in het enkelvoud) om te praten over maandagen in het algemeen, of over één specifieke maandag.

On Mondays/Monday, I usually go out with my best friend.
On Monday, I'm seeing the doctor.

at + tijdsaanduiding (**at** 3 o'clock, **at** dinner time)
night
the weekend
feestdagen (**at** Easter, **at** Christmas)

Om een vagere tijdsaanduiding te maken plaatsen we een bijwoord tussen *at* en de tijd.

at **about, almost, around,**
just after, just before two o'clock
nearly

Language reference 5

Going to

Going to

We kunnen *going to* + infinitief gebruiken om te praten over plannen in de toekomst. De handeling is besloten voordat de persoon spreekt.

We're going to save money to buy a flat.

I'm going to buy a present for Amanda. It's her birthday.

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| I | 'm | | | |
| | 'm not | | | |
| He/She/It | 's | going to | | phone him tonight. |
| | isn't | | | |
| You/We/They | 're | | | |
| | aren't | | | |
| Vraag | | | | |
| | am | I | | |
| When | is | he/she/it | going to | phone him tonight? |
| | are | you/we/they | | |
| Kort antwoord | | | | |
| Are you going to phone? | | Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. | | |
| Is she going to phone? | | Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. | | |

Wanneer we praten over toekomstige plannen met het werkwoord *go*, is het gebruikelijk om het infinitief *to go* niet te gebruiken.

I'm going to the cinema this evening.

Niet ~~*I'm going to go to the cinema this evening.*~~

Present continuous for future

We kunnen ook de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present continuous*) gebruiken om te praten over toekomstplannen. We kunnen vaak zowel de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd of *going to* gebruiken zonder de betekenis te veranderen, maar wanneer we willen laten zien dat het plan meer georganiseerd is of meer vaststaat gebruiken we de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

The teachers are going to ask for more money. (Dit is hun plan.)

We're meeting the managers at ten on Monday. (Het plan staat vast in onze agenda's.)

Zie pagina 51 voor meer informatie over de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

Will + infinitive

We gebruiken *will* + infinitief wanneer we iets besluiten op het moment dat we aan het spreken zijn.

Don't worry. I'll ask my husband to fix the window this afternoon.

(Ze is op dit moment aan het besluiten.)

We gebruiken soms *will* om een aanbod te doen.

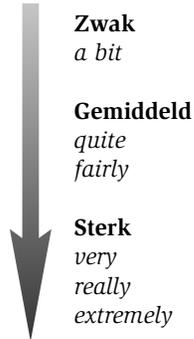
If you like, I'll take you in my car.

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------|
| I | | | |
| He/She/It | 'll | | phone. |
| | won't | | |
| You/We/They | | | |
| Vraag | | | |
| | will | I | |
| When | | he/she/it | phone? |
| | | you/we/they | |
| Kort antwoord | | | |
| Will you phone? | | Yes, I will. / No, I won't. | |

Language reference 6

Modifiers

We kunnen een bijvoegelijk naamwoord sterker of zwakker maken met een bepalend bijwoord (*modifier*), bijvoorbeeld *quite*, *very*.



*I feel **a bit** sad.*

*We usually eat **quite** healthy food.*

*It's an **extremely** expensive restaurant.*

Comparatives & superlatives

We kunnen comparatieven (*comparatives*) gebruiken om twee dingen of mensen te vergelijken. We gebruiken *than* om de twee dingen die we vergelijken te verbinden.

*Fresh sauce is **healthier than** sauce in bottles.*

*This computer is **faster than** the old one.*

We gebruiken superlatieven (*superlatives*) om meer dan twee dingen of mensen te vergelijken. We gebruiken vaak *in* na een superlatief.

*He is **the richest** man in England.*

*They serve **the best** hamburgers in our town.*

Met korte bijvoegelijke naamwoorden voegen we meestal *-er/-est* toe.

| | | |
|--------|-----------------|----------------------|
| strong | stronger | the strongest |
| weak | weaker | the weakest |

Wanneer een bijvoegelijk naamwoord eindigt in *-e*, voegen we *-r/-st* toe.

| | | |
|-------|---------------|--------------------|
| large | larger | the largest |
| nice | nicer | the nicest |

Wanneer een bijvoegelijk naamwoord eindigt met *-y* na een medeklinker, veranderen we de *-y* in *-ier/-iest*.

| | | |
|------|---------------|--------------------|
| busy | busier | the busiest |
| easy | easier | the easiest |

Wanneer een bijvoegelijk naamwoord met één lettergreep eindigt met een medeklinker na een klinker, verdubbelen we de medeklinker.

| | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------------|
| big | bigger | the biggest |
| hot | hotter | the hottest |

Bij langere bijvoegelijke naamwoorden voegen we *more/the most* toe.

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| modern | more modern | the most modern |
| traditional | more traditional | the most traditional |

Sommige bijvoegelijke naamwoorden hebben onregelmatige comparatieve en superlatieve vormen.

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

We kunnen ontkennende vergelijkingen maken met *less/the least*.

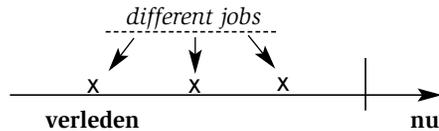
| | | |
|--------|-------------|------------------|
| strong | less strong | the least strong |
| busy | less busy | the least busy |
| modern | less modern | the least modern |

Language reference 7

Present perfect simple 1

We gebruiken de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present perfect*) om te praten over algemene of persoonlijke ervaringen.

I have had many different jobs.



We verwijzen meestal niet naar een specifieke tijd wanneer we de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken. We weten alleen dat de handeling (of handelingen) plaatsvonden vóór het heden.

I have visited many countries. (= in mijn leven)

We gebruiken de onvoltooid verleden tijd wanneer we verwijzen naar een specifieke tijd.

I worked as a waitress last summer.

We maken de voltooid verleden tijd met *have/has* + voltooid deelwoord.

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| I | 've | haven't | worked abroad. |
| He/She/It | 's | hasn't | |
| You/We/They | 've | haven't | |
| Vraag | | | |
| Where | have | I | worked abroad? |
| | has | he/she/it | |
| | have | you/we/they | |
| Kort antwoord | | | |
| Have you worked abroad? | Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. | | |
| Has he worked abroad? | Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. | | |

We gebruiken *ever* in vraagzinnen als we iets willen vragen over iemands leven tot aan het heden.

Have you ever worked in a restaurant?
(= op enig moment in je leven)

Already & yet

We kunnen de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd met *already* en *yet* gebruiken.

We gebruiken *already* in bevestigende zinnen en zetten het meestal voor het voltooid deelwoord. We gebruiken *already* bij voltooide handelingen die voor het heden plaatsvinden of eerder dan verwacht.

I've already found a job.

She's already finished her studies.

We gebruiken *yet* in vragen en ontkennende zinnen en we zetten het aan het eind van de zin. We gebruiken *yet* om te vragen of een handeling voltooid is of om te zeggen dat het niet voltooid is. We gebruiken het als we denken dat de handeling binnenkort zal plaatsvinden.

Have you read your horoscope yet?

I haven't checked the mailbox yet.

Zie pagina 58 voor meer informatie over de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

Language reference 8

Predictions

Modale werkwoorden (*may, might & will*)

We kunnen *will* + infinitief gebruiken om te praten over dingen waarvan we zeker weten dat ze zullen gebeuren in de toekomst.

*Most people **will live** in cities, not in the country.*

*I **will never be** famous.*

*We **won't win** the match next weekend.*

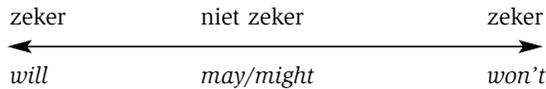
We kunnen de zin ook beginnen met *I think/don't think/hope/expect*.

*I **think** (that) they **will get** married.*

We kunnen *may/might* + infinitief gebruiken wanneer we minder zeker zijn dat dingen in de toekomst zullen gebeuren.

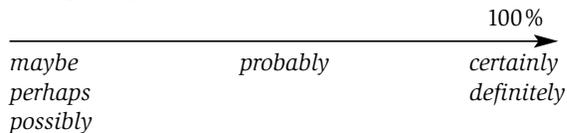
*Scientists **may find** a cure for cancer.*

*I **might go** to New Zealand for my holidays.*



Bijwoorden (*maybe, probably, certainly, enz.*)

We kunnen bijwoorden (*adverbs*) als *perhaps* en *probably* gebruiken om onze voorspellingen min of meer juist te laten klinken.



We zetten *maybe* en *perhaps* meestal aan het begin van de zin.

***Perhaps** you'll pass all your exams and become a doctor.*

We zetten *possibly, probably, certainly* en *definitely* na *will* in bevestigende zinnen en voor *won't* in ontkennende zinnen.

*I **will probably** pass my exams.*

*The winner **certainly won't** need to work again.*

Present tense in future time clauses

Alle zinnen hebben een hoofdzin. We kunnen *will* + infinitief gebruiken om te praten over toekomstige tijd in een hoofdzin. Soms hebben we ook een bijzin nodig om informatie te geven over het tijdstip van een handeling. Deze zinsdelen beginnen met *if, when, after* en *before*. Wanneer we willen praten over toekomstige tijd in de bijzin gebruiken we tegenwoordige tijd. We gebruiken *will* niet in deze bijzinnen.

| bijzin | hoofdzin |
|--|---|
| When he has a business plan, After he improves the site, If his idea doesn't work, | his parents will think again. people will pay for the service. what will happen to him? |

We scheiden de zinsdelen meestal met een comma (,). We kunnen de bijzin ook na de hoofdzin plaatsen. In dit geval scheiden we de zinsdelen meestal niet met een comma.

What will happen to him if his idea doesn't work?

Language reference 9

Passive

In een normale (actieve) zin zetten we de handelend voorwerp (de persoon of het ding dat de handeling doet) voor het werkwoord.

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| | voorwerp | werkwoord | |
| The | viewers | vote | for their favourite programme. |

Maar soms:

- 1 kennen we de handelend voorwerp niet.
- 2 is de handelend voorwerp niet belangrijk.
- 3 is de handelend voorwerp overduidelijk.

In deze gevallen gebruiken we vaak de passieve vorm (*passive*).

*The TV studios **were attacked** last night.*
*A famous TV star **is invited** on the show.*
*He **was arrested** for driving too fast.*

We maken de passieve vorm met *to be* + voltooid deelwoord.

Onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present simple*)

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------|----------------------------|
| I | 'm | 'm not | photographed all the time. |
| He/She/It | 's | isn't | |
| You/We/They | 're | aren't | |
| Vraag | | | |
| Why | am | I | photographed all the time? |
| | is | he/she/it | |
| | are | you/we/they | |

Onvoltooid verleden tijd (*past simple*)

| Bevestigend & Ontkennend | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------------|
| I | was | | invited to the party. |
| He/She/It | wasn't | | |
| You/We/They | were | weren't | |
| Vraag | | | |
| Why | was | I | invited to the party? |
| | | he/she/it | |
| | were | you/we/they | |

We noemen de uitvoerder van een handeling vaak niet in passieve zinnen.

*The winners **are announced** at the end of the show.*

Soms willen of moeten we de handelend voorwerp wel noemen. We gebruiken *by* om dat te doen.

*The final episode of Big Brother was watched **by 15 million people**.*
*The Olympics were started **by the Greeks**.*

Language reference 10

Present perfect simple 2

We gebruiken de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd (*present perfect simple*) om een verband te laten zien tussen tegenwoordige en verleden tijd. We gebruiken de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd voor toestanden die in het verleden zijn begonnen en die voortduren in het heden. De toestanden zijn onvoltooid.

*How long **have** you **had** your dog?
I've **had** it for many years.*

We gebruiken de onvoltooid verleden tijd voor afgeronde handelingen en toestanden. Vergelijk deze voorbeelden.

Voltooid verleden tijd

*She's **had** a dog for many years* (zij heeft hem nog steeds).

Onvoltooid verleden tijd

*She **had** a dog for many years* (maar ze heeft hem niet meer).

We kunnen ook de onvoltooid verleden tijd gebruiken om te praten over afgesloten toestanden die gebeurd zijn in een periode die nog niet afgesloten is. De tijdsbepalingen die we gebruiken (bijvoorbeeld *this week, in the last twelve months*) zijn verbonden met het heden.

*I've been ill twice **this year**.
How often have you been ill **this year**?
(*this year* is nog niet voorbij)*

We gebruiken de onvoltooid verleden tijd om te praten over afgesloten handelingen en toestanden die plaatsvonden in een tijdvak dat ook voorbij is. De tijdsbepalingen die we gebruiken (bijvoorbeeld *last Friday, two years ago*) zijn niet verbonden met het heden.

*I was ill three times **last year**.
(*last year* is voorbij)*

Tijdsbepalingen

De volgende tijdsbepalingen bevatten tegenwoordige tijd. Ze worden vaak gebruikt met de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

*today
this week/month/year
in the last week/the last year/my life*

De volgende tijdsbepalingen zijn niet verbonden met het heden. Ze worden meestal niet gebruikt met de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

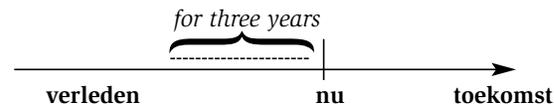
*in 1992
last week/year
yesterday
one week/two days ago*

Bij sommige bepalingen, de verbinding met het heden hangt af van de tijd waarop gesproken wordt. *This morning* is verbonden met het heden als het nu nog voor 12:00 is. Het is niet verbonden met het heden als het nu middag is.

*I've **read** three reports **this morning**.
(gezegd om 11.00 am)
I **read** three reports **this morning**.
(gezegd om 3.00 pm)*

We gebruiken *for* om te praten over tijdvakken.

*I've lived here **for** three years.
He studied **for** ten minutes.*



We gebruiken *since* om te praten over het beginpunt van een handeling of toestand. We gebruiken nooit *since* met de onvoltooid verleden tijd.

*She's been ill **since** Monday.
I haven't spoken to them **since** we had an argument.*



Been & gone

Het werkwoord *go* heeft twee voltooid deelwoorden: *been* en *gone*.

We gebruiken *gone* om te laten zien dat iemand een plaats heeft verlaten.

*A → B
X*
*He has **gone** to Singapore.*

We gebruiken *been* om te laten zien dat iemand een plaats heeft verlaten en is teruggekeerd.

*A ← B
X*
*He has **been** to Singapore.*

Zie pagina 55 voor meer informatie over voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

Language reference 11

Infinitive of purpose

We kunnen het infinitief met *to* gebruiken om te praten over waarom *we* dingen doen. Het legt de reden of het doel van onze handelingen uit. We kunnen ook *in order to* + infinitief gebruiken.

*He went to the bank **to get** some cash.*

*He went to the bank **in order to get** some cash.*

Modals of obligation

Modale werkwoorden (*modals*) worden gevolgd door een infinitief zonder *to*. De vorm is hetzelfde voor alle persoonsvormen.

Tegenwoordige tijd

We gebruiken *must*, *mustn't* en *have to* om te praten over regels en dingen die noodzakelijk zijn.

*Students **must** return books to the library.*

*You **mustn't** use your mobile phone in a plane.*

*You **have to** park here. That street is closed.*

We gebruiken *don't have to* om te zeggen dat iets niet nodig is (maar het is mogelijk of toegestaan).

*Children at this school **don't have to** wear a uniform.*

We gebruiken *have to* om vragen te stellen over regels.

*Do I **have to** wear a suit at the wedding?*

We gebruiken *can* om te zeggen dat iets mogelijk of toegestaan is.

*Children over the age of ten **can** use the swimming pool.*

We gebruiken *can't* om te zeggen dat iets niet mogelijk of toegestaan is.

*You **can't** park your car outside the school.*

Verleden tijd

We gebruiken *must* niet om te praten over de verleden tijd. In plaats daarvan gebruiken we *had to*. We gebruiken *had to* om te praten over regels en dingen die noodzakelijk waren.

*She **had to** start work at 6.00 am every morning.*

We gebruiken *didn't have to* om te zeggen dat iets niet nodig was (maar het was mogelijk of toegestaan).

*I **didn't have to** wear a uniform at school.*

We gebruiken *did* + onderwerp + *have to* om te vragen naar regels.

***Did you have to** do any homework when you were a child?*

We gebruiken *could* om te zeggen dat iets mogelijk of toegestaan was.

*I **could** stay out until ten o'clock when I was sixteen.*

We gebruiken *couldn't* om te zeggen dat iets niet mogelijk of toegestaan was.

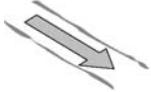
*She **couldn't** go to college because she failed her exams.*

Language reference 12

Prepositions of movement



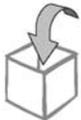
How long does it take to sail **across** the lake?



They walked **along** the street until they found the restaurant.



The tour guide took them **around** the walls of the old city and back to their starting-point.



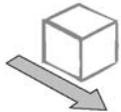
The family got **into** the car.



She took her lipstick **out of** her handbag.



We are now flying **over** London.



He drove **past** my house but he didn't stop.



It took a long time to go **through** passport control.

Relative clauses

We kunnen twee zinnen verbinden met een voegwoord (*who, that, which*).

We often go to a restaurant. It serves Chinese food.

*We often go to a restaurant **that** serves Chinese food.*

We gebruiken *who* voor mensen, *which* voor dingen, en *that* voor zowel mensen als dingen. Deze voegwoorden neemen de plaats in van *he, she, it* of *they*.

*Yesterday, I met someone **who** went to my old school.*

*Cheddar is a kind of cheese **which** is very popular in England.*

De voorbeelden hierboven zijn bepaaldende relatieve bijzinnen (*defining relative clauses*). Een bepalende bijzin identificeert hetgeen we over praten.

We gebruiken geen comma (,) voor het voegwoord in bepaaldende relatieve bijzinnen.