

# New Inside Out

Intermediate  
Companion

Dutch Edition

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MACMILLAN

# Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Intermediate Companion!

What information does the *New Inside Out* Companion give you?

- a summary of key words and phrases from each unit of *New Inside Out* Intermediate Student's Book
- pronunciation of the key words and phrases
- translations of the key words and phrases
- sample sentences showing the words and phrases in context
- a summary of the Grammar *Extra* Reference from *New Inside Out* Intermediate Student's Book

## Abbreviations used in the Companion

(art) article	(phr v) phrasal verb	(m) masculine
(v) verb	(pron) pronoun	(pl n) plural noun
(v*) irregular verb	(prep) preposition	(adv) adverb
(adj) adjective	(det) determiner	(conj) conjunction
(n) noun	(f) feminine	

## VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪ: fɪʃ/	/ɑ:/	calm start	/kɑ:m stɑ:t/
/i:/	green beans	/grɪ:n bi:nz/	/ɒ/	hot spot	/hɒt spɒt/
/ʊ/	should look	/ʃʊd lʊk/	/ɪə/	ear	/ɪə/
/u:/	blue moon	/blu: mu:n/	/eɪ/	face	/feɪs/
/e/	ten eggs	/ten eɡz/	/ʊə/	pure	/pjʊə/
/ə/	about mother	/əbaʊt mʌðə/	/ɔɪ/	boy	/bɔɪ/
/ɜ:/	learn words	/lɜ:n wɜ:dz/	/əʊ/	nose	/nəʊz/
/ɔ:/	short talk	/ʃɔ:t tɔ:k/	/eə/	hair	/heə/
/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	/noɪz/
/t/	tea	/ti:/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒɡ/	/ʒ/	measure	/meʒə/
/tʃ/	church	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/ɡɜ:l/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑ:r/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/voɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

# Unit 1

## FRIENDS (PAGE 4)

admire (v)	/əd'maɪə/	bewonderen	Which famous person do you <b>admire</b> most?
anonymously (adv)	/ə'nɒnɪməsli/	anoniem	If you give something <b>anonymously</b> , you give it without telling people who you are.
average (adj)	/'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	gemiddeld(e)	How many numbers does the <b>average</b> young person have on their mobile phone?
on average	/,ɒn 'æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	gemiddeld	<b>On average</b> , how many friends do young people communicate regularly with online?
brief (adj)	/bri:f/	kort	The film <i>La Vie en Rose</i> reminded David how <b>brief</b> life can be.
brush (against) (v)	/brʌʃ (ə'gənst)/	strijken (langs)	If something <b>brushes against</b> you, you feel it touch your body.
confide (v)	/kən'faɪd/	in vertrouwen nemen	If you <b>confide</b> in someone, you tell them your private thoughts and feelings.
dinner party (n)	/'dɪnə ,pɑ:ti/	dineetje	A <b>dinner party</b> is a nice meal for several guests that is eaten in the evening at a friend's home.
dive (off) (v)	/daɪv (ɒf)/	(ergens vanaf) duiken	If you <b>dive off</b> something, you move suddenly from it towards the ground.
dream dinner party/holiday etc	/,dri:m 'dɪnə pɑ:ti/'hɒlɪdeɪ/	droom dineetje/ vakantie etc	Your <b>dream dinner party</b> is one where you invite all your favourite people.
English-speaking (adj)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ ,spi:kɪŋ/	Engels sprekende	The United States and Australia are <b>English-speaking</b> countries.
fall in love	/'fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/	verliefd worden	<i>La Vie en Rose</i> reminded David how wonderful it is to <b>fall in love</b> .
fear (n)	/fiə/	angst	My greatest <b>fear</b> is standing on stage in front of thousands of people and forgetting what to say!
funeral (n)	/'fju:nrəl/	begravenis	A <b>funeral</b> is a ceremony for someone who has died.
gift (n)	/'ɡɪft/	geschenk	A " <b>gift</b> " is another word for a "present".
graduate (v)	/'grædʒueɪt/	afstuderen	When Will and Tina <b>graduated</b> from university, they went their separate ways.
guilty pleasure	/'ɡɪltɪ 'pleʒə/	heimelijk genoegen	A <b>guilty pleasure</b> is one you enjoy but feel slightly ashamed of.
improve (v)	/'ɪm'pru:v/	verbeteren	Technology has <b>improved</b> the world in some ways, but not in others.

## ABOUT YOU: Q & A (PAGE 5)

just taking it easy	/,ɟʌst ˌteɪkɪŋ ɪt ˈi:zi/	het gewoon rustig aan doen	“What are you doing this weekend?” “ <b>Just</b> relaxing and <b>taking it easy</b> .”
keep busy	/,ki:p ˈbɪzi/	bezig blijven	If you <b>keep busy</b> , you always have something to do.
lifestyle (n)	/'laɪf,staɪl/	manier van leven	Will earns much more money than Tina so they have very different <b>lifestyles</b> .
a living (n)	/ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	een beroep	“What do you do for <b>a living</b> ?” “I’m a doctor.”
local (adj)	/'ləʊkl/	lokaal	She was looking for someone to share the house and put an advertisement in the <b>local</b> newspaper.
memory (n)	/'mem(ə)ri/	herinnering	Your earliest <b>memory</b> is the first thing you remember doing as a child.
mortal (adj)	/'mɔ:rtl/	sterfelijk	All human beings are <b>mortal</b> – we are all going to die.
the ocean (AmE)	/,ði ˈəʊʃn/	de oceaan	“ <b>The ocean</b> ” is an American expression that means the same as the British expression “the sea”.
realise (v)	/'ri:əlaɪz/	zich realiseren	David was happiest before he <b>realised</b> his family were all mortal.
receive (v)	/'ri:si:v/	ontvangen	Do you prefer giving or <b>receiving</b> gifts?
remind (v)	/'ri'maɪnd/	herinneren aan	The film <b>reminded</b> David of how brief life is.
rent (v)	/rent/	huren	Tina and Will <b>rented</b> the same house.
replace (v)	/'ri:pleɪs/	vervangen	Technology has <b>replaced</b> a lot of face-to-face interaction.
research (TS) (n)	/'ri:sɜ:ʃ; ˈri:sɜ:ʃ/	onderzoek	Hi, Carole, can I ask you a question for some <b>research</b> we’re doing?
satisfaction (n)	/'sætɪs'fækʃn/	bevrediging	I don’t earn a lot but I get a lot of <b>satisfaction</b> from my job.
share (v)	/ʃeə/	delen	We <b>shared</b> the same house for nearly three years.
on stage	/,ɒn ˈsteɪʒ/	op het podium	When an actor is <b>on stage</b> , he or she is performing in a theatre in front of an audience.
straightaway (adv)	/'streɪtə'weɪ/	direct	If something happens <b>straightaway</b> , it happens immediately.
stressed (adj)	/strest/	gespannen	Does technology make us happier or more <b>stressed</b> ?
be supposed to be doing sth	/bɪ sə'pəʊzd tə bɪ ˈdu:ɪŋ	iets zouden moeten doen	I’m sorry, I’ve forgotten what I’m <b>supposed to be</b> doing.
survey (v)	/'sɜ:veɪ/	onderzoek	If you do a <b>survey</b> , you ask a lot of people their opinion about something.
topic (n)	/'tɒpɪk/	onderwerp	A <b>topic</b> is a subject you talk or write about.
untidy (adj)	/'ʌn'taɪdi/	sloordig	Tina was very <b>untidy</b> – I don’t think she knew where we kept the vacuum cleaner!

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY/ADVERB PHRASES OF FREQUENCY (PAGE 7)

all the time	/,ɔ:l ðə 'taɪm/	de hele tijd
always	/'ɔ:lweɪz/	altijd
every day/week/weekend	/,evri 'deɪ/'wi:k/'wi:kend/	elke dag/week/weekend
from time to time	/frəm ,taɪm tə 'taɪm/	van tijd tot tijd
never	/'nevə/	nooit
normally	/'nɔ:ml(ə)i/	normaal gesproken
not very often	/,nɒt very 'ɒfn/	niet erg vaak
now and again	/,naʊ ən ə'gen/	af en toe
occasionally	/ə'keɪʒnəli/	soms
once/twice/three times etc	/,wʌns/,twɑ:z/,θri: taɪmz	een/twee/drie etc keer per
a day/week	/ə 'deɪ/'wi:k/	dag/week
rarely	/'reəli/	bijna nooit
regularly	/'regjʊləli/	regelmatig
usually	/'ju:ʒʊəli/	meestal

Sharon texts **all the time**.  
 She's **always** online chatting with friends.  
 She calls me on Skype from Australia **every weekend**.  
 Adam texts **from time to time**, but not very often.  
 Sharon **never** sends emails.  
 Carole **normally** uses the telephone.  
 Sharon **doesn't** speak on the phone **very often**.  
**Now and again** she uses Skype.  
 Adam texts **occasionally**, but not very often.  
 He checks his emails **twice a day**.

I **rarely** write letters nowadays.  
 A lot of young people **regularly** use messaging.  
 How do you **usually** contact your friends?

## COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY (KEEPING IN TOUCH) (PAGE 6)

chat (with) (v)	/tʃæt (wɪð) /	chatten (met)
check your email	/,tʃek jə 'i:meɪl/	je email checken
close friendship (n)	/,kləʊs 'frendʃɪp/	goede vriendschap
communicate (v)	/kə'mju:nɪkeɪt/	communiceren
contact (v)	/'kɒntækt/	contact maken met
email (n)	/'i:meɪl/	email
face-to-face (adv)	/,feɪs tə 'feɪs/	in persoon
face-to-face interaction	/,feɪs tə ,feɪs ɪntər'ækʃn/	persoonlijke interactie
letter (n)	/'letə/	brief
(online) messaging (n)	/ (ɒnlaɪn) 'mesɪdʒɪŋ/	(online) chat programma
mobile phone (n)	/,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	mobiele telefoon
online (adv)	/ɒn'laɪn/	online

Sharon is always online and **chats with** friends every evening.  
 How often do you **check your email**?  
 A **close friendship** is one in which two people know each other very well.  
 Nowadays a lot of people **communicate** regularly online.  
 How do you usually **contact** your friends – by phone, email or text?  
 How often do you check your **email**?  
 Do you prefer communicating online or **face to face**?  
 Technology has replaced a lot of **face-to-face interaction**.  
 Carole rarely writes **letters** nowadays.  
 Sharon uses **online messaging** to chat with her friends.  
 How many numbers do you have on your **mobile phone**?  
 Do men or women spend most time **online**?

by phone/email/text /,baɪ 'fəʊn/'i:meɪl/'tekst/  
 pick up the phone /,pɪk ʌp ðə 'fəʊn/  
 Skype (n) /'skaɪpi/

social networking (TS) /,səʊʃl 'netwɜ:kɪŋ/  
 text (n) /tekst/  
 text (v) /tekst/

## FRIENDSHIP EXPRESSIONS

become close friends /bɪ,kləm kləʊs 'frendz/  
 click (straightaway) (v) /kɪk (streɪtəweɪ) /  
 come from different /,kʌm frəm ,dɪfrənt  
 backgrounds 'bækgraʊndz/  
 drift apart /,drɪft ə'pɑ:t/  
 fall out (phr v) /,fɔ:l 'aʊt/  
 get on well (together) /,get ɒn 'wel (təgeðə) /

go your separate ways /,gəʊ jə ,seprət 'weɪz/  
 have a lot in common /,hæv ə ,lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən/

have your ups and downs /,hæv jər ,ʌps ən 'daʊnz/

hit it off /,hɪt ɪt 'ɒf/  
 be opposites (TS) /bi: 'ɒpəzɪts/  
 She'll/He'll always be there /,ʃi:l/,hi:l ə:lweɪz bɪ 'ðeə  
 for me. fə mi:z/

## MEETING FRIENDS UNEXPECTEDLY

### Greetings

How are things? /,haʊ ə 'θɪŋ/  
 How's it going? ,haʊz ɪt 'gəʊɪŋ/  
 How's life? /,haʊz 'laɪf/

met telefoon/ email/ sms  
 de telefoon opnemen  
 Skype

sociale netwerk site  
 sms boodschappen  
 sms-en

goede vrienden worden  
 (gelijk) een klik maken  
 verschillende achtergrond  
 hebben  
 uit elkaar groeien  
 tegen elkaar uitvallen  
 het goed (samen) kunnen  
 vinden

zijn/haar eigen weg gaan  
 veel gemeenschappelijk  
 hebben

goede en slechte momenten  
 hebben

het goed kunnen vinden  
 tegengestelden zijn  
 Zij/hij zal er altijd voor me  
 zijn

Hoe is het ermee?  
 Hoe gaat het?  
 Hoe staat het leven?

How do you usually contact your friends – **by phone, email or text?**  
 Carole usually contacts her friends by **picking up the phone.**  
**Skype** is a technology that allows you to use your computer like a  
 telephone.

Facebook and Myspace are **social networking** sites.  
 How many **texts** do you get a day?  
 Adam **texts** from time to time but usually uses the phone.

We had a lot in common and quickly **became close friends.**  
 We **clicked straightaway** and I told Will he could move in.  
 If two people **come from different backgrounds,**  
 they have very different lifestyles.  
 Their lifestyles are very different now and they've **drifted apart.**  
 If two people **fall out,** they have an argument.  
 We **get on well together** and are close friends.

After university, they **went their separate ways.**  
 We **have one thing in common** – we're both crazy about football.

Everyone **has ups and downs** – good moments and bad moments.

When two people **hit it off,** they like each other a lot.  
 Despite being friends, Antonia and Jackie **are opposites** in many ways.  
 Although our lifestyles are different, **Tina will** always be there for me.

"How are things?" "Fine."  
 "How's it going?" "Not bad."  
 "How's life?" "Great, thanks!"

### Saying things are OK

Fine.	/faɪn/	Goed.	"How are things?" "Fine."
Great!	/greɪt/	Prima!	"How's life?" "Great!"
Not bad.	/nɒt 'bæd/	Niet slecht	"How's it going?" "Not bad."

### Asking for news

What are you up to these days?	/ɪ,wʊt ə juː 'ʌp tuː ðiːz deɪz/	Waar ben jij tegenwoordig mee bezig?	"What are you up to these days?" "Oh, keeping busy, you know."
What have you been up to lately?	/ɪ,wʊt əv jə biːn 'ʌp tuː leɪtli/	Waar ben jij de laatste tijd mee bezig geweest?	"What have you been up to lately?" "Not a lot, really."

### Saying you're in a hurry

Better get back to the office. I'm afraid I can't stop.	/betə get ,bæk tə ðiː 'ɒfɪs/ /aɪm ə,freɪd aɪ kɑːnt 'stɒp/	Ik moet terug naar kantoor. Ik ben bang dat ik geen tijd heb.	<b>Better get back to the office.</b> See you. <b>I'm afraid I can't stop.</b> Take care.
Look, I must dash.	/lʊk aɪ ,mʌst 'dæʃ/	Kijk, ik moet ervandoor.	<b>Look, I must dash</b> – I'll give you a call.

### Goodbyes

I'll give you a call.	/əl ,gɪv juː ə 'kɔːl/	Ik bel je.	Look, I must dash – I'll give you a call.
See you.	/'siː ,juː/	Tot ziens.	Better get back to the office. <b>See you.</b>
Take care.	/teɪk 'keə/	wees voorzichtig	I'm afraid I can't stop. <b>Take care.</b>

## Unit 2

attack (v)	/ə'tæk/	aanvallen	The dog ran towards Jake and tried to <b>attack</b> him.
awesome (adj) (TS)	/'ɔːs(ə)m/	geweldig	Something that is <b>awesome</b> is very enjoyable or exciting.
bark (v) (TS)	/bɑːk/	blaffen	An enormous dog ran towards me, <b>barking</b> like mad.
best-equipped (adj)	/bestɪ'kwɪpt/	best uitgeruste	The <b>best-equipped</b> sports shop is the one that sells the most equipment.
book (v)	/bʊk/	boeken	I called the skydiving centre and <b>booked</b> my first jump.
bump into sb (phr v)	/'bʌmp ,ɪntə sʌmbədi/	iemand toevallig tegenkomen	While I was walking to work, I <b>bumped into</b> an old friend.

cloudless (adj)	/ˈklaʊdləs/	wolkenloos	A <b>cloudless</b> day is fine and sunny with no clouds.
collide (with) (v)	/kəˈlaɪd (wɪð) /	botsen (met)	A skydiver <b>collided with</b> Mike's parachute and he fell and hit the ground.
disaster struck	/dɪˈzɑːstə ˌstrʌk/	het noodlot sloeg toe	<b>Disaster struck</b> on Mike's 1040 <sup>th</sup> jump when he had a serious accident.
drive into sth (phr v)	/ˌdraɪv ˈɪntə sʌmθɪŋ/	tegen iets aanrijden	The car appeared out of nowhere and I nearly <b>drove into</b> it!
fancy (v)	/ˈfænsi/	leuk vinden	If you <b>fancy</b> someone, you think that they are very attractive.
female-only (adj) (TS)	/ˌfiːmeɪlˈəʊnli/	alleen voor vrouwen	<b>Female-only</b> courses are designed to encourage women to start rock climbing.
for charity	/fə ˈʃærəti/	voor het goede doel	If you do something <b>for charity</b> , you do it to make money for an organization that helps people.
free-fall(v)	/ˈfriːfɔːl/	in vrije val zijn	Mike experienced a rush of adrenalin when he was <b>free-falling</b> .
gallop (v)	/ˈgæləp/	galloperen	When a horse <b>gallops</b> , it runs very fast.
go down (phr v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈdaʊn/	ondergaan	The sun <b>goes down</b> at the end of the day.
heavily (adv) (TS)	/ˈheɪvɪli/	zwaar	If you fall <b>heavily</b> , you hit the ground very hard when you fall.
be hooked (on sth)	/bɪ ˈhʊkt ɒn/	verslaafd zijn aan	Mike <b>is hooked on</b> skydiving and can't live without it.
jump (n)	/dʒʌmp/	sprong	From the first skydiving <b>jump</b> , Mike was hooked.
kick-off (n)	/ˈkɪkˌɒf/	aftrap	The <b>kick-off</b> in football or rugby is the moment when the match starts.
knock sb over (phr v)	/ˌnɒk sʌmbədi ˈəʊvə/	iemand omver duwen	A player from the other team <b>knocked Andy over</b> and he fell heavily.
motivation (n)	/ˌməʊtɪˈveɪʃn/	motivatie	Mike's only <b>motivation</b> to get better was so that he could start skydiving again.
my mind went blank	/maɪ ˌmaɪnd went ˈblæŋk/	mijn geest werd leeg	If your <b>mind goes blank</b> , you are unable to remember or think about anything.
nine-to-five day (n)	/ˌnaɪntəˌfaɪv ˈdeɪ/	dag van negen tot vijf	A <b>nine-to-five day</b> is a typical day at work for people who work in offices.
No way!	/ˌnəʊ ˈweɪ/	Absoluut niet!	"Would you like to do a parachute jump?" "No way! I'm too frightened!"
nothing else mattered	/ˌnʌθɪŋ els ˈmætəd/	niets anders deed er nog toe	Skydiving became my reason for living – <b>nothing else mattered</b> .
roller coaster (n)	/ˌrɒləʊə ˈkəʊstə/	achtbaan	A <b>roller-coaster</b> is a large structure at a fair that you have fast rides on.
runway (n)	/ˈrʌnweɪ/	startbaan	A <b>runway</b> is a long road used by planes to land and take off.
rush of adrenalin (n)	/ˌrʌʃ əv əˈdrenəlɪn/	adrenaline roes	Mike experienced a <b>rush of adrenalin</b> when he was free-falling.
show off (phr v) (TS)	/ˌʃəʊ ˈɒf/	snoeven	If you <b>show off</b> , you behave in a way that attracts people's attention and makes them admire you.
sign (v)	/saɪn/	tekenen	If you <b>sign</b> a document, you write your name on it using a pen.
slow down (phr v) (TS)	/ˌsləʊ ˈdaʊn/	snelheid verminderen	Cindy started to <b>slow down</b> , ready to turn off the motorway.
be suspended in the air (TS)	/bɪ səˌspendɪd ɪn ðɪ ˈeə/	in de lucht blijven hangen	"Hangtime" is when you jump and try to stay <b>suspended in the air</b> for as long as possible.



tiny (adj)	/ˈtaɪni/
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/
turn off (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtɜːn ˈɒf/

## ADJECTIVES

angry	/ˈæŋɡri/
astonished	/əˈstɒnɪʃt/
boiling	/ˈbɔɪlɪŋ/
cold	/kəʊld/
dirty	/ˈdɜːti/
exciting	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/
exhausted	/ɪɡˈzɔːstɪd/
fascinating	/ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/
filthy	/ˈfɪlθi/
freezing	/ˈfriːzɪŋ/
frightened	/ˈfraɪtnd/
funny	/ˈfʌni/
furious	/ˈfjʊəriəs/
gorgeous	/ˈɡɔːdʒəs/
hilarious	/hɪˈleəriəs/
hot	/hɒt/
interesting	/ˈɪntərəstɪŋ/
pretty	/ˈprɪti/
surprised	/səˈpraɪzd/
terrified	/ˈterəfaɪd/
thrilling	/ˈθrɪlɪŋ/
tired	/ˈtaɪəd/

## COMPLAINTS/INJURIES

a bag of ice	/ə ˌbæg əv ˈaɪs/
a black eye	/ə ˈblæk ˌaɪ/
blisters (n pl)	/ˈblɪstəz/

minuscuel
file
oefening
afslaan

Boos
Verbijsterd
kokend heet
koud
vies
spannend
uitgeput
fascinerend
smerig
ijskoud
angstig
leuk
woedend
beeldschoon
hilarisch
heet
interessant
mooi
verbaasd
doodsbang
adembenemend
moe

een zak ijs
een blauw oog
blaren

Five of us walked to the runway and got into a **tiny** plane.  
I often get stuck in **traffic jams** on the way to work.  
We had a day's **training** before doing our first jump.  
Cindy started to slow down, ready to **turn off** the motorway.

She was **angry** when he arrived half an hour late.  
When you are **astonished**, you feel extremely surprised.  
"It's hot in here." "Hot? It's absolutely **boiling!**"  
"It's **cold** in here." "Cold? It's absolutely freezing!"  
His clothes weren't just **dirty** – they were absolutely filthy!  
For Mike, skydiving is more than **exciting**, it's absolutely thrilling.  
When you are **exhausted**, you feel extremely tired.  
She's a very interesting person to talk to – **fascinating**, in fact.  
His clothes weren't just dirty – they were really **filthy!**  
"It's cold in here." "Cold? It's absolutely **freezing!**"  
When Jake saw the dog, he wasn't just **frightened**, he was terrified!  
"It was a **funny** film." "Funny? It was hilarious!"  
She was **furious** that he forgot to phone her.  
"She's a pretty girl, isn't she?" "Pretty? She's absolutely **gorgeous!**"  
"It was a funny film." "Funny? It was **hilarious!**"  
"It's **hot** in here." "Hot? It's absolutely boiling!"  
She's a very **interesting** person to talk to – fascinating, in fact.  
"She's a **pretty** girl, isn't she?" "Pretty? She's absolutely gorgeous!"  
I didn't think I would pass the exam so I was **surprised** to get 70%.  
When Jake saw the dog, he wasn't just frightened, he was **terrified!**  
For Mike, skydiving is more than exciting, it's absolutely **thrilling**.  
When you are exhausted, you feel extremely **tired**.

a broken arm/leg/thumb etc	/ə ,brəʊkn 'ɑ:m/'leg/'θʌm/
cream	/kri:m/
cramp (n)	/kræmp/
hurt your back/arm/foot etc	/,hɜ:t jə 'bæk/'ɑ:m/'fʊt/
keep your leg up	/,ki:p jə 'leg ʌp/
lie down	/,lai 'daʊn/
plaster	/'plɑ:stə/
be stung (by a wasp)	/bi 'stʌŋ (baɪ ə wɒsp) /
sunburn (n)	/'sʌn,bɜ:n/
swollen (adj)	/'swɒlən/
a twisted ankle	/ə ,twɪstɪd 'æŋkl/

een gebroken arm/been/ duim
creme
kramp
je rug/arm/voet blesseren
je been omhoog houden
gaan liggen
pleister
gestoken worden (door een wesp)
verbrandde huid
gezwollen
een verstuikte enkel

I got a **broken thumb** playing tennis.

Put some **cream** on your nose – it's really red.

People often get **cramp** when they haven't drunk enough liquid.

She **hurt her back** lifting some heavy boxes.

If you've got a twisted ankle, you should lie down and **keep your leg up**.

If you've got a twisted ankle, you should **lie down** and keep your leg up.

You need to put some **plasters** on those blisters.

If you're **stung by a wasp**, you should put some ice on the sting.

You've got **sunburn** – your nose is really red!

My wrist is **swollen** – I think I've twisted it.

Andy fell heavily on his leg and had a **twisted ankle**.

## SPORTS

athletics (n)	/æθ'letɪks/
badminton (n)	/'bædmɪntən/
baseball (n)	/'beɪs,bɔ:l/
basketball (n)	/'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/
boxing (n)	/'bɒksɪŋ/
bungee jumping (n)	/'bʌndʒi: ,dʒʌmpɪŋ/
cycling (n)	/'saɪklɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ/
football (n)	/'fʊtbɔ:l/
golf (n)	/gɒlf/
horse-riding (n)	/'hɔ:s,raɪdɪŋ/
ice hockey (n)	/'aɪs ,hɒki/

athletiek
badminton
honkbal
basketbal
boxen
bungee jumpen
wielrennen
vissen
voetbal
golf
paardrijden
ijshockey

**Athletics** are sports events such as running races, jumping and throwing things.

**Badminton** is a game in which two or four players hit a shuttlecock across a net.

**Baseball** is a very popular sport in the USA, but not very popular in the UK.

**Basketball** is a game for two teams who get points by throwing a ball through a net.

**Boxing** is a very dangerous sport.

**Bungee jumping** is a sport in which you jump from a high place attached to a long piece of rubber.

I enjoy **cycling** and love watching the Tour de France.

**Fishing** is a peaceful and relaxing sport.

Do you have a favourite **football** team?

**Golf** is a sport in which you try to hit a small white ball into a hole, using a stick.

Do you agree that **horse-riding** is more popular with girls?

**Ice hockey** is a sport played on ice in which two teams try to hit an object into the other team's net.

judo (n)	/ˈdʒuːdʌʊ/	judo	<b>Judo</b> is a sport in which you use your body to try to throw your opponent to the ground.
karate (n)	/kəˈrɑːti/	karate	<b>Karate</b> is a sport from Japan in which people hit each other using their hands, feet, arms and legs.
kite surfing (n)	/ˈkaɪt ˌsɜːfɪŋ/	kite surfen	Toby says that <b>kite surfing</b> is the most exciting thing he's ever done.
rock climbing (n)	/ˈrɒk ˌklaɪmɪŋ/	berg beklimmen	<b>Rock climbing</b> can be dangerous so you must have the right equipment.
rugby (n)	/ˈrʌɡbi/	rugby	<b>Rugby</b> is a team sport that is played with a ball shaped like an egg.
running (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ/	hardlopen	<b>Running</b> is a popular way to keep fit.
sailing (n)	/ˈseɪlɪŋ/	zeilen	<b>Sailing</b> is the sport of travelling across water in a boat.
scuba diving (n)	/ˈskuːbə ˌdaɪvɪŋ/	duiken	<b>Scuba diving</b> is the activity of swimming under water with a container of air on your back and a tube for breathing through.
skating (n)	/ˈskeɪtɪŋ/	schaatsen	<b>Skating</b> is an activity in which you move quickly over a surface using special footwear called skates.
skiing (n)	/ˈskiːɪŋ/	skiën	<b>Skiing</b> is the sport of moving over snow using special footwear called skis.
skydiving (n)	/ˈskaɪˌdaɪvɪŋ/	parachute springen	<b>Skydiving</b> is a sport in which you jump from a plane using a parachute.
snowboarding (n)	/ˈsnəʊˌbɔːdɪŋ/	snowboarden	<b>Snowboarding</b> is a sport in which you move over the snow using a special board.
surfing (n)	/ˈsɜːfɪŋ/	surfen	<b>Surfing</b> is a sport in which you move over waves on the sea using a special board.
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	zwemmen	<b>Swimming</b> after work helps me relax.
table tennis (n)	/ˈteɪbl ˌtenɪs/	tafeltennis	<b>Table tennis</b> is a sport in which players hit a small white ball over a net in the middle of a table.
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	tennis	Rafael Nadal and Roger Federer are both famous <b>tennis</b> players.
volleyball (n)	/ˈvɒliˌbɔːl/	volleybal	<b>Volleyball</b> is a sport in which two teams hit a ball to each other over a high net.
windsurfing (n)	/ˈwɪndˌsɜːfɪŋ/	windsurfen	<b>Windsurfing</b> is a sport in which you move across water standing on a flat board with a sail.

## Unit 3

appalled (adj)	/əˈpɔːld/	ontzet	When Bill proposed to Ruth on the radio, his mother was shocked and <b>appalled</b> .
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be like chalk and cheese carry around challenge (v)	/bi laɪk ˌtʃɔːk ən ˈtʃiːz/ /ˌkæri əˈraʊnd/ /ˈtʃæləndʒ/	als water en vuur zijn met zich meedragen aanvechten \	Ben and Tony are very different – in fact they’re <b>like chalk and cheese</b> . A lot of people <b>carry photos around</b> of their family. If you <b>challenge</b> someone’s opinions, you do not always accept or agree with them. When you <b>frown at</b> someone, you look at them as if you are annoyed.
frown (at sb) (v)	/fraʊn (ət sʌmbədi) /	(iemand) boos aankijken	
get a story (TS) lovers (n pl) make sb’s life hell (TS)	/ˌget ə ˈstɔːri/ /ˈlʌvəz/ /ˌmeɪk sʌmbədiz ˌlaɪf ˈhel/	een verhaal krijgen minnaars iemand’s leven tot een hel maken rondlummelen waardevol	The tabloid press have been waiting for us to split so they can <b>get a story</b> . Two <b>lovers</b> are two people who have a romantic or sexual relationship. The tabloid press wouldn’t leave us alone and <b>made our lives hell!</b>
mess about (phr v) precious (adj)	/ˌmes ə ˈbaʊt/ /ˈpreʃəs/		When you <b>mess about</b> , you behave in a silly way. This photo is <b>precious</b> because it reminds me of why I’m sponsoring Amanda.
run a competition	/ˌrʌn ə ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/	een wedstrijd organiseren	A radio station was <b>running a competition</b> called “Two Strangers and a Wedding”.
sponsor (v) spot (v) (TS) stare (at) (v) (TS) tabloid press (n) (TS) tension	/ˈspɒnsə/ /spɒt/ /steə(r) (ət) / /ˌtæblɔɪd ˈpres/ /ˈtenʃn/	sponsoren herkennen staren (naar) roddelpers spanning	Debra is <b>sponsoring</b> a child in India through Action Aid. Clare <b>spotted</b> Stan at the airport immediately – he looked just like his photo. Ruth and Bill can’t walk down the street without people <b>staring at</b> them. The <b>tabloid press</b> are newspapers that are not very serious. Chris and his girlfriend were playing the part of lovers so there was a lot of <b>tension</b> on the set.

## ADJECTIVES OF CHARACTER

ambitious amusing arrogant	/æmˈbɪʃəs/ /əˈmjuːzɪŋ/ /ˈærəɡənt/	ambitieuus grappig arrogant	Someone who is <b>ambitious</b> wants to be successful. Someone who is <b>amusing</b> makes you laugh. Someone who is <b>arrogant</b> thinks they are better or more important than other people.
artistic big-headed bossy	/ɑːˈtɪstɪk/ /ˌbɪɡˈhedɪd/ /ˈbɒsi/	artistiek hooghartig bazig	<b>Artistic</b> people are creative and sensitive. “ <b>Big-headed</b> ” is a word that means the same as “arrogant”. Someone who is <b>bossy</b> likes telling other people what to do.
broad-minded	/ˌbrɔːd ˈmaɪndɪd/	verdraagzaam	Someone who is <b>broad-minded</b> accepts different opinions and ways of behaving.

cheerful	/'tʃiəfl/	vrolijk	Someone who is <b>cheerful</b> is usually in a good mood.
confident	/'kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	zelfverzekerd	Someone who is <b>confident</b> believes in themselves and is not nervous or frightened.
considerate	/kən'sɪd(ə)rət/	attent	Someone who is <b>considerate</b> thinks about what other people want or feel.
controlling	/kən'trəʊlɪŋ/	dominant	Someone who is <b>controlling</b> likes to control or dominate situations.
creative	/'kri'eɪtɪv/	creatief	Someone who is <b>creative</b> has imagination and new ideas.
demanding	/'di:mɑ:ndɪŋ/	veeleisend	Someone who is <b>demanding</b> needs a lot of attention.
down-to-earth	/'daʊntu:'ɜ:θ/	ongecompliceerd	Someone who is <b>down-to-earth</b> is practical and realistic.
dull	/'dʌl/	saai	Someone who is <b>dull</b> is not very interesting.
easygoing	/'i:zi'gəʊɪŋ/	gemakkelijk	Someone who is <b>easygoing</b> is relaxed and calm.
faithful	/'feɪθfl/	trouw	Someone who is <b>faithful</b> supports their partner and does not have relationships with anyone else.
generous	/'dʒenərəs/	gul	Someone who is <b>generous</b> happily gives other people their time or money.
hardworking	/'hɑ:d'wɜ:kɪŋ/	nijver	Someone who is <b>hardworking</b> works hard to achieve things.
helpful	/'helpfl/	behulpzaam	Someone who is <b>helpful</b> is ready to help other people.
impractical	/'ɪm'præktɪkl/	onhandig	Someone who is <b>impractical</b> is not sensible or good at doing practical things.
independent	/'ɪndɪ'pendənt/	onafhankelijk	Someone who is <b>independent</b> prefers to do things by themselves.
kind	/'kaɪnd/	vriendelijk	Someone who is <b>kind</b> behaves in a way that shows you care about other people.
loyal	/'lɔɪəl/	loyaal	" <b>Loyal</b> " is a word that means the same as "faithful".
mean	/'mi:n/	gemeen	Someone who is <b>mean</b> is unkind or unpleasant.
miserable	/'mɪz(ə)rəbl/	ongelukkig	Someone who is <b>miserable</b> is unhappy or always in a bad mood.
modest	/'mɒdɪst/	bescheiden	Someone who is <b>modest</b> does not tell other people about their abilities or achievements.
narrow-minded	/'nærəʊ'maɪndɪd/	onverdraagzaam	Someone who is <b>narrow-minded</b> does not accept different opinions or ways of behaving.
optimistic	/'ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/	optimistisch	Someone who is <b>optimistic</b> is cheerful and thinks that good things will happen.
outgoing	/'aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/	spontaan	Someone who is <b>outgoing</b> is friendly and likes meeting other people.
polite	/'pə'laɪt/	beleefd	Someone who is <b>polite</b> behaves towards other people in a pleasant way that does not offend them.
practical	/'præktɪkl/	verstandig	Someone who is <b>practical</b> makes sensible decisions or choices.
realistic	/'ri:ə'lɪstɪk/	realistisch	Someone who is <b>realistic</b> accepts and understands things as they are.

relaxed	/rɪ'læksɪt/	ontspannen	Someone who is <b>relaxed</b> does not easily get upset or annoyed.
reliable	/rɪ'laɪəbl/	betrouwbaar	Someone who is <b>reliable</b> does what they say they will do.
romantic	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantisch	Someone who is <b>romantic</b> believes that things are better or more exciting than they are.
rude	/ru:d/	onbeleefd	Someone who is <b>rude</b> says or does things that offend other people.
self-assured	/ˌselfə'ʃʊ:d/	zelfverzekerd	" <b>Self-assured</b> " is a word that means the same as "confident".
self-centred	/ˌself'sentəd/	zelfzuchtig	Someone who is <b>self-centred</b> is only interested in themselves and does not think of other people.
selfish	/'selfɪʃ/	egoïstisch	" <b>Selfish</b> " is a word that means the same as "self-centred".
sensitive	/'sensətɪv/	gevoelig	Someone who is <b>sensitive</b> is aware of the needs of other people.
serious	/'sɪəriəs/	serieus	Someone who is <b>serious</b> thinks carefully about things and does not laugh much.
shy	/ʃaɪ/	verlegen	Someone who is <b>shy</b> feels nervous or embarrassed when they are with other people.
sociable	/'səʊʃəbl/	onderhoudend	" <b>Sociable</b> " is a word that means the same as "outgoing".
talkative	/'tɔ:kətɪv/	spraakzaam	Someone who is <b>talkative</b> likes talking a lot.
thoughtful	/'θɔ:tfʌl/	bedachtzaam	Someone who is <b>thoughtful</b> thinks carefully about what other people want or need.
thoughtless	/'θɔ:tləs/	ondoordacht	" <b>Thoughtless</b> " means the opposite of "thoughtful".
tolerant	/'tɒlərənt/	tolerant	Someone who is <b>tolerant</b> is willing to accept different ways of behaving or thinking.
trustworthy	/'trʌstwɜ:ði/	betrouwbaar	Someone who is <b>trustworthy</b> can be trusted to do what they say they will do.
unfaithful	/ʌn'feɪθfl/	ontrouw	Someone who is <b>unfaithful</b> does not always support their partner and has relationships with other people.
unfriendly	/ʌn'frendli/	onvriendelijk	Someone who is <b>unfriendly</b> does not like other people or want to help them.
unrealistic	/ˌʌnrɪə'lɪstɪk/	onrealistisch	Someone who is <b>unrealistic</b> does not accept or understand things as they are.
unreliable	/ʌnrɪ'laɪəbl/	onbetrouwbaar	Someone who is <b>unreliable</b> does not do what they say they will do.
unselfish	/ʌn'selfɪʃ/	onbaatzuchtig	Someone who is <b>unselfish</b> thinks of other people rather than themselves.
witty	/'wɪti/	grappig	Someone who is <b>witty</b> says amusing things and makes people laugh.

## FAMILY

aunt (n)	/a:nt/	tante	Your <b>aunt</b> is the sister of your mother or father.
boyfriend (n)	/'bɔɪ,frend/	vriendje	Liz's new <b>boyfriend</b> is called John.
brother (n)	/'brʌðə/	broer	Do you have any <b>brothers</b> or sisters?
brother/mother-in-law etc (n)	/'brʌðə/'mʌðə ɪn,lɔ:/	zwager/schoonmoeder etc	Your <b>brother/mother-in-law</b> is the brother/mother of your husband or wife.
child (n)/children (pl)	/'tʃaɪld/'tʃɪldrən/	kind /kinderen	Some people name their <b>children</b> after famous people.
cousin (n)	/'kʌzɪn/	neef/ nicht	Your <b>cousins</b> are the children of your aunt or uncle.
daughter (n)	/'dɔ:tə/	dochter	Madonna named her <b>daughter</b> Lourdes, after the town in France.
ex-boyfriend/wife etc (n)	/,eks' bɔɪfrend/'waɪf /	ex-vriendje/vrouw etc	Your <b>ex-boyfriend</b> is the boy or man you used to go out with.
father (n)	/'fa:ðə/	vader	Your <b>ex-wife</b> is the woman you are divorced from.
girlfriend (n)	/'gɜ:l,frend/	vriendinnetje	Your <b>father</b> is your male parent.
grandchild/grandparents etc (n)	/'græn, 'tʃaɪld/ 'græn, peərənts/	kleinkind/grootouders etc	Chris's <b>girlfriend</b> is an actor too.
great-aunt/grandfather etc (n)	/,greɪt 'a:nt/'grænfa:ðə/	oudtante /overgrootvader etc	Your <b>grandchild</b> is the child of your son or daughter.
half-brother/sister (n)	/,hɑ:f'brʌðə/'sɪstə /	halfbroer /halfzus	Your <b>grandparents</b> are the parents of your mother or father.
husband (n)	/'hʌzbənd/	echtgenoot	Your <b>great-aunt/grandfather</b> is the aunt/grandfather of your mother or father.
mother (n)	/'mʌðə/	moeder	A <b>half-brother/sister</b> is a brother/sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
nephew (n)	/'nefju:/	neef	Your <b>husband</b> is the man you are married to.
niece (n)	/'ni:s/	nicht	Your <b>mother</b> is your female parent.
only child (n)	/,əʊnli 'tʃaɪld /	enig kind	Your <b>nephew</b> is a son of your brother or sister.
parents (n pl)	/'peərənts/	ouders	Your <b>niece</b> is a daughter of your brother or sister.
partner (n)	/'pɑ:tənə/	partner	An <b>only child</b> does not have brothers or sisters.
relative (n)	/'relatɪv/	familieelid	Teenagers often have problems with their <b>parents</b> .
second husband/wife (n)	/,sekənd'hʌzbənd /'waɪf/	tweede man/ vrouw	Your <b>partner</b> is the person you live with but who you are not married to.
single parent (n)	/,sɪŋgl 'peərənt /	alleenstaande ouder	Your <b>relatives</b> are the people in your family.
sister (n)	/'sɪstə/	zus	She's been married before – Dave's her <b>second husband</b> .
son (n)	/sʌn/	zoon	A <b>single parent</b> looks after their children alone and has no partner.
stepfather/stepmother etc (n)	/'step,fɑ:ðə/,mʌðə /	stiefvader/stiefmoeder etc	Do you have any brothers or <b>sisters</b> ?
			David and Victoria Beckham named their <b>son</b> Brooklyn after an area in New York.
			Your <b>stepfather</b> is your mother's second husband.
			Your <b>stepmother</b> is your father's second wife.

(identical) twin (n) /twin/  
 uncle (n) /'ʌŋkl/  
 wife (n) /'waɪf/

(identieke) tweeling  
 oom  
 vrouw

Ben and Tony are **identical twins**.  
 Your **uncle** is the brother of your father or mother.  
 Your **wife** is the woman you are married to.

## RELATIONSHIPS

deserve someone special /dɪˌzɜːv sʌm wʌn 'speʃl/

een bijzonder iemand verdienen

Liz is so lovely – she **deserves someone special**.

discuss things /dɪs'kʌs θɪŋz/

dingen bespreken

In a relationship, it's important to **discuss things**.

get in touch /,get ɪn 'tʌtʃ/

elkaar leren kennen

Clare and Stan **got in touch** through an online dating site.

get married /,get 'mæɪrɪd/

trouwen

My mother-in-law hasn't spoken to us since the day we **got married!**

give each other space /,gɪv ɪ:ʃ ,ʌðə 'speɪs/

elkaar ruimte geven

If partners **give each other space**, they allow each other to have some freedom and time alone.

go your separate ways /,gəʊ jə ,seprət 'weɪz/

hun eigen weg gaan

Couples soon **go their separate ways** if they don't have anything in common.

be looking for Mr Right (TS) /bi ,lʊkɪŋ fə ,mɪstə 'raɪt/

op zoek naar de juiste man

Clare is still single and **looking for Mr Right**.

love at first sight /,lʌv ət fɜːst 'saɪt/

liefde op het eerste gezicht

Do you believe in **love at first sight?**

the man/woman of your dreams /ðə ,mæn/,wʊmən əv jə 'dri:mz/

de man/vrouw van je dromen

When Clare got in touch with Stan, she thought she had found **the man of her dreams**.

sb's new man/woman /,sʌmbədɪz njuː 'mæn/ 'wʊmən/

iemand's nieuwe man/vrouw

What do you think of John, **Liz's new man?**

online dating site /,ɒnlɑɪn 'deɪtɪŋ saɪt/

online dating website

Clare and Stan **got in touch** through an online dating site.

propose (to sb) /prə'pəʊz (tə sʌmbədɪ) /

(iemand) ten huwelijk vragen

Bill **proposed to** Ruth on the radio, with 50,000 people listening!

split up (phr v) /,splɪt 'ʌp/

uit elkaar gaan

We didn't have much in common and **split up** after 6 months.

There was no real spark. (TS) /ðeə wəz ,nəʊ ,rɪəl 'spɑːk/

er was geen chemie

Their relationship didn't work out – **there was no real spark**.

be together for /bi tə'geðə fə ,sɪks/

6 maanden/ een jaar samen

We've **been together for a year** and are having a party to celebrate.

6 months/a year etc 'mʌnθs/ə 'jɪə/

zijn etc



## Unit 4

candelabra (n pl)	/ˌkændəˈlɑːbrə/
cardboard (n)	/'kɑːdbɔːd/
change your mind (TS)	/ˌtʃeɪndʒ jə 'maɪnd/
craftsman (n)	/'krɑːftsmən/
Do you fancy ...?	/ˌduː jə 'fænsi/
dumplings (n pl) (TS)	/'dʌmplɪŋz/
get down to sth (phr v)	/ˌget 'daʊn tə sʌmθɪŋ/
get over sth (phr v)	/ˌget 'əʊvə sʌmθɪŋ/
high heels (n pl) (TS)	/ˌhaɪ 'hiːlz/
life-like (adj)	/'laɪfˌlaɪk/
light up (phr v)	/ˌlaɪt 'ʌp/
lipstick (n) (TS)	/'lɪpˌstɪk/
the locals (n pl)	/ðə 'ləʊklz/
workshop (n)	/'wɜːkˌʃɒp/
be worth \$200,000	/bi ˌwɜːθ tuː ˌhʌndrəd ˌθaʊzənd ˌjuərəʊz/

### COLLOCATIONS WITH MAKE & DO

do some decorating	/ˌduː səm 'dekəreɪtɪŋ/
do a degree	/ˌduː ə dɪ'ɡriː/
do some exercise	/ˌduː səm 'eksəsaɪz/
do your homework	/ˌduː jə 'həʊmwɜːk/
do the ironing	/ˌduː ðɪ 'aɪənɪŋ/
do a job	/ˌduː ə 'dʒɒb/
do some research	/ˌduː səm rɪ'sɜːtʃ/'riːsɜːtʃ/
do some skiing	/ˌduː səm 'skiːɪŋ/
make arrangements	/ˌmeɪk ə'reɪndʒmənts/

kandelaars	
karton	
van gedachten veranderen	
ambachtslieden	
Heb je zin om...?	
noedels	
zich richten op	
iets verwerken	
hoge hakken	
levensecht	
verlichten	
lippenstift	
de lokale bevolking	
werkplek	
\$200,000 waard zijn	

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century craftsmen used **candelabra** to light up their workshops. Nowadays the life-like statues are made of **cardboard**.  
 “Where’s Suzy?” “Oh, she **changed her mind** at the last minute.”  
**Craftsmen** are people who make beautiful or practical objects using their hands.  
 “**Do you fancy** coming to the cinema?” “Yes, good idea.”  
**Dumplings** are small pieces of cooked food made from flour and water. At night people **get down to** some serious celebrating.  
 It will take me weeks to **get over** Las Fallas but I’ve had the time of my life. Paul dressed up as Marilyn Monroe and wore lipstick and **high heels**!  
**Life-like** statues were dressed up to look like well-known local characters. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century craftsmen used candelabra to **light up** their workshops.  
**Lipstick** is a coloured substance that women put on their lips.  
 “**The locals**” are the people who actually live in a city or area.  
 In the 18<sup>th</sup> century craftsmen used candelabra to light up their **workshops**. Some of the statues are **worth \$200,000**.

decoraties maken	
een diploma halen	
zorgen voor	
lichaamsbeweging	
je huiswerk doen	
strijken	
werk doen	
wat onderzoek doen	
een beetje skiën	
dingen organiseren	

They’re **doing some decorating** in the new house.  
 She **did a degree** in French and Spanish.  
 You should **do more exercise**.

I **do my homework** every evening after school.  
 I hate **doing the ironing**!  
 What sort of **job** does he **do**?  
 At the moment she’s **doing some research** at the university.  
 We thought we’d **do some skiing** over Christmas.  
 They’re **making arrangements** for a party.

make a comment	/,meɪk ə 'kɒment/
make a decision	/,meɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/
make an excuse	/,meɪk ən ɪk'skjuːs/
make a mistake	/,meɪk ə mɪ'steɪk/
make money	/,meɪk 'mʌni/
make a noise	/,meɪk ə 'nɔɪz/
make a profit	/,meɪk ə 'prɒfɪt/
make progress	/,meɪk 'prɒʊgres/
make something clear	/,meɪk sʌmθɪŋ 'klɪə/
make a suggestion	/,meɪk ə sə'dʒesʃ(ə)n/
make sure	/,meɪk 'ʃʊə/

commentaar geven  
 een beslissing maken  
 een smoes vertellen  
 een fout maken  
 geld verdienen  
 lawaai maken  
 winst maken  
 vooruitgang boeken  
 iets duidelijk maken  
 een suggestie doen  
 ervoor zorgen dat

Could I just **make a quick comment**?  
 Come on! It's time to **make a decision**.  
 She **made an excuse** about why she couldn't come.  
 Everyone **makes mistakes** from time to time.  
 It's important to some people to **make a lot of money**.  
 Stop **making a noise**!  
 The company **made a good profit** this year.  
 The children are all **making good progress**.  
**Make it clear** that you want your guests to dress up.  
 Could I **make a suggestion**, please?  
**Make sure** that there's enough space for people to dance.

## FESTIVALS

bonfire (n)	/'bɒnfʌɪə/
brass band (n)	/,brɑːs 'bænd/
burn down (phr v)	/,bɜːn 'daʊn/
buzzing (adj)	/'bʌzɪŋ/
celebrate (v)	/'seləbreɪt/
celebrations (n pl) (TS)	/'selə'breɪʃənz/
the Chinese New Year (n)	/ðə ,tʃaɪniːz njuː 'jɪə/
decorate (v)	/'dekəreɪt/
decorations (n pl)	/'dekə'reɪʃənz/
a display of fireworks (n)	/ə dɪs'pleɪ əv 'faɪəwɜːks/
dress (sth) up (phr v)	/'dres (sʌmθɪŋ) 'ʌp/
the early hours of the morning	/ðiː ,ɜːli ,aʊəz əv ðə 'mɔːnɪŋ/
a family dinner (n) (TS)	/ə ,fæm(ə)li 'dɪnə/
fill up (phr v)	/'fɪl 'ʌp/
firecrackers (n pl)	/'faɪə,kɾækəz/
fireworks (n pl)	/'faɪə,wɜːks/
flower parade (n)	/'flaʊə pə'reɪd/
frighten away bad luck	/'fraɪtən ə,wɛɪ bæd 'lʌk/
go off (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'ɒf/

vuur  
 blaasorkest  
 afbranden  
 zinderend  
 vieren  
 festiviteiten  
 het Chinese nieuwjaar  
 decoreren  
 decoraties  
 een vuurwerk voorstelling  
 (iets) aankleden  
 de kleine uurtjes  
 een familie diner  
 opvullen  
 rotjes  
 vuurwerk  
 bloemen corso  
 ongeluk verjagen  
 afgaan

To celebrate the end of winter, they burnt candelabra on **bonfires**.  
 A **brass band** wakes everyone up in the mornings!  
 When the last statue **burns down** the party is over.  
 The city is alive and **buzzing** all week.  
 How do you **celebrate** New Year?  
 Chinese New Year **celebrations** go on for about three days.  
**The Chinese New Year** usually takes place in early February.  
 Children **decorate** the statue of the Virgin Mary with flowers.  
 Chinese people put red paper **decorations** on the walls.  
 There is a **display of fireworks** in the park at midnight.  
 The statues were **dressed up** to look like unpopular local characters.  
 People carry on eating and drinking until **the early hours of the morning**.  
 On New Year's Eve we have a big **family dinner**.  
 The bars **fill up** at night and people carry on eating and drinking.  
**Firecrackers** are fireworks that make a lot of loud noises.  
**Fireworks** are things that explode and produce coloured lights and noises at parties or festivals.  
 For many people the highlight of the festival is the **flower parade**.  
 Red is the colour that **frightens away bad luck**.  
 Firecrackers **go off** every second or two.

go on for a day/week etc	/,gəʊ ɒn fər ə 'deɪ/'wi:k/
go up in flames	/gəʊ ,ʌp ɪn 'fleɪmz/
highlight (n)	/'haɪ,lait/
join in (phr v)	/,dʒɔɪn 'ɪn/
keep up with sb (phr v)	/,ki:p 'ʌp wɪð sʌmbədi/
look forward to (phr v)	/,lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:/
make New Year's Resolutions (TS)	/,meɪk nju: jɪəz 'rezə'lʊ:ʃənz/
New Year (n)	/,nju: 'jɪə/
New Year's Eve (n)	/,nju: jɪəz 'i:v/
organise (v)	/'ɔ:gənaɪz/
outfit (n)	/'aʊtfɪt/
prepare (for sth) (TS)	/'prɪ'peə/
procession (n)	/'prə'seʃn/
public holiday (n)	/,pʌblɪk 'hɒlɪdeɪ/
put on a party	/,pʊt ɒn ə 'pɑ:ti/
reach its climax	/,ri:tʃ ɪts 'klaɪmæks/
sb's wishes come true (TS)	/'sʌmbədɪz ,wɪʃəz kʌm 'tru:/
serious celebrating	/,sɪəriəs 'seləbreɪtɪŋ/
a shower of explosions (n)	/'ə ,ʃaʊə əv ɪk'spləʊzən/
spectacular (adj)	/'spek'tækjələ/
sweep away the bad luck (TS)	/,swi:p əweɪ ðə ,bæd 'lʌk/
have the time of your life	/'hæv ðə ,taɪm əv jə 'laɪf/
traditional dress (n)	/'trə,dɪʃn(ə)l 'dres/
try on (phr v) (phr v)	/,traɪ 'ɒn/
turn (the music) down (phr v)	/,tɜ:n (ðə mju:zɪk) 'daʊn/

## PARTIES

atmosphere (n)	/'ætməsfɪə/
balloon (n)	/'bʌ'lʊ:n/
candle (n)	/'kændl/

een dag/week etc doorgaan	in vlammen opgaan	hoogtepunt	meedoen met	iemand bijhouden
zich verheugen op	goede voornemens doen	nieuwjaarsdag	oudejaarsavond	organiseren
kleding combinatie	zich voorbereiden (op iets)	optocht	nationale vrije dag	een feestje geven
het hoogtepunt bereiken	iemands wensen komen uit	serieus feesten	een stortvloed aan explosies	spectaculair
ongeluk wegvegen	de tijd van je leven hebben	traditionele kledij	uitproberen	(de muziek) zachter zetten

Las Fallas, Valencia's famous festival, **goes on for a week**.  
 All the statues **go up in flames** before the end of the festival.  
 For many people the **highlight** of the festival is the flower parade.  
 Everybody **joins in** the preparations for the festival.  
 After only an hour's sleep it's difficult for guests to **keep up with** the Valencians.  
 Valencians really **look forward to** Las Fallas, which takes place in March.  
 He **made a New Year's Resolution** to stop smoking.

In Europe we celebrate **New Year** on 1<sup>st</sup> January.  
 The 31<sup>st</sup> December is **New Year's Eve**.  
 It takes a year to **organise** Las Fallas.  
 I usually try on several **outfits** before I go to a party.  
 Everybody spends the month before the Chinese New Year **preparing for it**.  
 A **procession** of 200,000 children march into the city centre.  
 A **public holiday** is a day when people do not work.  
 The Valencians really know how to **put on a party**.  
 The festival **reaches its climax** on 19<sup>th</sup> March when the statues are burnt.  
 If **your wishes come true**, the things you hope for actually come true.  
 The bars fill up and people get down to some **serious celebrating**.  
 Fireworks go off and midnight passes in a **shower of explosions**.  
 The fireworks display is absolutely **spectacular!**  
 Chinese people clean their houses to **sweep away the bad luck**.  
 I really enjoyed the festival – in fact, I **had the time of my life!**  
 A procession of 200,000 children, all wearing **traditional dress**, march into the city centre.  
 I usually **try on** several outfits before I go to a party.  
 The music's too loud. Could you **turn it down?**

clear up (the mess) (phr v)	/,kliər 'ʌp (ðə mes) /	opruimen (de rotzooi)	I hate <b>clearing up the mess</b> after a party.
delegate (v)	/'deləgeɪt/	delegeren	<b>Delegate</b> jobs – you can't do everything yourself!
fairy lights (n pl)	/'feəri ,laɪts/	kerstlichtjes	<b>Fairy lights</b> are small lights used to decorate something.
fancy dress (n)	/'fænsi 'dres/	verkleeden	Paul dressed up in <b>fancy dress</b> as Marilyn Monroe.
fancy dress party (n)	/'fænsi 'dres pɑ:ti/	verkleed feestje	<b>A fancy dress party</b> is one where everyone has to dress up.
farewell/leaving party (n)	/'feə'wel/'li:vɪŋ ,pɑ:ti/	afscheidsfeest	<b>A farewell/leaving party</b> is one that takes place to say goodbye to someone.
get people in the mood	/get ,pi:pl ɪn ðə 'mu:ð/	mensen in de stemming	Soft lighting helps to <b>get people in the mood</b> for a party.
		krijgen	
golden rule (n)	/'gəʊldən 'ru:l/	gouden regel	What are the three <b>golden rules</b> for organising a party?
host (n)	/'həʊst/	gastheer/ gastvrouw	<b>The host</b> is the person who organises a party.
housewarming party (n)	/'haʊswɔ:ɪmɪŋ 'pɑ:ti/	housewarming feestje	<b>A housewarming party</b> is one that people have when they have just moved into a new house.
			<b>An ice-breaker</b> is something that encourages people to be friendly to each other.
ice-breaker (n)	/'aɪs ,breɪkə/	gangmaker	Before the party, push back the furniture and change a few <b>light bulbs</b> .
			I hate clearing up <b>the mess</b> after a party.
light-bulbs (n pl)	/'laɪt,bʌlbz/	gloeilampen	It's important to have someone to <b>meet and greet</b> the new guests.
the mess (n)	/'ðə 'mes/	de rommel	If you <b>mingle with</b> other people, you go and talk to them.
meet and greet	/'mi:t ən 'gri:t/	welkom heten	
mingle (with) (v)	/'mɪŋgl (wɪð) /	zich onder de mensen	
		begeven	
			<b>She was happy that everyone mixed so well at her party.</b>
mix (v) (TS)	/'mɪks/	mengen	Invite some good <b>mixers</b> who'll mingle with the other guests.
mixer (n)	/'mɪksə/	mengers	Invite some <b>party animals</b> who'll get the dancing started.
party animal (n)	/'pɑ:ti ,æni:məl/	feestbeest	Nobody wants to be dressed as a gorilla when everyone else is in glamorous <b>party clothes</b> .
party clothes (n pl)	/'pɑ:ti ,kləʊðz/	feest kleding	<b>Push back</b> the furniture to make space for the dancing.
			Make sure you don't <b>run out of</b> food and drink.
push back	/'pʊʃ 'bæk/	naar achter duwen	If you want your guests to dress up, make it clear when you <b>send invitations</b> .
run out of sth (phr v)	/'rʌn 'aʊt əv sʌmθɪŋ/	door iets heenraken	<b>Soft lighting</b> helps to create a party atmosphere.
send invitations	/'send ɪnvi'teɪʃənz/	uitnodigingen versturen	<b>Stock up on</b> chopped carrots for the vegetarians!
soft lighting (n)	/'sɒft 'laɪtɪŋ/	gedimde lichten	The <b>theme</b> of the party was that everyone dressed up as something beginning with the letter "M".
stock up (on) (phr v)	/'stɒk 'ʌp (ɒn) /	in voorraad hebben	What are the golden rules for <b>throwing a party</b> ?
theme (n)	/'θi:m/	thema	<b>A warm welcome</b> makes your guests feel special.
throw a party	/'θrəʊ ə 'pɑ:ti/	een feestje geven	
a warm welcome (n)	/'ə ,wɔ:ɪm 'welkəm/	een warm welkom	

## Unit 5

adventurous (adj) (TS)	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/	avontuurlijk
ant (n)	/ænt/	mier
a balanced view (n)	/ə ,bælənst 'vjuː/	een gebalanceerde blik
caterpillar (n)	/'kætə,pɪlə/	rups
childhood (n)	/'tʃaɪld,hʊd/	jeugd
chop (v) (TS)	/'tʃɒp/	hakken
cobra (n)	/'kəʊbrə/	cobra
cockroach (n)	/'kɒkrəʊtʃ/	kakkerlak
consumer (n)	/'kɒn'sj:mə/	consument
experiment (with) (v)	/ɪk'sperɪmənt (wɪð) /	experimenteren (met)
a good source of ... (TS)	/ə ,ɡʊd 'sɔːs əv/	een goede bron van...
grasshopper (n)	/'grɑːs,hɒpə/	sprinkhaan
grow up	/,grəʊ 'ʌp/	opgroeien
lifetime (n)	/'laɪf,tɑɪm/	leven
per capita (adj)	/,pə 'kæpɪtə/	per inwoner
shoot (v) (TS)	/'ʃuːt/	opnemen
treat (n)	/'tri:t/	tractatie

### FOOD

<b>Fish</b>			
anchovies (n)	/'æntʃəvɪz/	ansjovis	<b>Anchovies</b> are small fish that taste of salt.
cod (n)	/kɒd/	kabeljauw	<b>Cod</b> is a common type of white fish.
hake (n)	/heɪk/	heek	<b>Hake</b> is a large fish eaten as food.
lobster (n)	/'lɒbstə/	kreeft	<b>Lobster</b> is a type of seafood with a long body, eight legs and two large claws.
mussels (n)	/'mʌsəlz/	mosselen	<b>Mussels</b> are a type of seafood consisting of a soft body inside a hard black shell.
prawns (n)	/'prɔːnz/	garnalen	<b>Prawns</b> are small and pink and are a type of seafood.
salmon (n)	/'sæmən/	zalm	<b>Salmon</b> is a common type of fish with pink flesh.

I'm not as **adventurous** as you and I haven't travelled as much.  
 An **ant** is a small insect that lives in a large group.  
 A happy childhood gives you a **balanced view** of food.  
 While Mark was in Africa he ate **caterpillars**.  
 Your **childhood** is the period of your life when you are a child.  
 Julio used to **chop** vegetables in the kitchen.  
 A **cobra** is a large poisonous snake.  
 When Mark was in Indonesia he ate roasted **cockroaches** as a main course.  
 The Swiss are the world's biggest chocolate **consumers**.  
 Emma Bunton's family used to **experiment with** food.  
 Insects are a **good source of** protein and minerals.  
 Mark ate lots of fried **grasshoppers** in Thailand.  
 When I was **growing up**, we all used to eat round a table.  
 The average person will consume 10,000 chocolate bars in a **lifetime**.  
 The Swiss are the world's biggest **per capita** chocolate consumers.  
 The shower scene in *Psycho* took seven days to **shoot**.  
 Restaurants were a **treat** for Emma when she was growing up.

sardines (n)	/sɑ:'di:nz/	sardientjes
trout (n)	/traʊt/	forel
tuna (n)	/'tju:nə/	tonijn

### Fruit

apple (n)	/'æpl/	appel
cherry (n)	/'tʃeri/	kers
fig (n)	/fɪg/	vijg
grapefruit (n)	/'greɪp,fru:t/	grapefruit
lime (n)	/laɪm/	limoen
mango (n)	/'mæŋgəʊ/	mango
melon (n)	/'melən/	meloen
orange (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/	sinaasappel
peach (n)	/'pi:tʃ/	perzik
plum (n)	/'plʌm/	pruim
raspberry (n)	/'rɑ:z,bəri/	framboos
strawberry (n)	/'strɔ:,b(ə)ri/	aardbei

### Meat

bacon (n)	/'beɪkən/	spek
chicken (n) (TS)	/'tʃɪkɪn/	kip
lamb (n)	/læm/	lamsvlees
sausages (n)	/'sɒsɪdʒəz/	worstjes
turkey (n)	/'tɜ:ki/	kalkoen
veal (n)	/vi:l/	kalfsvlees

### Vegetables

aubergine (n)	/'əʊbə,ʒi:n/	aubergine
bean (n)	/bi:n/	boon
cabbage (n)	/'kæbɪdʒ/	kool
carrot (n)	/'kærət/	wortel

**Sardines** are small silver fish that people often buy in tins.  
A **trout** is a fish commonly eaten in food that lives in rivers or lakes.  
**Tuna** is a large fish that people often buy in tins.

An **apple** is a hard round fruit with green, red or yellow skin.  
A **cherry** is a small round red or or black fruit.  
A **fig** is a soft fruit with purple or green skin and a lot of seeds inside.  
A **grapefruit** is a fruit with yellow skin that looks like an orange.  
A **lime** is a fruit with green skin that looks like a lemon.  
A **mango** is a tropical fruit with red or green skin that is yellow inside.  
A **melon** is a large round fruit with yellow or green skin and orange, green or white flesh inside.  
An **orange** is a common round fruit with orange skin.  
A **peach** is a fruit with furry yellowish-pink skin.  
A **plum** is a small round fruit with purple, red or yellow skin.  
A **raspberry** is a small soft red fruit that grows on a bush.  
A **strawberry** is a small soft red fruit with a lot of very small seeds on its skin.

**Bacon** is meat from a pig that British people sometimes eat for breakfast.  
Cobra tastes meaty – a bit like **chicken**.  
**Lamb** is the meat from a young sheep.  
**Sausages** consist of a long thin tube of skin containing small pieces of meat.  
**Turkey** is white meat that is similar to chicken.  
**Veal** is the meat from a young cow.

**Aubergines** are long vegetables with purple skin.  
There are many different types of **beans** including green beans and soya beans.  
A **cabbage** is a hard round vegetable with large green leaves.  
A **carrot** is a long thin orange vegetable.

cauliflower (n)	/'kɒli,flaʊə/	bloemkool	A <b>cauliflower</b> is a vegetable with a hard, round white part in the centre of green leaves.
celery (n)	/'seləri/	selderij	<b>Celery</b> is a long thin green vegetable, usually eaten raw in salads.
courgette (n)	/kɔ:'ʒet/	courgette	A <b>courgette</b> is a long vegetable with dark green skin that looks like a cucumber.
cucumber (n)	/'kju:kʌmbə/	komkommer	A <b>cucumber</b> is a long thin vegetable with green skin and is white inside, often eaten in salads.
garlic (n)	/'gɑ:lɪk/	knoflook	<b>Garlic</b> is a round white vegetable with strong flavour that is often added to food.
leek (n)	/li:k/	prei	A <b>leek</b> is a long thin vegetable that is white at one end with green leaves at the other.
lettuce (n)	/'letɪs/	sla	A <b>lettuce</b> is a vegetable with large thin green leaves, eaten raw in salads.
mushroom (n)	/'mʌʃ,ru:m/	champignon	A <b>mushroom</b> is grey or brown vegetable with a round top and a short stem.
olive (n)	/'ɒlɪv/	olijf	<b>Olives</b> are small and black or green – they are eaten raw or used for their oil.
onion (n)	/'ʌnjən/	ui	An <b>onion</b> is a round vegetable with thin brown skin that tastes and smells very strong.
pepper (n)	/'pepə/	paprika	A <b>pepper</b> is a red, green or yellow vegetable with small white seeds inside.
potato (n)	/'pə'teɪtəʊ/	aardappel	<b>Potatoes</b> are common vegetables that are cooked in many different ways and often eaten as chips.
radish (n)	/'rædɪʃ/	radijs	A <b>radish</b> is a small pink or purple vegetable, eaten raw in salads.
spinach (n)	/'spɪnɪʃ/	spinazie	<b>Spinach</b> is a vegetable with dark green leaves that are cooked or eaten raw in salads.
tomato (n)	/'tə'mɑ:təʊ/	tomaat	A <b>tomato</b> is round and red and often eaten in salads.
<b>Other</b>			
antioxidant (n) (TS)	/,æntɪ'ɒksɪd(ə)nt/	antioxidant	Chocolate contains <b>antioxidants</b> which protect the body against cancer.
bake (v)	/beɪk/	bakken	When you <b>bake</b> something, you put it in the oven.
biscuit (n)	/'bɪskɪt/	biscuit	I often have a cup of tea with a <b>biscuit</b> as a snack.
bottled (adj)	/'bɒtlɪd/	gebotteld	A lot of people drink <b>bottled</b> water nowadays.
bread (n)	/bred/	brood	I usually have <b>bread</b> and jam for breakfast.
burger and chips	/,bɜ:gə ən 'tʃɪps/	hamburgers en patat	Kids love eating <b>burgers and chips</b> .
caffeine (n)	/'kæfi:n/	caffeine	Chocolate contains <b>caffeine</b> .

chocolate-covered (adj) (TS)	/'ʃɒklət,kʌvəd/
cocoa (n)	/'kəʊkəʊ/
cooked (adj)	/kʊkt/
crème caramel (n)	/'krem kærə'mel/
crisp (n)	/krisp/
curry (n)	/'kʌri/
dark chocolate (n)	/'dɑ:k 'ʃɒklət/
deep-fry (v)	/'di:p'fraɪ/
dish (n) (TS)	/dɪʃ/
draught (adj)	/dra:ft/
egg (n)	/eg/
fast food (n)	/'fɑ:st ,fu:d/
feast (n) (TS)	/'fi:st/
flavour (n)	/'fleɪvə/
fresh (adj)	/'freʃ/
frozen (adj)	/'frəʊzn/
fry (v)	/'fraɪ/
main course (n) (TS)	/'meɪn ,kɔ:s/
mild (adj)	/'maɪld/
milk chocolate (n)	/'mɪlk 'ʃɒklət/
mineral (n) (TS)	/'mɪn(ə)rəl/
over-cooked (adj)	/'əʊvəʊ'kʊkt/
peas (n)	/'pi:z/
popcorn (n) (TS)	/'pɒp,kɔ:n/
protein (n) (TS)	/'prəʊti:n/
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/
red (meat) (n)	/red (mi:t) /
rice (n)	/'raɪs/
roast (v)	/'rəʊst/
salt (n)	/'sɔ:lt/
salted peanuts (n)	/'sɔ:ltəd 'pi:nʌts/
seafood (n)	/'si:,fu:d/
strong (adj)	/'strɒŋ/

met chocolade bedekte
cocoa
gekookt
caramel pudding
chip
curry
donkere chocolade
frituren
gerecht
tap
ei
snack
banket
smaak
vers
bevroren
frituren
hoofdgerecht
mild
melkchocolade
mineraal
te lang gekookt(e)
doperwten
popcorn
proteïne
rauw
rood (vlees)
rijst
roosteren
zout
gezouten pinda's
visgerecht
sterk

Have you ever eaten **chocolate-covered** peanuts?  
 White chocolate doesn't contain any **cocoa**.  
 Do you prefer raw or **cooked** vegetables?  
**Crème caramel** is a sweet food made from cream, eggs and sugar.  
 Don't eat too many **crisps** – they're bad for you.  
**Curry** is a hot, spicy dish from India.  
**Dark chocolate** is healthier than milk chocolate.  
 When you **deep-fry** something, you cook it in a lot of hot oil.  
 Mark has tasted many unusual **dishes** from around the world.  
 Do you prefer bottled or **draught** beer?  
 Bacon and **eggs** is a traditional British breakfast.  
**Fast food** is food such as burgers and chips.  
 Mark had a **feast** of insects when he was in Indonesia.  
 What's your favourite ice-cream **flavour**?  
 I prefer eating **fresh** fish to frozen fish.  
 I prefer eating fresh fish to **frozen** fish.  
 When you **fry** something, you cook it in hot oil.  
 When Mark was in Indonesia he ate roasted cockroaches as a **main course**.  
**"Mild"** is a word that means the opposite of "strong".  
 A lot of **milk chocolate** contains very little cocoa.  
 Insects are a good source of protein and **minerals**.  
 Vegetables that are **over-cooked** don't have much flavour.  
**Peas** are very small round green vegetables.  
 I love eating **popcorn** at the cinema.  
 Insects are a good source of **protein** and minerals.  
**Raw** meat or fish has not been cooked.  
 Beef is a type of **red meat**.  
 Most Indian and Chinese dishes contain **rice**.  
 When you **roast** something, you cover it with oil and cook it in the oven.  
 Eating too much **salt** is bad for you.  
**Salted peanuts** are crunchy and salty.  
 Lobster and mussels are types of **seafood**.  
 Do you like **strong**, black coffee?



sugar (n)	/ˈʃʊɡə/	suiker
syrup (n)	/ˈsɪrəp/	siroop
tinned (adj)	/tɪnd/	ingeblikt(e)
tray dinner (n)	/ˌtreɪ ˈdɪnə/	maaltijd op schoot
vitamin (n)	/ˈvɪtəmiːn/	vitamine
weak (adj)	/wi:k/	slap
white (meat) (n)	/waɪt (mi:t) /	wit (vlees)
white chocolate (n)	/ˌwaɪt ˈʃɒklət/	witte chocolade

Too much **sugar** is bad for you.  
 Chocolate **syrup** was used for blood in the shower scene in *Psycho*.  
**Tinned** food is food that you buy in a tin.  
 On Saturday we had a **tray dinner** in front of the TV as a treat.  
 Fruit and vegetables contain important **vitamins**.  
 I prefer my coffee **weak**, with lots of milk.  
 Chicken and turkey are types of **white meat**.  
**White chocolate** doesn't contain any cocoa.

## PARTITIVES

a bar of chocolate/soap	/ə ˌbɑːr əv ˈʃɒklət/'səʊp/	een reep chocolade/zeep
a bowl of fruit/sugar	/ə ˌbɔːl əv 'fru:t/'ʃʊɡə/	een kom fruit/suiker
a box of chocolates/matches	/ə ˌbɒks əv ˈʃɒkləts/'mætʃɪz/	een doos chocolade/lucifers
a bunch of bananas/flowers	/ə ˌbʌntʃ əv bə'nɑːnəz/'flaʊəz/	een hoeveelheid bananen/ bloemen
a jar of honey/instant coffee	/ə ˌdʒɑːr əv 'hʌni/ɪnstənt 'kɒfi/	een pot honing/instant koffie
a packet of cigarettes/crisps	/ə ˌpækɪt əv sɪgə'rets/'krɪspz/	een pakje sigaretten/ chips

## TASTE AND TEXTURE

### Taste

bitter (adj)	/'bɪtə/	bitter
bland (adj)	/blænd/	flauw
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	heerlijk
disgusting (adj)	/dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/	verschrikkelijk
fishy (adj) (TS)	/'fɪʃi/	visachtig
fruity (adj)	/'fruːti/	fruitig
meaty (adj)	/'miːti/	vleesachtig
revolting (adj)	/rɪ'vəʊltɪŋ/	afschuwelijk
salty (adj)	/'sɔːlti/	zout
spicy (adj)	/'spɪsi/	pittig
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/	zoet
tasty (adj)	/'teɪsti/	smakelijk

Lemons have a **bitter** taste.  
 Something that is **bland** doesn't have much taste.  
 Cobra is a little tough and chewy, but **delicious**.  
 Something that tastes **disgusting** has a taste that you really dislike.  
 "Does Cobra taste **fishy**?" "No, it tastes meaty."  
 There's a rich liquid inside the cockroaches that tastes sweet and **fruity**.  
 "Does Cobra taste fishy?" "No, it tastes **meaty**."  
**"Revolting"** is a word that means the same as "disgusting".  
**Something** that is salty tastes of salt.  
 Curry is a hot, **spicy** dish.  
 Children often like **sweet** food.  
 Fried grasshoppers are really crisp and **tasty**.

## Texture

chewy (adj)	/ˈtʃuːi/	taai
crisp (adj)	/krɪsp/	krokant
crunchy (adj)	/'krʌntʃi/	knapperig
dry (adj)	/draɪ/	droog
greasy (adj)	/'greɪsɪ/	vet
tough (adj)	/tʌf/	taai

Cobra is a little tough and **chewy**, but delicious.  
Fried grasshoppers are really **crisp** and tasty.  
Roasted cockroaches are really **crunchy** on the outside.  
Do you prefer **dry** or sweet wine?  
Something that tastes **greasy** has been cooked in too much oil.  
Something that is **tough** is difficult to chew.

## Unit 6

casual (adj)	/'kæʒuəl/	informeel
category (n)	/'kætəg(ə)ri/	categorie
a chain of supermarkets	/ə ˈtʃeɪn əv 'su:pəmɑ:kɪts/	een supermarkt keten
a comfort (n)	/ə 'kʌmfət/	een gemak
complain (v)	/kəm'pleɪn/	klacht
confirm (v)	/kən'fɜ:m/	bevestigen
damage (n)	/'dæmɪdʒ/	beschadigen
disastrous (adj)	/dɪ'zɑ:stɹəs/	rampzalig
dividing wall (n)	/dɪˌvaɪdɪŋ 'wɔ:l/	verdeelmuur
downside (n)	/'daʊnˌsaɪd/	nadeel
effectively (adv)	/ɪ'fektɪvli/	effectief
global warming (n)	/'gləʊbl 'wɔ:ɪmɪŋ/	het broeikas effect
grab (v)	/'græb/	grijpen
high-powered (adj)	/'haɪˌpaʊəd/	top
irregular (adj)	/ɪ'regjələ/	onregelmatig
list-maker (n)	/'lɪstˌmeɪkə/	lijst samenstellers

A **casual** attitude is one that is not very strict.  
Des writes a list of things to do and then organises them into **categories**.  
Julie Rost is chief executive of a **chain of supermarkets**.  
Lists are a **comfort** to me because I feel I won't forget things.  
I am writing to **complain** about the damage caused by your company when they delivered my sofa.  
We would be grateful if you could **confirm** your reservation in writing.  
I am writing to complain about the **damage** caused by your company when they delivered my sofa.  
**Disastrous** results are results that are very bad.  
An open-plan office is an office without **dividing walls**.  
The **downside** of working from home is that I have to phone somebody if I want a chat.  
What time of day do you work most **effectively**?  
**Global warming** is damaging the environment.  
He **grabbed** an envelope and scribbled a list on it.  
A **high-powered** job is one in which you have a responsible position and are very busy.  
I don't mind working **irregular** hours as I love my job.  
There are two types of **list-makers**: those who make orderly lists and those who write them in a panic!

orderly (adj)	/ˈɔːdəli/	ordelijk	An <b>orderly</b> list is neat and well-arranged.
personal organiser (n)	/ˌpɜːsnəl ˈɔːgənəɪzə/	agenda	A <b>personal organiser</b> is a book, like a diary, in which you write appointments.
rigid (adj)	/ˈrɪdʒɪd/	star	A <b>rigid</b> attitude is the opposite of a casual attitude.
scribble (v)	/ˈskrɪbl/	krabbelen	He grabbed an envelope and <b>scribbled</b> a list on it.
service-oriented (adj)	/ˈsɜːvɪs,ɔːriəntɪd/	klantgericht	<b>Service-oriented</b> people are people who are interested in customers and their needs.
set in (phr v)	/ˌset ˈɪn/	beginnen	Some people wait until panic <b>sets in</b> before making a list.
set to work on sth	/ˌset tə ˈwɜːk ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	beginnen met werken aan iets	Type A makes lists and calmly <b>sets to work on</b> them.
sigh with relief	/ˌsaɪ wɪð rɪˈliːf/	een zucht van verlichting slaken	Type B <b>sighs with relief</b> when they have written a list, and then loses it!
stress level (n)	/ˈstress ˌlevl/	hoeveelheid stress	People with a casual attitude to time-keeping usually have low <b>stress levels</b> .
take pride in sth	/ˌteɪk ˈpraɪd ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/	trots op iets zijn	Flight attendants should <b>take pride in</b> their appearance.
at the top of the agenda	/ət ðə ˌtɒp əv ðiː əˈdʒendə/	bovenaan de prioriteitenlijst	The Global Earth Party puts the environment <b>at the top of the agenda</b> .

## BUSINESS LETTERS

apply (for) (v)	/əˈplɑɪ (fɔː)/	solliciteren op	I would like to <b>apply for</b> the position of IT assistant.
attend (v)	/əˈtend/	bijwonen	I would be pleased to <b>attend</b> an interview at any time convenient to you.
enclose (v)	/ɪnˈkləʊz/	bijsluiten	I <b>enclose</b> my curriculum vitae for your attention.
for your attention	/fɔ ˌjɔː əˈtenʃn/	ter informatie	I enclose my curriculum vitae <b>for your attention</b> .
in response to	/ɪn rɪˈspɒns tuː/	in reactie op	I am writing <b>in response to</b> your advertisement in <i>The Guardian</i> .
I look forward to hearing from you.	/aɪ ˌlʊk ˌfɔːwəd tə ˈhɪəriŋ frɒm juː/	Ik zie uw reactie tegemoet	<b>I look forward to hearing from you</b> as soon as possible.
I would be pleased to ...	/ˌaɪ wʊd bi ˈpliːzɪd tuː/	Het zou mij een groot plezier doen om	<b>I would be pleased to</b> attend an interview at any time convenient to you.
I would like to apply for ...	/ˌaɪ wʊd ˌlaɪk tuː əˈplɑɪ fɔː/	Ik wil graag solliciteren naar...	<b>I would like to apply for</b> the position of IT assistant.

## PHRASAL VERBS

calm sb down	/ˌkɑːm sʌmbədi ˈdaʊn/	iemand kalmeren	Making lists is relaxing – it <b>calms you down</b> .
come up with sth	/ˌkʌm ˈʌp wɪð sʌmθɪŋ/	iets verzinnen	A couple of years Jane Levy <b>came up with</b> a new system.
cross sth off	/ˌkrɒs sʌmθɪŋ ˈɒf/	iets doorstrepen	If you <b>cross something off</b> a list, you delete it.

get by	/,get 'baɪ/	door het leven gaan	Few people with high-powered jobs <b>get by</b> without lists.
put (sth) off	/pʊt (sʌmθɪŋ) 'ɒf/	(iets) uitstellen	If you <b>put something off</b> , you delay it.
rely on	/rɪ'laɪ ɒn/	vertrouwen op	A lot of people <b>rely on</b> personal organisers in order not to forget things.

## TIME EXPRESSIONS

be ahead of schedule	/bi: ə,hed əv 'fedju:l/	vooruitlopen op het schema	If you <b>are ahead of schedule</b> , you are making good time.
Better late than never.	/,betə ,leɪt ðən 'nevə/	beter laat dan nooit.	" <b>Better late than never</b> " is a proverb meaning that it is better to do something late than not at all.
the day after tomorrow	/ðə ,deɪ ,ɑ:ftə tə'mɒrəʊ/	overmorgen	Today is Monday – <b>the day after tomorrow</b> is Wednesday.
the day before yesterday	/ðə ,deɪ bɪ,fɔ: 'jestədeɪ/	eergisteren	Today is Monday – <b>the day before yesterday</b> was Saturday.
The early bird catches the worm	./ði: ,ɜ:li bɜ:d ,kæʃəz ðə/ 'wɜ:m	Wie het eerst komt het eerst maalt.	" <b>The early bird catches the worm</b> " is a proverb meaning that you do more if you get up early.
have time to spare	/hæv ,taɪm tə 'spə/	tijd over hebben	If you <b>have time to spare</b> , you have enough time left to do something.
in good time	/ɪn ,ɡʊd 'taɪm/	ruim op tijd zijn	If you are <b>in good time</b> , you are early.
in time for	/ɪn 'taɪm fɔ:/	op tijd voor	We arrived just <b>in time for</b> the beginning of the meeting.
in two/three days' time	/ɪn ,tu:/θri: deɪz 'taɪm/	over twee/drie dagen tijd	I'll give you a call <b>in two or three days' time</b> .
kill time	/,kɪl 'taɪm/	de tijd doden	I arrived early at the airport so <b>killed time</b> by having a cup of coffee.
leave something until the last minute	./li:v sʌmθɪŋ ʌntɪl ðə ,la:st 'mɪnɪt/	iets tot het laatste uitstellen	<b>Leaving things until the last minute</b> makes you feel stressed.
be making good time	/bi ,meɪkɪŋ ɡʊd 'taɪm/	lekker opschieten	If you <b>are making good time</b> , you are ahead of schedule.
meet deadlines	/,mi:t 'dedlaɪnz/	deadlines halen	I prefer to <b>meet deadlines</b> in good time.
the (Monday) after next	/ðə (,mʌndeɪ) ɑ:ftə 'nekst/	(maandag) over een week	We're having a barbecue <b>the Sunday after next</b> .
not have much time left	./nɒt hæv mʌʃ 'taɪm left/	niet veel tijd over hebben	Hurry up! We <b>haven't got much time left</b> .
one at a time	./wʌn ət ə 'taɪm/	één voor één	Stop pushing, children! <b>One at a time</b> through the door.
prioritise (v)	./praɪ'ɔ:taɪz/	prioriteren	If you <b>prioritise</b> things, you put them in order of importance or in the order in which they need to be done.
promptly (adv)	./prɒmptli/	direct	If you do something <b>promptly</b> , you do it immediately.
punctual (adj)	./pʌŋkʃuəl/	punctueel	If you are <b>punctual</b> , you always arrive on time for meetings or other appointments.
repeatedly (adv)	./rɪ'pi:tɪdli/	herhaaldelijk	If you do something <b>repeatedly</b> , you do it time and time again.

be ruled by the clock	/bi ˌruːld baɪ ðə ˈklɒk/	door de klok geregeerd worden	I love being on holiday – I hate <b>being ruled by the clock</b> .
be running out of time	/bi ˌrʌnɪŋ aʊt əv ˈtaɪm/	door de tijd heen zijn	If you <b>are running out of time</b> , you do not have much time left to do something.
There's no time like the present.	/ðeəz nəʊ ˈtaɪm laɪk ðə ˈprezənt/	Er is geen beter moment dan het heden.	“ <b>There's no time like the present</b> ” is a proverb meaning that the best time to do something is now.
time and time again	/ˈtaɪm ən ˈtaɪm əˈɡeɪn/	keer op keer	The Global Earth Party have asked the government the same question <b>time and time again</b> .
time flies	/ˈtaɪm ˈflaɪz/	de tijd vliegt voorbij	If <b>time flies</b> , it goes very quickly.
time-keeping (n)	/ˈtaɪmˌkiːpɪŋ/	de tijd in de gaten houden	If you have a healthy attitude to <b>time-keeping</b> , you do things on time but your life is not ruled by the clock.
time-saving	/ˈtaɪmˌseɪvɪŋ/	tijd besparen	The article on p. 50 is about <b>time-saving</b> tips that help you not to waste time.
waste precious time	/ˌweɪst preʃəs ˈtaɪm/	waardevolle tijd verspillen	Jane used to write lists, forget where she put them, and then <b>waste precious time</b> looking for them!
the weekend before last	/ðə ˌwiːkend bɪfɔː ˈlɑːst/	het weekend voor vorig weekend	We went to Paris for two days <b>the weekend before last</b> .
<b>WORK</b>			
extra pay (n)	/ˌɛkstrə ˈpeɪ/	extra salaris	Unfortunately we don't get <b>extra pay</b> for working overtime.
flexible hours (n pl)	/ˌfleksəbl ˈaʊəz/	flexibele tijden	If you work <b>flexible hours</b> , you can start and finish work when you like.
have a break	/ˌhæv ə ˈbreɪk/	een pauze nemen	When you're working to a deadline, you can't always find time to <b>have a break</b> .
head office (n) (TS)	/ˌhed ˈɒfɪs/	hoofdkantoor	He works for an American law firm whose <b>head office</b> is in Washington DC.
the lunch hour (n)	/ðə ˈlʌnʃ aʊə/	de lunchpauze	Sometimes I'm so busy I work right through <b>the lunch hour</b> .
newsroom (n) (TS)	/ˈnjuːzruːm/	redactiekamer	A <b>newsroom</b> is an office where journalists work.
open-plan office (n)	/ˌəʊpənplæn ˈɒfɪs/	kantoortuin	<b>Open-plan offices</b> can be very noisy.
qualifications (n pl)	/ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃənz/	kwalificaties	You don't have to have any particular <b>qualifications</b> for this job.
shift (n)	/ʃɪft/	ploeg	I hate working the night <b>shift</b> !
training course (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ ˌkɔːs/	cursus	You have to go on a <b>training course</b> to be a train driver.
work overtime	/ˌwɜːk ˈəʊvətɑɪm/	overuren maken	Unfortunately we don't get extra pay for <b>working overtime</b> .
work to a deadline	/ˌwɜːk tuː ə ˈdedlaɪn/	een deadline halen	When you're <b>working to a deadline</b> , you can't always find time to have a break.
work unsociable hours	/ˌwɜːk ʌnsəʊʃəbl ˈaʊəz/	ongewone uren werken	I often <b>work unsociable hours</b> – at nights or at weekends.

## Review B

all-night (adj)	/,ɔ:l'naɪt/	de hele nacht door	At the Oyster Festival there's a party in the evening, with <b>all-night</b> dancing.
ancient times (n pl)	/'eɪnʃ(ə)nt ,taɪmz/	lang geleden	The Midsummer festival dates from <b>ancient times</b> .
colourful (adj)	/'kʌləfʃl/	kleurrijk	Everybody wears <b>colourful</b> clothes and fancy dress.
dessert (n)	/dɪ'zɜ:t/	nagerecht	A <b>dessert</b> is a main dish eaten after the main part of a meal.
get together (phr v)	/,get tə'geðə/	samenkomen	On Midsummer morning, people <b>get together</b> and dance around a wooden pole.
herring (n)	/'herɪŋ/	haring	A <b>herring</b> is a long thin silver fish that lives in the sea.
hold a festival	/'həʊld ə 'festɪvəl/	een festival organiseren	For four days every year, Galway <b>holds its International Oyster Festival</b> .
non-stop (adj)	/'nɒn'stɒp/	continu(e)	The festival is a long weekend of <b>non-stop</b> entertainment.
oyster (n)	/'ɔɪstə/	oester	An <b>oyster</b> is a type of seafood with a rough shell that is usually eaten raw.
pole (n)	/'pəʊl/	paal	On Midsummer morning, people get together and dance around a wooden <b>pole</b> .
settler (n)	/'setlə/	kolonisten	Mardi Gras has been celebrated for centuries since French <b>settlers</b> first came to the USA.
wild flowers (n pl)	/'waɪld 'flaʊəz/	wilde bloemen	There are <b>wild flowers</b> everywhere at midsummer and the sun never sets.

## Unit 7

according to	/ə'kɔ:dn̩ tu:/	Volgens	<b>According to</b> financial observers the central bank will reduce interest rates by 1%.
asthma (n)	/'æsmə/	asthma	<b>Asthma</b> is a medical condition that makes it difficult to breathe.
break down (phr v)	/'breɪk 'daʊn/	instorten	He <b>broke down</b> and cried when he was sentenced to seven years in jail.
bully (n)	/'bʊli/	pestkop	Pia's previous boss was a real <b>bully</b> .
claim (v)	/kleɪm/	reclameren	Burglar Frank Gort broke down and cried, <b>claiming</b> seven was his unlucky number!
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	huilen	He broke down and <b>cried</b> when he was sentenced to seven years in jail.
dislocated (adj)	/'dɪsləkeɪtəd/	ontwricht	If part of your body is <b>dislocated</b> , the bone is not in its normal position.

divorce proceedings (n pl)	/dɪ'vɔ:s prə'si:diŋz/	scheidingsprocedure	<b>Divorce proceedings</b> are the legal processes that take place when a couple divorce.
exhaustion (n)	/ɪg'zɔ:sfjən/	uitputting	Doctors are treating the film star for “ <b>exhaustion</b> ” at a rehabilitation centre.
hailstorm (n) (TS)	/'heɪl,stɔ:m/	hagelstorm	A <b>hailstorm</b> is a storm in which balls of ice fall from the sky.
hostage (n)	/'hɒstɪdʒ/	gijzelaar	Kidnappers released the <b>hostages</b> last night.
interest rate (n)	/'ɪntrəst ,reɪt/	rentetarief	According to financial observers the central bank will reduce <b>interest rates</b> by 1%.
kidnapper (n)	/'kɪdnæpə/	ontvoerder	<b>Kidnappers</b> are criminals who take other people away illegally, often for money.
long-awaited (adj)	/'lɒŋ ə,weɪtəd/	lang verwacht(e)	The record company has finally released the singer's <b>long-awaited</b> album.
nomination (n)	/'nɒmɪ'neɪʃn/	nominatie	The Oscar committee has announced the Oscar <b>nominations</b> .
observer (n)	/əb'zɜ:və/	waarnemer	Financial <b>observers</b> are experts in finance whose opinions are broadcast or published.
personalised registration number (n)	/'pɜ:snəlaɪzd ,redʒɪ'streɪʃn nʌmbə/	gepersonaliseerd registratienummer	A <b>personalised registration number</b> on a car is one that has your name or initials on it.
piercing (n) (TS)	/'pɪəsɪŋ/	piercing	The headmistress said that Paula knew that <b>piercing</b> was against the school rules.
promotion (n)	/'prə'məʊʃn/	promotie	She worked really hard at her job and got a <b>promotion</b> .
rave reviews (n pl)	/'reɪv rɪ'vju:z/	laaiend enthousiaste recensies	<b>Rave reviews</b> are reports in a newspaper that say that a CD or film is extremely good.
release (v)	/'ri:li:s/	uitbrengen	When a record company <b>releases</b> an album, it makes it available for people to buy.
relieved (adj)	/'ri:li:vd/	opgelucht	The hostages are on their way home to their <b>relieved</b> families.
retire (v)	/'ri:təɪə/	met pensioen gaan	Pia has been a lot happier since her previous boss <b>retired</b> .
starvation diet (n)	/'stɑ:vɪeɪʃn ,daɪət/	hongerdieet	A <b>starvation diet</b> is one in which people eat very little in order to lose weight quickly.
stressful (adj)	/'stresfl/	gestresst	Sorry I haven't replied sooner, but work's been really <b>stressful</b> .
take pity on sb	/'teɪk 'pɪti ɒn sʌmbədi/	medelijden met iemand hebben	If you <b>take pity on someone</b> , you feel sorry for them.
the slow lane (n)	/ðə 'sləʊ ,leɪn/	de langzame rijstrook	<b>The slow lane</b> of a motorway is the one used by vehicles travelling at a slower speed.
troubled (adj)	/'trʌblɪd/	bezorgd	Someone who is <b>troubled</b> is very upset or worried because they have a lot of problems.

water hydrant (n)	/ˈwɔːtə ˌhaɪdrənt/	brandkraan	A <b>water hydrant</b> is an upright water pipe in the street.
wheelchair (n)	/ˈwiːl,tʃeə/	rolstoel	A <b>wheelchair</b> is a chair with large wheels used by someone who cannot walk.
<b>CELEBRITIES</b>			
the attention	/ðɪ əˈtenʃn/	de aandacht	Celebrities should change their job if they don't enjoy <b>the attention</b> .
celebrity (n)	/səˈleɪbrəti/	beroemdheid	Kate Moss and Nicole Kidman are both well-known <b>celebrities</b> .
chase (v)	/tʃeɪs/	achtervolgen	A female photographer was <b>chasing</b> Kate Moss in New York and fell over a water hydrant!
cooperate (v) (TS)	/kəʊˈɒpəreɪt/	samenwerken	Many celebrities refuse to <b>cooperate</b> with the paparazzi.
definitive (adj) (TS)	/dɪˈfɪnətɪv/	perfect(e)	Nowadays there are more paparazzi than ever, all trying to get the <b>definitive</b> celebrity photo.
desperate (adj)	/ˈdesprət/	wanhopig	I'm <b>desperate</b> to become rich and famous. I'd do anything to be a celebrity.
draw the line (TS)	/ˌdrɔː ðə ˈlaɪn/	een grens stellen	If you <b>draw the line</b> in a situation, you decide what is acceptable and what is not.
follow (v) (TS)	/ˈfɒləʊ/	volgen	In an interview she complained that the paparazzi <b>followed</b> her everywhere.
get a shot (TS)	/ˌget ə ˈʃɒt/	de kans krijgen een foto te maken	Nicole Kidman always agrees to smile for the camera so the paparazzi <b>get their shot</b> .
glamorous (adj)	/ˈglæməərəs/	luxueus	People are obsessed with the <b>glamorous</b> lifestyles of celebrities.
gossip (n)	/ˈɡɒsɪp/	roddels	Do you enjoy reading <b>gossip</b> about famous people?
hypocritical (adj)	/ˌhɪpəˈkrɪtɪkl/	hypocriet	Jack thinks that some celebrities are <b>hypocritical</b> – they want publicity but don't like being chased by the paparazzi.
be increasingly obsessed	/ˌbiː ɪnˌkriːsɪŋli əbˈsest/	steeds meer geobserveerd raken	Society is <b>increasingly obsessed</b> with celebrities.
insensitive (adj)	/ɪnˈsensətɪv/	gevoelloos	The paparazzi are not completely <b>insensitive</b> – they try not to involve children.
invade sb's privacy	/ɪnˌveɪd sʌmbədiz ˈprɪvəsi/	inbreuk maken in iemands privacy	If you <b>invade someone's privacy</b> , you refuse to leave them alone.
leave sb alone	/ˌliːv sʌmbədi əˈləʊn/	iemand met rust laten	Once the paparazzi get their shot of a celebrity, they then <b>leave them alone</b> .
paparazzi (n pl)	/ˌpæpəˈrætsi/	roddelpers fotograaf	<b>Paparazzi</b> are photographers who take photos of celebrities as their job.
photogenic (adj)	/ˌfəʊtəʊˈdʒenɪk/	fotogeniek	Someone who is <b>photogenic</b> looks good in photographs.
be photographed	/bi ˈfəʊtəgrɑːft/	gefotografeerd worden	Do you think celebrities enjoy <b>being photographed</b> by the paparazzi?
photographer (n) (TS)	/fəˈtɒgrəfə/	fotograaf	Paparazzi are <b>photographers</b> who take photos of celebrities as their job.



play the game (TS)	/ˌpleɪ ðə 'geɪm/	het spel spelen	Nicole <b>plays the game</b> and always agrees to smile for the camera.
the press	/ɪðə 'pres/	de pers	" <b>The press</b> " is an expression meaning newspapers and magazines.
private life (n)	'praɪvət ˌlaɪf/	privéleven	My boss was a real bully, but apparently she was unhappy in her <b>private life</b> .
reason with sb (v) (TS)	/'riːzn ˌwɪð sʌmbədi/	in gesprek gaan met iemand	We try to <b>reason with</b> the celebrities and explain that we don't want to upset them.
smile for the camera	/ˌsmaɪl fə ðə 'kæmrə/	lach naar de camera	Everyone <b>smile for the camera</b> , please!
swear (v) (TS)	/sweə/	vloeken	Celebrities often shout and <b>swear</b> at the paparazzi.
take photos of	/ˌteɪk 'fəʊtəʊz əv/	foto's nemen van	It's not OK when paparazzi <b>take photos of</b> celebrities' children.
unflattering (adj)	/ʌn'flæt(ə)rɪŋ/	oncomplimenteus	<b>Unflattering</b> photos of celebrities show they're not perfect.
upset (v)	/ʌp'set/	iemand van zijn/haar stuk brengen	We try to reason with the celebrities and explain that we don't want to <b>upset</b> them.

## CRIME

arrest (v)	/ə'rest/	arresteren	Sanders was <b>arrested</b> after ringing the FBI to ask if he was still on its "wanted" list!
burglar (n)	/'bɜːglə/	inbreker	A <b>burglar</b> is someone who steals things from people's houses.
catch criminals	/ˌkætʃ 'krɪmɪnəlz/	misdadigers oppakken	Police officers fight crime and try to <b>catch criminals</b> .
commit a crime	/ˌkəmɪt ə 'kraɪm/	een misdaad plegen	People on a "wanted" list have <b>committed crimes</b> but haven't been arrested yet.
convicted thief (n)	/kənˌvɪktɪd 'θiːf/	veroordeelde dief	<b>Convicted thief</b> , Cass Mei, escaped from guards at the prison hospital.
court (n)	/kɔːt/	rechtszaal	A judge is someone who sentences criminals in <b>court</b> .
a dramatic chase	/ə drəˌmætɪk 'tʃeɪs/	een dramatische achtervolging	Police cars were involved in a <b>dramatic chase</b> along the motorway.
escape (n)	/ɪs'keɪp/	ontsnappen	Prison authorities were embarrassed by the <b>escape</b> of convicted thief, Cass Mei.
escape from jail	/ɪsˌkeɪp frəm 'dʒeɪl/	uit de gevangenis ontsnappen	A fugitive is someone who has <b>escaped from jail</b> .
escort sb off the motorway	/esˌkɔːt sʌmbədi ɒf ðə 'məʊtəweɪ/	iemand van de weg af escorteren	An 85-year-old man was <b>escorted off the M4</b> motorway because he was riding in a wheelchair!
fight crime	/ˌfaɪt 'kraɪm/	misdadaad bestrijden	Police officers <b>fight crime</b> and try to catch criminals.
fugitive (n)	/'fjuːdʒətɪv/	voortvluchtige	A <b>fugitive</b> is someone who has escaped from jail and is hiding from the police.
guard (n)	/ɡɑːd/	bewaker	He escaped from <b>guards</b> at the prison hospital.
in jail	/ɪn 'dʒeɪl/	in de gevangenis	The judge sentenced him to seven years <b>in jail</b> .

judge (n)	/dʒʌdʒ/	rechter	A <b>judge</b> is someone who sentences criminals in court.
kidnap (v)	/'kɪdnæp/	ontvoeren	The notice in the back of the car said, "Help us, we have been <b>kidnapped</b> ."
patrol (v)	/pə'trəʊl/	patrouilleren	Traffic police are police who <b>patrol</b> roads and motorways.
police car (n)	/pə'li:s ,kɑ:/	politieauto	<b>Police cars</b> were involved in a dramatic chase along the motorway.
police officer (n)	/pə'li:s ,ɒfɪsə/	politieagent	<b>Police officers</b> fight crime and try to catch criminals.
police station (n)	/pə'li:s ,steɪʃn/	politiebureau	A TV set was stolen from a Liverpool <b>police station</b> while officers were out fighting crime!
prison authorities (n pl)	/'prɪzn ɔ:θɔrətɪz/	gevangenis bestuurders	<b>Prison authorities</b> were embarrassed by the escape of convicted thief, Cass Mei.
prison hospital (n)	/'prɪzn 'hɒspɪtl/	penitentiair ziekenhuis	He escaped from guards at the <b>prison hospital</b> .
sentence (v)	/'sentəns/	veroordelen	A judge is someone who <b>sentences</b> criminals in court.
shoplifting (n)	/'ʃɒp,lɪftɪŋ/	stelen uit een winkel	<b>Shoplifting</b> is the crime of stealing things from shops or supermarkets.
steal (v)	/sti:l/	stelen	A convicted thief is someone who has <b>stolen</b> something and been sentenced in court.
traffic police (n)	/'træfɪk pə,lɪs/	verkeerspolitie	<b>Traffic police</b> are police who patrol roads and motorways.
"wanted" list (n)	/'wɒntəd ,lɪst/	"gezocht" lijst	People on a " <b>wanted</b> " list have committed crimes but haven't been arrested yet.

## NEWS/HEADLINES

not available for comment (TS)	/nɒt ə,veɪləbl fə 'kɒmənt/	niet beschikbaar voor commentaar	The Minister is out of the country and <b>not available for comment</b> .
bar (v)	/bɑ:/	uitgesloten	He was <b>barred</b> from the Olympics after failing a drugs test.
break out (phr v) (TS)	/'breɪk 'aʊt/	uitbreken	An argument <b>broke out</b> amongst the delegates.
(missing) cash probe (n)	/(mɪsɪŋ) 'kæʃ ,prəʊb/	onderzoek naar verduistering	A <b>missing cash probe</b> is an investigation that takes place when a large amount of money is missing.
delegate (n) (TS)	/'deləgət/	vertegenwoordiger	A <b>delegate</b> is someone who is chosen to represent a group of other people at a meeting.
freak storm/accident etc (adj)	/'fri:k 'stɔ:m/'æksɪdənt/	bizarre storm/ bizar ongeluk etc	A <b>freak storm</b> or <b>accident</b> is one that is very unusual.
hit (v)	/hɪt/	beïnvloeden	Freak storm <b>hits</b> harvest.
jobless (adj)	/'dʒɒbləs/	werkeloos	" <b>Jobless</b> " means the same as "unemployed".
minister (n)	/'mɪnɪstə/	minister	The <b>minister</b> quit his job after an investigation into missing money.

the mysterious disappearance of ...  
the opposition (n) (TS)

/ðə mɪs,tɪəriəs  
dɪsə'pɪərəns əv/  
/ði ˌɒpə'zɪʃn/

order an investigation (TS)

/ɔːɪdə ən ɪnˌvestɪ'geɪʃn/

peace talks/negotiations (n pl)

/'piːs ˌtɔːks/  
niˌgəʊʃiˌeɪʃənz/

quit (v)

/kwɪt/

resign (v)

/rɪ'zaɪn/

row (n)

/rəʊ/

soar (v)

/sɔː/

spokesman (n) (TS)

/'spəʊksmən/

the unemployed

/ði ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪd/

wed (v)

/wed/

de mysterieuze verdwijning van ...

de oppositie

een onderzoek aankondigen

vredeonderhandelingen

stoppen

opzeggen

ruzie

omhoog schieten

woordvoerder

werklozen

huwen

An investigation was ordered into **the mysterious disappearance of** a large amount of money.  
**The opposition** has called for the government to provide more jobs in the area.

An **investigation** was ordered into the mysterious disappearance of a large amount of money.

**Peace talks** end in row.

If you **quit** your job, you resign.

If you **resign** from your job, you stop doing it.

A "**row**" is another word for an "argument".

If figures or interest rates **soar**, they increase very quickly.

A **spokesman** for the Minister said he was unavailable for comment.

"**The unemployed**" are all the people without work.

"**Wed**" is a word often used in newspaper headlines meaning "to get married".

## USEFUL PHRASES (PERSONAL NEWS)

How exciting/annoying etc!  
Oh, congratulations!  
Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.  
  
Oh no. That's terrible!  
  
Well done!

/ɪˌhaʊ ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ə'nɔɪŋ/  
/ɪəʊ kənˌgræʃʊ'leɪʃənz/  
/ɪəʊ aɪm 'sɒri tə ˌhɪər ðæt/  
  
/əʊ ˌnəʊ ðæts 'terəbl/  
  
/ɪˌwel 'dʌn/

Wat spannend/vervelend etc!  
Oh, gefeliciteerd!  
Oh, het spijt me dat te horen.  
Ach nee. Dat is verschrikkelijk!  
Goed gedaan!

"My car's broken down again." "**How annoying!**"  
"My wife's just had a baby." "**Oh, congratulations!**"  
"Shirley and I have split up." "**Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.**"  
  
"I've failed all my exams." "**Oh no, that's terrible!**"  
  
"I've passed all my exams." "**Well done!**"

## Unit 8

airborne (adj)  
to sb's amazement  
animal feed (n)

/'eəˌbɔːn/  
/te ˌʌmbədɪz ə'meɪzmənt/  
/'ænɪml ˌfiːd/

in de lucht  
tot iemands verbazing  
dierenvoer

By the time the plane was **airborne**, I'd forgotten England even existed.  
**To Nick's amazement**, the man offered him \$2,000 for the motorbike.  
**Animal feed** is food given to animals.

armrest (n)	/ˈɑːmˌrest/	armleuning	The seat was uncomfortable because the <b>armrest</b> was broken.
back-street (adj)	/'bækˌstri:t/	achteraf straatje	He bought the second-hand bike from a <b>back-street</b> garage in Miami.
bike (v)	/baɪk/	fietsen	I <b>biked</b> over to my dad's flat and asked to borrow some cash.
broaden (v)	/'brɔːdn/	verbreden	Travel <b>broadens</b> your experience of the world.
a broken heart (n)	/ə ˌbrəʊkən 'hɑːt/	een gebroken hart	If you have a <b>broken heart</b> , you are very upset because someone you love has left you.
cork (n)	/kɔːk/	kurk	<b>Cork</b> is the substance used for making corks that block the top of bottles.
cross (v)	/krɒs/	doorkruisen	Nick wanted to <b>cross</b> the United States from east to west by motorbike.
diamond (n)	/'daɪəmənd/	diamant	A <b>diamond</b> is a hard, clear colourless stone used in expensive jewellery.
dynamite fishing (n)	/'daɪnəmaɪt ˌfɪʃɪŋ/	vissen met dynamiet	<b>Dynamite fishing</b> damages the environment.
emotionally blackmail	/ɪˌməʊʃnəli 'blækmeɪl/	emotionele chantage	If you <b>emotionally blackmail</b> someone, you persuade them to do something by making them feel guilty.
engraved (adj) (TS)	/ɪn'ɡreɪvd/	gegrafeerd	<b>Engraved</b> under the seat were the words: "To Elvis. Love James Dean."
flock to (v)	/'flɒk ˌtuː/	trekken naar	Tourists <b>flock to</b> Bondi Beach from all over the world.
hang out (phr v)	/ˌhæŋ 'aʊt/	rondhangen	Bondi Beach is the place where beautiful young people go to <b>hang out</b> .
the heart and soul of	/ðə ˌhɑːt ən 'səʊl əv/	het hart en de ziel van	Bondi Beach is <b>the heart and soul of</b> Sydney's beach community.
hellish (adj)	/'helɪʃ/	afschuwelijk(e)	After three <b>hellish</b> days and nights, I realised I was close to losing my head.
inscription (n)	/ɪn'skrɪpʃn/	inscriptie	Engraved under the seat was the <b>inscription</b> : "To Elvis. Love James Dean."
lend (v)	/lend/	lenen	He emotionally blackmailed his dad into <b>lending</b> him some cash.
light up (phr v)	/ˌlaɪt 'ʌp/	aangaan	As the plane takes off, the seat belt signs <b>light up</b> .
lose your head	/ˌluːz jə 'hed/	je hoofd verliezen	After three hellish days and nights, I realised I was close to <b>losing my head</b> .
meaningless (adj)	/'miːnɪŋləs/	betekenisloos	From the moment I boarded the flight, life in England became <b>meaningless</b> .
oil (n)	/ɔɪl/	olie	Which countries are big exporters of <b>oil</b> ?
overnight (adv)	/ˌəʊvə'naɪt/	voor de nacht	The young mechanic told Nick to leave the bike <b>overnight</b> .
the guy/girl in question	/ðə ˌɡaɪ/ˌɡɜːl ɪn 'kwɛstʃən/	de jongen/het meisje waar het om gaat	It seemed that <b>the guy in question</b> was going to show up in London soon.
run out of luck/steam etc	/ˌrʌn ˌaʊt əv 'lʌk/'stiːm/	pech krijgen/moe worden etc	He <b>ran out of luck</b> when the motorbike broke down five kilometres from Atlanta.
second-hand (adj)	/'sekəndˌhænd/	tweedehands	He bought the <b>second-hand</b> bike from a back-street garage in Miami.
a serious girlfriend	/ə ˌsɪəriəs 'ɡɜːlfrend/	een serieus vriendinnetje	A <b>serious girlfriend</b> is a girl a girl you have a long relationship with.
show up (phr v)	/ˌʃəʊ 'ʌp/	op komen dagen	The idea of the Belgian guy <b>showing up</b> drove Alex mad.
stop off (phr v)	/ˌstɒp 'ɒf/	een tussenstop maken	Conrad <b>stopped off</b> in Singapore for a day or two.
sun lounger (n)	/'sʌn ˌləʊndʒə/	strandstoel	There are <b>sun loungers</b> for hire on the beach.

suntan (n)	/ˈsʌn,tæn/	door de zon gebruikte huid	Do you enjoy lying on the beach and getting a <b>suntan</b> ?
switch off (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ ˈɒf/	uitzetten	If your problems are <b>switched off</b> , you have forgotten about them.
take a break	/ˌteɪk ə ˈbreɪk /	een pauze nemen	She decided to <b>take a break</b> from her career and went to Australia for a year.
take precedence over	/ˌteɪk ˈpreɪsɪdəns əʊvə/	belangrijker zijn dan	Broken armrests <b>took precedence over</b> broken hearts.
trawling net (n)	/ˈtrɔːlɪŋ ˌnet/	sleepnet	The white sands and coral gardens have never been damaged by <b>trawling nets</b> .
the underside (n)	/ˌðɪː ˈʌndəsaɪd/	de onderkant	“ <b>The underside</b> ” is a formal expression meaning “under”.

## FIXED EXPRESSIONS

it's all or nothing	/ɪts ˌɔːl ɔː ˈnʌθɪŋ/	het is alles of niets	I don't eat chocolate at all for weeks, then I eat three bars in a day – <b>it's all or nothing</b> with me.
clean and tidy	/ˌkliːn ən ˈtaɪdi/	schoon en netjes	She's always vacuuming – she likes the house <b>clean and tidy</b> .
come and go	/ˌkʌm ən ˈgəʊ/	komen en gaan	The kids <b>come and go</b> and treat this house as a hotel.
give or take ...	/ˌɡɪv ɔː ˈteɪk/	plus of min ...	They live 100 km from here – <b>give or take</b> a few kilometres.
hit the road	/ˌhɪt ðə ˈrəʊd/	op weg gaan	When you <b>hit the road</b> , you start a journey by car or motorbike.
make a deal	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈdiːl/	een deal maken	The mechanic laughed and said, “That's the worst <b>deal</b> you'll ever <b>make</b> , boy!”
It's now or never.	/ɪts ˌnaʊ ɔː ˈnevə/	het is nu of nooit	Nick finally decided <b>it was now or never</b> to make his dream trip.
peace and quiet	/ˌpiːs ən ˈkwaɪət/	rust en vrede	I like spending time on my own and having some <b>peace and quiet</b> .
be soft in the head	/bi ˌsɒft ɪn ðə ˈhed/	ze niet allemaal op een rijtje hebben	If someone <b>is soft in the head</b> , they are slightly crazy.
sooner or later	/ˌsuːnə ɔː ˈleɪtə/	vroeg of laat	<b>Sooner or later</b> you'll have to tell them the truth.
I can take it or leave it.	/aɪ kən ˌteɪk ɪt ɔː ˈliːv ɪt/	Het maakt mij niet uit.	I don't particularly like watching TV. <b>I can take it or leave it</b> .

## DESCRIPTION

attractive (adj)	/əˈtræktɪv/	aantrekkelijk	Portinatx is one of Ibiza's most <b>attractive</b> beaches.
built up skyline (TS)	/ˌbɪltʌp ˈskaɪlaɪn/	bebouwde horizon	A <b>built-up skyline</b> is one that consists of high-rise buildings seen against the sky.
canopy (n)	/ˈkænəpi/	boomtop	A <b>canopy</b> is a lot of leaves and branches that form a cover high above the ground.
delightful (adj)	/dɪˈlaɪtfl/	charmant(e)	Ibiza has lots of <b>delightful</b> hidden coves at the foot of towering cliffs.
hidden (from) (adj)	/ˈhɪdn (frəm) /	afgesloten (van)	The lagoon is <b>hidden from</b> the sea by a high, curving wall of rock.

inland (adj)	/ˈɪn,lænd/
overlooking (adj)	/,əʊvəˈlʊkɪŋ/
packed with	/'pækt ,wɪð/
popular with tourists	/,pɒpjʊlə wɪð ˈtʊərɪsts/
sandy (adj)	/'sændi/
scatter (v)	/'skætə/
spectacular view (n)	/'spek,tækjʊlə 'vjuː/
strangely coloured (adj)	/,streɪndʒli 'kʌləd/
stretch (for ) (v)	/'stretʃ (fɔː)/
surrounded by (adj)	/'səˈraʊndəd ,baɪ/
untouched (adj)	/'ʌn'tʌtʃt/
wonderful scenery (TS)	/,wʌndəfl 'siːnəri/

## LOCATION

ancient ruins (n pl)	/'eɪnʃənt 'ruːnz/
bay (n)	/'beɪ/
cliff (n)	/'klɪf/
coastal path (n)	/'kəʊstl ,pɑːθ/
coral gardens (n pl)	/'kɒrəl ,gɑːdənz/
cove (n)	/'kəʊv/
desert (n) (TS)	/'dezət/
freshwater falls (n pl)	/'frefʃwɔːtə 'fɔːlz/
headland (n)	/'hed,lənd/
high-rise building (n)	/'haɪraɪz 'bɪldɪŋ/
island (n)	/'aɪlənd/
jungle (n)	/'dʒʌŋɡl/
lagoon (n)	/'leɪɡuːn/
lake (n)	/'leɪk/
pine forest (n)	/'paɪn ,fɒrɪst/
resort (n) (TS)	/'rɪːzɔːt/
snow-capped mountains (n pl)	/'snoʊkæpt 'maʊntənz/

landinwaarts
uitkijken over
vol met
populair bij toeristen
zand-
verspreiden over
spectaculair uitzicht
vreemd gekleurde
zich uitstrekken
omringd door
onaangeraakt
fantastische landschap

oude ruïnes
baai
klif
kustpad
koraal tuinen
inham
woestijn
waterval
landtong
wolkenkrabber
eiland
oerwoud
lagune
meer
dennenbos
vakantiepark
met sneeuw bedekte bergtoppen

“**Inland**” means the opposite of “on the coast”.  
The most spectacular views can be seen from the cliffs **overlooking** the bay.  
There are long, sandy beaches, **packed with** bars and watersport.  
Bondi beach is **popular with tourists** and with local people.  
The **sandy** beaches are surrounded by pine forests.  
“Freshwater falls **scatter** the island” means they are all over the island.  
The most **spectacular views** can be seen from the cliffs overlooking the bay.  
There are **strangely coloured** birds and monkeys in the trees.  
The white sands of Bondi Beach **stretch for** roughly a kilometre.  
An island is an area of land **surrounded by** sea.  
Some of the plants have been **untouched** for a thousand years.  
Suzi stared out of the window at the **wonderful scenery**.

**Ancient ruins** are parts of very old buildings.  
A **bay** is an area of the coast where the land curves inwards.  
**Cliffs** are very steep rocks, often overlooking the sea.  
A **coastal path** is a path that people can walk along and look at the sea.  
The white sands and **coral gardens** are unspoilt by human activity.  
A **cove** is a small area of sea that is partly surrounded by land.  
The weather in a **desert** is usually hot and windy.  
**Freshwater falls** are found in different parts of the island.  
Bondi Beach stretches for a kilometre between two **headlands**.  
In photo b) you can see a lot of **high-rise buildings**.  
An **island** is an area of land surrounded by sea.  
The freshwater falls are surrounded not by forests, but by **jungle**.  
A **lagoon** is an area of sea separated from the rest of the sea by sand or rocks.  
Toronto is a big city in Canada built by **Lake Ontario**.  
The sandy beaches are surrounded by **pine forests**.  
A **resort** is a town or village where people go on holiday.  
We could see the **snow-capped mountains** of the Himalayas in the distance.

temple (n)	/'templ/
wall of rock	/,wɔ:l əv 'rɒk/
waterfall (n)	/'wɔ:tə,fɔ:l/
white sands (n pl)	/,waɪt 'sændz/

tempel
muur van steen
waterval
witte duinen

You can see Buddhist **temples** in photo d).  
 The lagoon is hidden from the sea by a high, curving **wall of rock**.  
 A **waterfall** is a place where water flows over the edge of a cliff or rock.  
 The **white sands** of Bondi Beach stretch for roughly a kilometre.

## Unit 9

appeal (to) (v)	/ə'pi:l tu/
attach importance to sth	/ə,tæʃ ɪm'pɔ:təns tu/
attract (v)	/ə'trækt/
class (n) (U)	/kla:s/
compared with	/kəm'peəd wɪð/

cross paths	/,krɒs 'pɑ:θs/
delighted (adj)	/dɪ'laɪtɪd/

despise (v)	/dɪ'spaɪz/
diet (v)	/'daɪət/
eligible (adj)	/'elɪdʒəbl/
enormous (adj)	/'nɔ:məs/
estate (n)	/'steɪt/
executioner (n)	/,eksi'tkju:ʃnə/
fate (n)	/feɪt/
be in favour of	/,bi: ɪn 'feɪvər əv/
gradually (adv)	/'grædʒuəli/
grow interested	/,grəʊ ɪn'trɪstɪd/
handsome (adj)	/'hænsəm/
hilarious (adj)	/'hɪləriəs/
I don't care.	/aɪ ,dɔʊnt 'keə/
infatuated (adj)	/'ɪnfætʃueɪtɪd/

appeleren (aan)
waarde hechten aan iets
indruk maken op
klasse
in vergelijking met

het pad kruisen
verheugd

verafschuwen
dieet
verkiezbaar
enorm
landgoed
beul
noodlot
voor iets zijn
geleidelijk
nieuwsgierig worden
knap
hilarisch
Het interesseert me niet.
smoorverliefd

I think Jane Austen's novels probably **appeal** more **to** women.  
 Women **attach** greater **importance to** birthdays than men.  
 Have you ever lied about your age to **attract** somebody?  
 At the end of the story love overcomes differences in **class**.  
 Three out of four women buy new clothes to attract somebody,  
**compared with** one in five men.  
 If two people **cross paths**, they meet.  
 Mrs Bennet is **delighted** when Mr Bingley is attracted to one of her daughters.  
 If you **despise** someone, you strongly dislike them.  
 If you **diet**, you eat less to lose weight.  
 Mrs Bennet wants to find wealthy husbands for her **eligible** daughters.  
 Something that is **enormous** is extremely big.  
 An **estate** is a very large area of land that belongs to one person.  
 An **executioner** is someone whose job is to kill criminals.  
**Fate** is the power that is supposed to control people's lives.  
 Men **are** more **in favour of** marriage than women.  
 Mr Darcy **gradually** grows more interested in Elizabeth.  
 At first he considers her inferior but then **grows** more **interested** in her.  
 A **handsome** man is good-looking.  
 Something that is **hilarious** is extremely funny.  
 "How do you feel if your partner forgets your birthday?" "I **don't care**."  
 Someone who is **infatuated** is in love with another person even though they may not know that person well.

inferior (to) (adj)	/ɪn'fɪəriə/	inferieur (aan)	If you think someone is socially <b>inferior to</b> you, you think they are not as wealthy or important as you.
knock a few years off	/,nɒk ə fju: 'jɪəz ɒf/	een paar jaar van je leeftijd afhalen	If you <b>knock a few years off</b> your age, you lie and say you are younger than you are.
lie (v)	/laɪ/	liegen	People sometimes <b>lie</b> about their age to try to attract a partner.
live up to sth	/,lɪv 'ʌp tʊ sʌmθɪŋ/	voldoen aan	Tom Hanks said he felt confident that he <b>lived up to</b> his reputation as "Mr Nice Guy".
Mr Nice Guy (n)	/,mɪstə 'naɪs gaɪ/	een goedzak	" <b>Mr Nice Guy</b> " is an expression for a man who is always kind and thinks of other people.
neighbouring (adj)	/'neɪbərɪŋ/	naburig	" <b>Neighbouring</b> " is a word meaning "near the place where you live".
overcome (v)	/,əʊvə'kʌm/	overwinnen	At the end of the story love <b>overcomes</b> differences in class.
prejudice (n)	/'preɪdʒʊdɪs/	vooroordeel	A <b>prejudice</b> is an unreasonable feeling of not liking someone or something.
pride (n)	/'praɪd/	trots	<b>Pride</b> is a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction about something you have achieved.
put on (a few kilos)	/,pʊt 'ɒn (ə fju: ki:ləʊz) /	(een paar kilo) aankomen	If you <b>put on a few kilos</b> , you gain a few kilos in weight.
rebellious (adj)	/'rɪ'beljəs/	rebellieus	Someone who is <b>rebellious</b> does not accept authority or accepted rules.
relate (to) (v)	/'rɪ'leɪt tʊ/	zich verplaatsen (in)	I found the characters irritating and silly, and couldn't <b>relate to</b> them at all.
save the planet	/'seɪv ðə 'plænɪt/	de planeet redden	If you want to <b>save the planet</b> , you want to help the environment by reducing pollution.
significant (adj)	/'sɪɡ'nɪfɪkənt/	belangrijk	A <b>significant</b> number of men and women admitted they had lied about their age.
similarly (adv)	/'sɪmələli/	zo ook	" <b>Similarly</b> " is a word that means "in the same way".
solar-powered (adj)	/'səʊlə ,paʊəd/	op zonne-energie	A machine that is <b>solar-powered</b> gets its energy from the sun.
spider (n)	/'spɑɪdə/	spin	Help! There's an enormous <b>spider</b> in the bath.
take an instant dislike	/'teɪk ən ,ɪnstənt dɪs'laɪkɪŋ/	onmiddelijk onsympathiek vinden	Elizabeth <b>takes</b> an instant <b>dislike</b> to Darcy because she thinks he is superior.
take risks	/'teɪk 'rɪzks/	risico nemen	I don't <b>take risks</b> – I always read books by authors I know.
wait ages	/'weɪt 'eɪdʒəz/	heel lang wachten	"You're late!" "I'm sorry, I had to <b>wait ages</b> for a bus."
wealthy (adj)	/'welθi/	rijk	Someone who is <b>wealthy</b> has a lot of money.
witty (adj)	/'wɪti/	grappig	Something that is <b>witty</b> is clever in an amusing way.



## ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ED**

annoyed	/ə'noɪd/	geïrriteerd
bored	/bɔ:d/	verveeld
challenged	/'ʃælɪndʒd/	uitgedaagd
confused	/kən'fju:zd/	verward
excited	/'ɪksaɪtɪd/	opgewonden
exhausted	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	uitgeput
fascinated	/'fæsɪneɪtɪd/	gefascineerd
inspired	/'ɪn'spaɪəd/	geïnspireerd
interested	/'ɪntərəstɪd/	geïnteresseerd
relaxed	/'rɪ'læksɪd/	ontspannen
tired	/'taɪəd/	moe
worried	/'wʌrɪd/	bezorgd

## ADJECTIVES ENDING IN **-ING**

annoying	/ə'noɪɪŋ/	irritant
boring	/'bɔ:ɪɪŋ/	saai
challenging	/'ʃælɪndʒɪŋ/	uitdagend
confusing	/kən'fju:zɪŋ/	verwarrend
engaging	/'ɪn'geɪdʒɪŋ/	charmant
exciting	/'ɪksaɪtɪŋ/	spannend
exhausting	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/	uitputtend
fascinating	/'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	fascinerend
gripping	/'grɪpɪŋ/	aangrijpend
inspiring	/'ɪn'spaɪɪŋ/	inspirerend
interesting	/'ɪntərəstɪŋ/	interessant
relaxing	/'rɪ'læksɪŋ/	ontspannend
thought-provoking	/'θɔ:tpɹə,vəʊkɪŋ/	aan het denken zettend
tiring	/'taɪɪŋ/	vermoeiend
worrying	/'wʌrɪɪŋ/	zorgelijk

If you feel **annoyed**, you feel slightly angry.

The film was too long and we got **bored**.

If you feel **challenged**, you feel slightly worried or frightened of something difficult.

If you feel **confused**, you don't know what to think or feel.

I get really **excited** when one of my favourite authors brings out a new book.

If you feel **exhausted**, you feel very tired.

I'm **fascinated** by biographies of famous people.

If you feel **inspired** to do something, you really want to do it.

Some people are more **interested** in films than books.

We feel nice and **relaxed** after the holiday.

I usually feel **tired** after a day at work.

What are you so **worried** about?

Something that is **annoying** makes you feel slightly angry.

I read the first page and if it's **boring**, I don't buy the book.

Something that is **challenging** is difficult to achieve.

Something that is **confusing** is difficult to understand.

Characters who are **engaging** are attractive and easy to like.

The book was really **exciting** – I couldn't put it down.

Something that is **exhausting** makes you feel very tired.

Something that is **fascinating** is extremely interesting.

The book wasn't just exciting – it was **gripping**!

I find strong women in history particularly **inspiring**.

What I find **interesting** in a book is the relationships between the characters.

Reading a book in a hot bath is very **relaxing**.

Something that is **thought-provoking** is stimulating and intriguing.

Something that is **tiring** makes you feel tired.

Something that is **worrying** makes you feel worried.

## BOOKS

author (n)	/ˈɔːθə/	auteur	Who's your favourite <b>author</b> ?
autobiography (n)	/ˌɔːtəʊbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/	autobiografie	An <b>autobiography</b> is a book that a person writes about their own life.
bestseller (n)	/ˌbestˈselə/	bestseller	A <b>bestseller</b> is a book that sells a lot of copies.
biography (n)	/baɪˈɒɡrəfi/	biografie	A <b>biography</b> is a book about a person's life written by someone else.
book review (n)	/'bʊk riˌvjuː/	boek recensie	<b>Book reviews</b> are articles written by a journalist about new books.
can't put it down	/ˌkɑːnt ˌpʊt ɪt ˈdaʊn/	het niet neer kunnen leggen	The book was gripping – I just <b>couldn't put it down!</b>
chapter (n)	/'tʃæptə/	hoofdstuk	Books are divided into <b>chapters</b> .
(central/main) character (n)	/ (sentrəl/meɪn) ˈkærəktə/	(centrale/hoofd) personage	The <b>central</b> female <b>character</b> in <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is Elizabeth Bennet.
cover (n)	/'kʌvə/	omslag	If the <b>cover</b> of a book looks interesting, I buy it.
difficult to get into	/ˌdɪfɪklt tʊ get ˈɪntʊ/	moeilijk om erin te komen	The book was a bit <b>difficult to get into</b> at first, but I ended up really enjoying it.
fantasy (n)	/'fæntəsi/	fantasie	A <b>fantasy</b> book is a book about an imaginary world.
fiction (n)	/'fɪkʃn/	fictie	I never read <b>fiction</b> but I love biographies.
novel (n)	/'nɒvl/	roman	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is a classic romantic <b>novel</b> .
paperback (n)	/'peɪpəˌbæk/	pocket	A <b>paperback</b> is a book with a soft cover.
plot (n)	/'plɒt/	verhaallijn	The <b>plot</b> of a story is the things that happen during the story.
revolve around (phr v)	/'rɪˌvɒlv əˌraʊnd/	draaien om	The storyline of <i>Pride and Prejudice</i> <b>revolves around</b> Mr and Mrs Bennet and their daughters.
romantic novel (n)	/'rəʊˌmæntɪk ˈnɒvl/	romantische roman	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> is a classic <b>romantic novel</b> .
science fiction (n)	/'saɪəns ˈfɪkʃn/	science fiction	<b>Science fiction</b> is books and films about imaginary future events and characters.
be set in	/'bi ˈset ɪn/	plaatsvinden in	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> <b>is set in</b> England in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
short story (n)	/'ʃɔːt ˈstɔːri/	kort verhaal	A <b>short story</b> is a short piece of fiction.
the story unfolds	/'ðə ˌstɔːri ʌnˈfəʊldz/	het verhaal ontwikkelt zich	As <b>the story unfolds</b> true love overcomes all obstacles.
storyline (n)	/'stɔːriˌlaɪn/	verhaallijn	The " <b>storyline</b> " is a word that means the same as "plot".
take place	/'teɪk ˈpleɪs/	plaatsvinden	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i> <b>takes place</b> in England in the early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
well written (adj)	/'welˈrɪtn/	goed geschreven	Jane Austen's novels are all very <b>well written</b> .
<b>FILMS</b>			
acting (n)	/'æktɪŋ/	acteren	The <b>acting</b> in the film was brilliant.
action film (n)	/'ækʃn ˌfɪlm/	actiefilm	An <b>action film</b> is one in which there are a lot of interesting, exciting events.

be based on	/bi 'beɪst ɒn/	gebaseerd zijn op	<i>Forrest Gump</i> is <b>based on</b> a true story.
comedy (n)	/'kɒmədi/	comédie	A <b>comedy</b> is a film that makes you laugh.
direct (v)	/dɪ'rekt/	regisseren	I can't remember who <b>directed</b> <i>Forrest Gump</i> .
director (n)	/dɪ'rektə/	regisseur	The film won six Oscars, including best <b>director</b> .
ending (n)	/'endɪŋ/	einde	Does the film have a happy or sad <b>ending</b> ?
footage (n) (TS)	/'fʊtɪdʒ/	film materiaal	<i>Forrest Gump</i> contains black and white <b>footage</b> from the 60s.
gangster film (n)	/'gæŋstə ,fɪlm/	misdaad film	A <b>gangster film</b> is about the activities of gangs of criminals.
a hit (n)	/ə 'hɪt/	een succes	The film was a real <b>hit</b> and won six Oscars.
horror film (n)	/'hɒrə ,fɪlm/	griezelfilm	A <b>horror film</b> is a film that is intended to frighten people.
leading actor (n)	/'liːdɪŋ 'æktə/	hoofdrol	The <b>leading actor</b> in <i>Forrest Gump</i> is Tom Hanks.
love story (n)	/'lʌv ,stɔːri/	liefdesverhaal	A <b>love story</b> is about a romantic relationship between two people.
make you cry	/'meɪk ju 'kraɪ/	je aan het huilen maken	"The film <b>made you cry</b> , didn't it?" "No, it didn't, I've got a cold."
musical (n)	/'mjuːzɪkl/	musical	A <b>musical</b> is a film that contains a lot of songs.
photography (n)	/'fəʊtəgrəfi/	photografie	The <b>photography</b> is the photographs and images that are shown during a film.
play the part of	/'pleɪ ðə 'pɑːt əv/	de rol van ... spelen	Tom Hanks also <b>plays the part of</b> the executioner in <i>The Green Mile</i> .
premier (n)	/'premiə/	première	The <b>premier</b> of a film is the occasion on which it is shown for the first time.
romantic comedy (n)	/'rəʊ,mæntɪk 'kɒmədi/	romantische comédie	A <b>romantic comedy</b> is a film about a romance that is also amusing.
science fiction film (n)	/'saɪəns 'fɪkʃn fɪlm/	science fiction film	A <b>science fiction</b> film is about imaginary future events and characters.
soundtrack (n)	/'saʊnd,tɹæk/	filmmuziek	The <b>soundtrack</b> is the music that accompanies a film.
special effects (n pl)	/'speʃl ɪ'fekts/	speciale effecten	The <b>special effects</b> are all done using computers.
spy film (n)	/'spaɪ ,fɪlm/	spionnen film	A <b>spy film</b> is about people who find out secret information about a country or organisation.
subtitles (n pl)	/'sʌb,tʌɪtəlz/	ondertitels	The <b>subtitles</b> are the words appearing at the bottom of a screen to translate what people are saying in a foreign film.
a (sentimental) tearjerker (n)	/ə (sentɪmentl) 'tiə,dʒɜːkə/	een (sentimentele) huilfilm	A <b>sentimental tearjerker</b> is a film that makes you cry.
thriller (n)	/'θrɪlə/	thriller	A <b>thriller</b> is a film about something exciting or dangerous, such as a crime.
war film (n)	/'wɔː ,fɪlm/	oorlogsfilm	<b>War films</b> are about war.
western (n)	/'westən/	cowboy film	A <b>western</b> is a film about cowboys.
win (six) Oscars	/'wɪn (sɪks) 'ɒskəz/	(zes) oscars winnen	<i>Forrest Gump</i> was a very successful film that <b>won six Oscars</b> .

## MUSIC

album (n)	/'ælbəm/	CD
band (n)	/bænd/	band
blues (n)	/blu:z/	blues
classical (adj)	/'klæsɪkl/	klassiek(e)
dance (n)	/dɑ:ns/	dance
gig (n)	/gɪg/	schnabbel
hip-hop (n)	/'hɪp,hɒp/	hip-hop
lyrics (n pl)	/'lɪrɪks/	teksten
opera (n)	/'ɒp(ə)rə/	opera
orchestra (n)	/'ɔ:kɪstrə/	orkest
perform live	/,pɜ:fɔ:m 'laɪv/	live optreden
reggae (n)	/'regeɪ/	reggae
stereo system (n)	/'steriəʊ ,sɪstəm/	geluidssysteem
techno (n)	/'teknəʊ/	techno
track (n)	/træk/	opname

What's your favourite track on the **album**?

Who's your favourite **band**?

**Blues** is a type of slow, sad music that originally comes from the southern US.

Do you prefer **classical** or pop music?

**Dance** music is very popular.

A **gig** is a public performance of popular music.

**Hip-hop** is a type of music that uses rap combined with musical instruments.

The **lyrics** are the words of a song.

An **opera** is a type of play that is sung to classical music.

An **orchestra** is a large group of musicians who play classical music on different instruments.

We saw the band **performing live** at Wembley – they were brilliant.

**Reggae** is a type of music that developed in Jamaica in the 1960s.

The sound's not very good – I think there's a problem with the **stereo system**.

I can't stand all that **techno** stuff – I like it when you can hear the lyrics!

The album is made up of twelve **tracks**.

## Review C

abandon (v)	/ə'bændən/	achterlaten
account (n)	/ə'kaʊnt/	rekening
alarmed (adj)	/ə'lɑ:md/	gealarmeerd
armed police (n)	/'ɑ:md pə'li:s/	gewapende politie
cabin (n)	/'kæbɪn/	hut
caller (n) (TS)	/'kɔ:lə/	beller
cashier (n)	/'kæ'ʃɪə/	baliemedewerker
cause a sensation	/'kɔ:z ə sen'seɪʃn/	een rel veroorzaken
co-host (n)	/'kəʊ,həʊst/	medepresentator

The stolen car was found **abandoned** several miles away.

I'd like to put £100 into my bank **account**.

"**Alarmed**" is a word that means frightened and worried.

**Armed police** are police who are carrying guns.

A **cabin** is a small wooden building like a hut.

A **caller** is someone who uses the telephone to contact someone.

A **cashier** is someone whose job is to give or receive money in a bank.

If you **cause a sensation**, you do something unusual or shocking.

The **co-hosts** of a programme are the people who work together to present it.

congratulate (v)	/kən'græʃuleɪt/	feliciteren	I want to <b>congratulate</b> Mika for saying what most of America is thinking.
courage (n) (TS)	/'kʌrɪdʒ/	moed	You rock, Mika! It takes <b>courage</b> to do what you did.
cover (v)	/'kʌvə/	behandelen	Brzezinski explained that she didn't want to <b>cover</b> such a trivial topic.
deposit (n)	/dɪ'pɒzɪt/	inleggen	A <b>deposit</b> is an amount of money that you put into your bank account.
driving offence (n)	/'draɪvɪŋ ə'fens/	verkeersovertreding	A <b>driving offence</b> is something illegal that you do when you are driving.
emotional (adj)	/'məʊʃn(ə)l/	emotioneel	Someone who is feeling <b>emotional</b> is feeling upset or angry.
give sb a call (TS)	/'gɪv sʌmbədi e 'kɔ:l/	iemand bellen	Dan Rivero invited listeners to <b>give the radio station a call</b> .
at gunpoint	/'æt 'ɡʌnpɔɪnt/	met een vuurwapen	If someone is robbed <b>at gunpoint</b> , they are robbed while someone points a gun at them.
hand (v)	/hænd/	overhandigen	If you <b>hand</b> someone something, you give it to them.
have had enough of sth (TS)	/həv 'hæd ɪ'nʌf əv sʌmθɪŋ/	genoeg hebben van iets	<b>We've had enough of</b> hearing about these.
heiress (n)	/'eərəs/	erfgename	An <b>heiress</b> is a woman who will receive money or property when another person dies.
interrupt (v)	/'ɪntə'rʌpt/	onderbreken	Mika's male co-host, Joe Scarborough, made mocking comments and <b>interrupted</b> her.
joke (n)	/dʒəʊk/	grap	Kronau claimed the incident was an innocent <b>joke</b> .
lead story (n) (TS)	/'li:d 'stɔ:ri/	hoofdartikel	Mika thought the Paris Hilton story was too trivial to be the <b>lead story</b> .
message (n) (AmE) (TS)	/'mesɪdʒ/	boodschap	" <b>Message</b> " is an American English word meaning an "advertisement".
mocking (adj)	/'mɒkɪŋ/	sarcastisch	Mika's male co-host, Joe Scarborough, made <b>mocking</b> comments and interrupted her.
newsreader (n)	/'nju:z,rɪ:də/	nieuwslezer	Mika Brzezinski works as a <b>newsreader</b> for the MSNBC TV station.
next up (TS)	/'nekst 'ʌp/	als volgende	Thanks for your call, Luke. <b>Next up</b> we have Maria.
on the line (TS)	/'ɒn ðə 'laɪn/	aan de telefoon	Thanks, Maria. We now have Jason <b>on the line</b> . Jason?
presenter (n) (TS)	/'prezɪntə/	presentator	Many Americans wish there were more <b>presenters</b> like Mika.
priceless (adj)	/'praɪsləs/	onbetaalbaar	Something that is <b>priceless</b> is worth a lot of money.
property (n)	/'prɒpəti/	eigendom	Your <b>property</b> are the things that belong to you.
questioning (n)	/'kwesʃ(ə)nɪŋ/	ondervraging	The suspects were taken to the police station for <b>questioning</b> .
read out (phr v)	/'ri:d 'aʊt/	harop lezen	She caused a sensation when she refused to <b>read out</b> the station's lead story.
refusal (TS)	/'rɪ'fju:zəl/	weigering	Callers phoned in to talk about Mika Brzezinski's <b>refusal</b> to cover the Paris Hilton story.
be released from jail	/'bi rɪ,lɪ:st frəm 'dʒeɪl/	uit de gevangenis laten	She <b>was released from jail</b> after serving twenty-two days for a driving offence.
respectfully (adv)	/'rɪ'spektf(ə)li/	met respect	Mika was not treated <b>respectfully</b> by her co-hosts.

robbery (n)	/ˈrɒbəri/	overval	Anyone with information about the <b>robbery</b> should call the police.
run a story	/ˌrʌn ə ˈstɔːri/	een verhaal publiceren	If a newspaper, TV station etc <b>runs a story</b> , they give information about a news item.
script (n)	/skript/	scenario	The <b>script</b> is the written words the presenter must read out.
serve (twenty-two days) (v)	/sɜːv (twenti tuː deɪz) /	(tweeëntwintig dagen) opgesloten worden	Paris Hilton <b>served twenty-two days</b> in jail for a driving offence.
sexist (adj)	/ˈseksɪst/	seksistische	<b>Sexist</b> comments show that you think men and women should be treated in a different way.
shred (v)	/ʃred/	scheuren	“ <b>Shred</b> ” is a word meaning “tear up”.
support (n)	/səˈpɔːt /	steun	Mika’s co-hosts gave her no <b>support</b> at all.
suspect (n)	/ˈsʌspekt/	verdachte	A <b>suspect</b> is someone who is suspected of committing a crime.
take a stand (TS)	/ˌteɪk ə ˈstænd/	principeel zijn in iets	If you <b>take a stand</b> about something, you refuse to do it because you think it is wrong.
tear up (phr v)	/ˌteə ʹʌp/	verscheuren	Mika <b>tore</b> the script <b>up</b> but was immediately handed a new copy.
trace a call	/ˌtreɪs ə ˈkɔːl/	een telefoongesprek traceren	If police <b>trace a call</b> , they use electronic equipment to find out where a telephone call was made.
trial (n)	/ˈtraɪəl/	rechtszaak	After a long <b>trial</b> , he was sentenced to five years in jail.
trivial (adj)	/ˈtrɪviəl/	triviaal	Mika thought the Paris Hilton story was too <b>trivial</b> to be the <b>lead story</b> .
You rock! (TS)	/ˌjuː ˈrɒk/	Je bent de beste!	“ <b>You rock!</b> ” is an informal expression used to show approval or support for someone.

## Unit 10

audition (n)	/ɔːˈdɪʃn/	auditie	At the weekends Hayley goes to <b>auditions</b> .
awkward (adj)	/ˈɔːkwəd/	ongemakkelijk(e)	Some lies are designed to avoid unpleasant or <b>awkward</b> truths.
beg (v) (TS)	/beg/	bedelen	I was useless at the piano and my teacher <b>begged</b> my parents to stop sending me.
can't help yourself	/kɑːnt ˈhelp jəself/	jezelf niet kunnen weerhouden	If you <b>can't help yourself</b> , you cannot stop doing something.
cool sb down (phr v)	/ˌkuːl sʌmbədi ˈdaʊn/	iemand verkoelen	The pocket fan <b>cools you down</b> when it's really hot.
be designed to	/bi diˈzaɪnd tuː/	als doel hebben	Some lies <b>are designed to</b> avoid unpleasant or awkward truths.
detrimental (adj)	/ˌdetrɪˈmentl/	schadelijk	Something that has a <b>detrimental</b> effect has a negative effect.

dilemma (n) (TS)	/daɪ'lemə/	dilemma	A <b>dilemma</b> is a difficult problem or situation.
do something against your will	/,duː sʌmθɪŋ ə,ɡenst jə 'wɪl/	iets tegen je wil doen	Hayley's mum says she is not forcing Hayley to <b>do anything against her will</b> .
do/have whatever it takes	/,duː/,hæv wɒt,ɛvə ɪt 'teɪks/	doen/hebben wat nodig is	Rachel thinks her daughter <b>has what it takes</b> to be a film star.
drop sb off (phr v) (TS)	/,drɒp sʌmbədi 'ɒf/	langsbrengen	Ryan didn't want his friends to see his parents <b>drop him off</b> at the gym.
dye (v)	/daɪ/	verven	If you <b>dye</b> your hair, you change its colour.
eyesight (n)	/'aɪ,sɑɪt/	zicht	Eating carrots improves your <b>eyesight</b> and you'll be able to see in the dark!
fan (n)	/fæn/	ventilator	A pocket <b>fan</b> is a fan that sprays water in your face when it's hot.
follow-up (adj) (TS)	/'fɒləʊ,ʌp/	vervolg	I hope we can come back in ten years' time and do a <b>follow-up</b> story when Hayley's a star.
gadget (n)	/'ɡædʒɪt/	gadget	A <b>gadget</b> is a small piece of equipment that does something useful.
handle (n)	/'hændl/	handvat	The spider catcher is round with a long <b>handle</b> .
head massager (n)	/'hed 'mæsɑːʒə/	hoofdmassage apparaat	The <b>head massager</b> looks like a spider with long legs.
ice cube (n) (TS)	/'aɪs ,kjuːb/	ijsblok	You could describe an iceberg as an enormous <b>ice cube</b> !
kick-boxing (n) (TS)	/'kɪk,bɒksɪŋ/	kickboxen	<b>Kick-boxing</b> is one of the martial arts.
light the gas	/'laɪt ðə 'ɡæs/	het gas aansteken	It's a plastic gadget used for <b>lighting the gas</b> on the cooker.
martial arts (n)	/'mɑːʃl 'ɑːts/	vechtkunsten	<b>Martial arts</b> are sports such as judo or karate.
massage (v)	/'mæsɑːʒ/	masseren	If you <b>massage</b> part of your body, you rub it gently.
mental discipline (n) (TS)	/'mentl 'dɪsəplɪn/	mentale discipline	<b>Mental discipline</b> is the ability to make yourself do things that are difficult.
nutritious (adj)	/'njuː'trɪʃəs/	voedzaam	Food that is <b>nutritious</b> is good for you.
originate (v)	/'ɒrɪdʒəneɪt/	ontstaan	Some white lies <b>originate</b> from the need to encourage children to eat properly.
peel (v)	/'piːl/	schillen	If you <b>peel</b> a piece of fruit, you remove the skin on the outside of it.
recharge (v)	/'riː'tʃɑːdʒ/	opladen	The battery's low on my phone – I need to <b>recharge</b> it.
scary (adj) (TS)	/'skeəri/	eng	Something that is <b>scary</b> is frightening.
self-confidence (n) (TS)	/'self'kɒnfɪdəns/	zelfvertrouwen	Martial arts help you to defend yourself and learn <b>self-confidence</b> .
spray (v)	/'spreɪ/	sproeien	The pocket fan <b>sprays</b> water in your face when it's hot.
stainless steel (n)	/'steɪnləs 'stiːl/	roestvrij staal	<b>Stainless steel</b> has been treated to prevent rust forming on its surface.
straighten your hair	/'streɪtn jə 'heə/	je haar stijl maken	If you <b>straighten your hair</b> , you make it straight and not wavy or curly.
unblock (v)	/'ʌn'blɒk/	deblokkeren	If you <b>unblock</b> something, you remove something from it so that liquid can flow through it.
useless (adj) (TS)	/'juːsləs/	waardeloos	If you are <b>useless</b> at something, you are not good at it.
be worth doing	/'bi ,wɜːθ 'duːɪŋ/	het waard zijn om te doen	If a white lie helps a child to eat properly it's <b>worth telling</b> .
back off (phr v) (TS)	/'bæk 'ɒf/	afstand nemen	Do you think pushy parents should <b>back off</b> and leave their children alone?

benefit (v)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/	voordeel hebben van	Psychologists believe many white lies may actually <b>benefit</b> children.
bib (n)	/bɪb/	slabbetje	A <b>bib</b> is a piece of cloth that protects babies' clothes when they are eating.
bring sb up (phr v)	/ˌbrɪŋ sʌmbədi 'ʌp/	iemand opvoeden	Some parents have problems <b>bringing their children up</b> .
care for (phr v)	/ˈkeə ˌfɔː/	zorgen voor	Your parents are the people who <b>care for</b> you when you are a child.
a child star (n) (TS)	/ə ˌtʃaɪld 'stɑː/	een kindster	Being a <b>child star</b> can be an isolating experience.
creative (adj)	/kriː'eɪtɪv/	creatief	Someone who is <b>creative</b> has a lot of imagination and unusual ideas.
curl (v)	/kɜːl/	krullen	If you eat your crusts, your hair will <b>curl</b> .
deprive sb of a normal childhood	/dɪˌpraɪv sʌmbədi əv ə ˌnɔːml 'tʃaɪldʊd/	iemand een normale kindertijd onthouden	Do you worry that you're <b>depriving Hayley of a normal childhood</b> ?
develop language skills	/dɪˌveləp 'læŋgwɪdʒ skɪlz/	taalvaardigheden ontwikkelen	When children <b>develop language skills</b> , they learn to talk, and read and write.
dummy (n)	/'dʌmi/	spenen	A <b>dummy</b> is an object you put in a baby's mouth to stop it crying.
eat up (phr v)	/iːt 'ʌp/	opeten	Some white lies encourage children to <b>eat up</b> their vegetables.
eat your crusts	/iːt jə 'krʌsts/	je korstjes opeten	If you <b>eat your crusts</b> , your hair will curl.
educational (adj)	/ˌedʒu'keɪʃn(ə)l/	educatief	Something that is <b>educational</b> helps people to learn.
excitement (n)	/ɪk'saɪtmənt/	opwinding	Father Christmas brings fun and <b>excitement</b> to children at Christmas.
fall off (phr v)	/fɔːl 'ɒf/	afvallen van	If you're not careful you'll <b>fall off</b> that wall.
Father Christmas (n)	/ˌfɑːðə 'krɪsməs/	de Kerstman	<b>Father Christmas</b> is part of the magic of Christmas for many children.
fulfil your potential	/fʊlˌfɪl jɔː 'pəʊtənl/	je belofte waarmaken	Hayley's mum thinks she's special and wants to help her <b>fulfil her potential</b> .
get square eyes	/get ˌskweə 'aɪz/	vierkante ogen krijgen	If I think my child's watched enough television, I tell him he'll <b>get square eyes</b> .
guilty (adj)	/'ɡɪlti/	schuldig	Should parents feel <b>guilty</b> for not being 100% truthful with their children?
isolating (adj)	/'aɪsəleɪtɪŋ/	isolerend	An <b>isolating</b> experience makes you feel as if you are alone.
be keen for sb to do sth (TS)	/bi ˌkiːn fə sʌmbədi tə 'duː sʌmθɪŋ/	graag willen dat iemand iets doet	Ryan's mother was <b>keen for him to learn</b> the piano.
know when there is something wrong	/ˌnəʊ wen ðeər ɪz ˌsʌmθɪŋ 'rɒŋ/	weten dat er iets mis is	Mums <b>know when something is wrong</b> even if you don't tell them.
liberal (adj)	/'lɪb(ə)rəl/	vrijzinnig	<b>Liberal</b> parents give their children freedom.
lie (v)	/laɪ/	liegen	Parents often <b>lie</b> to their children to encourage them to do things that are good for them.
look after (phr v)	/ˌlʊk 'ɑːftə/	zorgen voor	Who <b>looked after</b> you when your parents were out?
magic (n)	/'mædʒɪk/	magie	Father Christmas is part of the <b>magic</b> of Christmas for many children.



magical (adj)	/ˈmædʒɪkl/	magisch	The story of the tooth fairy makes the world a more <b>magical</b> place for children.
myth (n)	/mɪθ/	mythe	Some <b>myths</b> were created to improve children's behaviour.
nanny (n)	/ˈnæni/	kindermeisje	A <b>nanny</b> is someone adults employ to look after their children.
naughty (adj)	/ˈnɔːti/	stout	Parents get angry with their children when they are <b>naughty</b> .
your nose will grow	/jɔː ˈnəʊz wɪl ˌgrəʊ/	je neus zal groeien	Some people say that if you tell a lie, <b>your nose will grow</b> .
obsessed (adj)	/ɒbˈsest/	geobsedeerd	Hayley's father, George, thinks his wife is <b>obsessed</b> and not reasonable.
pillow (n)	/ˈpɪləʊ/	kussen	Parents tell their children that if they put a tooth under their <b>pillow</b> , the tooth fairy will take it.
potential (n) (TS)	/pəˈtenʃl/	potentieel	A child's <b>potential</b> is its ability to develop particular skills.
pressure (n)	/ˈpreʃə/	druk	I want Hayley to grow up like a normal child – there's too much <b>pressure</b> in the film world.
protect a child's innocence	/prəˌtekt ə ˌʃaɪldz ˈɪnəsəns/	de onschuld van een kind beschermen	Some white lies <b>protect a child's innocence</b> .
pull a face	/ˌpʊl ə ˈfeɪs/	gekke bekken trekken	If you <b>pull a face</b> , you put a silly or rude expression on your face.
pushy parent (n)	/ˌpʊʃi ˈpeərənt/	dwingende ouders	<b>Pushy parents</b> are parents who are very ambitious for their children.
see in the dark	/ˌsiː ɪn ðə ˈdɑːk/	in het donker zien	Parents sometimes tell their children that eating carrots will help them <b>see in the dark</b> .
a stage in life	/ə ˌsteɪdʒ ɪn ˈlaɪf/	een levensfase	Some white lies make the world more magical and help children through <b>a stage in their life</b> .
stay on the line	/ˌsteɪ ɒn ðə ˈlaɪn/	aan de lijn blijven	If you're phoning your friends, don't <b>stay on the line</b> too long.
stimulate the brain/ imagination	/ˌstɪmjʊleɪt ðə ˈbreɪn/ ˌɪmædʒɪˈneɪʃn/	de hersens/verbeelding stimuleren	If you <b>stimulate</b> a child's <b>brain</b> or <b>imagination</b> , you help them be more creative.
strict (adj)	/strikt/	streng	Don't be too <b>strict</b> – you have to let your children play and have friends.
take the easy route	/ˌteɪk ðiː ˈiːzi ruːt/	de makkelijke weg nemen	Some parents think it's wrong to <b>take the easy route</b> and tell a lie.
tell a lie	/ˌtel ə ˈlaɪ/	een leugen vertellen	Most parents <b>tell</b> their children <b>lies</b> .
tell off (phr v)	/ˌtel ɒf/	boos worden	Mum always <b>told</b> us <b>off</b> when we were naughty.
tidy away/up (phr v)	/ˌtaɪdi ə ˈweɪ/ˌʌp/	opruimen	Who <b>tidied up</b> after you had played with your toys?
tooth fairy (n)	/ˈtuːθ ˌfeəri/	tandenfee	The <b>tooth fairy</b> is an imaginary creature who takes children's teeth from under their pillows.
toy (n)	/tɔɪ/	speelgoed	<b>Toys</b> are things that children play with when they are young.
truant (n)	/ˈtruːənt/	spijbelaar	A <b>truant</b> is a school student who stays away from school without permission.
truthful (adj)	/ˈtruːθfl/	waarheidsgetrouw	If you are 100% <b>truthful</b> with your children, you never tell them lies.

tuck you in (phr v)	/ˌtʌk juː 'ɪn/	in bed stoppen	Who <b>tucked</b> you in bed at night?
white lie (n)	/ˌwaɪt 'laɪ/	onschuldige leugen	<b>White lies</b> can benefit children by protecting them or helping to stimulate their brains.
worry (about) (v)	/'wʌrɪ (əbaʊt) /	zich zorgen maken (over)	Mum always <b>worries about</b> me when I'm out at night.
yell (at) (v)	/jel (æt) /	schreeuwen (tegen)	If you <b>yell at</b> your children, you shout at them.

## Unit 11

ageist (n)	/'eɪdʒɪst/	iemand die op leeftijd discrimineert	Someone who is <b>ageist</b> treats older people in an unfair way.
aisle (n)	/aɪl/	schap	She walked up and down the <b>aisles</b> of the supermarket pushing her trolley.
anxious (adj)	'æŋkʃəs	bezorgd	Someone who is <b>anxious</b> is often worried.
bearded (adj)	/'bɪədɪd/	bebaard	A <b>bearded</b> man is a man who has a beard.
a big issue	/ə ,bɪg 'ɪʃuː/	een groot onderwerp	If something becomes a <b>big issue</b> , it becomes a big problem.
brush off (phr v) (TS)	/'brʌʃ 'ɒf/	afvegen	I picked up the chicken and <b>brushed</b> the cat hairs <b>off</b> it!
change (n)	/'tʃeɪndʒ/	veranderen	<b>Change</b> is the money someone gives back to you in a shop when you give more money than it costs to buy something.
counter (n)	/'kaʊntə/	balie	The <b>counter</b> is the place where customers are served in a shop.
exceed your limit (TS)	/'ɪk,siːd jə 'lɪmɪt/	rood staan	You've <b>exceeded your limit</b> by £500. You need to come to the bank to discuss it.
get into a mess	/'get ɪntuː ə 'mes/	in de problemen komen	If you <b>get into a mess</b> , you get into a difficult situation.
get over the shock	/'get ,əʊvə ðə 'ʃɒk/	de schok verwerken	She slowly <b>got over the shock</b> of being forty.
get sb/sth on its feet	/'get sʌmbədi/sʌmθɪŋ ɒn ɪts 'fiːt/	iemand/iets van de vloer krijgen	If you <b>get a group of people on their feet</b> , you make them want to dance, sing etc.
hang up (phr v)	/'hæŋ 'ʌp/	ophangen	Is it time for the Stones to <b>hang up</b> their bandanas?
have fun	/'hæv 'fʌn/	plezier hebben	It's important to <b>have fun</b> and do things you enjoy.
be on your mind (TS)	/'biː ɒn jə 'maɪnd/	denken aan	You look worried. What's <b>on your mind</b> ?
keep your mouth shut (TS)	/'kiːp jə 'maʊθ ʃʌt/	je mond dicht houden	I'm sorry, I shouldn't have said that. I should have <b>kept my mouth shut</b> .
kick off (phr v)	/'kɪk 'ɒf/	van start gaan	If something <b>kicks off</b> , or if you <b>kick</b> something <b>off</b> , it starts.
liar (n)	/'laɪə/	leugenaar	Someone who is a <b>liar</b> does not tell the truth.
lick (v)	/'lɪk/	likken	The cat <b>licked</b> the chicken and burnt her tongue!

lose touch with sb	/,lu:z 'tʌʃ wið sʌmbədi/	contact verliezen met iemand	I <b>lost touch with him</b> when we left university.
be the other way round	/,bi: ði: ,ʌðə wei 'raʊnd/	andersom zijn	Being eleven years older is nothing for a man, but for a woman <b>it's the other way round</b> .
oversleep (v)	/,əʊvə'sli:p/	uitslapen	We stayed up late and <b>overslept</b> the following morning.
queue up (phr v)	/,kju: 'ʌp/	in de rij staan	You <b>queue up</b> at the counter to pay for your shopping.
rebel (n)	/'rebl/	rebel	Someone who is a <b>rebel</b> does not accept authority or accepted rules.
rocker (n)	/'rɒkə/	rocker	A <b>rocker</b> is someone who plays or likes rock music.
a rocky past	/ə rɒki 'pɑ:st/	een stormachtig verleden	If someone has a <b>rocky past</b> , they have had problems in their life.
scruffy (adj)	/'skrʌfi/	smerig	Someone who is <b>scruffy</b> is untidy or dirty.
shuffle (v)	/'ʃʌfl/	schuifelen	If you <b>shuffle</b> , you walk in a slow, uncertain way.
stay up late	/,steɪ ʌp 'leɪt/	lang opblijven	We <b>stayed up late</b> and overslept the following morning.
take life seriously	/,teɪk laɪf 'sɪəriəsli/	het leven serieus nemen	Don't <b>take life too seriously</b> – you need to have some fun as well.
talented (adj)	/'tæləntɪd/	getalenteerd	The Rolling Stones wouldn't be so popular if they weren't so <b>talented</b> .
be tied up (TS)	/bi ,taɪd 'ʌp/	druk bezig zijn	I'm afraid I'm <b>tied up</b> today. Can we meet tomorrow?
traumatic (adj)	/'trɔ: 'mætrɪk/	traumatisch	A <b>traumatic</b> event makes you feel very upset and shocked.
trolley (n)	/'trɒli/	winkelwagentje	She walked up and down the aisles of the supermarket pushing her <b>trolley</b> .
turn out (phr v)	/,tɜ:z n 'aʊt/	terecht komen van	I spent all afternoon preparing the meal, and was pleased with how it <b>turned out</b> .

## ADVERBS

actually	/'æktʃuəli/	eigenlijk	I thought the concert was embarrassing – <b>actually</b> , I regret going.
apparently	/ə'pærəntli/	kennelijk	Mick Jagger was 65 in July 2008, <b>apparently</b> .
basically	/'beɪsɪkli/	in essentie	I have a problem with his dancing – <b>basically</b> , I think he's too old to dance like that.
beautifully	/'bju:təfli/	schitterend	Keith Richards still plays the guitar <b>beautifully</b> .
brilliantly	/'brɪljəntli/	fantastisch	I thought the band performed <b>brilliantly</b> .
clearly	/'klɪəli/	duidelijk	She doesn't talk much and is <b>clearly</b> very shy.
definitely	/'def(ə)nətli/	zeker	My grandfather <b>definitely</b> doesn't make people pay to watch him dance!
energetically	/enə'dʒetɪkli/	energiek	I bet your grandfather can't dance as <b>energetically</b> as Mick Jagger.
enormously	/'nɔ:məsli/	enorm	The Rolling Stones are an <b>enormously</b> talented band.
fortunately	/'fɔ:ʃənətli/	gelukkig	<b>Fortunately</b> the teacher didn't notice I'd forgotten to bring my books.
gracefully	/'greɪsf(ə)li/	met gratie	Do you think it's time they retired <b>gracefully</b> ?

harshly	/'hɑːʃli/
hopefully	/'həʊpfli/
naturally	/'nætʃ(ə)rəli/
obviously	'ɒbviəsli/
personally	/'pɜːsnəli/
predictably	/prɪ'dɪktəbli/
regularly	/'regjʊləli/
stupidly	/'stjuːpɪdli/
surprisingly	/sə'praɪzɪŋli/
unbelievably	/ʌnbɪ'li:vəbli/
unfortunately	/ʌn'fɔːtʃənətli/

ruw
hopelijk
natuurlijk
duidelijk
persoonlijk
voorspelbaar
regelmatig
stom genoeg
verrassend genoeg
ongelooflijk
helaas

The world judges older women **harshly**.  
**Hopefully** we can see each other again soon.  
I'm a big fan so **naturally** I loved the gig.  
I'm a big fan so **obviously** I loved the gig.  
**Personally**, I thought Mick Jagger looked pretty good.  
Sarah's never punctual and, **predictably**, she arrived 10 minutes late!  
I don't live abroad and see my family **regularly**.  
**Stupidly**, I left my umbrella in the car.  
**Surprisingly**, she refused the invitation.  
He looks **unbelievably** young for his age.  
**Unfortunately** it started to rain just before the gig started.

## Unit 12

assume (v)	/ə'sjuːm/	aannemen	You'll look at my clothes, which will probably be my friend's clothes, and wrongly <b>assume</b> I'm rich.
bargain (n)	/'bɑːɡɪn/	onderhandelen	I got the hat in the sales – it was a <b>bargain</b> .
blunt (adj)	/blʌnt/	bot	A <b>blunt</b> knife is not sharp and does not cut properly.
contrast (n)	/'kɒntrɑːst/	contrast	I wear the cowboy boots with a smart suit – the <b>contrast</b> looks great.
eccentric (adj)	/ɪk'sentriːk/	eccentriek	Something that is <b>eccentric</b> is very strange or unusual.
to make ends meet	/tə ,meɪk endz 'miːt/	de eindjes aan elkaar knopen	I'm an artist but work in an art gallery three days a week <b>to make ends meet</b> .
flat tyre (n)	/,flæt 'taɪə/	lekke band	A <b>flat tyre</b> has no air in it.
be in sb's genes	/biː ɪn ,sʌmbədɪz 'dʒiːnz/	in iemands genen zitten	Vanessa's parents were interior designers, so style <b>is in her genes</b> .
go off (phr v)	/,ɡəʊ 'ɒf/	afgaan	When your alarm <b>goes off</b> in the morning, it starts making a noise to wake you up.
grip (n)	/grɪp/	greep	If we shake hands, you'll notice that my <b>grip</b> is strong.
interior designer (n)	/ɪn,tɪəriə dɪ'zaɪnə/	binnenhuis architect	An <b>interior designer</b> chooses the colours, furniture etc for the inside of a room or building.
make a living	/,meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	rondkomen	If you <b>make a living</b> from something, you earn enough money from it to live.
on a day-to-day basis	/ɒn ə ,deɪtə,deɪ 'beɪsɪs/	voor dagelijks gebruik	<b>On a day-to-day basis</b> Vanessa prefers comfortable clothes.

outcome (n)	/ˈaʊt, kʌm/	resultaat	put together outfits without too much thought and see what the <b>outcome</b> is.
be in the public eye	/biː ˌɪn ðə ˌpʌblɪk ˈaɪ/	in het openbaar optreden	As I became more <b>in the public eye</b> , I became more aware of what I wore.
the red carpet	/ðə ˌred ˈkɑːpɪt/	het rode tapijt	<b>The red carpet</b> is a carpet that is put on the ground when important people visit a place.
the sales (n pl)	/ɪðə ˈseɪlz/	de uitverkoop	I got the hat in <b>the sales</b> – it was a bargain.
scare (v)	/skeə/	bang maken	The red carpet treatment <b>scares</b> Vanessa Paradis.
set eyes on sb	/ɪˈset ˈaɪz ɒn sʌmbədɪ/	je ogen op iemand laten vallen	If you've never <b>set eyes on someone</b> before, it is the first time you've seen them.
shake hands	/ɪˌʃeɪk ˈhændz/	handen schudden	We introduced ourselves and <b>shook hands</b> .
Small world. (TS)	/ɪsmɔːl ˈwɜːld/	een kleine wereld	<b>“Small world”</b> is an expression used to show you are surprised that someone has visited the same places as you.
stroll (n)	/strəʊl/	wandeling	A <b>stroll</b> is a short, relaxing walk.
work out (phr v)	/ɪwɜːk ˈaʊt/	(ergens) achterkomen	Working as a model helped to develop her style and to <b>work out</b> what suited her.
wouldn't be seen dead in sth (TS)	/ɪwʊdnt bi ˌsiːn ˈded ɪn sʌmθɪŋ/	nog niet dood gezien willen worden in iets	Most of my friends <b>wouldn't be seen dead in</b> snakeskin cowboy boots!
wrongly (adv)	/ˈrɒŋli/	verkeerd	If you <b>wrongly</b> assume something, you think that something is true when, actually, it isn't.

## CLOTHES & FASHION

baggy (adj)	/ˈbægi/	losse	<b>Baggy</b> clothes are very loose on your body.
belt (n)	/belt/	riem	Fran wears her red miniskirt with a brown leather <b>belt</b> .
bohemian (adj)	/bəʊˈhiːmiən/	boheems(e)	A <b>bohemian</b> style is informal and considered typical of writers and artists.
brand-new (adj)	/ˌbrændˈnjuː/	gloednieuw(e)	A <b>brand-new</b> piece of clothing has never been worn before.
checked (adj)	/tʃekt/	geblokt	A <b>checked</b> shirt is one that has a pattern of squares on it.
cowboy boots (n pl)	/ˈkaʊbɔɪ ˌbuːts/	cowboy laarzen	Al is really proud of his American snakeskin <b>cowboy boots</b> .
designer look (n)	/dɪˈzaɪnə ˌlʊk/	modeontwerper look	Carla Bruni thinks the head-to-toe <b>designer look</b> is ridiculous.
elegant (adj)	/ˈelɪɡənt/	elegant	He was wearing an <b>elegant</b> white linen jacket.
fashion (n)	/ˈfæʃn/	mode	The head-to-toe designer look is the opposite of <b>fashion</b> .
fit (v)	/fɪt/	passen	These trousers are too tight – they don't <b>fit</b> me any more.
floppy (adj)	/ˈflɒpi/	slap	A <b>floppy</b> hat is soft and loose.
fur (n)	/fɜː/	bont	Many people in Russia wear <b>fur</b> hats in the winter.
go with (phr v)	/ˈgəʊ ˌwɪð/	passen bij	I'm trying to find a top that <b>goes with</b> these trousers.

hoody (n)	/ˈhʊdi/	trui met capuchon	A <b>hoody</b> is a top that looks like a small jacket, with a hood that covers your head.
leather jacket (n)	/ˈleðə ˈdʒækɪt/	leren jasje	The red miniskirt looks fantastic with my old black <b>leather jacket</b> .
long/short-sleeved	/ˈlɒŋ/ˈʃɔːt ˌsliːvd/	shirt met lange/korte mouwen	<b>Short-sleeved</b> shirts are more comfortable in hot weather.
low-waisted (adj)	/ˌləʊˈweɪstɪd/	met een lage heup	I don't like <b>low-waisted</b> trousers. You take away the hips and the waist – the best bits.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	bij elkaar passen	Don't forget to check that your socks <b>match</b> !
matching bag/hat etc (n)	/ˌmætʃɪŋ ˈbæg/ˈhæt/	bijpassende tas/hoed etc	A <b>matching bag</b> and <b>hat</b> makes you look like a Christmas tree!
miniskirt (n)	/ˈmɪnɪˌskɜːt/	minirok	In the early days, Vanessa loved wearing <b>miniskirts</b> and leather jackets.
modelling (n)	/ˈmɒdlɪŋ/	modellenwerk	Through <b>modelling</b> , Carla learned how to use her body.
outfit (n)	/ˈaʊtˌfɪt/	kleding combinatie	Jay's favourite <b>outfit</b> is black skinny jeans with a black polo-neck top.
pinstripe (n)	/ˈpɪnˌstraɪp/	krijtstreep	A smart <b>pinstripe</b> suit is made of material with a thin line woven into it.
plain (adj)	/pleɪn/	gewoon	A <b>plain</b> shirt etc is one that doesn't have a pattern.
pointy shoes (n pl)	/ˌpɔɪnti ˈʃuːz/	schoenen met een puntige neus	<b>Pointy shoes</b> have a point at the front.
polo-neck (n)	/ˌpəʊləʊˈnek/	polokraag	A <b>polo-neck</b> top has a high neck that folds over.
put together (phr v)	/ˌpʊt təˈgeðə/	samenstellen	Vanessa likes <b>putting together</b> outfits without too much thought.
shoulder pads (n pl)	/ˈʃəʊldə ˌpædz/	schoudervulling	<b>Shoulder pads</b> are thick soft pieces of material inside the shoulders of a jacket.
silk (n)	/sɪlk/	zijde	<b>Silk</b> is a thin, smooth, expensive material.
skinny jeans (n pl)	/ˌskɪni ˈdʒiːnz/	strakke spijkerbroek	<b>Skinny jeans</b> are extremely tight.
smart (adj)	/smɑːt/	strak(ke)	I wear <b>smart</b> pinstripe suits for work.
snakeskin (n)	/ˈsneɪkˌskɪn/	slangenleer	Al loves his <b>snakeskin</b> cowboy boots.
stand out (phr v)	/ˌstænd ˈaʊt/	opvallen	If you <b>stand out</b> in a crowd, everyone notices you.
striped (adj)	/ˈstraɪpt/	gestreept	<b>Striped</b> material has lines woven into it.
style (n)	/stɑɪl/	stijl	I don't think anyone can teach you to have <b>style</b> – you either have it or you don't.
suede (n)	/sweɪd/	suede	<b>Suede</b> is leather with a soft brushed surface.
suit (v)	/suːt/	passen bij	Working as a model helped to develop her style and to work out what <b>suit</b> ed her.
take off (phr v)	/ˌteɪk ˈɒf/	uitdoen	If the trousers feel a bit tight round the waist, I <b>take</b> them <b>off</b> and try on another pair.

top (n)	/tɒp/
try on (phr v)	/,traɪ 'ɒn/
V-neck (n)	/'vi:nek/
woolly (adj)	/'wʊli/

bovenkant
passen
V-kraag
wollen

Jay likes wearing black skinny jeans with black polo-neck **top**.  
She **tried on** two or three tops before finding one that looked right.  
Do you prefer **V-necks** or polo necks?  
I decided to wear a thick, **woolly** jumper as it was so cold.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

of average build	/əv ,ævriɔʒ 'bi:ld/
bald (adj)	/bɔ:ld/
blond streaks (n pl)	/,blɒnd 'stri:ks/
bushy (adj)	/'bʌʃi/
curly (adj)	/'kɜ:li/
dark shadows (n pl)	/,dɑ:k 'ʃædəʊz/
deep-set (adj)	/'di:p, set/
eyebrow (n)	/'aɪ, braʊ/
eyeliner (n)	/'aɪ, laɪnə/
face-lift (n) (TS)	/'feɪs, lɪft/
freckles (n pl)	/'frekəlz/
ginger (adj)	/'dʒɪŋdʒə/
goatee (n)	/,gəʊ'ti:/
have your clothes designed by a stylist	/hæv jə ,kləʊðz dɪ, zaɪnd baɪ ə 'staɪlɪst/
have your ears pierced	/hæv jər 'i:əz ,pɪəst/
have your eyelids lifted	/hæv jər 'aɪlɪdz ,lɪftɪd/
have your hair cut and coloured	/hæv jə ,heə kʌt ən 'kɒləd/
have your make-up done by an expert	/hæv jə ,meɪkʌp dʌn baɪ ən 'ekspɜ:t/
have your teeth whitened	/hæv jə ,ti:θ 'waɪtənd/
have your wardrobe re-designed	/hæv jə ,wɔ:drəʊb ri: dɪ' zaɪnd/
hazel (adj)	/'heɪzl/
in her/his late teens	/ɪn ,hɪz/, hɜ: ,leɪt 'ti:nz/

gemiddelde bouw
kaal
blonde plukjes
dichtbegroeid
krullend
wallen
diep gezette
wenkbrauw
oogpotlood
face-lift
sproeten
rood
sik
je kleding laten ontwerpen door een stylist
een oorbel laten zetten
je oogleden laten corrigeren
je haar laten knippen en verven
Je make-up laten doen door een expert
je tanden laten witten
je garderobe laten herontwerpen
lichtbruin
kastanjebruin
een late tiener

He's just under six feet tall and **of average build**.  
A man who is **bald** has no hair.  
**Blond streaks** are lines of a lighter colour in someone's hair.  
**Bushy** hair is very thick.  
Do you prefer **curly** or straight hair?  
He looked very tired and had **dark shadows** under his eyes.  
**Deep-set** eyes seem to be a long way back into your face.  
He had a scar across the centre of his left **eyebrow**.  
**Eyeliner** is a line of black make-up that you put round your eyes.  
She looked as if she'd had a **face-lift**, but in fact she'd just had a makeover.  
**Freckles** are small brown spots on your skin.  
People with **ginger** hair often have a lot of freckles.  
In *Pirates of the Caribbean* Johnny Depp has a small **goatee** beard.  
Angela **had her clothes designed by a stylist** to to improve her appearance.  
**I had my ears pierced** when I was 14.  
Tony had plastic surgery to **have his eyelids lifted**.  
**Having your hair cut and coloured** can really improve your appearance.  
You can pay a lot of money to **have your make-up done by an expert**.  
**Having my teeth whitened** gave me more confidence.  
If you **have your wardrobe re-designed**, someone chooses a lot of new clothes for you to wear.  
**Hazel** eyes are light brown and slightly golden in colour.  
If you are between 17 and 19, you are **in your late teens**.

in your early/late thirties etc	/ɪn jər ˌɜːli/leɪt ˈθɜːtiz/
just over/under ...	/ˌdʒʌst ˈəʊvə/ˈʌndə/
makeover (n) (TS)	/'meɪkəʊvə/
medium (adj)	/'miːdiəm/
messy (adj)	/'mesi/
mole (n)	/'məʊl/
overweight (adj)	/'əʊvə'weɪt/
plastic surgery (n) (TS)	/'plæstɪk ˈsɜːdʒəri/
receding (adj)	/'riːsiːdɪŋ/
scar (n)	/'skɑː/
shoulder-length (adj)	/'ʃəʊldəˌleŋθ/
sideburns (n pl)	/'saɪdˌbɜːnz/
skinny (adj)	/'skɪni/
slim (adj)	/'slɪm/
stocky (adj)	/'stɒki/
tattoo (n)	/'tæːtuː/
tiny (adj)	/'taɪni/
transformation (n)	/'trænsfə'meɪʃn/
wavy (adj)	/'weɪvi/
well-built (adj)	/'wel'bilt/

een vroege/late dertiger etc	net onder/boven...
transformatie	gemiddeld
rommelig	moedervlek
te zwaar	te zwaar
plastische chirurgie	terugtrekkende (haarlijn)
terugtrekkende (haarlijn)	lidteken
lidteken	halfhang
halfhang	bakkebaard
bakkebaard	mager
mager	slank
slank	gezet
gezet	tattoeage
tattoeage	piepklein
piepklein	transformatie
transformatie	golvend
golvend	goed gebouwd
goed gebouwd	

She became President when she was only **in her early thirties**.  
 If you are **just under** six feet tall, you are nearly six feet in height.  
 After the **makeover** Angela only looked about twenty-eight!  
 If you are of **medium** build, you are neither thin nor fat.  
**Messy** hair is not tidy.  
 A **mole** is a brown spot on your skin that is permanent.  
 Someone who is **overweight** is too fat.  
 If you can afford **plastic surgery**, you're bound to look better.  
 If your hair is **receding**, less and less of it is growing at the front.  
 A **scar** is a mark on your skin caused by an injury.  
 In *Pirates of the Caribbean* Johnny Depp has messy black **shoulder-length** hair.  
**Sideburns** are the hair that grows down a man's cheeks.  
 Someone who is **skinny** is very thin.  
 Someone who is **slim** is thin in an attractive way.  
 Someone who is **stocky** looks strong but is not tall.  
 A **tattoo** is a picture drawn in ink on your skin.  
 Someone who is **tiny** is extremely small.  
 Did you see *Ten Years Younger* last night? The **transformation** was incredible.  
**Wavy** hair is slightly curly.  
 Someone who is **well-built** has a strong body.

## Review D

academic work (n)	/ækə'demɪk ˌwɜːk/
be behind sb	/'bi bɪ'hɑɪnd sʌmbədi/
boarding school (n)	/'bɔːdɪŋ ˌskuːl/
children's home (n) (TS)	/'tʃɪldrənz ˌhəʊm/

academisch werk	achter iemand liggen
achter iemand liggen	internaat
internaat	kindertehuis
kindertehuis	

**Academic work** is based on books and studying rather than practical experience.  
 Bella is really glad that her teenage years **are behind her**.  
 A **boarding school** is a school where the students also live and sleep.  
 A **children's home** is a place where children go if they cannot live with their family.



foster parents (n pl) (TS)	/ˈfɒstə ˌpeərənts/
kid (n)	/kɪd/
neighbourhood spirit (n) (TS)	/ˌneɪbəhʊd ˈspɪrɪt/
overall (adv)	/ˌəʊvərˈɔ:l/
owe (v)	/əʊ/
pay sth off (phr v)	/ˌpeɪ sʌmθɪŋ ˈɒf/
retrain (v)	/rɪˈtreɪn/
sadly (adv)	/ˈsædli/
smell (v)	/smel/
sort out (phr v)	/ˌsɔ:t ˈaʊt/
student loan (n)	/ˌstju:dənt ˈləʊn/
tough (adj)	/tʌf/
ups and downs (n pl)	/ˌʌps ən ˈdaʊnz/

pleegouders  
kind  
buurtgevoel  
over het algemeen  
verschuldigd zijn  
iets afbetalen  
omscholen

helaas  
ruiken  
duidelijk zijn

studenten lening  
taai  
goede en slechte momenten

**Foster parents** are parents who look after a child for a short period of time because the child's own parents cannot look after them.  
If Alec was Prime Minister, he wouldn't make **kids** go to school all day!  
There's a real **neighbourhood spirit** here – everyone helps each other.  
**Overall**, the teachers at school are very liberal.  
I'm still paying off my student loan – I **owe** £30,000!  
I'm still **paying off** my student loan – I owe £30,000!  
Karen **retrained** as a drama teacher a few years ago.

**Sadly** my mum and dad died when I was very young.  
Mum says we can't get a dog because they **smell**!  
I thought my life would be **sorted out** when I got to my thirties, but it's not that simple!  
I'm still paying off my **student loan** – I owe £30,000!  
Life as a single parent was **tough** for Karen.  
Life's had its **ups and downs**, but generally things are OK.

# Grammar *Extra*

## Unit 1 Tijden herhaling. Vraagvormen

### Tijden herhaling

Tijden	ASPECT			
	onvoltooid	duratieve vorm	voltooid	Duratieve vorm van de voltooid tijd
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Tegenwoordig	+ - ? He <b>works</b> . He <b>doesn't</b> work. <b>Does he work?</b>	He <b>is working</b> . He <b>isn't working</b> . <b>Is he working?</b>	He <b>has worked</b> . He <b>hasn't worked</b> . <b>Has he worked?</b>	He <b>has been working</b> . He <b>hasn't been working</b> . <b>Has he been working?</b>
Verleden	+ - ? She <b>worked</b> . She <b>didn't work</b> . <b>Did she work?</b>	She <b>was working</b> . She <b>wasn't working</b> . <b>Was she working?</b>	She <b>had worked</b> . She <b>hadn't worked</b> . <b>Had she worked?</b>	She <b>had been working</b> . She <b>hadn't been working</b> . <b>Had she been working?</b>

### Vraagvormen

#### Woordvolgorde

De gebruikelijke woordvolgorde voor vragen is als volgt.

Vraag woord	(Hulp) werkwoord	Onderwerp	
_____	_____	_____	
— — What Who When	Was  _____  Have does are did	she they 'collocation' you he	tired? arrived? mean? meeting? arrive?

### Wh vragen eindigen op voorzetsels

Wanneer werkwoorden gevolgd worden door voorzetsels, zet je meestal het voorzetsel aan het eind van de zin.

'Where does she come **from**?' 'What are you interested **in**?' 'Who was she talking **about**?'

Veel gebruikte werkwoord + voorzetsel combinaties:

*complain about, talk about, think about; worry about; look at;*

*be for, care for, hope for, pay for; suffer from; believe in, confide in, be interested in, invest in; consist of;*

*depend on, insist on, rely on, spend on; belong to, listen to, refer to, relate to.*

### Onderwerp/Lijdend voorwerp vragen

*Who talked to you? Dan talked to me. (Who is the subject.)*

*Who did you talk to? I talked to Dan. (Who is the object.)*

Wanneer het vraagwoord het onderwerp is van de vraagzin gebruik je geen *do, does* of *did*. Je zet het werkwoord in de derde persoon.

*Who wants to come? (NOT Who does want to come?)*

*Which company makes the most money? (NOT Which company does make the most money?)*

*What happened? (NOT What did happen?)*

## Unit 2 Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd. Onvoltooid verleden tijd. Duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd. Vergelijkende en overtreffende trappen

### Deel 1: Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd. Onvoltooid verleden tijd. Duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd.

#### Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd en onvoltooid verleden tijd

Je kunt de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd of onvoltooid verleden tijd gebruiken om te praten over afgeronde activiteiten.

Je gebruikt de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd wanneer de context gaat over tijd 'tot nu toe'

- i.e. je zegt **niet** *wanneer*.

Je gebruikt de onvoltooid verleden tijd wanneer de context gaat over 'afgeronde' tijd - i.e. je zegt **wel** *wanneer* (of *wanneer* is bekend).

#### Tijd 'tot nu toe' = Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd

*I've been to Wembley twice.* (Ik vertel je niet wanneer.)

*She's finished her book.* (Ik vertel je niet wanneer.)

Typische tijdsuitdrukkingen voor tijd 'tot nu toe':

*already, before, ever, just, lately, many times, never, often, recently, this week, today, twice, yet.*

### Afgeronde' tijd = Onvoltooid verleden tijd

*I went there in 2006 and 2008.* (Ik vertel je wanneer.)

*She finished it yesterday.* (Ik vertel je wanneer.)

Typische tijdsuitdrukkingen voor 'afgeronde' tijd:

*ages ago, a moment ago, at Christmas, in 2002, in May, last week, when I was a kid, yesterday.*

### Duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd

Je gebruikt de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd om een 'langere' activiteit te beschrijven die voortduurde terwijl andere gebeurtenissen in het verleden plaatsvonden, Je gebruikt het meestal in contrast met de onvoltooid verleden tijd.

*I saw them when I was jogging in the park. They were playing golf when it started snowing.*

### Deel 2: Vergelijkende en overtreffende trappen

Met korte bijvoeglijke naamwoorden voeg je er toe om vergelijkende en *est* om overtreffende trappen te maken. Soms moet je wat kleine spellingswijzigingen maken aan het eind van het woord.

*nice – nicer – the nicest; fit – fitter – the fittest; healthy – healthier – the healthiest*

Met langere bijvoeglijke naamwoorden voeg je *more* toe om vergelijkende trappen en *the most* om overtreffende trappen te vormen.

*exciting – more exciting – the most exciting; extreme – more extreme – the most extreme*

### Speciale gevallen

Onregelmatige bijvoeglijke naamwoorden

*bad – worse – the worst; good – better – the best; far – further – the furthest*

Sommige woorden met twee lettergrepen kunnen eindigen op *er* en *est*.

*My sister is much cleverer than me. She's the cleverest person I know.*

Veel voorkomende voorbeelden: *clever, gentle, narrow, quiet, simple.*

Voor sommige samengestelde bijvoeglijke naamwoorden verander je het eerste deel van de samenstelling.

*He's very good-looking – far better-looking than his photo. In fact, he's the best-looking man in the class.*

Veel voorkomende voorbeelden: *badly-dressed, good-looking, highly-paid, long-lasting, long-running, well-dressed, well-paid.*

### Vergelijkende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden

Je gebruikt vergelijkende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden om mensen/dingen te vergelijken met ander mensen/dingen. Je kunt *far, much, a bit, a lot* of *slightly* gebruiken om vergelijkingen te modificeren.

*Motor racing is far more exciting than golf. A rugby pitch is slightly bigger than a football pitch.*

Je kunt *not as ... as* gebruiken om negatieve vergelijkingen te maken. Je kunt *nearly* of *quite*

gebruiken om negatieve vergelijkingen te modificeren.

*Golf isn't nearly as exciting as motor racing. A football pitch isn't quite as big as a rugby pitch.*

### Overtreffende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden

Je gebruikt overtreffende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden om mensen/dingen te vergelijken met alle andere mensen/dingen in hun groep.

*Manchester United is the most successful team in England.*

## Unit 3 Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd en de duratieve vorm van voltooid tegenwoordige tijd

De voltooid tegenwoordige tijd toont altijd een verband tussen het verleden en het heden. Het kan het volgende beschrijven.

1

Een *afgeronde* handeling (of handelingen) die plaatsvonden in de tijd 'tot nu toe'. Je zegt niet *wanneer* het gebeurde. (Meestal voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.)

*I've bought him a nice jacket.*

*She's run several marathons.*

*Have you ever swum in the ocean?*

2

Een niet *afgeronde* handeling (of handelingen) die in het verleden is begonnen en tot nu voortduurt.

(Meestal de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.)

*It's been raining all day.*

*I've been learning English since 2008.*

*Have you been waiting long?*

3

Een niet *afgeronde* toestand die in het verleden is begonnen en tot nu voortduurt. (Meestal voltooid tegenwoordige tijd)

*I've known Tim for ages.*

*She's been here since yesterday.*

*How long have you had that car?*

### Dynamische en statische betekenissen: 'handelingen' en 'toestanden'

De meeste werkwoorden hebben een dynamische betekenis. Ze beschrijven handelingen: iets 'gebeurt'. Wanneer je een niet *afgeronde* handeling wil beschrijven – i.e. een handeling die in het verleden begint en tot nu toe voortduurt – gebruik je meestal de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

*I've been staying with friends.*

*What have you been doing all day?*

**N.B.:** Je kunt soms de gewone voltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om te verwijzen naar onveranderlijke 'permanente' situaties. Vergelijk:

*I've been working here for a few weeks.* (temporary)

*I've worked here since I left school.* (permanent)

Sommige werkwoorden die gerelateerd zijn aan kennis, emotie of bezit hebben een statische betekenis. Ze beschrijven toestanden: er 'gebeurt' niets. Wanneer je een niet afgeronde toestand wil beschrijven – i.e. eentje die in het verleden begon en tot nu to voortduurt – kun je de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd niet gebruiken. Je moet dan de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken.

*I've had flu for a few days.* (NOT ~~I've been having...~~)

*She's known him a long time.* (NOT ~~She's been knowing...~~)

Veelgebruikte werkwoorden die vaak statische betekenissen hebben:

*admire, adore, appear, be, believe, belong, concern, consist, contain, deserve, detest, dislike, doubt, envy, exist, fit, hate, have, hear, know, like, love, matter, mean, owe, own, possess, prefer, realise, recognise, remember, resemble, see, seem, sound, smell, surprise, understand, want, wish.*

Sommige werkwoorden kunnen zowel statische als dynamische betekenissen hebben.

*Bob has had that car since it was new.* (*have* = statieve meaning)

*He's been having some problems with it recently.* (*have* = dynamic meaning)

#### **for en since**

*for* (+ 'een tijdsinterval) en *since* (+ 'een moment in de tijd) zijn twee manieren om hetzelfde te zeggen. Je gebruikt ze vaak met de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd wanneer je praat over onafgeronde handelingen en toestanden.

You use *for* when you give the **length** of the time: *for a few hours / for three months / for ages.*

You use *since* when you give the **beginning** of the time: *since Sunday / since I left university / since 2005.*

**been** – *been* is het voltooid deelwoord van *be*, maar je kunt het ook gebruiken als een voltooid deelwoord van *go*.

Vergelijk:

*He's been to the gym.* = He went and came back.

*He's gone to the gym.* = He went and is at the gym now. .

## **Unit 4 Toekomstige vormen**

*Will* ('ll), *(be) going to* en de duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd zijn drie veelgebruikte vormen om over de toekomst te praten. Elke vorm vertelt je iets anders over wat er gebeurd is op, of voor, het moment waarop je praat.

**will** ('ll)

Je kunt *will* ('ll) gebruiken om te laten zien dat wat er in de toekomst gebeurt het resultaat is van een spontane beslissing die gemaakt op het moment waarop gesproken wordt.

*I'll talk to the head teacher tomorrow.* (De hoofddocent weet hier nog niet van. Ik heb een beslissing gemaakt om met hem te spreken terwijl ik aan het praten was)

*What will you do after university?* (Mijn aanname is dat jij hier nog niet diep over nagedacht hebt of dat je nog geen plannen gemaakt hebt)

*will/shall* heeft een aantal verschillende functies.

- iets aanbieden: **Shall I give you a lift?**
- Beloftes: **Don't worry. I won't tell anyone.**
- Suggesties: **Shall we sit by the window?**

*will* kan ook gebruikt worden om voorspellingen te doen.

*I think we'll arrive at about 10.00 p.m.*

#### **(be) going to**

Je kunt *(be) going* gebruiken om te praten over je toekomstige plannen of intenties. Je hebt een beslissing gemaakt over een toekomstige gebeurtenis en je bent aan het praten over die beslissing.

*I'm going to talk to the head teacher tomorrow.* (De hoofddocent weet dit nog niet noodzakelijkerwijs. Maar ik heb er over nagedacht en ben van plan met hem te spreken)

*What are you going to do after university?* (Mijn aanname is dat je erover nagedacht hebt en wellicht al plannen heb.)

*(be) going to* wordt ook gebruikt om voorspellingen te maken die zijn gebaseerd op aanwezig bewijs.

*It's going to rain.* (Er hangen veel donkere wolken in de lucht.)

*She's going to win.* (Ze heeft een voorsprong van 100 meter op de andere renners.)

#### **Duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd**

Je kunt de duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om over toekomstige plannen te praten. Je hebt een gebeurtenis in de toekomst georganiseerd en bent aan het praten over die gebeurtenis.

*I'm talking to the head teacher tomorrow.* (De hoofddocent weet hiervan omdat ik hem gebeld heb om een afspraak te maken.)

*What are you doing after university? ?* (Mijn aanname is dat jij weet wat je aan het doen bent en je hebt al een aantal dingen geregeld.)

## Unit 5 Zelfstandig naamwoorden en uitdrukkingen van kwantiteit

### Zelfstandig naamwoorden

De meest zelfstandig naamwoorden zijn telbaar. Ze hebben een enkelvoudige en meervoudige vorm. Je kunt *a/an* en getallen met ze gebruiken.

Regelmatige vormen	<i>an apple / apples a box / boxes a university / universities a leaf / leaves</i>
Onregelmatige vormen	<i>a child / children a foot / feet a man / men a person / people a tooth / teeth a woman / women</i>

Je gebruikt de meervoudige vorm wanneer je praat in algemene termen.

*Children love sweets and chocolate. Universities need more funding.*

#### **a or an?**

Je gebruikt a vóór een medeklinker: *a dollar, a euro, a hotel, a useful knife, a one-way street.*

Je gebruikt an vóór een klinker: *an umbrella, an egg, an omelette, an MBA, an hour.*

#### **Ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden**

Sommige zelfstandig naamwoorden in het Engels zijn ontelbaar. De meeste hebben een enkelvoudige vorm. Je kunt geen *a/an* gebruiken of er een getal voor zetten.

*He played wonderful music.* (NOT ~~*He played a wonderful music.*~~)

*We had fantastic weather.* (NOT ~~*We had a fantastic weather.*~~)

Veel gebruikte ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden die telbaar zijn in andere talen:

*advice, architecture, baggage, food, furniture, hair, homework, information, knowledge, love, luggage, machinery, money, music, news, progress, research, traffic, transport, travel, weather, work.*

#### **Meervoudige zelfstandig naamwoorden**

Sommige zelfstandig naamwoorden zijn altijd meervoud en hebben geen enkelvoudige vorm. Je kunt geen *a/an* gebruiken of er een getal voor zetten.

*I have some pink jeans.* (NOT ~~*I have a pink jeans.*~~)

Veel gebruikte meervoudige zelfstandig naamwoorden:

*clothes, glasses, jeans, knickers, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers.*

#### **Ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden die telbaar kunnen zijn**

Sommige ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden kunnen telbaar zijn afhankelijk van de betekenis in de context.

*Glass is a useful material.* (Uncountable: glass as a material.)

*Can I have a clean glass?* (Countable: an individual object.)

### Uitdrukkingen van kwantiteit

Dit zijn manieren om te praten over kwantiteit als je geen exact getal kunt of wilt gebruiken.

**Met telbare zelfstandig naamwoorden: (only) a few / not many / a couple of / several / How many ...?**

*Only a few people came.*

*How many text messages do you get every day?*

**Met ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden: (only) a little / not much / a bit of / How much ...?**

*There's a little tea left but no milk.*

*How much information have you got?*

**Met telbare en ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden: none / not any / some / a lot of / lots of / plenty of**

*She has a lot of friends.*

*He didn't give me any advice.*

*too much/many and not enough*

*too + much/many (+ noun) = more than you need. not enough (+ noun) = less than you need*

*I have too much work and not enough time.*

*There are too many cars and not enough buses.*

## Unit 6 Voorzetsel van tijd. Modaliteiten van verplichting of toestemming

### Deel 1: Voorzetsels van tijd

Voorzetsels	Voorbeelden
AT + een specifiek moment van de dag	<i>at five o'clock, at 3.45 p.m., at lunchtime</i> Wat andere uitdrukkingen: <i>at night, at Christmas, at the weekend</i>
ON + een dag, deel van een dag of datum	<i>on Tuesday, on Friday evening, on 1st January, on Valentine's Day</i>
IN + een tijdsinterval	<i>in the evening, in December, in the summer, in the sixties</i>

**in, during en for**

Je gebruikt *in* of *during* om te praten over wanneer iets gebeurt binnen een bepaald tijdsinterval. Je gebruikt *for* om te praten over hoe lang iets duurt

*Eva went to Paris induring the summer. Eva went to Paris for two weeks. (NOT ... during-two-weeks)*

Als het 'tijdsinterval' wordt uitgedrukt als een gebeurtenis, activiteit of ervaring, gebruik je *during*.

*She phoned me during the meeting. (NOT ... in-the-meeting)*

*He told me the story during the flight. (NOT ... in-the-flight)*

**Deel 2: Modaliteiten van verplichting en toestemming**

Het is noodzakelijk	Het is niet noodzakelijk	Het is toegestaan	Het is niet toegestaan
_____	_____	_____	_____
have to (have got to) must need to should	don't have to (haven't got to) don't need to (needn't)	can	can't mustn't shouldn't

**must and have to: soortgelijke betekenissen**

*Must* suggereert persoonlijke verplichting – het is noodzakelijk, omdat de spreker dat denkt.

*Have to* suggereert een externe verplichting – het is noodzakelijk vanwege een regel of iets dat afgesproken is.

*I've got terrible toothache. I must go to the dentist.*

*I can't come to the lesson tomorrow. I have to go to the dentist.*

Als je niet zeker bent, gebruik *have to*: dat is altijd correct.

**must en should: soortgelijke betekenissen**

*Must* betekent dat het niet toegestaan is iets te doen. *Don't have to* betekent dat het niet noodzakelijk is voor jou om iets te doen.

*You must try and finish this report today. (Het is meer dan twee weken te laat!)*

*You should try and finish this report today. (Je zult je beter voelen als je dat doet.)*

**mustn't and don't have to: verschillende betekenissen**

*Mustn't* betekent dat het niet toegestaan is iets te doen. *Don't have to* betekent dat het niet noodzakelijk is voor jou om iets te doen.

*You mustn't park here. (Het is verboden te parkeren.)*

*You don't have to park here. (Maar het mag wel als je wilt.)*

**can and can't: tegenovergestelde betekenissen**

*Can* betekent dat iets is toegestaan (of mogelijk).

*You can park here. (There's no restriction)*

*Can't* is similar to *mustn't*. Dit betekent dat het voor jou niet is toegestaan om iets te doen.

*You can't park here. It's a no-parking zone.*

**Unit 7 Passieve vormen**

Passieve vorm = *be* (*am, was, have been, etc.*) + voltooid deelwoord (*used, built, etc.*)

TIJDEN	ASPECTEN			MODALITEITEN
	onvoltooid	duratieve vorm	voltooid	
				<i>will (would, must ...)</i>
<b>Tegenwoordig</b>	+ - ?	It's used. It isn't used. Is it used?	It's being used. It isn't being used. Is it being used?	It has been used. It hasn't been used. Has it been used?
<b>Verleden</b>	+ - ?	It was used. It wasn't used. Was it used?	It was being used. It wasn't being used. Was it being used?	It had been used. It hadn't been used. Had it been used?

De duratieve vorm *be being* en *been being* zijn zeer zeldzaam. Vermijd hun gebruik.

In passieve zinnen wordt het lijdend voorwerp van het gebruikte werkwoord het onderwerp van de passieve vorm van het werkwoord.

Met andere woorden, de 'ontvanger' van de handeling wordt het onderwerp en komt naar het begin van de zin.

Actif		Passif		
onderwerp	werkwoord	lijdend voorwe	onderwerp	werkwoord
Somebody's	stolen	My wallet's	been	stolen!
onderwerp	werkwoord	lijdend voorwerp	onderwerp	werkwoord
Detectives	have arrested	two men.	Two men	have been arrested.
onderwerp	werkwoord	lijdend voorwe	onderwerp	werkwoord
by + agent				

Tony Blair opened the London Eye. the London Eye was opened by Tony Blair.

In passieve zinnen wordt de persoon die de handeling verricht – die we de 'agent' noemen – óf helemaal niet genoemd, of aan het eind van de zin in een zinsdeel dat begint met *by*.

Er zijn een aantal redenen waarom je passieve werkwoordsvormen zou willen gebruiken.

- Diegene die de handeling verricht is onbekend  
*Their house **was built** in the 1980s.* (They don't know who built it.)
- Diegene die de handeling verricht is niet belangrijk in de context.  
*'When **was the Sydney Opera House built?** 'In 1957.'* (I want to know when it was built not who built it.)

3 Het is overduidelijk wie de handeling verricht.  
Demonstrators **were arrested** and **charged** with disturbing the peace. ((Het is overduidelijk dat de politie ze gearresteerd heeft en ze versterking van de orde ten laste heeft gelegd.)

4 We praten over de 'ontvanger' van de handeling, de persoon die de handeling verricht is de nieuwe informatie. In het algemeen zet je 'bekende' informatie aan het begin van een zin en 'nieuwe' informatie aan het eind. Vergelijk het volgende:

*The London Eye is the most popular tourist attraction in London. **Tony Blair opened it.***  
*The London Eye is the most popular tourist attraction in London. **It was opened by Tony Blair.***

De tweede versie is makkelijker te begrijpendan de eerste omdat de volgorde van 'bekend' naar 'nieuw' is.

De passieve vorm wordt veel meer gebruikt in geschreven taal dan in gesproken taal.

Werkwoorden met twee voorwerpen hebben twee mogelijke passieve vormen:  
*I was given this watch by my parents on my 18th birthday.* (The subject of the sentence is 'me/I'.)

*This watch was given to me by my parents on my 18th birthday.* (The subject of the sentence is 'the watch'.)

## Unit 8 Modaliteiten van mogelijkheid. Voltooid verleden tijd

### Deel 1: Modaliteiten van mogelijkheid

Er zijn veel manieren om uit te drukken hoe zeker of onzeker je over iets bent.

Graad van zekerheid	Modale hulpwerkwoorden	Andere vormen
99% zeker dat het zo IS	It must be ...  It may be ... It could be ... It might be ...	I'm sure it's ...  Perhaps it's ... Maybe it's ...
99% zeker dat het NIET ZO IS	It can't be ...	I'm sure it isn't ...

*They **must** be home by now. They set off over an hour ago.*

*I **might** arrive late. I've got to finish this report first.*

*Who's at the door? It **can't** be Jill – she's on holiday in France.*

Das Gegenteil von *must* is *can't*.

*The keys **can't** be in my coat because I wasn't wearing it. They **must** be in my bag.*

### Deel 2: Voltooid verleden tijd

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
I/You/He, etc. <b>'d (had) worked.</b>	I/You/He, etc. <b>hadn't (had not) worked.</b>	<b>Had</b> I/you/he, etc. <b>worked?</b>	Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>had.</b>	No, I/you/he, etc. <b>hadn't.</b>

Je gebruikt de voltooid verleden tijd wanneer je praat over het verleden en je wilt verwijzen naar een eerdere tijd. De voltooid verleden tijd toont duidelijk dat één gebeurtenis in het verleden vóór andere gebeurtenissen in het verleden plaatsvond.

*When we **arrived**, the concert **had already started**.*

Voegwoorden zoals *after*, *because*, *by the time* en *when* worden vaak gebruikt om een onvoltooid verleden tijd te combineren met een voltooid verleden tijd.

*The film started. I arrived. The film **had started** **when** I arrived.*

*The train left. He reached the platform. **By the time** he reached the platform, the train **had left**. He **didn't** check his tyres. He **had** a puncture. He **had** a puncture on the motorway **because***



he hadn't checked his tyres.

We had lunch. We went for a walk. We took the bus home. We had lunch and then took the bus home **after** we had been for a walk.

## Unit 9 Indirecte rede en vragen

Indirecte rede betekent dat je je eigen woorden gebruikt om te vertellen wat iemand heeft gezegd (of gedacht).

Directe rede [style direct]	Indirecte rede [style indirect]
Anna said, 'I don't believe you.'	Anna <b>said she didn't believe me.</b>
I said, 'We can talk about it tomorrow.'	I <b>told her we could talk about it the next day.</b>
She said, 'Who do you think you are?'	She <b>asked me who I thought I was.</b>

Wanneer je dingen die gezegd zijn 'in je eigen woorden' rapporteert, moet je besluiten welke tijden, welke voornaamwoorden, welke tijdsbepalingen en welke werkwoorden je wilt gebruiken. Wanneer je het over vragen hebt moet je ook de woordvolgorde veranderen.

### Tijden

Er is meestal een logische 'terugverplaatsing' in de tijd. Dit is omdat wat de persoon gezegd heeft is nu in het verleden is. Tegenwoordig wordt verleden; voltooid tegenwoordige tijd of onvoltooid verleden tijd worden voltooid verleden tijd; *can* wordt *could*, etc.

Directe rede	Indirecte rede
'I'm really tired.'	She said she <b>was</b> really tired.
'I've had a great day.'	He said he'd <b>had</b> a great day.
'I cut my finger.'	She said she'd <b>cut</b> her finger.
'I'm going to have a shower.'	He said he <b>was going to have</b> a shower.
'I was trying to open a tin of beans.'	She said she <b>had been trying</b> to open a tin of beans.
'I can't be bothered to cook.'	He said he <b>couldn't be</b> bothered to cook.
'I don't want to go out.'	She said she <b>didn't want</b> to go out.
'I'll order a Chinese take-away.'	He said he <b>would order</b> a Chinese take-away.

### Voornaamwoorden

Voornaamwoorden (*I, she, we*, etc.) en bezittelijke bijvoeglijk naamwoorden (*my, your, his*, etc.) kunnen veranderen afhankelijk van wie aan het rapporteren is en over wie/ waarover gerapporteerd wordt.

Directe rede: 'I understand **your** ideas but I don't agree with **them**.'

Interpretatie 1: *Mijn moeder heeft me verteld dat ze mijn ideeën begrijpt maar dat ze het er niet mee eens is.*

Interpretatie 2: *Ted's moeder heeft hem verteld dat ze zijn ideeën begrijpt maar dat ze het er niet mee eens is.*

### Uitdrukkingen van tijd of plaats

'Hier en nu' uitdrukkingen in directe rede kunnen veranderen naar 'daar en dan' uitdrukkingen in indirecte rede.

'Can you **come here tomorrow**?' He asked if I could **go there the next/following day**.

### Rapporterende werkwoorden

De meest gebruikte rapporterende werkwoorden zijn *say (that)* and *tell somebody (that)*. Andere werkwoorden zoals *admit, claim, explain, insist, reply* or *suggest* kunnen ook gebruikt worden. Als je niet zeker bent, gebruik je woordenboek om het correcte werkwoordspatroon te controleren.

*She said it was her fault.* (NOT *She said me it was her fault.*)

*She told me she hadn't been thinking.* (NOT *She told that she hadn't been thinking.*)

*She explained that she had been very tired.* (NOT *She explained me that she had been very tired.*)

### Indirecte vragen

Bij indirecte vragen verandert de woordvolgorde naar onderwerp + werkwoord. Je gebruikt geen *do/does/did*. Voor yes/no vragen gebruik je *if* or *whether*.

'How **are you**?' He asked me **how I was**.

'Have you been here long?' He asked me **if/whether I had been there long**.

'Where **do you come from**?' He asked me **where I came from**.

### Gebiedende wijs

Je kunt een gebiedende wijs rapporteren met *tell somebody to do something* of *ask somebody to do something*.

'Don't worry!' She told him **not to worry**.

'Hurry up!' He asked them **to hurry up**.



## Unit 10 Bepalende betrekkelijke bijzinnen. Werkelijke Conditionele zinnen.

### Deel 1: Bepalende betrekkelijke bijzinnen

Een betrekkelijke bijzin kan een object dat of persoon die in de hoofdzin geïntroduceerd wordt verder bepalen. De bijzin komt gelijk na de persoon of het ding dat het beschrijft. Je gebruikt *that* (or *who*) voor mensen en *that* (or *which*) voor dingen.

The man that/who cuts my hair is called Jo. A frog is an animal that/which lives on land and in water.

Het betrekkelijk voornaamwoord (*that*, *which*, *who*) kan het onderwerp van het werkwoord zijn in de betrekkelijke bijzin.

**Subject Verb**

**Subject Verb**

People **who come from Paris** are called Parisians. A florist's is a shop **that sells** flowers.

Wanneer het betrekkelijk voornaamwoord het onderwerp van het werkwoord is kan het nooit weggelaten worden.

Het betrekkelijk voornaamwoord (*that*, *which*, *who*) kan het lijdend voorwerp zijn in de betrekkelijke bijzin.

**Object Verb**

**Object Verb**

The work **that you do** is very interesting. The man **who I met** yesterday is a famous artist.

Wanneer het betrekkelijk voornaamwoord het lijdend voorwerp van het werkwoord is kan het wel weggelaten worden.

The work *that you do* is very interesting. The man **who I met** yesterday is a famous artist.

### Deel 2: Werkelijke conditionele zinnen

Les phrases au conditionnel probable [real conditional] – parfois appelé 'first conditional' – consistent en une subordonnée avec *if* et une proposition principale. Elles sont utilisées pour parler de situations présentes ou futures qui sont réelles ou possibles. Elles incluent les promesses, les avertissements et les menaces

*If the weather improves, we'll go for a walk. If you give up smoking, I'll be very happy.*

*If you touch that, you'll burn your finger. If you don't go now, we'll call the police.*

#### **if-bijzin**

In de meeste werkelijke conditionele zinnen gebruik je een tegenwoordige tijd (onvoltooid, duratief of voltooid) in de *if*-bijzin, zelfs wanneer je het over de toekomst hebt.

	<b>if-bijzin</b>	<b>Hoofdzin</b>
Onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd	<i>If you arrive early,</i>	<i>wait for me in the station café.</i>
Duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd	<i>If you're spending any time in London,</i>	<i>I can recommend a great hotel.</i>
Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd	<i>If you haven't finished by ten,</i>	<i>you'll miss the post.</i>
<i>going to</i>	<i>If you're going to talk to me like that,</i>	<i>I'm leaving!</i>
Modaal hulpwerkwoord	<i>If you can't do it,</i>	<i>ask Tom for help</i>

*Unless* betekent hetzelfde als *if ... not*. **Unless you agree ... = If you don't agree ...**

<b>if-bijzin</b>	<b>Hoofdzin</b>
<b>Unless you start studying now / If you don't start studying now,</b>	<i>you'll never pass your exams.</i>

#### **Hoofdzin**

Je gebruikt meestal de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd, modale hulpwerkwoorden (in het bijzonder *will/won't*, *can*, *must* en *may*), of de gebiedende wijs in de hoofdzin.

<b>if-bijzin</b>	<b>Hoofdzin</b>
<i>If he finds out the truth,</i>	<i>it's all over for you and me. we'll be in big trouble. you can forget about our holiday in Rome. deny everything!</i>

De *if*-bijzin en de hoofdzin kunnen vaak in beide volgordes. *If I feel like going out, I'll give you a call.* OR *I'll give you a call if I feel like going out.*

Gebruik een comma na de *if*-bijzin als de *if*-bijzin na de hoofdzin komt.

## Unit 11 Unit 11 Wensen en spijt. Onwerkelijke conditionele zinnen.

### Deel 1: Wensen en spijt

*I wish / If only* zijn twee manieren om over onwerkelijke situaties te praten. Je kunt ze gebruiken om wensen of spijt uit te drukken over het heden of het verleden. Na *I wish / If only* verschuift de tijd naar het verleden om te laten zien dat de beschreven situatie onwerkelijk is/was (zie hieronder).

Veranderingen in tijd	
<b>Feitelijk</b>	<b>Wens/Spijt</b>
<i>I'm a teacher.</i> Onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd	<i>If only / I wish I wasn't/weren't a teacher.</i> Onvoltooid verleden tijd
<i>I'm going to the concert with Adam.</i> Duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd	<i>I wish / If only I was going with Carl.</i> Duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd
<i>I haven't studied any other languages.</i> Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd	<i>I wish / If only I had studied another language.</i> Voltooid verleden tijd
<i>I left school early</i> Onvoltooid verleden tijd	<i>If only / I wish I hadn't left school early.</i> Voltooid verleden tijd

Andere (niet tijd gerelateerde) veranderingen	
<b>Feitelijk</b>	<b>Wens/Spijt</b>
<i>I don't have enough/much time.</i>	<i>If only / I wish I had more time.</i>
<i>I'm not very good at maths.</i>	<i>If only / I wish I was/were better at maths.</i>

### Deel 2: Onwerkelijke conditionele zinnen

Onwerkelijke conditionele zinnen bestaan uit een *if*-bijzin en een hoofdzin. Wanneer je onwerkelijk conditionele zinnen vormt verschuift de tijd naar het verleden in de *if*-bijzin om te laten zien dat de beschreven situatie imaginair is/was.

#### *if*-bijzin

Om te laten zien dat een tegenwoordige (of toekomstige) situatie imaginair is, gebruik je een verleden tijd.

<b>Feit</b>	<b>Imaginaire situatie</b>
<i>I am not a teenager.</i>	<i>'If I was/were a teenager, ...*</i>

*If I/he/she/it were* is formeler dan *If I/he/she/it was*. Je gebruikt altijd *were* in de vaste uitdrukking *If I were you ...*

#### Hoofdzin

Je gebruikt meestal *would/wouldn't* + infinitief in de hoofdzin.

<i>if</i> -bijzin	Hoofdzin
<i>If I could sing,</i>	<i>I'd be in a band.</i>

#### *if*-bijzin

Om te laten zien dat een situatie uit het verleden imaginair is gebruik je de voltooid verleden tijd.

<b>Feit</b>	<b>Imaginaire situatie</b>
<i>I didn't tell him.</i>	<i>'If I had told him, ...</i>

#### Hoofdzin

Je gebruikt meestal *would/wouldn't* + *have* + het voltooid deelwoord in de hoofdzin.

<i>if</i> -bijzin	Hoofdzin
<i>If I'd had a map,</i>	<i>I wouldn't have got lost.</i>

## Unit 12 iets gedaan krijgen

Je kunt *have something done* (*I'm going to have my house painted.*) gebruiken wanneer iemand iets voor je doet – vaak omdat je hem betaald hebt om het te doen. Als een iets minder formeel alternatief voor *have something done* kun je ook *get something done* gebruiken.

Vorm: *have/get* + iets (object) + voltooid deelwoord

*I'll probably get my hair cut next week.*

*Have you had your ears pierced?*

*You really should get your eyes tested.*

Vergelijk de twee zinnen

- *Mandy cut her hair last week.*
- *Mandy had her hair cut last week.*

In de eerste zin knipt Mandy haar eigen haar. In de tweede zin knipt iemand anders haar haar en is daar waarschijnlijk voor betaald.

Soms kan *have something done* betekenen dat je (meestal) een negatieve ervaring hebt.

*We had our house broken into yesterday.* Dit betekent niet dat je geregeld hebt dat iemand in je huis inbrak, maar dat je pech hebt gehad.

*I had my bike stolen last week.*

*He tried to cheat the mafia and ended up having his legs broken.*

## Unit 12 Exercises

### 1 Read the sentences and underline the most appropriate verb form in each case.

- a) We're **redecorating our house** / **having our house redecored** at the moment. I'll be glad when the painters have finally finished and left.
- b) I'm going to **clean my car** / **have my car cleaned** later, so I've bought a new pressure washer.
- c) Do you really think Angelina Jolie is ugly? I think you need **to test your eyes** / **have your eyes tested**.
- d) We're going to **fix the roof** / **have the roof fixed** soon. We have to wait until the builders and can do it.
- e) I'm **cooking dinner** / **having dinner cooked** for some friends this evening. We get together once a week, and tonight it's my turn to be the host.
- f) My wife has just **repaired her car** / **had her car repaired**. It's great that she's such a practical person – and it saves us a lot of money!

### 2 Complete the sentences with *have / get* + something + past participle, using the verb in brackets.

- a) We (deliver) \_\_\_\_\_ a takeaway \_\_\_\_\_ to our house every week.
- b) I always (service) \_\_\_\_\_ my car \_\_\_\_\_ at the same garage.
- c) I (cut) \_\_\_\_\_ my hair \_\_\_\_\_ once a month.
- d) I usually (check) \_\_\_\_\_ my teeth \_\_\_\_\_ every six months. I've got a really good dentist.
- e) We (do) \_\_\_\_\_ odd jobs \_\_\_\_\_ in our house by professionals.
- f) I (take) \_\_\_\_\_ my passport \_\_\_\_\_ photos in a professional studio. They look much better.

**Work with a partner. Discuss which sentences are true for you.**

### 3 Using the prompts, make questions with *have/get* + something + past participle.

- a) You / ever / appearance / change  
*Have you ever had your appearance changed?*
- b) How often / you / eyes / test
- c) You / ever / anything / steal
- d) You / ever / ears / pierce
- e) You / ever / your car / vandalise
- f) How often / you / hair / cut

**Work with a partner. Take it in turns to ask and answer the questions.**