

New Inside Out

Upper intermediate
Companion

Dutch 1st Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Upper 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* Upper 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* Upper intermediate Student's Book

(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	/gri: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	/aɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜ: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 (page 4)

adopt a child	/ə,dɒpt ə 'tʃaɪld/	een kind adopteren	Madonna and her husband adopted a child from Malawi, called David Banda.
annoy (v)	/ə'nɔɪ/	ergeren	It annoys Belinda that some people think the royal family had something to do with Diana's death.
ascent (n)	/ə'sent/	promotie	Someone's ascent to stardom is the way in which they progress towards or achieve fame.
attract criticism	/ə,tɹækt 'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/	kritiek opleveren	The adoption attracted criticism from people who felt Madonna had used her fame to fast-track it.
bleach (v)	/bli:tʃ/	bleken	People who bleach their hair use a special product to make it blonde.
as bright as a button	/əz ,braɪt əz ə 'bʌt(ə)n/	zo slim als een vos	Someone who is as bright as a button is very intelligent.
buckle down (phr v)	/,bʌk(ə)l 'daʊn/	de schouders eronder zetten	When you buckle down , you start to work hard to achieve something.
calm down (phr v)	/,kɑ:m 'daʊn/	kalmeren	Don't get so angry – just calm down!
career-wise (adj)	/kə'riəwaɪz/	betreffende haar loopbaan	Career-wise , Madonna is as successful now as she's ever been.
celebrity (n)	/sə'lebrəti/	beroemdheid	Madonna is not just a celebrity – she's a real pop icon.
charity (n)	/'tʃærəti/	liefdadige organisatie	Princess Diana raised a lot of money for charity .
chilly (adj)	/'tʃɪli/	koud	Chilly is a word that means "cold".
collar (v)	/'kɒlə/	iemand muilkorven	If you collar someone , you find someone and force them to talk or listen to you.
consolidator (n)	/kən'sɒlɪdeɪtə/	versterker	When we say that Madonna is a consolidator of trends, we mean she makes them more popular and well known.
controversy (n)	/kən'trɒvəsi; 'kɒntrəvɜ:sɪ/	polemiek	Madonna is no stranger to controversy and has shocked many people over the years.
cowgirl (n)	/'kəʊ,gɜ:l/	koeienhoedster	A cowgirl is a girl or woman whose job is to look after cows on a ranch.
criticism (n)	/'krɪtɪsɪz(ə)m/	kritiek	Criticism is a comment or comments that you think something is wrong or bad.
to date	/ɪtə 'deɪt/	tot op heden	To date is an expression meaning "until now".
death (n)	/deθ/	dood	Belinda thinks that Diana's death was a tragic accident.
distinctive (adj)	/dɪ'stɪŋktɪv/	onderscheidend	Something that is distinctive is easy to recognize because it is different from other things.

dreadful (adj)	/ˈdredf(ə)l/	vreselijk	I'm sorry we're so late – the traffic was dreadful .
earth mother (n)	/ˈɜːθ ˌmʌðə/	aardmoeder	An earth mother is someone who prefers natural methods of living and likes to look after people.
ever-evolving (adj)	/ˌevəriˈvɒlvɪŋ/	steeds in ontwikkeling	Something that is ever-evolving changes all the time and stays fashionable.
exceptionally (adv)	/ɪkˈsepʃ(ə)nəli/	buitengewoon	Madonna is an exceptionally talented singer.
an existing look	/ən ɪɡˌzɪstɪŋ ˈlʊk/	een bestaande look	Madonna picks up on an existing look and makes it her own.
explode (v)	/ɪkˈspləʊd/	uiteen barsten	At midnight, fireworks exploded across the sky – it was spectacular.
be up to your eyes in sth	/biː ˌʌp tə jər ˈaɪz ɪn /sʌmθɪŋ/	tot over je nek in het werk	If you are up to your eyes in work , you are extremely busy.
fame (n)	/feɪm/	roem	Some people felt Madonna had used her fame to fast-track the adoption.
feature film (n)	/ˈfiːtʃə ˌfɪlm/	speelfilm	A feature film is a film that is made for the cinema.
fit in (phr v)	/ˌfɪt ˈɪn/	inpassen	Madonna was different and didn't fit in with the popular group.
geisha (n)	/ˈgeɪʃə/	geisha	A geisha is a Japanese woman, whose job is to entertain men.
genius (n)	/ˈdʒiːniəs/	genie	A genius is someone who is extremely clever or talented.
global (adj)	/ˈɡləʊb(ə)l/	wereldomvattend	Something that is global is well known all over the world.
gracefully (adv)	/ˈɡreɪsf(ə)li/	graciously	If you do something gracefully , you do it in a quiet way without drawing attention to yourself.
highlight (n)	/ˈhaɪlaɪt/	hoogtepunt	Seeing the Great Wall was the highlight of Dana's trip to China.
hitchhike (v)	/ˈhɪtʃˌhaɪk/	liften	Madonna hitchhiked to New York with \$35 in her pocket.
hound (v)	/haʊnd/	opjagen	If journalists hound a famous person, they do not leave them alone.
huge (adj)	/hjuːdʒ/	reusachtig	Watching the first man land on the Moon made a huge impression on Alec.
icon (n)	/ˈaɪkɒn/	icoon	Madonna is not just a celebrity – she's a real pop icon .
iconic (adj)	/aɪˈkɒnɪk/	iconisch	How did Madonna achieve her iconic status?
the key to sth	/ðə ˈkiː tə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	de sleutel tot	She realised that marketing was the key to her success .
kid (n)	/kɪd/	joch	A kid is an informal word meaning a “child”.
leotard (n)	/ˈliːətɑːd/	balletpakje	A leotard is a tight piece of clothing that people wear when they dance or exercise.
lingering (adj)	/ˈlɪŋgərɪŋ/	aanhoudend	A lingering kiss is one that lasts for quite a long time.
look back (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈbæk/	terugzien	She had her first hit with <i>Holiday</i> in 1984 and has never looked back .
mainstream (adj)	/ˈmeɪnˌstriːm/	voornaamste trend	Something that is mainstream is used, liked, or accepted by most people.

make an impression on sb	/,meɪk ən ɪm'preʃ(ə)n ɒn/ /sʌmbədi/	indruk maken	Watching the first man land on the Moon made a huge impression on Alec.
market (v)	/'mɑ:kɪt/	verkopen	Madonna is brilliant at marketing her image.
midriff (n)	/'mɪd,rɪf/	maagstreek	Your midriff is the front part of your body between your waist and your chest.
millennium celebrations (n pl)	/mɪ'leniəm selə,breɪʃ(ə)nz/	millennium feesten	The millennium celebrations took place on 31st December 1999.
momentous (adj)	/məʊ'mentəs/	gedenkwaardig	A momentous event is extremely important.
moon landing (n)	/'mu:ɪn ,ləndɪŋ/	maanlanding	The first moon landing was the occasion on which the first man walked on the Moon.
motherhood (n)	/'mʌðə,hʊd/	moederschap	Madonna has three children and enjoys motherhood .
off-the-cuff (adj)	/'ɒfðə'kʌf/	ondoordacht	An off-the-cuff remark is one that you make without planning it or thinking about it.
off stage	/'ɒf 'steɪdʒ/	achter de coulissen	Off stage is an expression for describing what an actor or singer is really like when they are not performing.
on stage	/'ɒn 'steɪdʒ/	op het toneel	Madonna has known controversy both on stage and off stage.
the press (n)	/'ðə 'pres/	de pers	The press is an expression meaning newspapers and magazines, or the people who work for them.
pick up on sth (phr v)	/'pɪk 'ʌp ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	reageren op iets	If you pick up on something , you notice it and react to it.
pride yourself on sth	/'praɪd jəself ɒn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	trots zijn op	Madonna prides herself on her ever-evolving look, style and sound.
proud (adj)	/'praʊd/	trots	The fireworks were spectacular – I felt proud to be Australian.
the queen of ...	/'ðə 'kwɪ:n əv/	de beste in ...	A woman who is known as the queen of an activity is very good at that activity.
raise money (for sth)	/'reɪz 'mʌni (fə sʌmθɪŋ) /	geld inzamelen	Princess Diana raised a lot of money for charity.
recall (v)	/'rɪ'kɔ:l/	herinneren	You recall Madonna's career as a series of images.
recording artist (n)	/'rɪ'kɔ:dɪŋ ,ɑ:tɪst/	muzikant	A recording artist is a professional singer.
register sth (as sth) (v)	/'redʒɪstə sʌmθɪŋ (əz /sʌmθɪŋ) /	registreren als	In 1979 she registered "Madonna" as a trademark.
bear no resemblance to sb	/beə nəʊ rɪ'zembləns tə/ sʌmbədi/	niet op iemand lijken	If someone bears no resemblance to another person, they do not look like that person at all.
the royal family (n)	/'ðə ,rɔɪəl 'fæm(ə)li/	de Koninklijke familie	Belinda doesn't think the royal family had anything to do with Diana's death.

self-esteem (n) (TS)	/ˌselfɪs'ti:m/	eigendunk	Clothes that are clean and neat say that you care about yourself and have good self-esteem .
self-image (n) (TS)	/ˌself'ɪmɪdʒ/	zelfbeeld	CHAPS magazine are doing a survey about men's self-image .
sell out (phr v)	/ˌsel 'aʊt/	uitverkocht raken	If a concert sells out , people buy all the tickets and there are none left.
sell your image	/ˌsel jər 'ɪmɪdʒ/	reputatie verkopen	She's a talented business woman who's brilliant at selling her image .
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/	sensationeel	At midnight, fireworks exploded across the sky – it was spectacular .
the spitting image of sb	/ðə ˌspɪtɪŋ 'ɪmɪdʒ əv /sʌmbədi/	sprekend lijken op	Someone who is the spitting image of another person looks exactly like them.
stand still	/ˌstænd 'sti:l/	stagneren	A situation that stands still stops developing.
stardom (n)	/'stɑ:dəm/	roem	Stardom is the state of being very famous.
status (n)	/'steɪtəs/	prestige	Madonna achieved her iconic status by constantly changing and staying fashionable.
step down (phr v)	/ˌstep 'daʊn/	aftreden	I don't want to step down – I want to carry on with my career.
step up (phr v)	/ˌstep 'ʌp/	intensiveren	She is stepping up career-wise and has no exit plan.
struggle (n)	/'strʌg(ə)l/	inspanning	A struggle is a difficult period of time during which you have to work very hard.
super-brand (n)	/'su:pə,brænd/	super merknaam	The name Madonna is a global super-brand .
think back (on) (phr v)	/ˌθɪŋk 'bæk (ɒn) /	terugdenken aan	Think back on her career – it's not the songs you remember, it's the images.
tighten yr belt	/ˌtaɪt(ə)n jə 'belt/	broekriem aanhalen	If you tighten your belt , you spend less money.
trademark (n)	/'treɪd,mɑ:k/	handelsnaam	In 1979 she registered "Madonna" as a trademark .
tragic (adj)	/'trædʒɪk/	tragisch	Diana's death was a tragic accident.
understatement (n)	/'ʌndə,steɪtmənt/	(te) zwakke uitdrukking	An understatement is something that you say that makes something seem less important than it is.
wealth (n)	/welθ/	rijkdom	Someone's wealth is the amount of money they have.
wear your heart on your sleeve	/weə jə ˌhɑ:t ɒn jə 'sli:v/	je hart op de tong hebben	If you wear your heart on your sleeve , you show your feelings to other people.
weird (adj) (TS)	/wɪəd/	eigenaardig	Something that is weird is strange in an unexpected or slightly frightening way.
wind up (phr v)	/ˌwaɪnd 'ʌp/	op de kast jagen	If someone is easy to wind up , it is easy to make them angry or upset.

CLOTHING AND APPEARANCE

bangles (n)	/'bæŋg(ə)lz/	armband
belt (n)	/bɛlt/	riem
buckle (n)	/'bʌk(ə)l/	gesp
button (n)	/'bʌt(ə)n/	knoop
casual (adj)	/'kæʒuəl/	informeel
change your style	/'tʃeɪndʒ jə 'staɪl/	stijl veranderen
collar (n)	/'kɒlə/	kraag
cool (adj)	/ku:l/	smaakvol
cuff (n)	/kʌf/	manchet
hem (n)	/hem/	zoom
image (n)	/'ɪmɪdʒ/	imago
image-conscious (adj)	/'ɪmɪdʒ,kɒnʃəs/	bewust van haar imago
lacy gloves (n pl)	/'leɪsi 'glʌvz/	kanten handschoenen
professional (adj)	/'prɒ'feʃ(ə)nəl/	professioneel
satin (n)	/'sæti:n/	satijn
sleeves (n pl)	/'sli:vz/	mouwen
sporty (adj)	/'spɔ:ti/	sportieve
trendy (adj)	/'trendi/	hip
zip (n)	/zɪp/	rits

COLLOCATIONS

designer/old-fashioned/scruffy clothes	/dɪ,zɑɪnə/,əʊldfæʃ(ə)nd/ /'skrʌfi 'kləʊðz/	designer/ouderwetse/smerige kleding
bright/close-set/staring eyes	/'braɪt/,kləʊsɛt/,steəriŋ /'aɪz/	intelligente/dicht bij elkaar staande/starende ogen

A **bangle** is a big circular bracelet that you wear around your wrist.
 A **belt** is a narrow piece of leather or cloth that you wear around your waist.
 A **buckle** is a metal object used for fastening a belt.
 A **button** is a small round object that you push through a hole to fasten clothes.
Casual clothes are comfortable and suitable for informal situations. If you **change your style**, you change the type of clothes you wear.
 A **collar** is the part of a shirt or coat that goes around your neck. Clothes that are **cool** are fashionable and attractive.
 A **cuff** is the part of a sleeve that goes around your wrist.
 A **hem** is the bottom edge of a dress, skirt or coat.
 The genius of Madonna is the way she manages her **image**. Someone who is **image-conscious** cares about their clothes and appearance.
Lacy gloves are made of fine material and have small holes in them. Someone who looks **professional** wears smart clothes that are suitable for work.
Satin is a smooth, shiny expensive material.
 The **sleeves** are the part of a piece of clothing that covers your arms.
Sporty clothes are designed for doing sport or for informal occasions. Someone who is **trendy** wears fashionable and attractive clothes.
 A **zip** is a long piece of metal or plastic used for opening or closing a piece of clothing.

expressive/impassive/round face	/ɪk,spreɪsɪv/ɪm,pæsi:v/ ,raʊnd 'feɪs/	expressief/uitdrukingsloos/ rond gezicht	An expressive face shows what you are feeling; an impassive face does not show what you are feeling; a round face has the shape of a circle.
sleek/spiky/tousled hair	/,sli:k/,spaɪki/,taʊz(ə)ld 'heə/	sluik/puntig/warrig haar	Sleek hair is smooth and shiny; spiky hair sticks up; tousled hair looks untidy.
firm/hearty/limp handshake	/,fɜ:m/,hɑ:ti/,lɪmp 'hændʃeɪk/	stevige/hartelijke/weke handdruk	A firm or hearty handshake feels strong; a limp handshake feels weak.
abrasive/charming/mild manner	/ə,breɪsɪv/,tʃɑ:mɪŋ/,maɪld 'mænə/	ruwe/charmante/zachtaardig manieren	An abrasive manner seems rude; a charming manner is friendly and pleasant; a mild manner is kind and gentle.
fake/forced/warm smile	/,feɪk/,fɔ:st/,wɔ:m 'smaɪl/	valse/gekunstelde/hartelijke lach	A fake or forced smile is not natural or genuine; a warm smile is kind and friendly.
deep/husky/shrill voice	/,di:p/,hʌski/,ʃrɪl 'vɔɪs/	lage/schorre/schelle stem	A deep or husky voice is low; a shrill voice is high and unpleasant.

WORD FORMATION

rearrange (v)	/,ri:ə'reɪndʒ/	herschikken	If you rearrange people or things, you put them in a different place.
rebuild (v)	/,ri:'bɪld/	herbouwen	If you rebuild something, you build it again after it has been damaged or destroyed.
reconsider (v)	/,ri:kən'sɪdə/	heroverwegen	If you reconsider a decision, you think about it again in order to decide whether you should change it.
reconstruct (v)	/,ri:kən'strʌkt/	reconstrueren	If you reconstruct something, you build it again.
rediscover (v)	/,ri:dɪs'kʌvə/	herontdekken	If you rediscover something, you discover it again.
redo (v)	/,ri:'du:z/	overdoen	If you redo something, you do it again in a different way in order to improve it.
redraft (v)	/,ri:'dra:ft/	opnieuw ontwerpen	If you redraft something, you write it again in order to make changes to it.
re-examine (v)	/,ri:ɪg'zæmɪn/	opnieuw onderzoeken	If you re-examine something, you look at or think about it carefully again.
reinvent (v)	/,ri:ɪn'vent/	opnieuw uitvinden	If you reinvent something, you change something that already exists and give it a different purpose.
reinvention (n)	/,ri:ɪn'venʃ(ə)n/	herontdekking	Madonna is known as the queen of reinvention!
relocate (v)	/,ri:ləʊ'keɪt/	verplaatsen	If you relocate , you move to a different place.
remake (v)	/,ri:'meɪk/	een nieuwe versie maken	If you remake something, you make it again in a different way.
reorganise (v)	/,ri:'ɔ:gənaɪz/	reorganiseren	If you reorganise something, you organise something in a different way.

repackage (v)	/,ri:'pækɪdʒ/	opnieuw verpakken	If you repackage something, you present it in a different way to make it look more attractive.
reschedule (v)	/,ri:'ʃedju:l/	herschikken	If you reschedule something, you, you change the time when it was planned to happen.
rethink (v)	/,ri:'θɪŋk/	heroverwegen	If you rethink something, you think about it again in order to improve it.
reunite (v)	/,ri:ju:'naɪt/	herenigen	If you reunite people, you bring them together again.
reword (v)	/,ri:'wɜ:d/	anders stellen	If you reword something, you express it using different words.
rewrite (v)	/,ri:'raɪt/	herschrijven	If you rewrite something, you write it using different words in order to improve it.

Unit 2 (page 14)

academic qualifications (n pl)	/ækə,demɪk / /,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃ(ə)nz/	diploma's	Your academic qualifications are the exams you have passed at school, college or university.
act (n)	/ækt/	nummer	An act is a short performance of singing, dancing etc.
adolescence (n)	/ædə'les(ə)ns/	puber	Adolescence is the period of time when you are a teenager.
adulthood (n)	/'ædʌlthʊd; æ'dʌlthʊd/	volwassenheid	Adulthood is the period of life when you are an adult.
all-in-one (adj)	/,ɔ:lɪn'wʌn/	alles in één	An all-in-one piece of clothing is made up of separate parts that look like one part.
aptitude (n)	/'æptɪtju:d/	aanleg	If you have an aptitude for something, you are good at it.
backroad (n)	/'bæk,rəʊd/	secundaire wegen	The backroads are small, quiet roads with less traffic.
ball girl (n)	/'bɔ:l ,gɜ:l/	ballenmeisje	A ball girl is a girl whose job is to throw a ball back to a player during a match.
bus pass (n)	/'bʌs ,pɑ:s/	openbaar vervoer pas	A bus pass is a special ticket that allows older people to travel by bus without paying.
childhood (n)	/'tʃaɪld,hʊd/	jeugd	Childhood is the period of time when you are a child.
clown around (phr v)	/,klaʊn ə'raʊnd/	de clown spelen	If you clown around , you act in a silly or stupid way.
comically (adv)	/'kɒmɪk(ə)li/	komisch	Comically is an adverb that means "in a way that seems amusing".
compensate (v)	/'kɒmpənsert/	goed maken	If something compensates for something else, it makes it seem less bad.
cosmetic surgery (n)	/kɒz,metɪk 'sɜ:ʒəri/	cosmetische chirurgie	Cosmetic surgery is a medical operation to improve someone's appearance.

cuddle (v)	/'kʌd(ə)l/	knuffelen	If you cuddle someone, you put your arms around them to show that you love them.
do sb a favour	/,du: sʌmbədi ə 'feɪvə/	iemand een plezier doen	If you do someone a favour , you do something in order to help them.
dote on sb (phr v)	/'dəʊt ɒn ,sʌmbədi/	dol zijn op iemand	If you dote on someone , you love them very much.
dread (v)	/dred/	angst hebben voor	If you dread something, you are very frightened that it might happen.
drop (v) (TS)	/drɒp/	laten vallen	As soon as we told Sarah we liked Jeremy, she dropped him.
dull (adj)	/dʌl/	saai	Dull is an adjective that means “boring”.
to good/excellent etc effect	/tə ,ɡʊd/,eksələnt ɪ'fekt/	met goede uitwerking	If you use something to good effect , you use it in a way that impresses people.
sb's elders (n pl)	/,sʌmbədɪz 'eldəz/	iemand's oudere	Your elders are people who are older than you.
exchange (=a person) (n)	/ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	uitwisselingspartner	When she was 15, Viv went to stay with her German exchange , Frauke Schoon.
(school) exchange (n)	/(sku:l) ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	uitwisselingsprogramma	Have you ever done a school exchange ?
exoticism (n)	/ɪg'zɒtɪsɪzəm/	uitheemse	Viv loved the exoticism of new friends such as Axelle and Amalia.
extended family (n)	/ɪk'stendəd 'fæm(ə)li/	uitgebreide familie	An extended family is a large family group that includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins etc.
fake ID (n)	/'feɪk aɪ'di:/	vervalst identiteitsbewijs	Fake ID is an identity card that has been made to look real in order to trick people.
family background (n)	/'fæm(ə)li 'bækgraʊnd/	familieachtergrond	Your family background is the type of family that you come from.
faultline (n)	/'fɔ:lt,laɪn/	breuklijn	Faultlines are small problems that develop.
fluency (n)	/'flu:ənsi/	welbespraakt	Fluency in a language is the ability to speak it well.
fool around (phr v)	/'fu:l ə'raʊnd/	voor de gek houden	If you fool around , you act in a silly or stupid way.
see the funny side of sth	/'si: ðə 'fʌni saɪd əv/ sʌmθɪŋ/	de zonnige kant van iets zien	If you see the funny side of something , you see the amusing part of a difficult or embarrassing situation.
get to hear about sth	/'get tə 'hɪər əbaʊt/ sʌmθɪŋ/	vernemen	All Alex's friends got to hear about the fact that his father was a clown.
grow apart (phr v)	/'grəʊ ə'pɑ:t/	uit elkaar groeien	Viv and Axelle grew apart and eventually lost touch.
have a wild side	/'hæv ə 'waɪld saɪd/	een wilde kant hebben	Amalia was quiet but had a secret wild side .
hip (adj)	/'hɪp/	hip	Someone who is hip is cool and trendy.
host family (n)	/'həʊst ,fæm(ə)li/	gastgezin	Your host family is the family that welcomes you into their home.
humiliation (n)	/'hju:mɪli'eɪʃn/	vernedering	Humiliation is the state of feeling embarrassed and ashamed.
immersion (n)	/'ɪmɜ:ʃ(ə)n/	onderdompeling	Immersion is a way of learning another language in which you only use the foreign language in class.
infancy (n)	/'ɪnfənsi/	kleutertijd	Infancy is the period of time when you are a baby or very young child.
be on its last legs	/'bi: ɒn ɪts ,lɑ:st 'legz/	op zijn laatste benen staan	If something is on its last legs , it is very old and no longer very useful.

sb's loved ones (n pl)	/sʌmbədiz 'lʌvd ,wʌnz/	iemand's geliefde	Your loved ones are the people you love, especially members of your family.
(club) mascot (n)	/ (klʌb) 'mæskɒt/	mascotte	Kayleigh's mum is club mascot for Cardiff City and wears a bird costume at matches.
middle age (n)	/,mɪd(ə)l 'eɪdʒ/	middelbare leeftijd	Middle age is the period of time when you are no longer young, but are not yet old.
music decks (n pl) (TS)	/'mju:zɪk ,deks/	platenspelers	It's easy for Andy, as a DJ, to hide behind his music decks at work.
nappy (n)	/'næpi/	luier	A nappy is a thick piece of cloth that a baby wears between its legs before it has learned to use the toilet.
nickname (v)	/'nɪk,neɪm/	een bijnaam geven	Alex's friends nicknamed him "Corky Junior".
nightlife (n)	/'naɪt,laɪf/	nachtleven	Nightlife is entertainment available in the evenings in clubs, bars, restaurants etc.
object (v)	/ɒb'dʒekt/	bezwaar maken	If you object to something, you do not like it or approve of it.
old age (n)	/,əʊld 'eɪdʒ/	bejaard	Old age is the period of someone's life when they are old.
outrageous (adj)	/aʊt'reɪdʒəs/	buitensporig	Something that is outrageous is slightly shocking.
perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:ɪm/	optreden	Gina's mum dresses up as Cher and performs at clubs.
poster-girl (n)	/'pəʊstə ,gɜ:l/	fotomodel	A poster-girl is a girl or woman who is a good advertisement for something.
prospect (n)	/'prɒspekt/	voorzicht	If you have good job prospects , you are likely to get a good job and earn a lot of money.
rusty (adj)	/'rʌsti/	verwaarloosd	If your knowledge of a language is rusty , you have forgotten a lot of what you have learnt.
see-through (adj)	/'si:θru:/	transparant	See-through is an adjective that means "transparent."
sink or swim	/'sɪŋk ɔ: 'swɪm/	pompen of verzuipen	If you are in a situation where you must sink or swim , you must deal with problems on your own if you want to succeed.
sour (v)	/sauə/	verzuren	If a relationship between two people sours , the people stop liking each other.
can't stand (doing) sth	/kɑ:nt 'stænd du:ɪŋ /sʌmθɪŋ/	ergens niet tegen kunnen	Gina is shy and can't stand being the centre of of attention.
stay in shape	/'steɪ ɪn 'ʃeɪp/	in vorm blijven	If you stay in shape , you stay fit and healthy.
sticky (adj)	/'stɪki/	plakkerig	Sticky objects are covered with a substance that sticks to things.
study trip (n)	/'stʌdi ,trɪp/	studiereis	A study trip is a period of time that you spend away from home in order to study or learn something.

table manners (n pl)	/'teɪb(ə)l ,mænəz/	tafelmanieren
ultimate (adj)	/'ʌltɪmət/	ultiem
underneath (adv)	/'ʌndə'ni:θ/	eronder
urban (adj)	/'ɜ:bən/	stedelijk
want the ground to open up	/'wɒnt ðə ,graʊnd tu: / /'əʊpən 'ʌp/	door de grond gaan van schaamte
wiggly (adj)	/'wɪɡli/	wiebelend
witness (n)	/'wɪtnəs/	getuige

Your **table manners** are the way you behave when you are at a table eating food.

When Viv says she is the **ultimate** poster-girl for school exchanges, she means she is a perfect example of someone who enjoys them.

She wears a bird costume, but everyone knows it's Mum **underneath**.

Someone who is **urban** is used to life in cities.

If you **want the ground to open up**, you feel extremely embarrassed.

A **wiggly** moustache is not straight and you can move it around.

A **witness** at a wedding is someone who also signs the official document that the married couple sign.

SAYINGS

Birds of a feather flock together.	/bɜ:dz əv ə ,fedə flɒk tə'geðə/	Soort zoekt soort.
Blood is thicker than water.	/'blʊd ɪz ,θɪkə ðən 'wɔ:tə/	Het hemd is nader dan de rok.
Charity begins at home.	/'tʃærəti bɪ,ɡɪnz ət 'həʊm/	Het hemd is nader dan de rok.
Home is where the heart is.	/'həʊm ɪz weə ðə 'hɑ:t ɪz/	Oost west, thuis best.
One good turn deserves another.	/'wʌn gʊd ,tɜ:n dɪzɜ:vz ə'nʌðə/	Wie goed doet, goed ontmoet.
Two's company. Three's a crowd.	/'tu:z ,kʌmp(ə)ni θri:z ə 'kraʊd/	Drie is teveel.

Birds of a feather flock together means that people of a similar type spend time together.

Blood is thicker than water means that family relationships are the most important.

Charity begins at home means that you should look after your family and friends first.

Home is where the heart is means that your home is wherever your loved ones are.

One good turn deserves another means that if someone is kind and helpful to you, you should also be kind and helpful to them.

Two's company. Three's a crowd means that two people can be happy together, but a third person causes problems.

SHOWING SOMEONE AROUND YOUR HOME

Welcome to our home!	/'welkəm tu: ɑ: 'həʊm/	Welkom in ons huis!
Did you have a pleasant journey?	/'dɪd ju: hæv ə plez(ə)nt 'dʒɜ:ni/	Heb je een goede reis gehad?
Let me introduce you to ...	,'let mi: ɪntrə'dju:s ju: tu:	Laat me je introduceren aan ...

Hello Marie. **Welcome to our home!**

"**Did you have a pleasant journey?**" "Yes, but I'm feeling a bit tired now."

Let me introduce you to the rest of the family.

Then I'll show you around.	/,ðen aɪl ʃəʊ ju: ə'raʊnd/	Daarna zal ik je rondleiden.	I'll introduce you to the rest of the family, then I'll show you around.
You must call me ...	/,ju: mʌst 'kɔ:l mi:/	Je moet me Jill noemen ...	You must call me Jill.
Help yourself to ...	/,help jə'self tu:/	Neem maar ...	Help yourself to tea and coffee.
Make yourself at home.	/meɪk jə'self ət 'həʊm/	Doe alsof je thuis bent.	If you make yourself at home somewhere, you feel relaxed and comfortable.
If there's anything you need ...	/ɪf ðeəz ˌənɪθɪŋ ju 'ni:d/	Als je iets nodig hebt ...	If there's anything you need , just give me a shout.
Give me a shout.	/,gɪv mi: ə 'ʃaʊt/	Laat het me weten.	Give me a shout if there's anything you need.

SOCIAL REGISTER

Informal

Hiya!	/'haɪjə/	Hallo!
The door's open.	/ðə ,dɔ:z 'əʊpən/	De deur is open.
Cheers – that's great!	/,tʃiəz ðæts 'greɪt/	Dank je – dat is geweldig!
"How's it going?"	/,haʊz ɪt 'gəʊɪŋ/	"Hoe gaat het?"
chill out (phr v)	/,tʃɪl 'aʊt/	uitrusten
Do you want to ...?	/du: ju 'wɒnt tu:/	Wil je ...?
Whatever.	/wɒt'evə/	Om het even wat.
No idea.	/nəʊ aɪ'diə/	Geen idee.

Formal

Welcome!	/'welkəm/	Welkom!
Do come in!	/,du: kʌm 'ɪn/	Kom binnen!
That's very kind of you!	/,ðæts veri 'kaɪnd əv ju:/	Dat is erg aardig van je!
relax	/rɪ'læks/	ontspan
Would you prefer ...?	/,wʊd ju pri'fɜ:z/	Wil je liever ...?
I don't mind.	/aɪ dəʊnt 'maɪnd/	Het maakt me niet uit.
I'm afraid I don't know.	/aɪm ə'freɪd aɪ dəʊnt 'nəʊ/	Het spijt me maar ik weet het niet.

Hiya! The door's open.
The door's open. Come in.
 "I remembered to bring you that CD." "**Cheers, that's great!**"
 "**How's it going?**" "All right, but I'm shattered."
 I just want to **chill out** this evening and watch TV.
Do you want to watch a DVD?
 "Do you want to watch TV or shall I get a DVD?" "**Whatever.**"
 "What's on TV?" "**No idea** – rubbish as usual, I expect."

Welcome! Do come in!
 Welcome! **Do come in!**
 Thank you, **that's very kind of you!**
 You must sit down and **relax.**
Would you prefer tea or coffee?
 Would you prefer tea or coffee?" "**I don't mind.**"
 "How many miles is it exactly?" "**I'm afraid I don't know.**"

Unit 3 (page 24)

adventurer (n)	/əd'ventʃərə/	avonturier	An adventurer is someone who will take a risk in order to make money.
antique (n) (TS)	/æn'ti:k/	antiquiteit	An antique is an object that is old and valuable.
appear in court	/ə,piər in 'kɔ:t/	voorkomen	If someone appears in court , they go to a court of law so that people can ask you questions about something illegal they think you have done.
band together (phr v)	/,bænd tə'geðə/	zich verenigen	If people band together , they work together in order to achieve something.
breathtaking (adj)	/'breθ,teɪkɪŋ/	adembenemend	Something that is brehtaking is very is extremely impressive or beautiful.
capitalise on sth	/'kæpɪtəlaɪz ɒn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	munt slaan uit	If you capitalise on something, you use it to get an advantage for yourself.
be charged with sth	/bi 'tʃɑ:ʒd wɪð/	aangeklaagd worden	Someone who is charged with a crime is officially accused of it.
collapse (v)	/kə'læps/	mislukken	If something collapses , it fails completely.
community service (n)	/kə,mju:nəti 'sɜ:vɪs/	taakstraf	Community service is work that someone does as a punishment instead of going to prison.
concern (n)	/kən'sɜ:n/	geëngageerdheid	Concern is a feeling of worry or sympathy for someone who is in a bad situation.
con-man (n)	/'kɒn,mæn/	oplichter	A con-man is a criminal who tricks other people in order to get their money.
corner the market (TS)	/,kɔ:nə ðə 'mɑ:kɪt/	monopolie verwerven	If you corner the market , you get complete control of an area of business.
cornice (n) (TS)	/'kɔ:nɪs/	stuifsnieuwrand	A cornice is an overhanging area of snow on the edge of a mountain.
crops (n pl)	/krɒps/	oogst	Crops are plants that farmers grow to produce food.
cynic (n)	/'sɪnɪk/	cynicus	A cynic is a person who thinks that people are not sincere or honest.
declare (v)	/dɪ'kleə/	een verklaring afleggen	If you declare something, you say officially that it is true.
discovery (n)	/dɪ'skʌv(ə)rɪ/	ontdekking	The discovery of gold attracted thousands of people to California.
disillusion (n)	/,dɪsɪ'lu:ʒ(ə)n/	desillusie	Disillusion is a feeling of great disappointment when something is not as good as you thought.
disillusioned (adj)	/,dɪsɪ'lu:ʒ(ə)nd/	gedesillusioneerd	John Sutter eventually left California feeling disillusioned .
easterner (n)	/'i:stənə/	oosterling	Easterners are people who live in the east of a country or state.

eastward (adv)	/ˈiːstwəd/	oostwaarts	If you travel eastward , you travel in a direction towards the east.
entrepreneur (n)	/ˌɒnrəprəˈnɜː/	onderneming	An entrepreneur is someone who uses money to start a business.
epic (adj)	/ˈepɪk/	heroïsch	An epic journey is very long and exciting.
epidemic (n)	/epɪˈdemɪk/	epidemie	An epidemic is a situation in which a feeling spreads very quickly.
follow sb's tracks (TS)	/ˌfɒləʊ sʌmbədɪz ˈtræks/	In iemands voetspoor treden	If you follow someone's tracks , you follow where they are walking or moving.
foolishness (n)	/ˈfuːlɪfnəs/	domheid	Foolishness is a word that means the same as "stupidity".
fort (n)	/fɔːt/	fort	A fort is a strong building that is used to defend a place.
a gap in the market	/ə ˌɡæp ɪn ðə ˈmɑːkɪt/	een gat in de markt	A gap in the market is an opportunity to sell something that is not available but that people would like to have.
glint (n)	/ɡlɪnt/	schittering	A glint of something is a quick flash of light from something that is shiny.
go through with sth (phr v)	/ɡəʊ ˈθruː wɪð sʌmθɪŋ/	doorzetten	If you go through with something , you succeed in doing something difficult.
gold (n)	/ɡəʊld/	goud	In 1848 gold was discovered in California.
gold fever (n)	/ˈɡəʊld ˌfiːvə/	goudkoorts	Gold fever was the wish to find gold that a lot of people felt in the 19 th century.
gold rush (n)	/ˈɡəʊld ˌrʌʃ/	trek naar de goudvelden	The gold rush was the period in the 19 th century when a lot of people went to a place where gold had been discovered.
gold strike (n)	/ˈɡəʊld ˌstraɪk/	goud vondst	A gold strike is the act of discovering that gold exists in a place.
GPS (Global Positioning System) (n) (TS)	/ˌdʒiːpiːˈes/	GPS (Global Positioning System)	GPS is a system you install in your car that tells you where you are and gives you directions.
hammock (n)	/ˈhæmək/	hangmat	A hammock is a bed consisting of a piece of cloth tied to a tree.
a handful (of)	/ə ˈhændfʊl (əv) /	een paar	A handful of people or things is a very small number of them.
hand-painted (adj) (TS)	/ˈhændˌpeɪntəd/	handgeschilderde	Eric bought some beautiful hand-painted toy soldiers.
a hard turn (n) (TS)	/ə ˌhɑːd ˈtɜːn/	een scherpe bocht	A hard turn is a sudden movement you make to the right or left.
a head of (cattle)	/ə ˌhed əv ˈkæt(ə)l/	stuks vee	" A head " is an expression used as a way of counting farm animals.
hot up (phr v)	/ˌhɒt ˈʌp/	intensiveert	When an activity hots up , it becomes much more popular.
immigrant (n)	/ˈɪmɪgrənt/	immigrant	Sutter was a Swiss immigrant who came to California in 1848.
be intent on	/biː ɪnˈtɛnt ɒn/	het voornemen hebben om	Sutter was intent on building his own private empire.
joint (adj)	/dʒɔɪnt/	gemeenschappelijk	A joint company is owned by more than one person.
keenly understand sth	/ˌkiːnli ʌndəˈstænd sʌmθɪŋ/	diep begrip van iets	If you keenly understand a situation, you have thought about it and understand it well.
kingdom (n)	/ˈkɪŋdəm/	koninkrijk	A kingdom is an area or activity that someone controls.

lead to sb's downfall (TS)	/,li:d tə sʌmbədɪz/ /'daʊnfɔ:z/	neergang veroorzaken	Alcoholism led to his downfall and California's first millionaire died an unnoticed death.
life-affirming (adj)	/'laɪfə,fɜ:mɪŋ/	levensbevestigend	Something that is life-affirming makes you feel happier or more positive about life.
lifetime (n)	/'laɪf,tɑɪm/	mensenleven	The adventurers were willing to spend a difficult year in return for a lifetime of riches.
madness (n)	/'mædnəs/	dwaasheid	If people think that something is madness , they think it is extremely stupid.
mid-life crisis (n)	/,mɪdlaɪf 'kraɪsɪs/	een crisis op middelbare leeftijd	A mid-life crisis is when people who are middle-aged feel very anxious about their life.
mortgage (v)	/'mɔ:ɡɪdʒ/	hypotheek	People mortgaged their farms in order to travel to California.
newcomer (n)	/'nju:,kʌmər/	nieuwkomer	Sutter welcomed the newcomers as subjects for his new kingdom.
opportunist (n)	/'ɒpə'tjʊ:nɪst/	opportunist	An opportunist is someone who always tries to get an advantage for themselves.
outpost (n)	/'aʊt,pəʊst/	buitenpost	An outpost is a place that is far away from other places.
pan (n)	/'pæn/	pan	A pan is a large, flat bowl used for collecting gold.
pick (n)	/'pɪk/	pikhouweel	A pick is a tool used for breaking hard surfaces.
private empire (n)	/'praɪvət 'empaɪə/	particuliere onderneming	Someone's private empire is a business that they own.
prosecute (v)	/'prɒsɪkjʊ:t/	vervolgving instellen	If you prosecute someone, you officially accuse them of a crime.
be registered in sb's name	/bi ˌredʒɪstəd ɪn/ sʌmbədɪz 'neɪm/	op naam staan van	Christopher sold the car although it was registered in his mother's name .
resident (n)	/'rezɪd(ə)nt/	ingezetene	Residents are the people who live in a particular place.
risk-taker (n)	/'rɪsk,tetkər/	iemand die risico neemt	A risk-taker is someone who is not afraid of taking risks to get what they want.
at the root of sth	/ət ðə 'ru:t əv sʌmθɪŋ/	de wortel van	If something is at the root of a problem or situation, it is the thing that has caused it.
rug (n)	/'rʌɡ/	vloerkleed	A rug is a very small carpet that you put on a floor.
ruined (adj)	/'ru:ɪnd/	geruïneerd	In 1850 Sutter had lost all his wealth and was a ruined man.
satellite navigation (n) (TS)	/'sætələɪt nəvɪ'geɪʃ(ə)n/	satellietnavigatie	Satellite navigation is a system that tells you where you are and gives you directions.
sawmill (n)	/'sɔ:mɪl/	houtzagerij	A sawmill is a building where wood is cut into pieces using a machine.
scheme (n)	/'ski:m/	plan	A scheme is a plan that you make in order to get something.
shovel (n)	/'ʃʌv(ə)l/	schop	A shovel is a tool that is used for lifting and moving earth or snow.

spa (n)	/spɑː/	badplaats	A spa is a type of bath filled with water that you put your feet into in order to relax.
special delivery (n)	/ˌspeʃ(ə)l dɪˈlɪv(ə)ri/	expressebestelling	A special delivery is a parcel that is delivered by a fast postal service.
spotlight (n)	/'spɒtˌlaɪt/	in het middelpunt van de belangstelling staan	If you are in the spotlight , everyone is looking at you or is interested in you.
start afresh	/ˌstɑːt ə'freʃ/	opnieuw beginnen	Ian Usher has sold his life because he wants to start afresh .
starving (adj)	/'stɑːvɪŋ/	honger hebben	I haven't eaten since this morning – I'm starving .
statement (n)	/'steɪtmənt/	verklaring	A statement is something that you say or write publicly.
stock company (n)	/'stɒk ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/	maatschappij op aandelen	A stock company is one that is owned by several people.
subject (n)	/'sʌbdʒekt/	ondergeschikte	A subject is a person who works for someone who is very powerful.
supply and demand (n)	/səˌplaɪ ən dɪ'mɑːnd/	vraag en aanbod	The laws of supply and demand relate to the amount of a product that is available and how many people want to buy it.
support a charity	/səˌpɔːt ə 'tʃærəti/	een goed doel steunen	If you support a charity , you give money to it.
sweep sb up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌswiːp sʌmbədi 'ʌp/	iemand meesleuren	If water or snow sweeps someone up , it moves over them quickly.
Swiss (adj)	/swɪs/	Zwitsers	Someone who is Swiss is from Switzerland.
tear down (phr v)	/ˌtiə 'daʊn/	afbreken	If you tear down a building, you destroy it.
telegraph (v)	/'telɪgrɑːf/	telegraaf	News of the discovery of gold was telegraphed to every village and town.
thump (v)	/θʌmp/	bonst	If your heart thumps , it beats very fast.
trample (v)	/'træmp(ə)l/	vertrappen	If people trample something, they destroy it by walking all over it.
traverse (v) (TS)	/trə'veɜːs/	doorkruisen	If you traverse an area, you move over or across it.
trickle (v)	/'trɪk(ə)l/	binnendruppelen	By the mid-1840s more and more Americans were trickling into California.
undertake (v)	/ˌʌndə'teɪk/	op zich nemen	Other people have undertaken similar schemes to Ian Usher and profited.
vigorous (adj)	/'vɪɡ(ə)rəs/	energiek	If you do vigorous exercise, you exercise very hard.
vision (n)	/'vɪʒ(ə)n/	visie	Sutter had a vision of building his own private empire.
visionary (n)	/'vɪʒən(ə)ri/	visionair	Someone who is a visionary has a clear idea of how things should be done.
wagon (n)	/'wæɡən/	(boeren)wagen	A wagon is an old-fashioned vehicle pulled by horses.
be in the way	/biː ɪn ðə 'weɪ/	in de weg staan	If you are in the way , you are stopping people from doing what they want to do.
wealthy (adj)	/'welθi/	rijk	Wealthy is a word meaning the same as "rich".
whisper (n)	/'wɪspə/	geruchten	Whispers of a gold strike drifted eastward across the country.

Why on earth?	/,waɪ ɒn 'ɜːθ/	Waarom in vredesnaam?	“ Why on earth? ” is an expression that is used to emphasize the question word “Why?”
without sb’s knowledge	/wɪð, aʊt sʌmbədɪz/ 'nɒlɪdʒ/	zonder iemand’s wetenschap	Without his mother’s knowledge , Christopher sold her car.

COLLOCATIONS

have			
have a chat	/,hæv ə 'tʃæt/	babbelen	If you have a chat with someone, you talk to them for a short time.
have difficulty	/,hæv 'dɪfɪk(ə)lti/	moeite hebben	We had difficulty finding somewhere to park.
have a duty	/,hæv ə 'djuːti/	een plicht hebben	We all have a duty to help each other.
have a go	/,hæv ə 'gəʊ/	proberen	If you have a go at something, you try to do it.
have a guess	/,hæv ə 'ges/	raden	“How many people live in the UK?” “I don’t know.” “ Have a guess. ”
have a laugh	/,hæv ə 'lɑːf/	lachen	I like meeting friends and having a laugh .
have a look	/,hæv ə 'lʊk/	kijken	Can I have a look at your new iPod?
have a right	/,hæv ə 'raɪt/	het recht hebben	People over 18 have the right to vote.
have a think	/,hæv ə 'θɪŋk/	ergens even over nadenken	We’ll have a think and let you know what we decide.
have a word	/,hæv ə 'wɜːd/	spreken	Can I have a quick word with you, please?
make			
make a fortune	/,meɪk ə 'fɔːtʃuːn/	een fortuin verdienen	Top football players can make a fortune .
make a fuss	/,meɪk ə 'fʌs/	opschudding veroorzaken	If you make a fuss about something, you get too worried or excited about it.
make a living	/,meɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	de kost verdienen	It can be hard to make a living as an actor.
make a loss	/,meɪk ə 'lɒs/	verlies maken	Banks have made huge losses in recent months.
make a mess	/,meɪk ə 'mes/	een puinhoop maken	I always make a mess when I cook.
make money	/,meɪk 'mʌni/	geld verdienen	Businessmen such as Bill Gates and Richard Branson have made a lot of money .
make a profit	/,meɪk ə 'prɒfɪt/	winst maken	If you make a profit , you sell something for more money than it cost to buy.
make sense	/,meɪk 'sens/	ergens op slaan	I don’t understand my dreams. They never make sense .
make a start	/,meɪk ə 'stɑːt/	beginnen	We’ve a lot of work to do – we’d better make a start .

take

take action	/teɪk 'ækʃ(ə)n/	maatregelen treffen	There's a time for talking and a time for taking action .
take advice	/,teɪk əd'vaɪs/	advies ontvangen	If you take advice , you ask someone for their opinion about the best thing to do.
take a deep breath	/,teɪk ə di:p 'breθ/	diep inademen	Take a deep breath and calm down.
take an exam	/,teɪk ən ɪg'zæm/	examen doen	She's taking her piano exam tomorrow.
take notes	/,teɪk 'nəʊts/	noteren	Students listened to the teacher and took notes .
take office	/,teɪk 'ɒfɪs/	officieel beginnen	President Barack Obama took office in January 2009.
take place	/,teɪk 'pleɪs/	plaatsvinden	The 2012 Olympics take place in London.
take responsibility	/,teɪk rɪspɒnsə'bɪləti/	verantwoordelijkheid nemen	She's 16 and old enough to take responsibility for herself.
take a risk	/,teɪk ə 'rɪsk/	risico nemen	You sometimes have to take risks to succeed.
take sugar	/,teɪk 'ʃʊgə/	suiker nemen	Do you take sugar in coffee?

METAPHORS

Time = Money

be running out of time	/bi ,rʌnɪŋ aʊt əv 'taɪm/	door de tijd heen raken	Hurry up! We're running out of time .
spare (sb) a couple of minutes	/,speə (sʌmbədi) ə /kʌp(ə)l əv 'mɪnɪts/	een paar minuutjes voor iemand hebben	We need to talk. Can you spare a couple of minutes ?
sb's time is precious	/,sʌmbədɪz taɪm ɪz 'preʃəs/	iemand's tijd is kostbaar	If someone's time is precious , they are busy and do not have a lot of time.
use your time profitably	/,ju:z jə taɪm 'prɒfɪtəbli/	gebruik je tijd nuttig	You should use your time more profitably and get a proper job.
waste your time	/,weɪst jə 'taɪm/	je tijd verdoen	You're wasting your time if you think you can make money out of the Internet.
be worth sb's while	/bi ,wɜ:θ sʌmbədɪz 'waɪl/	iemand's tijd waard zijn	Just five minutes of your time – I promise it will be worth your while !

Ideas = Food

chew sth over	/,tʃu: sʌmθɪŋ 'əʊvə/	op iets kauwen	Martha had been chewing over the idea for the past few weeks.
digest information	/daɪ,dʒest ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n/	informatie verwerken	I need time to digest all this information .
food for thought	/,fu:d fə 'θɔ:t/	iets om over na te denken	That's interesting. There's certainly food for thought here.
be a half-baked idea	/bi: ə ,hɑ:f beɪkt aɪ'diə/	een niet overdacht idee zijn	A half-baked idea is one that you have not thought about properly.

MONEY

afford (v)	/ə'fɔ:d/	zich veroorloven	If you can afford something, you have enough money to buy it.
be a bargain (TS)	/,bi: ə 'bɑ:gɪn/	een koopje zijn	If something is a bargain it costs much less than normal.
blow it on sth	/'bləʊ ɪt ɒn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	het stukgooien op iets	He didn't save the money – instead he blew it all on a new music system.
breadwinner (n)	/'bred,wɪnə/	kostwinner	A breadwinner is the person who earns the money to support a family.
broke (adj)	/brəʊk/	bankroet	If you are broke , you have spent all your money.
budget (n)	/'bʌdʒɪt/	budget	A budget is an amount of money that you can afford to spend on something.
cheap and cheerful (TS)	/'tʃi:p ən 'tʃi:f(ə)l/	Goedkoop maar nuttig	Something that is cheap and cheerful does not cost a lot of money but is suitable for a particular purpose.
earn a living	/'zɪn ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	een inkomen verdienen	Do you agree that it's a man's job to earn a living ? There's no such thing as a free lunch means that you cannot get something good without paying for it.
There's no such thing as a free lunch.	/ðeəz ,nəʊ sʌtʃ ,θɪŋ əz ə /fri: 'lʌntʃ/	Voor niets gaat de zon op.	Someone who is hard-up does not have a lot of money.
hard-up (adj)	/'hɑ:d'ʌp/	slecht bij kas	He told his girlfriend he had inherited the money from his grandfather, who had died.
inherit (v)	/'ɪn'herɪt/	erven	If you invest money, you use it in order to make more money.
invest (v)	/'ɪn'vest/	investeren	Loaded is an informal word meaning "extremely rich".
loaded (adj)	/'ləʊdəd/	schatrijk	The love of money is the root of all evil means that money makes people do bad things to other people.
The love of money is the root of all evil.	/ðə ,lʌv əv ,mʌni ɪz ðə ,ru:t əv ɔ:l 'i:v(ə)l/	Liefde voor geld is de wortel van al het kwaad.	No, I can't afford to buy you a new car – I'm not made of money , you know!
be made of money	/bi ,meɪd əv 'mʌni/	het geld op de rug groeien	Money makes the world go round means that it is people's desire to make money that makes them do things.
Money makes the world go round	/'mʌni meɪks ðə 'wɜ:ld gəʊ raʊnd/	De wereld draait om geld.	If you pay off an overdraft , you pay the bank money that you owe to it.
overdraft (n)	/'əʊvə,dra:ft/	overdispositie	Computers are much cheaper nowadays – you can get them for peanuts .
get sth for peanuts	/'get sʌmθɪŋ fə 'pi:nʌts/	voor een habbekrats	In for a penny, in for a pound means that you intend to finish something you have started doing.
In for a penny, in for a pound.	/'ɪn fəɪ ə ,peni ,ɪn fəɪ ə 'paʊnd/	Samen uit, samen thuis.	Pricey is a word that means "expensive".
pricey (adj) (TS)	/'praɪsi/	prijzig	If you push the boat out , you decide to spend a lot of money on something.
push the boat out	/'pʊʃ ðə 'bəʊt aʊt/	geld over de balk smijten	If you put your money where your mouth is , you give money to someone or something to show that you mean what you say.
Put your money where your mouth is.	/'pʊt jə ,mʌni weə jə 'maʊθ ɪz/	waarmaken wat je zegt	

save it for a rainy day	/,seɪv ɪt fər ə ,reɪni 'deɪ/	sparen voor zware tijden	If you save money for a rainy day , you save it for a time when you need it.
splash out (on) (phr v)	/,splæʃ 'aʊt (ɒn) /	zichzelf verwennen	He splashed out on an extravagant champagne holiday for himself and his girlfriend.
stretch to sth (phr v)	/'stretʃ tə sʌmθɪŋ/	gaan tot	"How much can you afford to spend?" "I could stretch to about £10,000 ."
a sum of money	/ə ,sʌm əv 'mʌni/	geldsom	Christopher said he had inherited a sum of money from his grandfather.
tax (v)	/tæks/	belastingen opleggen	The government taxes cigarettes and alcohol heavily.
Watch the pennies, and the pounds take care of themselves.	/,wɒtʃ ðə ,penɪz ən ðə ,paʊndz teɪk ,keə əv ðəm'selvz/	Let op het kleingeld, en het grote geld komt vanzelf.	Watch the pennies and the pounds take care of themselves means that if you save small amounts of money, you will eventually have a large amount.
be worth £100/\$250 etc	/bi ,wɜːθ ə ,hʌndrəd 'paʊndz/tuː ,hʌndrəd ən fɪfti 'dɒləz/	£100/\$250 etc. waard zijn	Win a holiday worth £6,000!

Review A (page 34)

advisor	/əd'vaɪzə/	raadsman	Louise wanted to save the bookshop and asked a business advisor for help.
delighted	/dɪ'lartɪd/	tevreden	The bookshop is making a fortune and Louise is delighted .
fed-up	/'fed'ʌp/	verzadigd	If you feel fed-up , you feel bored and annoyed or sad.
get sth noticed	/'get sʌmθɪŋ 'nəʊtɪst/	de aandacht op iets vestigen	In order to get the shop noticed , she painted it bright red.
get rid of sth	/'get 'rɪd əv sʌmθɪŋ/	kwijt raken	I decided to get rid of the old car and buy a new one.
give up	/'gɪv 'ʌp/	(het) opgeven	If you give up , you stop doing something.
pay sb back	/'peɪ sʌmbədi 'bæk/	terugbetalen	I don't mind lending you the money, but I expect you to pay me back soon.
have a row (with sb)	/'hæv ə 'raʊ (wɪð sʌmbədi)/	ruzie hebben	We had a row and now we're not speaking.
run a business	/'rʌn ə 'bɪznəs/	zaak beheren	Louise runs her own business – a bookshop.

Unit 4 (page 36)

achievement (n)	/ə'ʃi:vmənt/	prestatie	Getting to the Pole was a tremendous achievement for Ben.
aim (v)	/eɪm/	van plan zijn	Claire is aiming to raise money for a breast cancer charity.
ammunition (n)	/æmjʊ'nɪʃ(ə)n/	munitie	Ammunition is bullets that can be fired from a gun.
the Antarctic (n)	/,ði: æn'tɑ:ktɪk/	Antartica	The Antarctic is the extremely cold region in the most southern part of the world.
the Arctic (n)	/,ði: 'ɑ:ktɪk/	de Noordpool	The Arctic is the extremely cold region in the most northern part of the world.
bear drill (n)	/'beə ,drɪl/	beren protocol	A bear drill is a series of actions that you must do to avoid being attacked by a bear.
bloke (n)	/bləʊk/	vent	Bloke is an informal word meaning a "man".
blood sugar level (n)	/blʌd 'fju:gə lev(ə)l/	bloedsuiker niveau	It's important to maintain blood sugar levels for energy.
bother (n)	/'bɒðə/	last	Bother is an informal word meaning "problems" or "difficulties".
bra (n)	/brɑ:/	beha	A bra is a piece of underwear that supports a woman's breasts.
carbohydrates (carbs) (n pl)	/'kɑ:bəʊ'hɑɪdreɪts/	carbohydraten	Carbohydrates or carbs are substances in foods such as bread and potatoes.
cardio (n)	/'kɑ:diəʊ/	cardio	A cardio is an exercise to make the heart stronger.
carnivore (n)	/'kɑ:nɪvɔ:/	vleesetend	Carnivores are animals who eat meat.
cartridge (n) (TS)	/'kɑ:trɪdʒ/	huls	Pen reloaded the gun again with a fifth and sixth cartridge .
cause (n)	/'kɔ:z/	oorzaak	Completing the MoonWalk means I will have contributed money to a good cause .
challenge (n)	/'ʃælɪndʒ/	uitdaging	Doing a walk for charity and giving up smoking are different types of challenge .
clear sb's head	/'kliə sʌmbədɪz 'hed/	je hoofd leeg maken	If something clears your head , it helps you to think more clearly.
comfort (v)	/'kʌmfət/	troosten	If you comfort someone, you make them feel better.
crucial (adj)	/'kru:ʃ(ə)l/	cruciaal	Carbohydrates are crucial for energy levels.
look like death warmed up	/'lʊk laɪk ,deθ wɔ:md 'ʌp/	doodziek	Someone who looks like death warmed up looks extremely ill.
to sb's delight	/tə ,sʌmbədɪz di'laɪt/	tot mijn vreugde	To my delight , the twenty cigarettes were intact!
dial (v)	/'daɪəl/	draaien	I should dial Shubentsov whenever I feel the urge to smoke.
drag (v)	/'dræg/	trekken	If you drag something heavy, you pull it with difficulty.

endeavour (n)	/en'devə/	onderneming	Do you think that the achievements and endeavours of explorers have significance for the rest of us?
energy bar (n)	/'enədʒi ,bɑː/	energie reep	An energy bar is a small piece of cake or biscuit that you eat to give you energy.
environmental scientist (n)	/ɪn,vaɪrənment(ə)l 'saɪəntɪst/	milieudeskundige	An environmental scientist specialises in studying the environment.
expedition (n)	/,ɛkspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/	ontdekkingsreis	Ben went on an expedition to the North Pole.
explorer (n)	/ɪk'splɔːrə/	ontdekkingsreiziger	Richard Branson, Ellen McArthur and Ben Saunders are all explorers .
fingertip (n)	/'fɪŋgə,tɪp/	vingertop	Your fingertips are the parts right at the end of your fingers.
finishing line (n)	/'fɪnɪʃɪŋ ,laɪn/	eindstreep	The finishing line is a line on a track that marks the end of a race.
fire (v)	/faɪə/	ontslaan	Fire is an informal word meaning to "make someone leave their job".
focus (n)	/'fəʊkəs/	focus	Focus is the effort and concentration that you give to something.
frostbite (n)	/'frɒst,bɑɪt/	bevroezing	Walking through snow and ice can give you frostbite .
fundamentally (adv)	/'fʌndə'ment(ə)li/	in principe	Fundamentally means the same as "basically".
gear (n)	/gɪə/	kleding	Running gear is the type of clothes you wear for running.
healing energy (n)	/'hiːlɪŋ 'enədʒi/	helende energie	Healing energy is energy that helps to cure people.
health freak (n)	/'helθ ,friːk/	gezondheidsmaniak	A health freak is someone who is obsessed with keeping fit.
hibernate (v)	/'hɪbəneɪt/	overwinteren	Do polar bears hibernate in winter?
hooked (adj)	/hʊkt/	verslaafd	If you are hooked on cigarettes, you cannot do without them.
horizon (n)	/hə'raɪz(ə)n/	horizon	People's horizons are the things they try to achieve.
hydrated (adj)	/haɪ'dreɪtəd/	gehydrateerd	It's important to stay hydrated so I'll be drinking a lot of water.
imminent (adj)	/'ɪmɪnənt/	elk moment kunnen gebeuren	Something that is imminent is going to happen soon.
inquisitive (adj)	/ɪn'kwɪzətɪv/	nieuwsgierig	Inquisitive means the same as "curious".
intact (adj)	/ɪn'tækt/	ongerept	Something that is intact is not damaged or broken.
intrigue (v)	/ɪn'triːg/	intrigeren	The question : "How far can we go?" intrigues Ben.
joint (n)	/dʒɔɪnt/	gewricht	Your joints are the parts of your body that can bend such as your knees and hips.
keep sb going	/'kiːp sʌmbədi 'gəʊɪŋ/	iemand aan de gang houden	The idea of giving money to a good cause keeps Claire going .
It's killing me!	/ɪts 'kɪlɪŋ miː/	Ik ga eraan kapot!	My ankle's hurting – in fact it's killing me!
land-based (adj)	/'lænd,bæɪst/	op het land levende	Land-based animals are animals that live on the land, not in the sea.
media interest (n)	/'miːdiə ,ɪntrəst/	media belangstelling	Media interest is the interest shown by TV, newspapers in events.
membership (n)	/'membəʃɪp/	lidmaatschap	Gym membership can be quite expensive.

motivational speaker (n)	/məʊtɪˌveɪf(ə)nəl 'spi:kə/	inspirerende spreker	A motivational speaker is someone who gives talks in public to try to encourage people to do something.
muddy (adj)	/'mʌdi/	modderig	A muddy accent is deep and not very clear.
navigate (v)	/'nævɪgeɪt/	navigeren	Someone who navigates uses maps or other equipment to decide which way to go.
obscenely (adv)	/əb'si:nlɪ/	obsceen	Someone who is obscenely rich is so rich that you think it is unacceptable.
only have yourself to blame	/ɪˌəʊnli hæv jəˌself tə 'bleɪm/	alleen jezelf de schuld kunnen geven	If you only have yourself to blame , you are completely responsible for something bad.
outline (v)	/'aʊtˌlaɪn/	schetsen	If you outline something, you give a quick description of it.
outrun (v)	/'aʊtˌrʌn/	harder rennen dan	If you outrun a person or animal, you run faster than them.
pocket (v)	/'pɒkɪt/	in je zak doen	I picked the cigarettes up and pocketed them.
pointless (adj)	/'pɔɪntləs/	zinloos	Something that is pointless does not have any meaning or use.
power-walk/power-walking (n)	/'paʊəˌwɔ:kiŋ/	power-walk/power-walking	A power-walk or power-walking is a form of exercise in which you walk very quickly.
quit (v)	/'kwɪt/	ophouden	Once you've started smoking, it's very difficult to quit .
quitting technique (n)	/'kwɪtɪŋ ˌteknɪ:k/	manieren om te stoppen	Lots of quitting techniques are available to help you give up smoking.
since records began	/sɪns ˌrekɔ:dz bɪ'gænz/	sinds het begin van de metingen	Conditions in the Arctic were described as some of "the worst since records began ".
relieved (adj)	/'rɪˌli:vɪd/	verlicht	I felt relieved when no one answered the phone.
reload (v)	/'ri:ləʊd/	opnieuw laden	Pen reloaded the gun when he saw the bear walking towards them.
the reverse (n)	/'dɪə rɪ'vɜ:s/	het tegenovergestelde	The reverse of something is its opposite.
risky (adj)	/'rɪski/	gevaarlijk	Something that is risky is slightly dangerous.
seal (n)	/'si:l/	zeehond	Do polar bears eat seals ?
It serves you right.	/'ɪt ˌsɜ:vz ju: 'raɪt/	Je verdiende loon.	"My back stings – I didn't put any sunblock on." " It serves you right then, doesn't it?"
shambolic (adj)	/'ʃæm'bɒlɪk/	wanorderlijk	Something that is shambolic does not succeed because it is badly organised.
significance (n)	/'sɪŋnɪfɪkəns/	betekenis	Do the achievements of explorers have significance for the rest of us?
not sleep a wink	/'nɒt ˌsli:p ə 'wɪŋk/	geen oog dicht doen	If you don't sleep a wink , you don't sleep at all.
sledge (n)	/'sledʒ/	voorhamer	Ben Saunders dragged a 180-kilogramme sledge over 1,420 miles.
slip into sth	/'sli:p ˌɪntə sʌmθɪŋ/	in terecht komen	If you slip into a particular way of behaving or speaking, you start behaving or speaking in that way.
sole (n)	/'səʊl/	zool	The soles of your feet are the flat parts underneath your feet.

the South Pole (n)	/ðə ˌsaʊθ ˈpəʊl/	de Zuidpool	The South Pole is the part of the earth that is the furthest south.
sponsor (v)	/ˈspɒnsə/	sponsor	If you sponsor something, you provide the money that is necessary to do it.
stamina (n)	/ˈstæmɪnə/	uithoudingsvermogen	Your stamina is the ability to do something without getting tired.
steadily (adv)	/ˈstedəli/	zeker	Slowly and steadily most smokers get hooked on cigarettes.
a streaming nose	/ə ˌstriːmɪŋ ˈnəʊz/	een loopneus	If you have a streaming nose , liquid flows from your nose because you have a cold.
strength-training (n)	/ˈstreŋθˌtreɪnɪŋ/	krachttraining	Claire does a combination of cardio, aerobics and strength-training to prepare for the race.
stretch yourself (v refl)	/ˈstretʃ ˌjəˌself/	jezelf strekken	The more you stretch yourself , the stronger your self-belief gets.
supplies (n pl)	/səˈplaɪz/	benodigheden	Supplies are things such as food or medical equipment that you need.
transmit (v)	/trænzˈmɪt/	uitzenden	Shubentsov transmits his healing energy through his fingertips.

COLLOCATIONS

be in charge of	/ˌbiː ɪn ˈtʃɑːdʒ əv/	de baas zijn over	If you are in charge of something , you are responsible for it.
close the barrel	/ˌkloʊz ðə ˈbærəl/	de loop sluiten	If you close the barrel of a gun, you close the part that the bullet is fired through.
I couldn't quite figure out	/aɪ ˌkʊd(ə)nt kwaɪt ˌfɪɡəʊt ɪt ˈaʊt/	ik kon er niet achterkomen	Something was wrong, but I couldn't quite figure it out .
The gun's still jammed.	/ðə ˌɡʌnz stɪl ˈdʒæmɪd/	Het geweer/pistool zit vast.	The gun's still jammed – it won't fire.
load the gun	/ˌləʊd ðə ˈɡʌn/	het wapen laden	If you load a gun , you put bullets in it.
go into slow motion	/ɡəʊ ɪntə ˌsləʊ ˈməʊʃ(ə)n/	zich in slow-motion afspelen	If everything goes into slow motion , it seems to be happening very slowly.
pull the trigger	/ˌpʊl ðə ˈtrɪɡə/	de trekker overhalen	If you pull the trigger of a gun, you fire it.
There's no way ...	/ðeəz ˈnəʊ ˌweɪ/	Het is onmogelijk om ...	There's no way we can outrun a bear!
undo the zip	/ʌnˌduː ðə ˈzɪp/	de ritssluiting openen	My fingers were too cold to undo the zip .

PHRASAL VERBS

call sb back	/ˌkɔːl sʌmbədi ˈbæk/	iemand terug bellen	Leave a message and I'll call you back .
chase sb/sth away	/ˌtʃeɪs sʌmbədi/sʌmθɪŋ əˈweɪ/	lets/iemand wegjagen	Smoke chases away mosquitoes.
come up with	/ˌkʌm ˈʌp wɪð/	verzinnen	I wish someone would come up with non-fattening chocolate!
cut down on	/ˌkʌt ˈdaʊn ɒn/	verminderen	He's trying to cut down on the number of cigarettes he smokes a day.

do without sth	/ˈduː wɪˈðaʊt sʌmθɪŋ/	het zonder iets moeten doen	Most smokers find it hard to do without cigarettes.
drive sb away	/ˌdraɪv sʌmbədi əˈweɪ/	iemand wegjagen	Smoking can help drive away annoying people!
get over sth	/ˌɡet ˈəʊvə sʌmθɪŋ/	ergens overheen komen	If you get over something difficult or upsetting, you recover from it.
give in	/ˌɡɪv ˈɪn/	toegeven	If you give in , you do something that you shouldn't.
give sth in	/ˌɡɪv sʌmθɪŋ ˈɪn/	inleveren	Don't forget to give your homework in .
hop down	/ˌhɒp ˈdaʊn/	naar beneden springen	I hopped down from the doorstep and picked the cigarettes up from the pavement.
keep up with	/ˌkiːp ˈʌp wɪð/	bijhouden	It's not easy keeping up with all the latest diets.
let sb down	/ˌlet sʌmbədi ˈdaʊn/	iemand teleurstellen	If someone lets you down , they disappoint you.
light up	/ˌlaɪt ˈʌp/	een sigaret opsteken	When you light up , you light a cigarette or cigar.
look sth up	/ˌlʊk sʌmθɪŋ ˈʌp/	iets opzoeken (sense 1),	Look the words up in a dictionary.
pick sth up	/ˌpɪk sʌmθɪŋ ˈʌp/	iets oppikken (sense 2)	(Sense 1) He picked the cigarettes up from the pavement.
put the phone down	/ˌpʊt ðə ˈfəʊn daʊn/	de telefoon neerleggen	(Sense 2) Some people find it easier to pick up a new language than others.
put sth off	/ˌpʊt sʌmθɪŋ ˈɒf/	iets uitstellen	When he puts the phone down , he feels relieved.
run out of	/ˌrʌn ˈaʊt əv/	opraken	I need to lose weight but I keep putting it off .
take sth up	/ˌteɪk sʌmθɪŋ ˈʌp/	beginnen met (sense 1), opvullen (sense 2)	During Ben's first expedition they ran out of food.
			(Sense 1) When did you take up smoking?
			(Sense 2) Work takes up a lot of most people's lives.

WORD FORMATION

-able/-ible

accessible	/əkˈsesəb(ə)l/	toegankelijk	Prices that are accessible can be afforded by most people.
doable	/ˈduːəbl/	te doen	My Arctic expedition is just about doable , and that's what's exciting to me.
edible	/ˈedɪb(ə)l/	eetbaar	If food is not edible , it is not good enough to be eaten.
enjoyable	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəb(ə)l/	plezierig	We spent a very enjoyable evening together.
feasible	/ˈfiːzəb(ə)l/	uitvoerbaar	My Arctic expedition is just about feasible , and that's what's exciting to me.
reasonable	/ˈriːz(ə)nəb(ə)l/	redelijk	Something that seems reasonable seems sensible.
unbearable	/ʌnˈbeərəb(ə)l/	onverdraaglijk	I find very hot temperatures unbearable .

self-

self-belief (n)	/ˌselfbiˈliːf/	geloof in jezelf	Doing things that are risky or uncomfortable makes your self-belief get stronger.
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self-conscious (adj)	/ˌselfˈkɒnʃəs/	zelfbewust	I feel self-conscious when I speak English to a native speaker.
self-discipline (n)	/ˌselfˈdɪsəplɪn/	discipline	Self-discipline is the ability to make yourself do things that are difficult.
self-employed (adj)	/ˌselfɪmˈplɔɪd/	onafhankelijk	I don't like working for other people – I'd rather be self-employed .

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accidentally (adv) (TS)	/ˌæksɪˈdent(ə)li/	toevallig	If you do something accidentally , you do it without meaning to.
affirmation (n)	/əfəˈmeɪʃn/	bevestiging	An affirmation is a statement that something is true.
aftershave (n)	/ˈɑːftəˌʃeɪv/	aftershave	Aftershave is a liquid with a pleasant smell that men put on their face after shaving.
assume (v)	/əˈsjuːm/	aannemen	If you assume something, you think it is true even though you have no proof that it is.
be attached to sth	/biː əˈtæʃt tuː/	gehecht zijn aan iets	Some people are very attached to their superstitions.
back out (phr v)	/ˌbæk ˈaʊt/	achteruit rijden	Dad always backs out of the drive carefully.
bounce (v)	/baʊns/	stuiten	Serena bounces the ball five times before the first serve.
break a jinx	/ˌbreɪk ə ˈdʒɪŋks/	een periode van pech doorbreken	If you break a jinx , you stop something that is bringing you bad luck.
at breakneck speed	/ət ˌbreɪknek ˈspiːd/	keihard	Someone who drives at breakneck speed drives extremely fast.
brush against (phr v) (TS)	/ˌbrʌʃ əˈɡeɪnst/	tegen iets aankomen	Nobody is allowed in the garage in case they accidentally brush against the car.
chant (v)	/tʃɑːnt/	skanderen	If you chant something, you sing a word or phrase many times.
choking (adj) (TS)	/ˈtʃəʊkɪŋ/	aan het stikken	If you are choking you cannot breathe properly and are coughing because of smoke or fumes.
come across (phr v)	/ˌkʌm əˈkrɒs/	tegenkomen	If you come across someone, you meet them by chance.
contrasting (adj)	/kənˈtrɑːstɪŋ/	contrasterend	Contrasting colours are colours such as black and white that are very different from each other.
convertible (n)	/kənˈvɜːtəb(ə)l/	cabriolet	A convertible is a car with a roof that can be folded back or removed completely.
cubicle (n)	/ˈkjuːbɪk(ə)l/	cabine	A shower cubicle is a small, enclosed area where you can have a shower.
curse (n)	/kɜːs/	vloek	A curse is a bad situation or event caused by someone who deliberately uses magic powers.

deep down (TS)	/,di:p 'daʊn/	diep van binnen	If you feel something deep down , you feel it even though your behaviour may not show it.
derive from (phr v)	/dɪ'raɪv frɒm/	komen door	Some of Serena's confidence derives from the knowledge that she's a super-talented player.
devote (v)	/dɪ'vəʊt/	besteden	If you devote your time to doing something, you spend a lot of time doing that thing.
fall back on sth (phr v)	/fɔ:l 'bæk ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	terugvallen op iets	Ana Ivanovic explains that she likes having rituals to fall back on .
first and foremost	/,fɜ:st ən 'fɔ:məʊst/	op de eerste plaats	A wedding, first and foremost , is a rite of passage to be shared with family and close friends.
focus (v)	/'fəʊkəs/	focussen	If you focus obsessively on one thing, you only think about or do that thing.
formula (n)	/'fɔ:mjələ/	formule	Superstitions form part of Serena's winning formula .
gig (n)	/gɪg/	schnabbel	A gig is a performance of live music.
go through (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'θru:/	herhalen	If you go through a routine, ritual or procedure, you do a series of actions regularly.
idyllic (adj)	/ɪ'dɪlɪk/	idyllisch	An idyllic situation is one that is perfect and makes you feel very happy.
immune (adj)	/ɪ'mju:n/	immuun	If you are not immune to something, you are affected by it.
inside out (adv)	/'ɪnsaɪd 'aʊt/	binnenste buiten	Something that is inside out has the inside part facing towards the outside.
jinx (n)	/dʒɪŋks/	betovering die pech brengt	A jinx is something that causes bad luck.
loopy (adj)	/'lu:pi/	maf	Someone who is loopy is slightly crazy.
match (v)	/mætʃ/	samengaan	If things match , they look good or attractive together.
mind game (n)	/'maɪnd ,geɪm/	psychologisch spelletje	A mind game is a series of actions intended to affect how someone thinks or feels.
national anthem (n)	/'næʃ(ə)nəl 'ænthəm/	volkslied	A national anthem is the official national song of a country.
obsessive compulsive disorder (n)	/əb'sesɪv kəm'pʌlsɪv dɪs'ɔ:də/	dwangneurose	Obsessive compulsive disorder is a type of mental illness which makes you repeat certain actions.
obsessively (adv)	/əb'sesɪvli/	tegenstander	If you focus obsessively on one thing, you only think about or do that thing.
opponent (n)	/ə'pəʊnənt/	kiezen voor	An opponent in a game of sport is the person or team you are playing against.
opt (for) (v)	/ɒpt (fɔ:)/	kleding	Some people don't want the stress of a big wedding and opt for a low-key affair instead.

outfit (n)	/'aʊtfɪt/	zachtjes drukken	Some football fans wear the same clothing to a match if that outfit brought victory in the previous game.
pat down (phr v) (TS)	/,pæt 'daʊn/	zachtjes drukken	If you pat something down , you press it gently with your fingers.
perfect (v)	/pə'fekt/	perfectioneren	If you perfect a skill, you practise it until it is perfect.
perfectionism (n)	/pə'fɛkʃ(ə)nɪzəm/	perfectionisme	Perfectionism is the state of being perfect and without any mistakes.
pitch (n)	/pɪtʃ/	veld	A pitch is a flat area of ground used for playing sports such as cricket or football.
preside (over) (v)	/prɪ'zɑɪd ,əʊvəl/	ergens over heersen	If you preside over something, you are responsible or in charge of it.
procedure (n)	/prə'si:dʒə/	procedure	Dad always goes through exactly the same procedure before setting off in the car.
rational (adj)	/'ræʃ(ə)nəl/	rationeel	Someone who is rational is sensible and makes good decisions.
relentlessly (adv)	/rɪ'lentləsli/	onuitputtelijk	If you do something relentlessly , you do it again and again without stopping.
be renowned for sth	/bi rɪ'naʊnd fə ,sʌmθɪŋ/	ergens om bekend staan	If you are renowned for something , you are associated with it and well known for it.
reportedly (adv)	/rɪ'pɔ:tɪdli/	naar verluid	Beckham reportedly spends hours straightening the furniture at home.
repulsive (adj) (TS)	/rɪ'pʌlsɪv/	walgelijk	Something that is repulsive is extremely unpleasant.
rife (adj)	/raɪf/	overal verspreid	Something bad that is rife is very widespread and common.
ritual (n)	/'rɪtʃuəl/	ritueel	A ritual is something that you do regularly and always in the same way.
ritual-bound (adj)	/'rɪtʃuəl,baʊnd/	dwangmatig	Someone who is ritual-bound must do something regularly in order to feel happy.
ritualistic (adj)	/'rɪtʃuəlɪstɪk/	ritualistisch	Victoria Beckham has had to get used to David's ritualistic ways.
be on the road	/bi: ,ɒn ðə 'rəʊd/	onderweg zijn	If you are on the road a lot, you travel a lot.
run through (n)	/'rʌn ,θru:z/	repetitie	After the run through for the wedding, we were ready for the real thing.
set off (phr v)	/'set 'ɒf/	beginnen	When you set off , you start a journey.
shades (n pl)	/'ʃeɪdz/	zonnebril	Shades is an informal word that means "sunglasses".
sit by (phr v)	/'sɪt ,baɪ/	staan naast	If one building sits by another, it is situated next to that building.
skill (n)	/'skɪl/	vaardigheid	A skill is the ability to do something, usually to do it well.
skinny (adj)	/'skɪni/	mager	Someone who is skinny is very thin.
slam (v)	/'slæm/	dichtslaan	If you slam a door, you shut it hard, usually because you are angry.
sneeze (v)	/'sni:z/	niezen	Strong aftershave makes me want to sneeze .
soloist (n)	/'səʊləʊɪst/	solist	"Elvis" is the most sought-after soloist in the Las Vegas wedding industry.
sought-after (adj)	/'sɔ:t,ɑ:ftə/	veelgevraagd	Someone who is sought-after is very popular.

a spare pair (n)	/ə ˌspeə ˈpeə/	een reserve bril
take sth a stage further	/ˌteɪk sʌmθɪŋ ə steɪdʒ ˈfɜːðə/	een stap verder gaan met iets
straighten (v)	/ˈstreɪt(ə)n/	rechttrekken
stick thin (adj)	/ˌstɪk ˈθɪn/	graatmager
What strikes me is ...	/wɒt ˈstraɪks miː ɪz/	Wat me opvalt is ...
stride (v)	/straɪd/	treden
superstition (n)	/ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃ(ə)n/	bijgeloof
superstitious (adj)	/ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃəs/	bijgelovig
tap out (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtæp ˈaʊt/	stoppen in
thrash (v)	/θræʃ/	wegspelen
at the top of your game	/ət ðə ˌtɒp əv jɔː ˈgeɪm/	op de top van je kunnen
track (n)	/træk/	nummer
tuck up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtʌk ˈʌp/	instoppen
two-pronged (adj)	/ˌtuːˈprɒŋd/	twee tandig
uneven (adj)	/ʌnˈiːv(ə)n/	oneven
have the upper hand	/hæv ðiː ˌʌpə ˈhænd/	voordeel hebben
vandalise (v)	/ˈvændələɪz/	vandaliseren

Mum's always losing her glasses – she should get a **spare pair**!

Beckham **takes his rituals a stage further** as everything has to be just right at home as well.

If you **straighten** something, you make it straight or put it in a straight line.

Someone who is **stick thin** is extremely thin.

What strikes me is that so many celebrity marriages are short-lived.

If you **stride** somewhere, you walk there quickly and confidently.

A **superstition** is the belief that things such as magic or luck have the power to affect your life.

A lot of sports people are very **superstitious**.

If you **tap out** tobacco, you put it in a pipe.

If you **thrash** an opponent at sport, you beat them very easily.

Someone who is **at the top of their game** is playing it better than anyone else.

A **track** on a CD is a particular song.

When you **tuck a child up**, you put him or her into bed and put a duvet or blankets round them.

Something that is **two-pronged** has two long, sharp points at the end of it.

2,4,6,8 are even numbers; 1,3,5,7. are **uneven** numbers.

If you **have the upper hand** in a situation, you are in control of it.

If you **vandalise** something, you deliberately damage or destroy it.

USEFUL PHRASES

Things that annoy you

I can't stand it when ...	/aɪ kɑːnt ˈstænd ɪt wen/	Ik kan er niet tegen als ...	I can't stand it when people say they haven't done any work for an exam and then get top marks!
I find it irritating when ...	/aɪ faɪnd ɪt ˈɪrɪteɪtɪŋ wen/	Ik vind het irritant als ...	I find it irritating when people keep losing things.
I hate it when ...	/aɪ ˈheɪt ɪt wen/	Ik heb er een hekel aan als ...	I hate it when men wear too much aftershave.
It really annoys me when ...	/ɪt ˌriːəli ə ˈnɔɪz miː wen/	Ik baal er echt van als ...	It really annoys me when my brother and his girlfriend kiss in front of me!

It really winds me up when ... /ɪt ˌrɪəli ˌwaɪndz miː ˈʌp wɛn/

The thing that annoys me most ... /ðə ˌθɪŋ ðæt əˌnɔɪz mi ˈmɔʊst/

How something makes you feel

It makes me mad. /ɪt ˌmeɪks mi ˈmæd/

It makes me sick. /ɪt ˌmeɪks mi ˈsɪk/

It's so annoying. /ɪts ˌsəʊ əˈnɔɪɪŋ/

That really gets on my nerves. /ðæt ˌrɪəli ɡets ɒn maɪ ˈnɜːvz/

WEDDINGS

aisle (n) /aɪl/

annul (v) /əˈnʌl/

best man (n) /ˌbest ˈmæn/

bouquet of flowers (n) /buːˌkeɪ əv ˈflaʊəz/

bride (n) /braɪd/

bridesmaid (n) /ˈbraɪdzmɛɪd/

ceremony (n) /ˈserəməni/

conduct a ceremony/service /kənˌdʌkt ə ˈserəməni/ ˈsɜːvɪs/

confetti (n) /kənˈfeti/

drive-through chapel (n) /ˌdraɪvθruː ˈʃæp(ə)l/

elaborate (adj) (TS) /ɪˈlæb(ə)rət/

Ik kan me kwaad maken als ...

Waar ik de meeste last van heb ...

Het maakt me kwaad.

Ik word er misselijk van.

Het is zo irritant.

Daar kan ik slecht tegen.

gangpad

nietig verklaren

bruidsjonker

boeket

bruid

bruidsmisje

ceremonie

een ceremonie houden

confetti

drive-through kerk

uitgebreid

It really winds me up when people who are thin talk about how fat they are.

The thing that annoys me most is people who talk but never listen.

It makes me mad when mum keeps losing her glasses!

It makes me sick when my brother and his girlfriend hug and kiss in front of me!

She talks all the way through films. **It's so annoying.**

She complains all the time about being fat, and she's stick thin. **That really gets on my nerves.**

The **aisle** is the long, narrow part of a church that you walk down before you get married.

When a marriage is **annulled**, it is declared officially that it is no longer legal.

The **best man** is a male friend who helps the groom at a wedding.

In the UK, it's a ritual for the bride to throw a **bouquet of flowers** into the crowd of guests.

It's traditional for Muslim **brides** to have their hands and feet decorated in henna designs.

A **bridesmaid** is a girl or young woman who helps the bride at a wedding.

The wedding **ceremony** was presided over by Ron DeCar, also known as "Elvis".

Rebecca said she's only marry Mat if Elvis **conducted the service**.

Confetti is small pieces of coloured paper that people throw in the air at a wedding.

A **drive-through chapel** is one that you can travel through in your car.

Moroccan weddings are **elaborate** affairs and preparations take weeks.

exchange vows	/ɪk,sʃeɪndʒ 'vaʊz/	geloftes uitwisselen	When a couple exchange vows , they make promises to each other during a wedding ceremony.
get married	/,get 'mæɪrɪd/	trouwen	One in six couples now prefer to get married abroad.
go out of fashion	/gəʊ ,aʊt əv 'fæʃ(ə)n/	uit de mode raken	In Britain, the traditional white wedding is going out of fashion .
groom (n)	/gru:m/	bruidegom	The groom is the man who is getting married.
henna (n)	/'henə/	henna	Henna is a red-brown substance used for colouring hair or skin.
honeymoon (n)	/'hʌnɪmu:n/	huwelijksreis	A honeymoon is a holiday that a couple have after their wedding.
in-laws (n pl)	/'ɪnlɔ:z/	schoonouders	Your in-laws are the parents of your husband or wife.
lavish (adj)	/'lævɪʃ/	luxueus	A lavish wedding is one that is extremely expensive.
limousine (n)	/'lɪməzi:n/	limousine	A limousine is a large, expensive, comfortable car.
low-key (adj)	/,ləʊ'ki:/	onopvallend	A low-key wedding is one that does not cost a lot of money and to which not many guests are invited.
make a speech	/,meɪk ə 'spi:tʃ/	een speech geven	It's traditional for the groom and best man to make a speech .
matrimonial (adj)	/'mætrɪ'məʊniəl/	conjugaal	Matrimonial is a word that means "relating to a wedding or marriage".
modest (adj)	/'mɒdɪst/	bescheiden	A modest wedding is one that does not cost a lot of money and to which not many guests are invited.
your nearest and dearest	/'jɔ: ,niərəst ən 'diərəst/	de mensen dichtbij je	Your " nearest and dearest " is an expression meaning your family.
No wonder there is/are ...	/'nəʊ 'wʌndə ðeəɪz/	Geen wonder dat er ... zijn	Millions of people get married in Vegas – no wonder there are wedding chapels round every corner.
once-in-a-lifetime package (n)	/'wʌnsɪnə'laɪftaɪm/	één keer in je leven pakket	Honeymoons are a once-in-a-lifetime holiday.
photographer (n)	/'fə'tɒgrəfə/	fotograaf	The wedding package in Las Vegas included limo, video, three songs and twenty-four photos.
pin money on sth	/'pɪn 'mʌni ɒn sʌmθɪŋ/	geld op iemand prikken	Wedding photographers are people who are paid to take photographs at weddings.
pose (n)	/'pəʊz/	pose	At Muslim weddings, guests pin money on the bridegroom's suit.
priest (n)	/'pri:st/	priester	A pose is another word for a "photograph".
pronounce you man and wife	/'prə,naʊns ju: ,mæn ən 'waɪf/	tot echtgenoot en echtgenote verklaren	A priest is a person who conducts the service during a religious wedding.
propose a toast	/'prə,pəʊz ə 'təʊst/	drinken op	"I now pronounce you man and wife " are the words that are said at the end of a wedding ceremony.
purify (v) (TS)	/'pjʊəɪfaɪ/	zuiveren	When the best man proposes a toast , he says that the guests at a wedding reception should drink together to send best wishes to the bride and groom.
			In Morocco, the bride has a milk bath, which is supposed to purify her.

reception (n)	/rɪ'sepʃ(ə)n/	receptie	A wedding reception is a formal party after a wedding.
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/	ring	A wedding ring is a piece of jewellery that someone who is married wears on their finger.
rite of passage (n)	/,raɪt əv 'pæsiɔːʒ/	initiatierite	A rite of passage is a ceremony that marks an important stage in someone's life.
separate (v)	/'sepəreɪt/	uit elkaar gaan	Renée Zellwegger and her husband separated after four months of marriage.
short-lived (adj)	/'ʃɔːt'lɪvd/	kort	Celebrities are renowned for their short-lived marriages.
superstretch limo (n)	/'suːpəstreɪʃ 'lɪməʊ/	zeer lange limousine	A superstretch limo is a large, expensive car that is very long.
throw rice	/'θrəʊ 'raɪs/	rijst gooien	Sometimes guests throw rice over the bride and groom as they leave the church.
tie the knot	/'taɪ ðə 'nɒt/	in het huwelijksbootje stappen	" Tie the knot " is an informal expression meaning to get married.
veil (n)	/veɪl/	sluier	A veil is a thin piece of material worn over a woman's face.
vow (n)	/vaʊ/	gelofte	A vow is a promise that you make to someone when you marry them.
walk (sb) down the aisle	/'wɔːk daʊn ði: 'aɪl/	met iemand door het gangpad lopen	Fathers are often very proud to walk their daughters down the aisle .
wedding cake (n)	/'wedɪŋ ,keɪk/	bruiloftstaart	A wedding cake is a special cake that is eaten during a wedding reception.
wedding present (n)	/'wedɪŋ ,prez(ə)nt/	huwelijkskado	The crystal vase was a wedding present from friends.
white wedding (n)	/'waɪt 'wedɪŋ/	witte bruiloft	A white wedding is a traditional wedding where the bride is dressed in white.
worldly goods (n pl) (TS)	/'wɜːldli 'gʊdz/	wereldlijke bezittingen	Worldly goods are your possessions.

Unit 6 (page 56)

abandon (v)	/ə'bændən/	verlaten	If you abandon someone or something, you leave it and no longer care about it.
alarming (adj)	/ə'lɑːmɪŋ/	alarmerend	Alarming means "very frightening".
alert (v)	/ə'lɜːt/	waakzaam zijn	If you alert someone to something, you do something to make them realise what is happening.

approximate (adj)	/ə'prɒksɪmət/	min of meer	An approximate figure or size is one that is close to a particular figure or size, but not exact.
archaic (adj)	/ɑ:'keɪɪk/	ouderwets	Archaic means "very old or old-fashioned".
avoidable (adj)	/ə'vɔɪdəb(ə)l/	vermijdbaar	Something that is avoidable could be stopped and should not happen.
backlash (n)	/'bæk,læʃ/	terugstoot	A backlash against something is a strong reaction against something you do not like.
bee (n)	/bi:/	bij	A bee is a yellow and black insect that produces honey.
bird flu (n)	/'bɜ:dlu:/	vogelgriep	Bird flu is a dangerous disease that affects both birds and people.
bulge (v)	/bʌldʒ/	opzwellen	If your eyes bulge , they stick out and look bigger than usual.
cancer (n)	/'kænsə/	kanker	Cancer is a dangerous disease that affects different parts of the body and can kill you.
chilled (adj)	/tʃɪld/	gekoeld	Chilled wine is very cold.
clean up (phr v)	/,kli:n'ʌp/	schoonmaken	Wall-E is a robot who cleans up the polluted planet.
climate change (n)	/'klaɪmət,tʃeɪndʒ/	klimaatverandering	Climate change is the changes that people think are making the weather in the world warmer.
coffin (n)	/'kɒfɪn/	doodkist	A coffin is a box in which you put the body of a dead person.
combined (adj)	/'kəm'baɪnd/	gecombineerd	The meat industry produces more greenhouse gases than all the cars, trains and planes in the world combined .
come out (phr v)	/'kʌm'aʊt/	goed lukken	If something you cook comes out well, it is very well cooked and good to eat.
Compliments to the chef.	/'kɒmplɪmənts tə ðə 'ʃef/	complimenten naar de chef.	" Compliments to the chef " is an expression you use to say how much you have enjoyed someone's cooking.
compromise (v)	/'kɒmprəmaɪz/	compromiteren	Vegetarians believe that eating meat compromises their beliefs.
conduct a study	/'kɒn,dʌkt ə 'stʌdi/	studie doen	The study into food waste was conducted by the Waste & Resources Action Programme.
confined space (n)	/'kɒn,faɪnd 'speɪs/	kleine afgesloten ruimte	Confined spaces are places where there is not enough room to move.
consume (v)	/'kɒn'sju:m/	consumeren	If you consume food or drink, you eat or drink it.
consumption (n)	/'kɒn'sʌmpʃ(ə)n/	consumptie	The consumption of bottled water has increased.
contributor (n)	/'kɒn'trɪbjʊtə/	bijdrage	Water bottles are a major contributor to global warming.
convincing (adj)	/'kɒn'vɪnsɪŋ/	overtuigend	Something that is convincing seems true or good.
corked (adj)	/'kɔ:kt/	gekurkt	Corked wine tastes unpleasant because the cork in the bottle is damaged.
cram (v)	/'kræm/	volproppen	Animals are treated badly and crammed into confined spaces.
cruelty (n)	/'kru:əlti/	wreedheid	I've stopped eating meat because I'm against cruelty to animals.

deprive sb of sth (phr v)	/dɪ'praɪv sʌmbədi əv ,sʌmθɪŋ/	een tekort hebben aan iets	If you are deprived of something , you do not get enough of it.
developing countries (n pl)	/dɪ,veləpɪŋ 'kʌntrɪz/	ontwikkelingslanden	Developing countries are countries that are poor.
diabetes (n)	/,daɪə'bi:tɪz/	diabetes	Diabetes is a medical condition in which your body cannot reduce the amount of sugar in your blood.
discard (v)	/dɪs'kɑ:d/	afdanken	When you discard something, you throw it away.
discarded (adj)	/dɪs'kɑ:dəd/	afgedankt	Discarded water bottles release dangerous substances into the air.
disguise yourself (v refl)	/dɪz'gaɪz jəself/	vermomming	If you disguise yourself , you wear something that hides your real appearance.
dispose of sth (phr v)	/dɪs'pəʊz əv ,sʌmθɪŋ/	wegdoen	When you dispose of something , you throw it away.
do your bit	/,du: jə 'bɪt/	je steentje bijdragen	If you do your bit , you make an effort to help.
dump (v)	/dʌmp/	dumpen	(Sense 1) If you dump something, you get rid of something that is no longer wanted or needed. (Sense 2) If you dump someone, you end a romantic relationship with them in an unkind way.
electric shock (n)	/ɪ,lektɪk 'ʃɒk/	electrische schok	An electric shock is a sudden pain that you feel if your body comes into contact with electricity.
eliminate (v)	/ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt/	eliminieren	If you eliminate meat from your diet, you're less likely to get heart disease.
emissions (n pl)	/ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)nz/	emissies	Car, train and plane emissions are one of the biggest causes of greenhouse gases.
emit (v)	/ɪ'mɪt/	uitstoten	Cars, trains and planes all emit polluting gases.
encounter (v)	/ɪn'kaʊntə/	ontmoeten	Can you remember the worst waiter you've ever encountered ?
energy-saving (adj)	/'enədʒɪ,seɪvɪŋ/	energie besparende	Energy-saving light bulbs use less electricity.
estimate (v)	/'estɪmeɪt/	inschatten	The study estimated that the average UK household throws away 18% of all food purchased.
expire (v)	/ɪk'spaɪə/	vervallen	I prefer not to eat food once the "best before" date has expired .
fatten up (phr v)	/'fæt(ə)n 'ʌp/	vetmesten	If you fatten an animal up , you feed it so it gets fatter.
fin (n)	/fɪn/	vin	A fin is the flat, thin part of a fish.
findings (n pl)	/'faɪndɪŋz/	bevindingen	The findings of a study are its results or the things it discovers.
flirt (with) (v)	/'flɜ:t wɪð/	flirten met	She was furious when her boyfriend started flirting with the waitress.
foot-and-mouth (n)	/'fʊtən'maʊθ/	mond- en- klauwzeer	Foot-and-mouth is a very infectious disease that affects sheep, cows and pigs.

fuel-efficient (adj)	/ˈfjuːəlɪfɪʃ(ə)nt/	brandstof-bekwaam	A fuel-efficient car does not use much petrol.
fuel-intensive (adj)	/ˈfjuːəlɪntensɪv/	brandstof-intensief	Fuel-intensive machines or activities use large amounts of gas, petrol etc.
fussy (adj)	/ˈfʌsi/	kieskeurig	Friends treat me as an eccentric animal-lover with a fussy attitude to food.
genetically altered (adj)	/dʒəˌnetɪkli ˈɔːltəd/	genetisch veranderd	A genetically altered animal has had substances in its body changed to achieve a particular purpose.
gesture (n)	/ˈdʒestʃə/	gebaar	People sometimes use hand gestures to communicate.
global warming (n)	/ˌɡləʊb(ə)l ˈwɔːmɪŋ/	broeikaseffect	Global warming is the increase in the Earth's temperature.
greenhouse gases (n pl)	/ˌɡriːnhaʊs ˈɡæsiːz/	broeikas gassen	Car, train and plane emissions are one of the biggest causes of greenhouse gases .
grind pepper	/ˌɡraɪnd ˈpepə/	peper malen	When you grind pepper , you break it into smaller pieces.
hazardous (adj)	/ˈhæzədəs/	gevaarlijk	Hazardous substances are dangerous.
be in the headlines	/biː ɪn ðə ˈhedlaɪnz/	groot nieuws zijn	When something is in the headlines , it is talked about a lot in newspapers or on TV.
heart disease (n)	/ˌhɑːt dɪˈziːz/	hartkwaal	If you eliminate meat from your diet, you're less likely to get heart disease .
imaginary (adj)	/ɪˈmædʒɪnəri/	denkbeeldig	Something that is imaginary is made to look real although it is not.
in date	/ɪn ˈdeɪt/	binnen de datum	Food that is " in date " is fresh enough to be eaten.
incinerator (n)	/ɪnˈsɪnəreɪtə/	verbrandingsoven	Plastic water bottles are burned in industrial incinerators .
intrusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈtruːsɪv/	opdringerig	Someone who is intrusive asks too many questions or becomes too involved in something.
landfill (n)	/ˈlændˌfɪl/	afvalstort	A landfill is a large hole in the ground where rubbish is buried.
lapse (v)	/læps/	opgeven	If you lapse , you stop doing something that you should do or want to do.
launch (v)	/lɔːntʃ/	lanceren	If you launch something, you officially start or introduce it.
ligature (n)	/ˈlɪɡətʃə/	verbinding	A ligature is a piece of material that you tie round something.
light bulb (n)	/ˈlaɪt ˌbʌlb/	gloeilamp	Energy-saving light bulbs use less electricity.
loosely (adv)	/ˈluːsli/	los	If you hold something loosely , you do not hold it very tight.
manufacturing (n)	/ˌmænʃʊˈfæktʃərɪŋ/	vervaardiging	The manufacturing of plastic bottles requires large amounts of petroleum.
maximise (v)	/ˈmæksɪmaɪz/	maximaliseren	All companies want to maximise profits.
make mental notes about sth (TS)	/ˌmeɪk ment(ə)l ˈnəʊts əbaʊt sʌmθɪŋ/	een aantekening in je hoofd maken	If you make mental notes about something , you try hard to remember it.

mime (n)	/maɪm/	imitatie	A mime is a series of actions that imitate something.
mimic (v)	/'mɪmɪk/	imiteren	People used to mimic signing a cheque when they wanted the bill in a restaurant.
minimise (v)	/'mɪnɪmaɪz/	minimaliseren	Companies are always trying to minimise their costs.
the moral high ground	/ðə ˌmɒrəl 'haɪ graʊnd/	moreel superieur	If someone takes the moral high ground , they think they are a better person than you.
needlessly (adv)	/'niːdləsli/	onnodig	3.6m tonnes of food is needlessly thrown away in England and Wales each year.
be off sick	/biː ˌɒf 'sɪk/	ziek zijn	When people are off sick , they do not go to work because they are ill.
overbooked (adj)	/'əʊvə'bʊkt/	overgeboekt	The restaurant's overbooked and there are two waiters off sick!
overcook (v)	/'əʊvə'kʊk/	verkoken	It's very easy to overcook rice.
over-crowded (adj)	/'əʊvə'kraʊdɪd/	overvol	Keeping animals in overcrowded conditions is cruel.
overdone (adj)	/'əʊvə'dʌn/	te lang gekookt	If a steak is overdone , it has been cooked for too long.
the overwhelming majority	/ðiː əʊvəˌwelmɪŋ mə'dʒɔrəti/	de overweldigende meerderheid	The overwhelming majority of plastic water bottles aren't recycled.
pepper mill (n)	/'pepə ˌmɪl/	peper molen	A pepper mill is a piece of equipment used for adding pepper to food.
PIN number (n)	/'pɪn ˌnʌmbə/	PIN-nummer	A PIN number is a personal number that you put into a cash machine when you want to get money.
There's no point doing sth.	/ðeəz ˌnəʊ 'pɔɪnt ɪn duːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	Het heeft geen zin om ... te doen.	There's no point driving a fuel-efficient car if you eat meat every day of your life.
portion (n)	/'pɔːʃn/	portie	A portion of food is enough for one person.
posh (adj)	/'pɒʃ/	luxueus	Posh means "expensive and fashionable".
programme (v)	/'prəʊgræm/	programmeren	Wall-E is a robot who has been programmed to clean up the planet.
be prone to	/bi 'prəʊn tuː/	neiging hebben	People who eat a lot of meat are more prone to serious illnesses.
punch in (phr v)	/'pʌnʃ 'ɪn/	intikken	By stabbing the palm of your hand with your fingers, you are miming the act of punching in your PIN number.
purchase (v)	/'pɜːtʃəs/	aanschaffen	Purchase is a slightly formal word meaning "buy".
ready meal (n)	/'redi ˌmiːl/	kant-en-klaar maaltijd	A ready meal is one that you buy that is already cooked and can be put straight into the oven.
reciprocate (v)	/'rɪ'sɪprəkeɪt/	reciproceren	If you reciprocate someone's feelings, you have the same feelings for them as they have for you.
regulations (n pl)	/'regjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)nz/	regelingen	Regulations are official rules.
release (v)	/'riːliːs/	ontladen	Factories create toxic waste and release it into the environment.
request (v)	/'rɪ'kwɛst/	aanvragen	Holding your hands a small distance apart is a way of requesting the bill.

reveal (v)	/rɪ'vi:l/	onthullen	The study revealed that £9 billion of avoidable food waste was disposed of each year.
roll-over (adj)	/'rəʊləʊvə/	rollend	If you make a roll-over gesture with your hand, you move one hand over the other in a circular movement.
rotate (v)	/rəʊ'teɪt/	roteren	If you rotate something, you move it in a circle.
seasoning (n)	/'si:z(ə)nɪŋ/	specerij	Salt and pepper are both types of seasoning .
see the light of day	/si: ðə ,laɪt əv 'deɪ/	daglicht zien	Animals who don't see the light of day live in dark conditions.
ship (v)	/ʃɪp/	versturen	If products are shipped somewhere, they travel to a place by ship.
shortage (n)	/'ʃɔ:tɪdʒ/	tekort	When you think of food shortages in some countries, wasting food is very shocking.
shun (v)	/ʃʌn/	schuwen	If you shun something, you avoid it.
simulate (v)	/'sɪmjuleɪt/	simuleren	If you simulate something, you pretend to do something.
simultaneously (adv)	/,sɪml'teɪniəsli/	tegelijkertijd	Two things that happen simultaneously happen at the same time.
skip (v)	/skɪp/	overslaan	If you skip a meal, you do not have it.
slaughter (v)	/'slɔ:tə/	slachten	Animals are slaughtered for their meat.
soggy (adj)	/'sɒgi/	doorweekt	Something that is soggy is wet in an unpleasant way.
spread (n)	/spred/	verbreid	Animals are kept in conditions ideal for the spread of diseases such as bird flu.
squash (v)	/skwɒʃ/	verpletteren	If you squash something, you press it hard.
squat down (phr v) (TS)	/'skwɒt 'daʊn/	op de hurken zitten	If you squat down , you bend your knees towards the ground so you are balancing on your feet.
squeeze (v)	/skwi:z/	samendrukken	If you squeeze two things together, you press them together hard.
stab (v)	/stæb/	steken	Stab the palm of your hand to mimic punching in your PIN number.
staggering (adj)	/'stægərɪŋ/	onthutsend	A staggering fact or amount is one that is very surprising.
be starving	/bi 'stɑ:vɪŋ/	verhongerden	People who are starving do not have enough food to eat.
stay off (phr v)	/'steɪ 'ɒf/	afblijven	If you stay off something, you do not consume it.
stroke (n)	/strəʊk/	beroerte	A stroke is a medical condition in which blood does not reach the brain.
substitute (v)	/'sʌbstɪtju:t/	vervangen	If you substitute one thing for another, you use it instead of the other thing.
suburban (adj)	/sə'bɜ:bən/	in de buitenwijk	A suburban restaurant is away from the centre of a town or city.
suffering (n)	/'sʌfərɪŋ/	lijden	She became a vegetarian because she hated animal suffering .
swell (v)	/swel/	zwellen	If one thing swells another, it makes it bigger.
throw away (phr v)	/'θrəʊ ə'weɪ/	wegwerpen	The British public throw away an alarming amount of food.

tip (v)	/tɪp/	fooi geven
tooth decay (n)	/'tuːθ dɪ,keɪ/	tandbederf
toxic waste (n)	/,tɒksɪk 'weɪst/	toxic afval
toxin (n)	/'tɒksɪn/	gifstof
tremble (v)	/'treɪbl/	trillen
sb's true love	/sʌmbədɪz truː 'lʌv/	iemand's echte liefde
untouched (adj)	/ʌn'tʌtʃt/	onberoerd
upright (adj)	/'ʌpraɪt/	rechtopstaand
use by/best before date (n)	/'juːz baɪ/best bɪ'fɔː ,deɪt/	vervaldatum
vast (adj)	/vɑːst/	enorm
virtually (adv)	/'vɜːtʃʊəli/	praktisch
wastefulness (n)	/'weɪstf(ə)lnəs/	verkwisting
wear down (phr v)	/'weə 'daʊn/	verslijten
welfare (n)	/'welfeə/	welzijn
wig (n)	/'wɪɡ/	pruik

PARTS OF THE BODY

bend your elbows/legs/knees	/'bend jə 'elbəʊz/'legz/ 'niːz/	ellebogen/benen/knieën buigen
clench your fist/hands	/'klenʃ jə 'fɪst/'hændz/	vuist/handen ballen
hold your hand up	/'həʊld jə 'hænd ʌp/	hand opsteken
hold your head up	/'həʊld jə 'hed ʌp/	hoofd opheffen
hold your thumb up	/'həʊld jə 'θʌm ʌp/	je duim opsteken
clench your teeth	/'klenʃ jə 'tiːθ/	je tanden bijten
index finger	/'ɪndeks 'fɪŋgə/	wijsvinger
palm of your hand	/'pɑːm əv jə 'hænd/	palm van de hand
shake your finger	/'ʃeɪk jə 'fɪŋgə/	vinger schudden
shake your fist	/'ʃeɪk jə 'fɪst/	vuist schudden

If you **tip** someone, you give them a small amount of extra money.

Tooth decay is the gradual destruction of your teeth.

Factories produce **toxic waste** that harms the environment.

Toxins are poisonous substances.

If part of your body **trembles**, it shakes slightly.

Someone's true love is the person they love the most.

60% of all food waste is **untouched**.

Something that is in an **upright** position is in a tall and straight position.

The **use-by** or **best before date** is the date before which food should be eaten.

Vast means "extremely large".

Discarded water bottles are causing problems in **virtually** every country in the world.

Food **wastefulness** is shocking.

If you **wear** something **down**, you use it so much it becomes damaged.

People who are interested in animal **welfare** care about animals.

A **wig** is artificial hair that you wear on your head.

If you **bend your elbows, legs** or **knees**, you stretch them into a curved position.

If you **clench your fist** or **hands**, you press it/them closely together.

If you **hold your hand up**, you put it in the air.

If you **hold your head up**, you look straight ahead and do not look down.

If you **hold your thumb up**, you put it in the air, often to show that you approve of something.

If you **clench your teeth**, you press them together because you are angry or upset.

Your **index finger** is the finger next to your thumb.

The **palm of your hand** is the flat part on the inside of your hand.

If you **shake your finger**, you move it about.

If you **shake your fist**, you move your hand, often because you are angry.

shake your head	/,iːk jə 'hed/	hoofd schudden	If you shake your head , you move it from side to side, often as a way of saying "no".
stick your chest out	/stɪk jə 'tʃest aʊt/	je borst vooruit steken	If you stick your chest out , you walk in a way that pushes it out at the front of your body.
stick your leg out	/,stɪk jə 'leg aʊt/	been uitstrekken	If you stick your leg out , you stretch it in front of you.
stick your tongue out	/,stɪk jə 'tʌŋ aʊt/	tong uitsteken	If you stick your tongue out , you push it out of your mouth, usually as a way of being rude to someone.
raise your arm/hand	/,reɪz jər 'ɑ:m/'hænd/	arm/hand opsteken	If you raise your arm or hand , you put it in the air.
raise your eyebrows	/,reɪz jər 'aɪbrəʊz/	wenkbrauw opheffen	If you raise your eyebrows , you move them upwards, often to show you are surprised.

FOOD

Collocations

fast food (n)	/,fɑːst 'fuːd/	fast food	Fast food is food that is made and served very quickly.
organic food (n)	/ɔːgænɪk 'fuːd/	biologisch voedsel	Organic food is produced without artificial chemicals.
plain food (n)	/,pleɪn 'fuːd/	eenvoudig voedsel	Plain food is simple and not exotic.
rich food (n)	/,rɪʃ 'fuːd/	vettig eten	Rich food is contains a lot of butter, cream or eggs.
stodgy food (n)	/,stɒdʒi 'fuːd/	zwaar voedsel	Stodgy food is solid and not pleasant to eat.
vegetarian food (n)	/vedʒə,teəriən 'fuːd/	vegetarisch voedsel	Vegetarian food is food that does not contain meat or fish.
gourmet meal (n)	/,guəmeɪ 'miːl/	gourmet maaltijd	A gourmet meal consists of food of a very high quality.
heavy/light meal (n)	/,hevi/,laɪt 'miːl/	zware/lichte maaltijd	A heavy meal makes your stomach feel very full; a light meal does not make your stomach feel full.
ready-made meal (n)	/,redimeɪd 'miːl/	kant-en-klaar maaltijd	A ready-made meal is one that you buy that is already cooked and can be put straight into the oven.
square meal (n)	/,skweə 'miːl/	grote maaltijd	A square meal is a large meal that satisfies you when you feel hungry.
three-course meal (n)	/,θriːkɔːs 'miːl/	drie-gangen maaltijd	A three-course meal consists of a starter, main course and dessert.
vegetarian meal (n)	/vedʒə,teəriən 'miːl/	vegetarische maaltijd	A vegetarian meal does not contain meat or fish.
cold dish (n)	/'kəʊld ,dɪʃ/	koud gerecht	A cold dish has been cooked but is not eaten hot.
fish dish (n)	/'fɪʃ ,dɪʃ/	visgerecht	A fish dish consists mainly of fish.
local dish (n)	/'ləʊk(ə)l ,dɪʃ/	lokaal gerecht	A local dish is one that is eaten a lot in the region or area where you are.
main dish (n)	/'meɪn ,dɪʃ/	hoofdgerecht	A main dish is the one you eat after a starter and before a dessert.
regional dish (n)	/'riːdʒ(ə)nəl ,dɪʃ/	regionaal gerecht	A regional dish is one that is eaten a lot in a particular region.
serving dish (n)	/'sɜːvɪŋ ,dɪʃ/	serveer schotel	A serving dish is a large plate or dish that you serve food from.

vegetarian dish (n)	/vedʒə'teəriən ,diʃ/	vegetarisch gerecht	A vegetarian dish does not contain meat or fish.
dessert plate (n)	/di'zɜ:t ,pleɪt/	toetje bord	A dessert plate is one that you eat a dessert on.
dinner plate (n)	/'dɪnə ,pleɪt/	diner bord	A dinner plate is a large plate that you eat a main course on.
side plate (n)	/'saɪd ,pleɪt/	kant bord	A side plate is a small plate that you put a piece of bread on.
bland flavour	/,blænd 'fleɪvə/	flauw	Food that has a bland flavour does not have much taste.
distinctive flavour	/dɪs,tɪŋktɪv 'fleɪvə/	onderscheidende smaak	Food that has a distinctive flavour tastes unusual.
subtle flavour	/,sʌt(ə)l 'fleɪvə/	subtiele smaak	Food that has a subtle flavour has a delicate, pleasant flavour.
unmistakable flavour	/ʌnmɪ,steɪkəb(ə)l 'fleɪvə/	onmiskenbare smaak	Food that has an unmistakable flavour has a flavour that is easy to recognise.
à la carte menu (n)	/æ læ ,kɑ:t 'menju:/	à la carte menu	An à la carte menu has dishes that are priced separately.
extensive menu	/ɪk,stenɪv 'menju:/	uitgebreid menu	An extensive menu has a large choice of dishes.
set menu (n)	/'set 'menju:/	beperkt menu	A set menu offers a limited choice of dishes for a fixed price.
Idioms			
the best thing since sliced bread	/ðə ,best θɪŋ sɪns ,slaɪst 'bred/	het beste idee sinds voorgesneden brood	If you think that someone or something is the best thing since sliced bread , you think they are very good.
a big cheese	/ə ,bɪg 'tʃi:z/	hoge ome	A big cheese is someone who is very important.
butter sb up	/'bʌtə sʌmbədi 'ʌp/	vleien	If you butter someone up , you are very nice to them.
go as red as a beetroot	/gəʊ əz ,red əz ə 'bi:tru:t/	zo rood als een kreeft worden	If you go as red as a beetroot , your face goes very red because you are embarrassed or ashamed.
feel a real lemon	/'fi:l ə ,riəl 'lemən/	je oliedom voelen	If you feel a real lemon , you feel very stupid.
as nice as pie	/əz ,naɪs əz 'paɪ/	zeer vriendelijk	If someone is as nice as pie , they are very polite or charming.
pay peanuts	/'peɪ 'pi:nʌts/	voor een habbekrats kopen	If you pay peanuts for something, you pay a very small amount of money for something.
pear-shaped	/'peəʃeɪpt/	in het honderd	If something goes pear-shaped , it goes very wrong.
a recipe for disaster	/ə ,resəpi fə dɪ'zɑ:stə/	een recept voor rampspoed	A situation that is a recipe for disaster is one in which things will go very wrong.
take sth with a pinch of salt	/'teɪk sʌmθɪŋ wɪð ə pɪnʃ əv 'sɔ:lt/	iets met een korreltje zout nemen	If you take something with a pinch of salt , you only believe part of what you hear.
a smart cookie	/ə ,smɑ:t 'kʊki/	een slimme vogel	A smart cookie is someone who is very intelligent.
spill the beans	/'spɪl ðə 'bi:nz/	je mond voorbij praten	If you spill the beans , you tell someone something that is secret.
walk on eggshells	/'wɔ:k ɒn 'egʃelz/	op eieren lopen	If you feel you have to walk on eggshells , you feel you have to be very careful.

Linkers

although	/ɔ:l'ðəʊ/	alhoewel
and	(<i>weak</i>) /ənd/ (<i>weak</i>) /ənd/ (<i>strong</i>) /ænd/	en
but	/bʌt/	maar
consequently	/'kɒnsɪkwəntli/	derhalve
even though	/'i:v(ə)n 'ðəʊ/	even
finally	/'faɪn(ə)li/	eindelijk
furthermore	/'fɜ:ðə'mɔ:z/	verder
however	/haʊ'evə/	echter
in other words	/'ɪn ʌðə 'wɜ:dz/	met andere woorden
On balance ...	/'ɒn 'bæləns/	uiteindelijk
or	/ɔ:/	of
as a result	/'æz ə rɪ'zʌlt/	daardoor
secondly	/'sekənd(d)li/	tweede
so	/səʊ/	zo
To sum up ...	/'tə ʌm 'ʌp/	Resumeren ...
What is more ...	/'wɒt ɪz 'mɔ:z/	Daar komt bij ...

Although he's rich he seems unhappy.

Being a vegetarian isn't easy **and** I'm in danger of lapsing.

Being a vegetarian isn't easy **but** I'm glad I did it.

Animals are kept in overcrowded conditions. **Consequently** disease spreads quickly.

Even though there is enough food for everyone, people are still starving.

Finally, I became a vegetarian for health reasons.

If you don't eat meat you're less likely to have heart disease.

Furthermore, vegetarians are less likely to develop cancer.

Cars, trains and planes produce a lot of greenhouse gases. **However**, the meat industry is worse than all of them put together.

You use the expression "**in other words**" to introduce another way of expressing something.

On balance, I'm very happy to be a vegetarian.

I'm a vegetarian **or**, as a friend put it, I no longer eat anything with a face or a fin.

Conditions are overcrowded. **As a result** disease spreads quickly.

"**Secondly**" is a word you use to introduce the second point in a discussion or argument.

The food industry is focused on profits and **so** they don't care about animal welfare.

To sum up, if you can't be a vegetarian, cutting down on meat and fish is a good start.

"**What is more**" is an expression that you use to introduce another point in a discussion or argument.

Review B (page 66)

for ages	/'fɜ: 'eɪdʒəz/	tijdenlang
disastrous (adj)	/'dɪzɑ:stɹəs/	rampzalig

If you have done something **for ages**, you have done it for a long time.

Something that is **disastrous** has very bad results.

intrepid (adj)	/ɪn'trepɪd/	moedig	Someone who is intrepid is brave and not afraid to take risks.
march (v)	/mɑːtʃ/	marcheren	If you march somewhere, you walk there quickly and in a determined way.
purposefully (adv)	/'pʊːpəs(ə)li/	doelbewust	If you do something purposefully , you do it in a determined way.
scream (v)	/skriːm/	gillen	If you scream , you suddenly shout or make a loud noise because you are frightened.

Unit 7 (page 68)

be in agony (TS)	/,biː ɪn 'æɡəni/	hevige pijn hebben	After the first day's cycling my bottom was in agony!
arty (adj)	/'ɑːti/	artistiek	Arty people are interested in things such as painting, music and theatre.
attachment (n)	/ə'tætʃmənt/	bijlage	I just don't understand the British attachment to the seaside.
beyond the reach of ...	/bi,jɒnd ðə 'riːtʃ əv/	niet voor rede vatbaar	If someone is beyond the reach of reason, they are not sensible or balanced.
boast (v)	/bəʊst/	pochen	If a city or place boasts a well-known landmark or area, that landmark or area is admired by other people.
bookish (adj)	/'bʊkɪʃ/	leesgraag	Someone who is bookish enjoys studying and reading books.
be bound to do sth	/bi ,baʊnd tə 'duː sʌmθɪŋ/	gegarandeerd teweegbrengen	A jokey card is bound to raise a smile.
cable car (n)	/'keɪb(ə)l ,kɑː/	kabelwagen	A cable car is a small vehicle that takes people up and down mountains.
caring (adj)	/'keərɪŋ/	bezorgd	A caring person is kind and helpful towards other people.
city dweller (n)	/'sɪti ,dwelə/	stad dweller	City dwellers are people who live in cities.
click (n)	/kɪk/	klik	The man was sleeping but the click of the camera woke him up.
compulsory (adj) (TS)	/kəm'pʌlsəri/	verplicht	If something is compulsory , the rules say you have to do it.
crisp (adj)	/'krɪsp/	fris	Crisp air is cool and refreshing in a pleasant way.
be one of the crowd	/bi ,wʌn əv ðə 'kraʊd/	één van de velen zijn	If you don't want to be one of the crowd , you want people to realise that you are different from or better than other people.
culture vulture (n)	/'kʌltʃə ,vʌltʃə/	cultuur gier	A culture vulture is a person who is interested in sightseeing and learning about things.
cycling shorts (n pl)	/'saɪklɪŋ ,ʃɔːts/	wielersport kniebroek	Cycling shorts are tight shorts that go down to your knee worn for riding a bike.

demanding (adj)	/dɪ'mɑːndɪŋ/	veeleisend	A demanding person always wants your attention.
devilish (adj)	/'dev(ə)lɪʃ/	duivels	Devilish behaviour is difficult or causes problems.
disturbing (adj)	/dɪ'stɜːbɪŋ/	verontrustend	Something that is disturbing shocks people.
double-check (v)	/'dʌbl'tʃek/	dubbelchecken	If you double-check something, you check it a second time to make sure it is right.
downright (adv)	/'daʊn,raɪt/	volkomen	That wasn't just foolish – it was downright irresponsible!
doze (v)	/dəʊz/	sluimeren	If someone dozes , they sleep for a short time.
emerge (v)	/'ɪmɜːdʒ/	vertrekken	When you emerge from a place, you finally leave it.
endless (adj)	/'endləs/	eindloos	The children have endless competitions to see who can behave in the most devilish way!
exhibit (n)	/'ɪgzɪbɪt/	voorbeeld	I was so sunburned a dermatologist invited me to a convention as an exhibit!
the final straw	/ðə 'faɪn(ə)l 'strɔː/	de laatste druppel	The final straw is the last of a series of events that makes someone feel very angry or upset.
a fleet of boats	/ə 'fliːt əv 'bəʊts/	een vloot van boten	A fleet of boats is a group of boats owned by the same person or organization.
flowery (adj)	/'flaʊəri/	ingewikkeld	Flowery language contains a lot of complicated words.
frankly (adv)	/'fræŋkli/	eerlijk gezegd	Frankly , I have never understood the British attachment to the seaside.
go down (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'daʊn/	naar beneden gaan	If a drink goes down well, you swallow it and enjoy it.
go out of your way	/'gəʊ ,aʊt əv jə 'weɪ/	moeite doen	Arty people go out of their way to find unusual postcards.
go wrong	/'gəʊ 'rɒŋ/	misgaan	You can't go wrong with a pint of Guinness!
be a handful	/'biː ə 'hændfʊl/	druk zijn	Children who are a handful are difficult to control.
head (for) (v)	/'hed (fɔː)/	vertrekken richting	In summer a lot of people head for the coast.
heartbreaking (adj)	/'hɑːt,breɪkɪŋ/	hartverscheurend	Something that is heartbreaking is extremely sad.
hellish (adj)	/'helɪʃ/	hels	A hellish experience is very difficult or unpleasant.
humourless (adj)	/'hjuːmələs/	humorloos	Someone who is humourless is too serious.
image-conscious (adj)	/'ɪmɪdʒ,kɒnʃəs/	imago-bewust	An image-conscious person cares about what people think of them and their appearance.
indecisive (adj)	/'ɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/	onbeslist	Someone who is indecisive cannot make decisions.
inseparable (adj)	/'ɪn'sepərə(ə)bl/	onscheidbaar	Gill and Ash spent the rest of the holiday together and became inseparable.
irresistible (adj)	/'ɪrɪ'zɪstəbl/	onweerstaanbaar	Someone who is irresistible is very attractive.
irresponsible (adj)	/'ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbl/	onverantwoordelijk	That wasn't just foolish – it was downright irresponsible!

joker (n)	/'dʒəʊkə/	grappenmaker	A joker is someone who enjoys jokes and having fun.
jokey (adj)	/'dʒəʊki/	grappig	Something that is jokey is amusing.
juicy (adj)	/'dʒu:si/	sappig	A juicy steak is tasty and contains a lot of juice.
legacy (n)	/'legəsi/	erfenis	A legacy is something that you leave to someone or something after you have died.
long-winded (adj)	/'lɒŋ'wɪndəd/	breedsprakig	A long-winded description contains too much complicated language.
love the sound of your own voice	/'lʌv ðə 'saʊnd əv jəʊ əʊn 'vɔɪs/	zichzelf graag horen praten	Someone who loves the sound of their own voice , enjoys talking rather than listening.
have a nap	/'hæv ə 'næp/	een dutje doen	I'm tired – I'm going to have a nap .
nibble (at)	/'nɪbl (ət) /	knabbel	If you nibble something , you take small bites out of it.
nip (v)	/'nɪp/	bijten	The dog nipped me on the hand for eating his sandwich.
no-nonsense (adj)	/'nəʊ'nɒnsəns/	geen-onzin	A no-nonsense person does things quickly and effectively without worrying.
observation (n)	/'ɒbzə'veɪʃn/	observatie	Observations are comments that someone makes about something.
padded (adj) (TS)	/'pædəd/	gevuld	Padded cycling shorts have thick material at the back that protects your bottom.
parking permit (n)	/'pɑ:kɪŋ 'pɜ:mɪt/	parkeervergunning	A parking permit is a document that allows you to park in a particular place.
parking restrictions (n pl)	/'pɑ:kɪŋ rɪ'strɪkʃ(ə)nz/	parkeerregels	Parking restrictions are official rules that say where you are allowed to park and for how long.
playful (adj)	/'pleɪfl/	speels	A playful gesture is friendly and funny.
the prospect of	/'ðə 'prɒspekt əv/	het vooruitzicht van	The author hates the prospect of a day on the beach.
put your foot down	/'pʊt jə 'fʊt daʊn/	je grens aangeven	If you put your foot down , you refuse to do something.
raise a smile	/'reɪz ə 'smɪl/	aan het lachen maken	A jokey card is bound to raise a smile .
range in age	/'reɪndʒ ɪn 'eɪdʒ/	varieren in leeftijd	My children range in age from 6 months to 5 years old.
relentless (adj)	/'rɪ'lentləs/	meedogenloos	A relentless activity is one that never stops, especially in a way that is annoying.
have right of way	/'hæv 'raɪt əv 'weɪ/	voorrang	Cyclists and pedestrians have right of way over car drivers.
saying (n)	/'seɪɪŋ/	gezegde	A saying is a well-known phrase or expression.
seafront (n)	/'si:frʌnt/	promenade aan de kust	The seafront is the part of a town or city that looks out over the sea.
serenely (adv)	/'sə'ri:nli/	rustig	If you say something serenely , you say it quietly and calmly.
shade (n)	/'ʃeɪd/	schaduw	It's too hot here. Let's find a place in the shade .
sharp (adj)	/'ʃɑ:p/	scherp	A sharp object is pointed.

soak up (phr v)	/ˌsəʊk 'ʌp/	opzuigen	If you soak up culture or a lifestyle, you enjoy learning about it.
soothingly (adv)	/'suːðɪŋli/	verzachtend	"Don't worry," my wife said soothingly .
sort out (phr v)	/ˌsɔːt 'aʊt/	uitzoeken	If you sort out a problem, you solve it.
stick (v)	/stɪk/	steken	The children spent the journey sticking sharp objects into each other.
summarise (v)	/'sʌməraɪz/	samenvatten	If you summarise something, you describe it in a few words.
surrender (v)	/sə'rendə/	overgeven	If someone surrenders , they agree to do something that you ask or persuade them to do.
survey the scene	/sə'veɪ də 'siːn/	de plaats onderzoeken	When you survey the scene , you look at or think about a situation.
tacky (adj)	/'tæki/	smakeloos	Tacky means the same as "tasteless".
take a drive	/ˌteɪk ə 'draɪv/	rijden	Last weekend my wife suggested that we take a drive to the sea.
take sth seriously	/ˌteɪk sʌmθɪŋ 'sɪəriəsli/	serieus nemen	Bookish people take life rather seriously .
tasteful (adj)	/'teɪs(t)f(ə)l/	smaakvol	A tasteful postcard is one that is attractive and elegant.
tasteless (adj)	/'teɪs(t) ləs/	smakeloos	A tasteless postcard is cheap and not attractive.
tearful (adj)	/'tiəf(ə)l/	huilerig	If you feel tearful , you want to cry.
tender (adj)	/'tendə/	teder	A tender steak is soft and easy to cut and eat.
there and then (TS)	/ˌðeər ən 'ðen/	onmiddelijk	If you do something there and then, you do it immediately.
thoughtful (adj)	/'θɔːtf(ə)l/	nadenkend	A thoughtful person cares about other people's feelings.
time-conscious (adj)	/'taɪm,kɒnʃəs/	tijd-bewust	If you are time-conscious , you are aware that you must do things quickly without taking too much time.
unadventurous (adj)	/ˌʌnəd'ventʃərəs/	niet avontuurlijk	Someone who is unadventurous does not like doing new things.
undivided attention (n)	/ˌʌndɪ'veɪdɪd ə'tenʃn/	onverdeelde aandacht	Children like to have your undivided attention .
unseasonably (adj) (TS)	/ʌn'siːznəbli/	buiten het seizoen	If temperatures are unseasonably warm, they are warmer than usual at a particular time of year.
unwilling (adj)	/ʌn'wɪlɪŋ/	niet bereid	If you are unwilling to do something, you do not want to do it.
watch the world go by	/ˌwɒtʃ də 'wɜːld ɡəʊ baɪ/	de wereld aan je zien voorbij trekken	If you watch the world go by , you sit and relax, for example at a café, and watch people walk past.
water-colour (n)	/'wɔːtə,kʌlə/	aquarelverf	A water-colour is a painting that has been done with paint mixed with water.
well-informed (adj)	/ˌwelɪn'fɔːmd/	goed ingelicht	Someone who is well-informed knows a lot about things.
winding (adj)	/'waɪndɪŋ/	slingerend	It's not easy driving in the city centre because of the narrow, winding streets.

THE SEASIDE

bucket and spade (n)	/ˌbʌkɪt ən ˈspeɪd/	emmer en schep	Children enjoy playing with a bucket and spade in the sand.
candy floss (n)	/'kændi ˌflɒs/	gesponnen suiker	Candy floss is a sweet food for children that looks like cotton wool on a stick.
hot dog (n)	/'hɒt ˌdɒg/	hot dog	A hot dog is a sausage in a bread roll.
inflatable dinghy (n)	/ɪnˌfleɪtəbl 'dɪŋji/	opblaasbaar bootje	An inflatable dinghy is a small rubber boat that you fill with air.
Li-Lo (n)	/'laɪˌləʊ/	Li-Lo	A Li-Lo is a type of bed made of rubber that you use to float on water.
have a paddle	/'hæv ə ˈpædl/	peddelen	They had a paddle at the edge of the water.
saltwater (n)	/'sɔːltˌwɔːtə/	zoutwater	Saltwater is the type of water that is in the sea.
sand (n)	/sænd/	zand	The author hates getting sand in his hair and shoes.
scuba equipment (n)	/'skuːbə ɪˌkwɪpmənt/	scuba apparatuur	Scuba equipment is all the things that you need for diving underwater.
seaside (n)	/'siːsaɪd/	zeekust	The author doesn't understand the British attachment to the seaside .
sun hat (n)	/'sʌn ˌhæt/	zonnepet	You put a sun hat on to protect your head from the sun.
sunburn (n)	/'sʌnˌbɜːn/	zonnebrand	Sunburn is the red, painful areas on your skin when you have been in the sun for too long.
sunburned (adj)	/'sʌnˌbɜːnd/	verbrand door de zon	I was so sunburned a dermatologist invited me to a convention as an exhibit!
surf (n)	/sɜːf/	branding	Surf is the waves that are falling on a beach.
waterslide(n)	/'wɔːtəˌslaɪd/	waterglijbaan	A waterslide is a long thin piece of equipment that children slide down into water.
windburned (adj)	/'wɪndˌbɜːnd/	verbrand door de wind	If you are windburned , your skin has been burnt by the wind.

SPOKEN DISCOURSE MARKERS

Actually	/'æktʃʊəli/	in werkelijkheid	She doesn't seem very friendly but, actually , she's shy.
Anyway	/'eniˌweɪ/	in ieder geval	It was an awful experience but, anyway , it's over now.
Basically	/'beɪsɪkli/	eigenlijk	Basically , Gill had two weeks to impress Ash.
Come to think of it ...	ˌkʌm tə ˈθɪŋk əv ɪt/	nu ik eraan denk...	Come to think of it , he does look a bit like Tom Cruise!
Do you know what I mean?	/də jə ˌnəʊ wɒt aɪ ˈmiːn/	Weet je wat ik bedoel?	When I saw her, I thought she's the one for me. Do you know what I mean?
in the end	/'ɪn ðiː ˈend/	aan het eind	Everything worked out well in the end .
in fact	/'ɪn ˈfækt/	in feite	We spent the rest of the holiday together – in fact , we were inseparable.
to be honest	/'tə biː ˈɒnɪst/	om eerlijk te zeggen	To be honest , I don't think he's very happy.

“TELL” VERBS

advise	/əd'vaɪz/	aanraden
assure	/ə'ʃʊəz/	garanderen
convince	/kən'vɪns/	overtuigen
encourage	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	aanmoedigen
inform	/ɪn'fɔ:m/	informeren
persuade	/pə'sweɪd/	overreden
reassure	/,ri:ə'ʃʊəz/	geruststellen

“SAY” VERBS

admit	/əd'mɪt/	erkennen
announce	/ə'naʊns/	meedelen
claim	/kleɪm/	beweren
confirm	/kən'fɜ:m/	bevestigen
explain	/ɪk'spleɪn/	uitleggen
insist	/ɪn'sɪst/	aandringen
mention	/'menʃ(ə)n/	vermelden
suggest	/sə'dʒest/	voorstellen

Tourists were **advised** not to swim in the sea because of sharks.
My wife **assured** me that we'd have a good time, but we didn't!
She always tries to **convince** me we'll have a good time.
We're trying to **encourage** her to come and visit.
My daughter then **informed** me I was eating the sandwich the dog had half-eaten!
Every year my wife manages to **persuade** me to drive to the seaside.
She always **reassures** me that we'll have a good time, but I don't!

The author **admits** that he hates the seaside!
My wife woke me up and **announced** that she had an idea.
He **claims** he eats six hamburgers a day!
Could you **confirm** that the tickets have arrived?
Just listen, and I'll **explain**.
My wife **insists** on going to the seaside every year.
My daughter casually **mentioned** that the dog had eaten half the sandwich.
The author hates it when his wife **suggests** going to the seaside!

Unit 8 (page 78)

adage (n)	/'ædɪdʒ/	spreekwoord	An adage is a well-known phrase about life.
blind date (n)	/'blaɪnd 'deɪt/	blind date	A blind date is an arrangement in which two people who have never met before meet in order to decide whether they want to start a relationship.
by and large	/'baɪ ən 'lɑ:dʒ/	in het algemeen	By and large , we all seem to be attracted to the same things.
Be careful what you wish for.	/'bi ,keəf(ə)l ,wɒt ju: 'wɪʃ fɔ:z/	Wees voorzichtig met wat je wenst.	“Be careful what you wish for” means that you wish for may not be as good as you hoped for, and may even be harmful.
challenge a theory	/'tʃæləndʒ ə 'θiəri/	een theorie uitdagen	If someone challenges a theory , they say that it is not true.

chaperone (n)	/'ʃæpərəʊn/	chaperonne	A chaperone is someone who looks after someone or makes sure they behave well, especially at a social event.
come to the conclusion that	/,kʌm tə ðə kən'klu:ʒn ðæt/	komen naar de conclusie dat	Scientific evidence has come to the conclusion that beauty is objective and quantifiable.
composite (adj)	/'kɒmpəzɪt/	samengesteld	A composite picture is made up of two or more separate parts.
cultural boundary (n)	/,kʌltʃ(ə)rəl 'baʊnd(ə)ri/	culturele grens	Cultural boundaries are the differences that exist between different cultures.
be in daily contact with sb (TS)	/bi: ɪn ,deɪli 'kɒntækt wɪð sʌmbədi/	in dagelijkse contact zijn met	If you are in daily contact with someone , you see them every day.
be dead against sth (TS)	bi: ,ded ə'geɪnst sʌmθɪŋ/	oneens zijn met	If you are dead against something , you disagree with it completely.
dim (adj)	/dɪm/	gedempt	Reading in dim light can damage your eyes.
be embodied in	/bi: ɪm'bɒdɪd ɪn/	tastbare vorm gegeven	The feminine ideal of beauty is embodied in dolls like Barbie and Sindy.
evolutionary (adj)	/,i:və'lju:f(ə)n(ə)ri/	evolutionair	An evolutionary reason is one that is connected with the process of human change and development.
excruciating (adj)	/ɪk'skru:ʃi:ɪtɪŋ/	ondragelijk	An excruciating experience is one that is extremely unpleasant or painful.
You can't get blood out of a stone.	/ju: ,kɑ:nt get ,blʊd aʊt əv ə 'stəʊn/	Van een kikker kan je geen veren plukken.	"You can't get blood out of a stone" means that it is extremely difficult to persuade someone to give you something or tell you something.
get sb somewhere/ not get sb anywhere	/,get sʌmbədi 'sʌmweə/ ,nɒt get sʌmbədi 'eniweə/	het ver brengen/ het niet ver brengen	Despite the fact Cindy had a genius IQ it never got her anywhere .
at first glance	/ət ,fɜ:st 'glɑ:ns/	op eerste blik	The picture look similar at first glance , but in fact they're different.
what all the fuss is about (TS)	/wɒt ,ɔ:l ðə 'fʌs ɪz əbaʊt/	Waar komt al die drukte vandaan?	<i>The Secret</i> has sold 1.5million copies. Could you tell us what all the fuss is about?
All that glitters is not gold.	/ɔ:l ðət ,glɪtəz ɪz nɒt 'gəʊld/	Het is niet al goud wat er blinkt.	"All that glitters is not gold" means that what looks attractive or pleasant may not be so.
What goes around, comes around.	/wɒt ,gəʊz əraʊnd 'kʌmz ə,raʊnd/	Voor wat, hoort wat.	"What goes around comes around" means that if you treat people badly, you will eventually suffer yourself.
grant your wishes (TS)	/,grɑ:nt jɔ: 'wɪʃəz/	wens vervullen	If someone grants your wishes , they give you what you ask them for.
hormone (n)	/'hɔ:məʊn/	hormoon	A hormone is a substance produced by your body that makes it develop and grow.
imply (v)	/ɪm'plaɪ/	toespelen	The film implies that for centuries people in power have kept the "law of attraction" secret.
the law of attraction	/ðə ,lɔ: əv ə'trækʃn/	de wet van aantrekkingskracht	"The law of attraction" is a principle that says our thoughts and feelings influence events in our lives.

A leopard can't change its spots. like attracts like	/ə ,lepəd kɑ:nt ɪf'eɪndʒ ɪts 'spɒts/ /ɪ ,laɪk ə'træktɪs 'laɪk/	Een luipaard kan zijn vlekken niet veranderen. hetzelfde trekt hetzelfde aan	" A leopard can't change its spots " means that someone cannot really change their character. " Like attracts like " means that people are attracted to other people who are similar to themselves.
materialise (v) negative thinking (n) objective (adj) phenomenon (n) positive thinking (n) be in power pull (v)	/mə'tɪəriəlaɪz/ /ɪ ,negətɪv 'θɪŋkɪŋ/ /ɒb'ʤektɪv/ /fə'nɒmɪnən/ /ɪ ,pɒzətɪv 'θɪŋkɪŋ/ /bi: ɪn 'paʊə/ /pʊl/	materialiseren negatief denken objectief phenomenon positief denken aan de macht zijn aantrekken	Kevin has had a few serious relationships, but nothing has materialised . Negative thinking attracts bad things. An objective conclusion is based on facts, not personal feelings. A phenomenon is an event or situation which is new or surprising. Positive thinking attracts good things. Those who are in power are the people who control things. If you pull someone, that person is attracted to you in a sexual or romantic way.
quantifiable (adj) ramble (on) (v)	/kwɒntɪ'faɪəb(ə)l/ /'ræmb(ə)l (ɒn) /	kwantificeerbaar doorzeuren	Something that is quantifiable is able to be measured. If someone rambles on about something, they talk about it in a boring way for too long.
rank (v)	/ræŋk/	in volgorde zetten	Photographs of women were ranked for their attractiveness by a number of volunteers.
scientific evidence (n)	/saɪəntɪfɪk 'evɪdəns/	wetenschappelijke bewijs	Scientific evidence has come to the conclusion that beauty is objective and quantifiable.
self-help book/film (n) session (n)	/self''help ,bʊk/,fɪlm/ /'seʃ(ə)n/	zelfhulpboek/film sessie	A self-help book or film helps you to solve your own problems. At the end of the session the couple can swap telephone numbers if they wish.
sign up for sth (phr v) speed dating (n)	/ɪ ,saɪn 'ʌp fɔ: sɪmθɪŋ/ /'spi:d ,deɪtɪŋ/	inschrijven speed dating	Five women and five men signed up for the speed dating night. Speed dating is an event in which people looking for a partner spend 5 minutes with different people to decide who they like best.
think big (TS) top-ranking (adj)	/ɪ ,θɪŋk 'bɪg/ /'tɒp ,ræŋkɪŋ/	het groots aanpakken top	If you think big , you think in a positive way that is likely to bring success. The top-ranking person or thing is the one that is most important or popular.
transform (v)	/træns'fɔ:m/	transformeren	The film says that the "law of attraction" has the power to transform our lives.
vibes (n pl) (TS)	/vaɪbz/	gevoelens	Vibes are the general impressions you get about a person from the way they behave.
volunteer (n)	/vɒlən'tɪə/	vrijwilliger	A volunteer is someone who does something without being paid.

APPEARANCE

appealing (adj)	/ə'pi:liŋ/
arched eyebrows (n pl)	/,ɑ:ft 'aɪbrəʊz/
attractiveness (n)	/ə'træktɪvnəs/
baby-faced (adj)	/'beɪbi ,feɪst/
be in line with	/,bi: ɪn 'laɪn wɪð/
beauty comes from within	/,bjʊ:ti kʌmz frəm wɪð'ɪn/
beauty is in the eye of the beholder	/,bjʊ:ti ɪz ɪn ði: ,aɪ əv ði bɪ'həʊldə/
bone structure	/'bəʊn ,strʌktʃə/
botox (n)	/'bəʊ,tɒks/
brunette (n)	/'bru:net/
collagen (n)	/'kɒlədʒ(ə)n/
cosmetic surgery (n)	/'kɒz,metɪk 'sɜ:dʒəri/
cute (adj)	/'kju:t/
dimples (n pl)	/'dɪmp(ə)lz/
exaggerated features (n pl)	/'ɛɡ,zædʒəreɪtɪd 'fi:tʃəz/
fat (n)	/'fæt/
feature (n)	/'fi:tʃə/
full lips (n pl)	/'fʊl 'lɪps/
good looks (n pl)	/'gʊd 'lʊks/
high cheekbones (n pl)	/'haɪ 'tʃi:kbəʊnz/
implant (n)	/'ɪmplɑ:nt/
inject (v)	/'ɪn'dʒekt/
sb's inner beauty shines out (TS)	/'sʌmbədɪz ,ɪnə bjʊ:ti ,faɪnz 'aʊt/
nose job (n)	/'nəʊz ,dʒɒb/
nostril (n)	/'nɒstrəl/

aantrekkelijk
ronde wenkbrauwen
aantrekkelijkheid
met een kindergezicht
in overeenstemming zijn met
schoonheid zit van binnen
smaken verschillen
schedelstructuur
botox
brunette
collageen
plastische chirurgie
schattig
kuiltjes
exorbitante eigenschappen
vet
kenmerken, eigenschappen
volle lippen
schoonheid
hoge jukbeenderen
implantaat
injecteren
je innerlijke schoonheid tonen
neuscorrectie
neusgat

An **appealing** face is one that you think is attractive.

Arched eyebrows have a high curve.

Photographs of women were **ranked** for their attractiveness by a number of volunteers.

Many women like **baby-faced** stars like Leonardo DiCaprio and Jude Law.

Her chin was moved back so it **was in line with** her upper lip.

"Beauty comes from within" means that it is someone's personality that makes them attractive, not their appearance.

"Beauty is in the eye of the beholder" means that people have different opinions about what is beautiful.

Your **bone structure** is the shape of your face that is formed by the bones underneath.

Botox is a substance that makes your skin look younger.

A **brunette** is a girl or woman with dark-brown hair.

Cindy had **collagen** put in her lips.

Do you think having **cosmetic surgery** is selfish?

Someone who is **cute** looks young and attractive.

Dimples are small areas on your cheeks that go inwards.

Exaggerated features are larger or more prominent than usual.

They took **fat** from Cindy's thighs and injected it into her lips.

What **features** do you think make a face look attractive?

Full lips look large and round.

My ideal date is someone with both intelligence and **good looks**.

High cheekbones are usually considered attractive.

An **implant** is something that is put into someone's body during a medical operation.

They took **fat** from Cindy's thighs and injected it into her lips.

Not everybody has the confidence to let **their inner beauty shine out**.

A **nose job** is a type of cosmetic surgery to change the shape of your nose.

Your **nostrils** are the two holes at the end of your nose.

pert (adj)	/pɜ:t/
piercing (n)	/'piəriŋ/
prominent cheekbones (n pl)	/'prɒmɪnənt 'tʃi:kbeɪnz/
sexiness (n)	/'seksɪnəs/
size zero (n)	/'saɪz 'zi:əʊ/
smooth skin (n)	/'smu:ð 'skɪn/
sparkling eyes (n pl)	/'spɑ:kliŋ 'aɪz/
a square jaw (n)	/ə 'skweə 'dʒɔ:/
tattoo (n)	/tæ'tu:z/
a turned-up nose (n)	/ə ,tɜ:nd ʌp 'nəʊz/
white teeth (n pl)	/'waɪt 'ti:θ/
widen (v)	/'waɪd(ə)n/

CHARACTER

bubbly (adj)	/'bʌbli/
conventional (adj)	/'kɒn'venʃ(ə)nəl/
dependable (adj)	/'dɪ'pendəb(ə)l/
dizzy (adj)	/'dɪzi/
down-to-earth (adj)	/'daʊntu:'ɜ:θ/
drippy (adj)	/'drɪpi/
enigmatic (adj)	/'enɪg'mætɪk/
experienced (adj)	/'ɪk'spɪəriənst/
be full of yourself	/'bi 'fʊl əv jə'self/
grown-up (adj)	/'grəʊn'ʌp/
indulgent (adj) (TS)	/'ɪn'dʌldʒ(ə)nt/
intense (adj)	/'ɪn'tens/
laddish (adj)	/'lædɪʃ/
laid-back (adj)	/'leɪd'bæk/
level-headed (adj)	/'levl'hedɪd/
lively (adj)	/'laɪvli/

elegant
piercing
uitstekende jukbeenderen
sexy
de kleinste maat
gladde huid
sprankelijke ogen
een vierkante kaak
tattoo
een wipneus
witte tanden
verbreden

A **pert** nose is small and considered to be attractive.
 A **piercing** is a hole in someone's skin for jewellery to fit through.
Prominent cheekbones are easy to see or notice in someone's face and are considered attractive.
 Karen's ideal date is someone with intelligence, good looks and **sexiness**.
 A **size zero** model is extremely thin.
Smooth skin has no rough areas or spots.
Sparkling eyes look bright and lively.
 Men with a **square jaw** are traditionally considered to be attractive.
 A **tattoo** is a picture that is drawn on your body.
 A **turned-up nose** curves slightly at the end.
White teeth look bright, healthy and attractive.
 If you **widen** something, you make it wider.

uitgelaten
behoudend
betrouwbaar
verward
nuchter
flauw, onnozel
ondoorgroendelijk
ervaren
vol van zichzelf zijn
volwassen
toegeeflijk

Sindy was **bubbly** and lively – I'd like to see her again.
 People who are **conventional** are very traditional and not modern.
 Someone who is **dependable** is honest and can be trusted.
 Someone who is **dizzy** is not practical or down-to-earth.
 Someone who is **down-to-earth** is not pretentious.
 Someone who is **drippy** may be kind but is not very interesting.
 Someone who is **enigmatic** is interesting because they seem mysterious.
 I prefer the company of people who are **experienced** and grown-up.
 Erica seemed selfish and **full of herself**.
 I prefer the company of people who are experienced and **grown-up**.
 People who are **indulgent** do what they want without thinking of other people.
 He can be very **intense** and a bit obsessive.
 A **laddish** man is young and not sophisticated.
 She doesn't let things worry her – she's very **laid-back**.
 Someone who is **level-headed** is calm and sensible.
 Sindy was bubbly and **lively** – I'd like to see her again.

materialistic (adj)	/məˌtɪəriəˈlɪstɪk/	materialistisch	Someone who is materialistic is interested in money and possessions.
mature (adj)	/məˈtʃʊə/	volwassen	Girls are often more sensible and mature than boys.
mysterious (adj)	/mɪˈstɪəriəs/	raadselachtig	A mysterious person seems interesting because they are not easy to understand.
obsessive (adj)	/əbˈsesɪv/	bezeten	Obsessive people are only interested in one person or thing.
open-minded (adj)	/ˌəʊpənˈmaɪndəd/	ruimdenkend	Someone who is open-minded is tolerant and willing to listen to other people's opinions.
outgoing (adj)	/ˌaʊtˈgəʊɪŋ/	extravert	People who are outgoing are friendly and sociable.
self-centred (adj)	/ˌselfˈsentəd/	egocentrisch	Stop thinking of yourself and being so self-centred!
selfish (adj)	/ˈselfɪʃ/	egoïstisch	A selfish person thinks about themselves and is not interested in other people.
sensible (adj)	/ˈsensəb(ə)l/	zinnig, bezonnen	A sensible person doesn't do stupid or crazy things.
sensitive (adj)	/ˈsensətɪv/	gevoelig	A sensitive person cares about other people.
spaced-out (adj)	/ˌspeɪstˈaʊt/	wereldvreemd	Someone who is spaced-out seems not very sensible and slightly crazy.
stand-offish (adj)	/ˌstændˈɒfɪʃ/	afstandelijk	Claire seemed stand-offish and not interested in me.
straight (adj)	/streɪt/	rechtdoorzee	Lara thought Jim was polite, but a bit too straight .
tolerant (adj)	/ˈtɒlərənt/	traditioneel	My parents are rather traditional – I wish they'd be more tolerant.
trustworthy (adj)	/ˈtrʌs(t)wɜːði/	betrouwbaar	Trustworthy is an adjective used to describe someone who you can trust.
unambitious (adj)	/ˌʌnæmˈbɪʃəs/	ambitieloos	Erica thought Kevin was too young and unambitious .
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌnˈfrendli/	onvriendelijk	He's not unfriendly , he's just shy.
unpretentious (adj)	/ˌʌnpriˈtenʃəs/	pretentieloos	Someone who is unpretentious does not try to impress people with their money or intelligence.

BODY IDIOMS

get it off my chest	/ˌget ɪt ɒf maɪ ˈtʃest/	het hart luchten	If you get something off your chest , you talk about something that is worrying you.
play it by ear	/ˌpleɪ ɪt baɪ ˈiə/	improviseren	If you play something by ear , you see how you deal with a situation without having a plan.
be up to your eyes in work	/biː ˌʌp tə jər ˌaɪz ɪn ˈwɜːk/	bedolven zijn in werk	If you are up to your eyes in work , you have a lot of work to do.
have your fingers in a lot of pies	/hæv jə ˌfɪŋgəz ɪn ˌlɒts əv ˈpaɪz/	overal een vinger in de pap hebben	If you have your fingers in a lot of pies , you are involved in a lot of different things.

put your foot in it	/əv pʊt jə 'fʊt ɪn ɪt/	een flater slaan	If you put your foot in something , you say something stupid or embarrassing.
sb hasn't made up their mind	/sʌmbədi ,hæzənt meɪd ʌp ðeə 'maɪnd/	iemand heeft nog niet besloten	If you haven't made up your mind , you haven't decided about something yet.
this neck of the woods	/ðɪs ,nek əv ðə 'wʊdz/	buurt, omgeving, plaats	This neck of the woods is an expression that means the place where you are or where you live.
a shoulder to cry on	/ə ,ʃəʊldə tə 'kraɪ ɒn/	een luisterend oor	If you need a shoulder to cry on , you need someone to listen to your problems.

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affectionate (adj)	/ə'fekʃ(ə)nət/	vriendelijk	Affectionate laughter shows that you love or care about something.
ailment (n)	/'eɪlmənt/	kwaal	An ailment is an illness or disability.
be aligned with sth (TS)	/bi: ə'laɪnd wɪð ,sʌmθɪŋ/	op één lijn liggen met iets	Something that is aligned with something else is in the correct position in relation to that thing.
alluring (adj)	/ə'luəriŋ/	aanlokkelijk	An alluring place is attractive and interesting.
anguished (adj) (TS)	/'æŋgwiʃt/	gekwd	Someone who is anguished is extremely upset.
approach (v)	/ə'prəʊtʃ/	benaderen	If you approach a person or organization, you make contact with them in order to discuss something.
approve (v)	/ə'pru:v/	goedkeuren	The site for the Bilbao Guggenheim was approved in a week.
backer (n)	/'bækə/	financier	If you find a backer for a project, you find a person or company who will provide money for it.
backside (n) (TS)	/'bæksaɪd/	achterwerk	Your backside is an informal word meaning your bottom.
bakelite (n) (TS)	/'beɪkələɪt/	bakeliet	Bakelite is a type of hard plastic used in the 1940s and 1950s for making radios and telephones.
barren (adj) (TS)	/'bærən/	dor	Barren land is dry and plants cannot grow there.
brainchild (n)	/'breɪnʃaɪld/	geesteskind	The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao was the brainchild of Thomas Krens.
a bunch of	/ə 'bʌntʃ əv/	zootje	Frank Gehry affectionately describes the site as "a dirty river and a bunch of run-down buildings".
captivating (adj)	/'kæptɪveɪtɪŋ/	fascinerend	A place that is captivating is attractive and interesting.
choir (n)	/kwaɪə/	koor	A choir is a group of people who sing together.

city council (n)	/,sɪti 'kaʊns(ə)l/	gemeenteraad	Krens didn't like the original site chosen by the city council for its new art museum.
commission (v)	/kə'mɪʃ(ə)n/	aanstellen	The Basque regional government commissioned the best architects to redesign the city.
component (n)	/kəm'pəʊnənt/	onderdeel	A key component of something is an important part of something.
conceal (v)	/kən'si:l/	verbergen	The clothes Frida Kahlo wore were worn partly to conceal her physical ailments.
confidentiality agreement (n) (TS)	,kɒnfɪdɪnʃiələti ə'grɪ:mənt/	geheimhoudingsverklaring	A confidentiality agreement is an official document that says that important information must be kept secret.
contract polio	/kən'trækt 'pəʊliəʊ/	polio oplopen	Frida contracted polio , which made her walk in a strange way.
confined to	/kən'faɪnd tu:/	beperkt tot	At the age of 6, she spent nine months confined to her room with polio.
craftsman (n) (TS)	/'krɑ:ftsmən/	vakman	A craftsman is someone who makes beautiful or practical objects.
devastated (adj)	/'devəsteɪtɪd/	uit het veld geslagen	Frida was devastated by the divorce proceedings.
divorce proceedings (n pl)	/dɪ'vɔ:s prə'si:diŋz/	echtscheiding	In April 1939 Frida and Diego began divorce proceedings .
dominate (v)	/'dɒmɪneɪt/	domineren	The Bilbao Guggenheim dominates the city at every turn.
dove (n)	/dʌv/	duif	Her father described Diego and Frida's marriage as "like an elephant marrying a dove ".
drastically (adv)	/'dræstɪkli/	ingrijpend	Many shops have reduced the prices of goods drastically .
drizzling (adj)	/'drɪzliŋ/	motregen	When it is drizzling , it is raining slightly.
enchancing (adj)	/ɪn'tʃɑ:ntɪŋ/	betoverend	A placethat is enchancing is extremely attractive and interesting.
endure (v)	/ɪn'djʊə/	zich handhaven	Stonehenge has been standing for 5,000 years and still endures .
equinox (n) (TS)	/'i:kwɪ,nɒks/	dag-en-nachtevening	An equinox is one of the two days in the year when the day and the night are the same length.
eruption (n)	/ɪ'rʌpʃ(ə)n/	uitbarsting	The eruption of a volcano is the period when it explodes and flames and rocks come out of it.
establish (v)	/ɪ'stæblɪʃ/	stichten	The museum's director, Thomas Krens, wanted to establish a European base for the Guggenheim.
extramarital (adj)	/'ekstrə'mærɪt(ə)l/	buiten het huwelijk	Frida and Diego both had extramarital affairs.
face (v)	/feɪs/	uitkijken	Bilbao faces out onto the Bay of Biscay.
frantic (adj)	/'fræntɪk/	verwoed	As the hymn was about to start, Fry would have a frantic search for the right page.
get off the ground (TS)	/'get ɒf ðə 'graʊnd/	van de grond komen	If something gets off the ground , it starts to develop or grow.

glimpse (v)	/glɪmps/	een blik opvangen van	As you leave the airport, the Guggenheim Museum can be glimpsed in the distance.
handrail (n)	/'hænd, reɪl/	leuning	A handrail is the thing you hold onto with your hand when you are travelling in a bus or tram.
horseshoe (n) (TS)	/'hɔ:s, fu:/	hoefijzer	If something has the shape of a horseshoe , it has a curved shape that is not quite complete.
hymn (n)	/hɪm/	lofzang	A hymn is a religious song.
incentive (n)	/ɪn'sentɪv/	stimulans	An incentive to do something is a reason for doing it.
intriguing (adj)	/ɪn'tri:ɡɪŋ/	intrigerend	An intriguing place is one that is attractive in a mysterious way.
ironically (adv)	/aɪ'rɒnɪkli/	ironisch genoeg	Ironically she painted some of her most powerful works during her separation from Diego.
lever (n)	/'li:və/	hefboom	The stones for Stonehenge were moved by a system of levers .
marvel (at) (v) (TS)	/'mɑ:vɪ (æt) /	zich verwonderen	If you marvel at something, you admire it very much.
meander (v)	/mi:'ændə/	zwerftocht	If you meander somewhere, you move there slowly and in an indirect way.
melted (adj)	/'meltəd/	gesmolten	A solid substance that is melted has become like a liquid.
a mere 4 tonnes/50 years etc	/ə mɪə ,fɔ: 'tʌnz/, fɪfti 'jɪəz/	op de kop af vier ton	The stones weighed a mere four tonnes each.
newly-appointed (adj)	/'nju:li ə'pɔɪntəd/	zojuist benoemd	Someone who is newly-appointed to a job has just started it.
ochre-brown (adj)	/əʊkə'braʊn/	okerbruin	Ochre-brown is a colour between brown and yellow.
outer space (n)	/'aʊtə 'speɪs/	ruimte	Outer space is the area that contains the stars and the planets.
overcast (adj)	/'əʊvə'kɑ:st/	bewolkt	When the sky is overcast it is grey and full of rain.
overlook (v)	/'əʊvə'lʊk/	uitkijken op	The Jesuit University overlooks the River Nervion.
ozone destruction (n)	/'əʊzəʊn dɪ'strʌkʃ(ə)n/	vernietiging van ozon	Ozone destruction is caused by chemical reactions.
pierce (v)	/'piəs/	doordringen	Frida Kahlo was injured in an accident when a handrail pierced her body.
Post-it (n)	/'pəʊstɪt/	post-it	Post-its are small pieces of coloured paper that you can stick on things.
radar-based (adj)	/'reɪdɑ:, beɪst/	betreffende radar	Dr Percy LeBaron Spencer was working on a radar-based project when he made the discovery that led to the first microwave.
a raunchy number (n) (TS)	/ə ,rɔ:nfɪ 'nʌmbə/	een wellustig nummer	A raunchy number is a song that is sung in a sexy way.
redevelopment programme (n)	/'ri:di, veləpɪm(ə)nt 'prəʊgræm/	herontwikkelingsprogramma	In the 1980s the Basque regional government began a redevelopment programme for Bilbao.
remote control (n)	/'ri:məʊt kən'trəʊl/	afstandsbediening	A remote control is a small piece of equipment that you press to use a TV, Hi-Fi etc.

be/seem rooted to the ground (TS)	/,bi/,si:m ru:təd tə ðə 'graʊnd/	aan de grond genageld	If something seems rooted to the ground , it seems to be fixed there and unable to move.
sermon (n)	/'sɜ:mən/	preek	A sermon is a religious speech made in church.
settle out of court	/'set(ə)l aʊt əv 'kɔ:t/	minnelijke schikking	If you settle an argument out of court , you solve it without asking a court to decide.
shawl (n)	/ʃɔ:l/	sjaal	A shawl is a large piece of material worn by a woman around her shoulders.
shipbuilding community (n)	/'ʃɪpbɪldɪŋ kə'mju:nəti/	plaats waar schepen gebouwd worden	Bilbao is Spain's fourth largest city and a former shipbuilding community .
site (n)	/'saɪt/	plaats	Krens didn't like the site chosen by the city council for the new art museum.
so-called (adj) (TS)	/'səʊ,kɔ:ld/	zogenaamd	The bluestones are so-called because they turn blue when they get wet.
social-networking site (n)	/'səʊf(ə)l ,netwɜ:kɪŋ 'saɪt/	sociale netwerk website	Facebook is a popular social-networking site .
solstice (n) (TS)	/'sɒlstɪs/	zonnwende	The summer solstice is the longest day of the year; the winter solstice is the shortest day of the year.
speculate (v) (TS)	/'spekjʊleɪt/	speculeren	If you speculate about something, you wonder why it has happened, or what the reason for something is.
spitting (adj)	/'spɪtɪŋ/	miezerig	When it is spitting , it is raining slightly.
spout (n)	/'spaʊt/	tuit	A spout is the part of a tea- or coffee-pot where the tea or coffee comes out.
spring (n) (TS)	/'sprɪŋ/	veer	A spring is a long, thin piece of metal twisted into circles that is often used in machinery.
sticky (adj)	/'stɪki/	plakkerig	The sticky object turned out to be a melted peanut bar.
stormy (adj)	/'stɔ:mi/	heftig	A stormy relationship is one in which people argue a lot.
streetcar (n)	/'stri:t,kɑ:z/	tram	A " streetcar " is the American word for a "tram".
subtract (v)	/'səb'trækt/	afrekken	When you subtract one number from another, you take it away from that number.
tease (v)	/'ti:z/	plagen, pesten	When Frida returned to school, other children teased her about her leg.
at every turn	/ət ,evri 'tɜ:n/	overall	The Bilbao Guggenheim dominates the city at every turn .
undergo (v)	/'ʌndə'gəʊ/	ondergaan	Over the years Frida Kahlo underwent thirty-two major operations.
urban sprawl (n)	/'ɜ:bən 'sprɔ:l/	suburbanisatie	Urban sprawl is ugly, unplanned development in a city.
sb's mind begins to wander	/'sʌmbədi:z ,maɪnd bɪɡɪnz tə 'wɒndə/	iemand's gedachten dwalen af	Fry was listening to the sermon when his mind began to wander .

water supplies (n pl)	/ˈwɔːtə səˌplaɪz/
waterfront zone (n)	/ˈwɔːtəfrʌnt ˌzəʊn/
weapons of mass destruction (n pl)	/ˌwepənz əv ˌmæs dɪˈstrʌkʃ(ə)n/
wind (through) (v)	/ˈwaɪnd (θruː)/
wine-bottling warehouse (n)	/ˈwaɪnbɒtlɪŋ ˌweəhaʊs/

watervoorraden	
waterkant	
massavernietigingswapens	
kronkelen (door)	
wijn bottel werkplaats	

The Nazca Lines in Peru were a map of underground **water supplies**. A **waterfront zone** is an area of a town or city that is near a river. **Weapons of mass destruction** are very powerful that can destroy large areas and kill large numbers of people. To get to Bilbao, you leave the airport and **wind through** the green hills of Northern Spain. A **wine bottling-warehouse** is a large building, like a factory, where wine is put into bottles.

BUILDINGS AND PLACES

19 th /20 th etc-century (adj)	/ˌnaɪntiːnθ/,twentiəθ ˈsentʃəri/
contemporary (adj)	/kənˈtemp(ə)rəri/
eccentric (adj)	/ɪkˈsentrɪk/
hideous (adj)	/ˈhɪdiəs/
metallic (adj)	/məˈtæɪlɪk/
post-industrial (adj)	/ˌpəʊstɪnˈdʌstriəl/
post-modern (adj)	/ˌpəʊstˈmɒd(ə)n/
run-down (adj)	/ˈrʌndaʊn/
semi-derelict (adj)	/ˌsemiˈderəlɪkt/
space-age (adj)	/ˈspeɪs,eɪdʒ/
sprawling (adj)	/ˈsprɔːlɪŋ/
tough (adj)	/tʌf/
urban (v)	/ˈɜːbən/

19e/20e eeuw	
eigentijds, modern	
excentriek	
afzichtelijk	
metaalachtig	
post-industrieel	
post-modern	
vervallen	
verwaarloosd	
futuristisch	
uitgedeide	
onverzettelijke	
stedelijk	

A **19th/20th etc-century** building was built in the 1800s/1900s etc. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a **contemporary** art museum like no other. An **eccentric** building or design is one that is very unusual. **Hideous** is a word that means “very ugly”. Something that is **metallic** is made of metal. The architect, Frank Gehry, revelled in the chaos and dirt of the **post-industrial** environment. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a metallic, **post-modern**, space-age museum. **Run-down** buildings are in bad condition. A **semi-derelict** area is in bad condition and almost too bad to be repaired or restored. The Bilbao Guggenheim is a metallic, post-modern, **space-age** museum. A **sprawling** town or city covers an area in an untidy, ugly way. Bilbao is a **tough**, sprawling former shipbuilding community. **Urban** is an adjective meaning “relating to towns or cities”.

COLLOCATIONS

design/develop a prototype	/dɪˌzaɪn/dɪˌveləp ə ˈprəʊtətaɪp/
do/carry out experiments	/ˌduː/kæri ˌaʊt ɪkˈsperɪmənts/

een prototype ontwerpen/ontwikkelen	
experimenten uitvoeren	

It took Trevor Baylis two to three months to **design/develop a prototype** for the clockwork radio. Scientists sometimes **do/carry out experiments** on animals.

do/conduct a search	/,ɪduː/kən,dʌkt ə 'sɜːtʃ/	zoeken naar	We're currently doing/conducting a search to find talented musicians in the region.
file for/apply for a patent	/,faɪl fɔː/ə,plai fər ə /'peɪt(ə)nt/	een patent aanvragen	Once Bayliss had developed a prototype, he filed for/applied for a patent .
form/set up a company	/,fɔːm/set ,ʌp ə 'kʌmp(ə)ni/	een onderneming starten	Money was found to form/set up a company in Cape Town.
have/come up with an idea	/,hæv/kʌm ,ʌp wɪð ən aɪ'diə/	een idee krijgen	Trevor Baylis had/came up with an idea for a clockwork radio.
start/begin a production	/,stɑːt/bɪ,ɡɪn ə prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n/	(beginnen met) produceren	How easy was it to find a backer and start/begin production?

TIME EXPRESSIONS

barely	/'beəli/	amper	Frida died barely two weeks after taking part in a Communist demonstration.
before	/bɪ'fɔː/	voorheen	Diego Rivera was 42 and had been married twice before .
during (her/his etc separation)	/'dʒʊərɪŋ (hɜː/hɪz/ /sepə'reɪʃ(ə)n) /	gedurende (haar/zijn etc scheiding)	She painted some of her most powerful works during her separation from Diego.
each month/year etc	/iːtʃ 'mʌnθ/'jɪə/	elke maand/jaar etc	Each Sunday he sang with his local church choir.
a few days/months etc previously	/ə fjuː ,deɪz/,mʌnθs 'priːviəsli/	een paar dagen/maanden etc ervoor.	He remembered that a few months previously a colleague had made a glue which had been discarded.
the following day	/ðə ,fɒləʊɪŋ 'deɪ/	de volgende dag	Baylis had a dream and the following day started work on his concept of the clockwork radio.
from then on	/frəm 'ðen ɒn/	vanaf dat moment	Children at school teased her about her leg and from then on she always concealed it.
on sb's return	/ɒn ,sʌmbədɪz rɪ'tɜːn/	op het moment van terugkomst	On their return to Mexico, Frida and Diego started divorce proceedings.
one Sunday/afternoon etc	/,wʌn 'sʌndeɪ/ɑːftə'nuːn/	op een zondag /middag etc	One Sunday he was listening to the sermon when his mind began to wander.
over the years	/,əʊvə ðə 'jɪəz/	met de jaren	Over the years Frida Kahlo underwent thirty-two major operations.
When she/he etc was 6/37/70 etc	/,wen ʃiː/hiː wəz 'sɪks/ θɜːti 'sev(ə)n/'sev(ə)nti/	Op haar/zijn etc 6e/37e/70e etc	When Frida was 6 she contracted polio.
while he/she etc was sitting/ watching etc	/,waɪl hiː/ʃiː wəz 'sɪtɪŋ/ 'wɒtʃɪŋ/	terwijl hij/zij etc herstelde/ kijken etc	While she was convalescing she took up painting.

Review C (page 98)

break out (phr v)	/ˌbreɪk 'aʊt/	uitbreken	War broke out in 1939.
distinguished (adj)	/dɪ'stɪŋwɪʃt/	eminent	She enjoyed a distinguished career and won an Oscar.
hangover (n)	/'hæŋəʊvə/	kater	A hangover is the feeling of being tired and ill because you have drunk too much alcohol.
be nominated for	/bi 'nɒmɪneɪtəd fɔː/	genomineerd zijn voor	Audrey Hepburn was nominated for and won an Oscar.
oil reserves (n pl)	/'ɔɪl rɪˌzɜːvz/	olie voorraden	Vast oil reserves are thought to exist under the Arctic ice cap.
rate of inflation (n)	/'reɪt əv ɪn'fleɪʃ(ə)n/	inflatiepercentage	We expect the rate of inflation will rise sharply.

Unit 10 (page 100)

be addicted to	/biː ə'dɪktɪd tuː/	verslaafd zijn aan	Do you think it's healthy to be addicted to designer labels?
antithesis (n)	/æn'tɪθəsis/	tegengestelde	The old man in the straw hat is the antithesis of everything the Levis ad stands for.
circulation (n) (TS)	/'sɜːkjʊ'leɪʃ(ə)n/	oplage	The circulation of a newspaper is how many copies it sells.
clue (n)	/kluː/	aanwijzing	A clue to something gives you an idea what it is really about.
conjure up (phr v)	/'kɒndʒə 'ʌp/	voor de geest roepen	Something that conjures up an image or scene makes you think of that image or scene.
convention (n)	/'kɒn'venʃ(ə)n/	gewoonten, overeenkomsten	Rebels do not care about conventions .
couldn't care less	/'kʊd(ə)nt keə 'les/	je ergens niks van aan trekken	If you couldn't care less about something, it doesn't concern or worry you at all.
by default	/'baɪ dɪ'fɔːlt/	per definitie	If there is too much product placement, the producer is the loser and, by default , the brand.
dejected (adj)	/'dɪdʒektɪd/	teneergeslagen	Someone who is dejected is very disappointed and upset.
disapproval (n)	/'dɪsə'pruːv(ə)l/	afkeuring	Disapproval is the feeling that you do not like or approve of something.
epitomise (v)	/'ɪpɪtəmaɪz/	belichamen	The Levis 501s ad epitomises everything that is cool.
extract (n)	/'ekstrækt/	passage	An extract from a book is a short piece of writing that is taken from it.

fiercely male-dominated (adj)	/,fiəsli 'meɪldɒmɪneɪtəd/	sterk door mannen gedomineerd	A business or industry that is fiercely male-dominated is controlled aggressively by men.
flattering (adj) (TS)	/'flæt(ə)rɪŋ/	vleierend	A flattering photo is one that makes you look good.
gutter press (n) (TS)	/'gʌtə ,pres/	riooljournalistiek	The gutter press are newspapers that print a lot of shocking stories.
haunting (adj)	/'həʊntɪŋ/	ontroerend	A haunting piece of music is sad in a beautiful way.
heart-throb (n)	/'hɑ:t,θrɒb/	liefje	Nick Kamen was considered a heart-throb amongst women.
hit the screens	/'hɪt ðə 'skri:nz/	vertoond worden	The ad was a massive success the minute it hit British TV screens .
holdall (n)	/'həʊldɔ:l/	reistas	A holdall is a large bag used for carrying sports equipment.
inaccuracy (n) (TS)	/'ɪn'ækjʊrəsi/	onnauwkeurigheid	Inaccuracies are things that are said and written that are not true or correct.
junior school (n)	/'dʒu:niə ,sku:l/	basisschool	In the UK, junior school is for children aged between 7 and 11.
lasting effect (n)	/'lɑ:stɪŋ ɪ'fekt/	blijvend effect	If something has a lasting effect , it changes or influences things for a long time afterwards.
look back (phr v)	/'lʊk 'bæk/	terugkijken	Every period in history likes to look back nostalgically to a mythical past.
motion sickness (n) (TS)	/'məʊʃn ,sɪknəs/	wagenziekte	Motion sickness is an unpleasant feeling in your stomach when you are travelling.
mythical (adj)	/'mɪθɪk(ə)l/	mythische	Every period in history likes to look back nostalgically to a mythical past.
nostalgically (adv)	nə'stælɔ:dʒɪkli/	vol verlangen naar het verleden	Every period in history likes to look back nostalgically to a mythical past.
over-hyped (adj) (TS)	/'əʊvə'hɑɪpt/	teveel opgeklopt	Something that is over-hyped is not as good as it is advertised to be.
promising (adj)	/'prɒmɪsɪŋ/	veelbelovend	Something that looks promising seems attractive or interesting.
rebel (n)	/'reb(ə)l/	opstandeling	A rebel is someone who opposes people in authority or traditional ways of doing things.
resolve to do sth	/'rɪ,zɒlv tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/	besloten om	After his experience in the playground, Neil resolved to be more like the other boys.
rugged (adj)	/'rʌɡɪd/	robuust	" Rugged " is an adjective used to describe a man who is attractive in a strong, athletic way.
scandalous (adj) (TS)	/'skænd(ə)ləs/	kwaadsprekend	The gutter press prints scandalous or embarrassing stories about famous people.
be scared stiff (TS)	/'bi ,skeəd 'stɪf/	verstijfd van schrik	If you are scared stiff , you are extremely frightened.
soundtrack (n)	/'saʊnd,tɹæk/	opgenomen filmmuziek	A soundtrack is the music that accompanies a film.
No smoke without fire. (TS)	/'nəʊ ,sməʊk wɪðaʊt 'faɪə/	Waar rook is, is vuur.	No smoke without fire is an expression meaning if something bad is said about a person or situation, there is usually a good reason for it.

storyline (n)	/ˈstɔːriˌlaɪn/	verhaallijn
strip off (phr v)	/ˌstriːp ˈɒf/	zich uitkleden
trade (v)	/treɪd/	handelen, ruilen

A **storyline** is the events in a book, film etc.
 When someone **strips off**, they take their clothes off.
Trading football cards is a popular activity amongst boys.

SALES AND MARKETING

ad (n)	/æd/	advertentie
advertising (n)	/ˈædvətɑɪzɪŋ/	reclame
advertising partner (n)	/ˈædvətɑɪzɪŋ ˌpɑːtnə/	reclame partner
box office hit (n)	/ˌbɒks ɒfɪs ˈhɪt/	kaskraker
brainwashed (adj)	/ˈbreɪnˌwɒʃt/	gehersenspoeld
brand loyalty (n)	/ˌbrænd ˈlɔɪəlti/	merkentrouw
branded goods (n pl)	/ˌbrændəd ˈɡʊdz/	merkartikelen
commercial (n)	/kəˈmɜːʃ(ə)l/	reklameboodschap
credibility (n) (TS)	/ˌkredəˈbɪləti/	geloofwaardigheid
deal (n)	/diːl/	overeenkomst
designer brand/label (n)	/dɪˌzaɪnə ˈbrænd/ ˈleɪb(ə)l/	designer merk
designer shop (n)	/dɪˌzaɪnə ˈʃɒp/	designer winkel
empowering (adj)	/ɪmˈpaʊərɪŋ/	krachtgevend
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	namaak
fake (n)	/feɪk/	namaaksel
fragrance (n)	/ˈfreɪgrəns/	parfum
iconic (adj)	/aɪˈkɒnɪk/	iconisch

“**Ad**” is an informal word meaning “advertisement”.
Advertising is a big part of the Bond movies.
 The film’s **advertising partners** are the companies who finance the film and whose products are advertised in it.
 A **box office hit** is a film that is extremely successful.
 Do you think children are **brainwashed** by advertising?
Brand loyalty is the tendency of customers to buy a particular brand rather than trying other brands.
Branded goods are expensive goods that are made by a well-known company.
 The Levis **commercial** conjures up an authentic American scene.
 Children want what their friends have – playground **credibility** is very important.
 The **deals** between companies and the makers of the Bond movies were worth millions of dollars.
Designer brands/labels are very important to a lot of young people.
 I love looking at the handbags and shoes in the windows of **designer shops**.
 Something that is **empowering** makes you feel powerful or attractive.
 I can’t stand **fake** designer goods!
 If you show me two handbags, one a designer and one a fake, I can usually spot the **fake**.
Fragrance is a word used in advertising to mean “perfume”.
 Someone or something that is **iconic** is extremely famous and well-known.

jingle (n) (TS)	/ˈdʒɪŋɡl/	kenwijsje	An advertising jingle is the music and words associated with a product that is advertised.
a leaping puma	/ə ˌliːpɪŋ ˈpjuːmə/	een springende poema	The leaping puma is a famous designer logo – it shows an animal called a puma jumping in mid-air.
logo (n)	/ˈləʊɡəʊ/	logo	How many of the logos on the first page of Unit 10 do you recognise?
nag (v) (TS)	/næg/	zeuren	If you nag someone, you ask them again and again for something.
peer group (n)	/ˈpiə ˌgruːp/	doelgroep	Brands can help children fit in with a peer group , but they can also exclude them.
pester (v) (TS)	/ˈpestə/	lastig vallen	If you pester someone, you ask them again and again for something.
pester power (n) (TS)	/ˈpestə ˌpaʊə/	de kracht van het zeuren	“ Pester power ” is the marketing potential of children who ask their parents to buy them things.
playground pound (n) (TS)	/ˌpleɪɡraʊnd ˈpaʊnd/	speelplein euro	The “ playground pound ” is a key concept for advertisers.
positioning of a brand	/pəˌzɪf(ə)nɪŋ əv ə ˈbrænd/	positioneren van een merk	Positioning of a brand in the market refers to the type of people a particular product is aimed at.
product placement clutter	/ˌprɒdʌkt ˌpleɪsmənt ˈklʌtə/	openstapelning van producten	Product placement clutter is when there are too many branded products in a movie.
promote (v)	/prəˈməʊt/	promoten	Twenty different companies promoted their products in the film <i>Die Another Day</i> .
radical chic (n)	/ˌrædɪkl ˈʃiːk/	radicale chique	Radical chic is stylishness or fashion that is new and original.
revenue (n)	/ˈrevənjuː/	omzet	The Bond franchise rakes in a huge amount of revenue from advertisers.
a sense of identity (n)	/ə ˌsens əv aɪˈdentəti/	een gevoel van identiteit	Do you agree that brands give children a sense of identity ?
sex appeal (n)	/ˈseks əˌpiːl/	sexuale aantrekkelijkheid	The Levis 501s advert represented youthful rebellion and sex appeal .
strategically placed	/strəˌtiːdʒɪkli ˈpleɪst/	strategisch geplaatst	Products that are strategically placed appear during a film in ways that are designed to make people notice them.
stripe (n)	/straɪp/	streep	A stripe is a line of colour on a plain surface.
tick (n)	/tɪk/	vinkje	A tick is the symbol that a teacher writes against an answer to show that it is correct.
youthful rebellion (n)	/ˌjuːθf(ə)l rɪˈbeljən/	jeugdige rebellie	The Levis 501s advert represented youthful rebellion and sex appeal.

SPOKEN DISCOURSE MARKERS

Anyway, to get back to what I was saying ...	/ˌeniweɪ tə get bæk tə ˌwɒt aɪ wəz ˈseɪɪŋ/	Om terug te komen op wat ik wilde zeggen...	Anyway, to get back to what I was saying ... The point I’m trying to make is that famous people have families with feelings.
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But the thing is ...	/bʌt ðə 'θɪŋ ɪz/	Maar het punt is ...	But the thing is , I rarely seem to read anything true about myself these days.
Hang on ...	/,hæŋ 'ɒn/	Momentje ...	Hang on , I haven't finished.
If I could just come in here ...	/ɪf aɪ kʊd ,dʒʌst kʌm 'ɪn hɪə/	Als ik even mag onderbreken ...	If I could just come in here , I think we need to address the root of the problem.
If you would just let me finish ...	/ɪf juː wʊd ,dʒʌst let miː 'fɪnɪʃ/	Als je me even zou willen laten uitpraten ...	If you would just let me finish – of course the press have been important.
If you would let me answer the question ...	/ɪf juː wʊd ,let miː ɑːnsə ðə 'kwɛstʃ(ə)n/	Als je me de vraag zou laten beantwoorden ...	If you would let me answer the question , I think we need to look at relationship between fame and the press.
The point I'm trying to make here is ...	/ðə ,pɔɪnt aɪm traɪɪŋ tə 'meɪk hɪə/	Wat ik wil zeggen is ...	The point I'm trying to make here is that famous people have families with feelings.
The problem is ...	/ðə 'prɒbləm ɪz/	Het probleem is ...	The problem is , it's not always clear what's true and what isn't.
I'm sorry to interrupt you but ...	/aɪm ,sɒri tuː ɪntə'rʌpt juː/	Excuses voor de interruptie ...	Well, I'm sorry to interrupt you , but we've run out of time.
Sorry, but ...	/'sɒri ,bʌt/	Sorry, maar ...	Sorry, but I can't believe that you're actually complaining about free publicity.
What you didn't say was ...	/wɒt juː 'dɪd(ə)nt seɪ wɒz/	Wat je niet gezegd hebt was ...	What you didn't say was what those inaccuracies were.

VERB PHRASES – “LOOK AT”

eye up	/,aɪ 'ʌp/	bekijken	I can't walk past a designer shop without eyeing up the handbags in the window.
gaze at	/'geɪz ,æt/	staren naar	She spends hours gazing at photos in fashion magazines.
glance at	/'glɑːns ,æt/	vluchtig kijken naar	I always glance at my reflection in shop windows.
stare at	/'steə ,æt/	aanstaren	People stare at me because I look different.

VERB PHRASES – “SEE”

catch sight of	/,kæʃ 'saɪt əv/	opmerken	When she caught sight of my designer mobile phone, I could see she was jealous.
make out	/,meɪk 'aʊt/	onderscheiden	I could just make out a building in the distance.
notice	/'nəʊtɪs/	opmerken	A lot of people like to be noticed .
spot	/spɒt/	herkennen	Could you spot a fake handbag from a designer one?

Unit 11 (page 110)

the accounts (n pl)	/ˌðiː əˈkaʊnts/	de boekhouding	The accounts are the record of the money a company receives and spends.
amoebic dysentery (n)	/əˌmiːbɪk ˈdɪs(ə)ntri/	amoeboïde bloeddiarree	Amoebic dysentery is a tropical illness which makes you go to the toilet very often and become weak.
ant (n)	/ænt/	mier	An ant is an insect that lives under the ground in large, organised groups and can bite.
bash (v)	/bæʃ/	slaan	If you bash something, you hit it very hard.
go berserk	/ˌgəʊ bəˈzɜːk/	woest worden	If you go berserk , you start behaving in a very angry or busy way.
birth rate (n)	/ˈbɜːθ ˌreɪt/	geboortecijfer	The birth rate is the number of babies who are born in a particular year or place.
black out (phr v)	/ˌblæk ˈaʊt/	flauw vallen	If you black out , you suddenly become unconscious.
bunk (n)	/bʌŋk/	stapelbed	A bunk is one of two small beds that are joined together, one above the other.
buzz (n)	/bʌz/	kick	A buzz is a feeling of excitement among a group of people.
catering company (n)	/ˈkeɪtərɪŋ ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/	maaltijdverstrekker	A catering company is one that prepares food and drinks for an event or organization.
come to your senses	/ˌkʌm tə jɔː ˈsensəz/	tot bezinning komen	When you come to your senses , you finally start behaving sensibly again.
dent (v)	/dent/	indeuken	If something dents something else, it pushes the surface inwards.
dodge gunfire	/ˌdɒdʒ ˈɡʌnfʌɪə/	schoten ontwijken	If you dodge gunfire , you run away to avoid being shot.
embellish (v)	/ɪmˈbelɪʃ/	verfraaien	People love to embellish stories to make them sound more dramatic.
faint (v)	/feɪnt/	flauwvallen	If you faint , you suddenly lose consciousness.
get sth out of your system	/ˌget sʌmθɪŋ aʊt əv jɔː ˈsɪstəm/	iets uit je systeem krijgen	If you get something out of your system , you get rid of strong feelings about someone or something.
judging by	/ˈdʒʌdʒɪŋ ˌbaɪ/	oordelend op	Judging by her low marks, she is bound to fail the exam.
latrine (n)	/ləˈtriːn/	latrine	A latrine is a toilet that is outside.
lower your expectations	/ˌləʊə jə ɪkˈspekˈteɪf(ə)nz/	stel je verwachtingen bij	If you lower your expectations , you do not try to achieve something because you think it will be too difficult.
premises (n pl)	/ˈpremɪsɪz/	panden (en erven)	The premises are the buildings that a business or organization uses.
raging fever (n)	/ˌreɪdʒɪŋ ˈfiːvə/	hoge koorts	If you have a raging fever , you are very hot and have a very high temperature.

skull (n)	/skʌl/
stinking (adj)	/'stɪŋkɪŋ/
stitch (n)	/stɪtʃ/
be swarming with sth	/bi 'swɔːmɪŋ wɪð/ /ɪsʌmθɪŋ/
swell up (phr v)	/ɪswel 'ʌp/
women's liberation movement (n)	/ɪwɪmɪnɪz lɪbə'reɪʃn 'muːvmənt/
be wracked with pain	/bi ˌrækt wɪð 'peɪn/

schedel	
stinkend	
hechting	
krioelen van iets	
opgezwollen	
emancipatiebeweging	
vergaan van de pijn	

Your **skull** is the bones of the head.
 A **stinking** place or object smells extremely unpleasant.
 A **stitch** is a short piece of thread that is used for joining your skin together when you have cut yourself badly.
 The room **was swarming with** huge ants.
 One ant had bitten my thigh, which had **swollen up** like a balloon.
 The **women's liberation movement** is an organisation that makes sure women have the same opportunities as men.
 If someone **is wracked with pain**, their body, or part of their body, hurts a lot.

EDUCATION

A-level (n)	/'eɪləv(ə)l/
apply for a place (at)	/əplai fər ə 'pleɪs/
boarding school (n)	/'bɔːdɪŋ ˌskuːl/
evening course (n)	/'iːvniŋ ˌklaːs/
fail an exam	/ɪfeɪl ən ɪg'zæm/
fees (n pl)	/fiːz/
GCSE (n)	/'dʒiːsiːs'iː/
get a loan	/ɪget ə 'ləʊn/
get good/low marks	/get ˌɡʊd/ˌləʊ 'mɑːks/
go on to further education	/gəʊ ɒn tə ˌfɜːðə edʒu'keɪʃ(ə)n/
learn by heart	/ɪlɜːn baɪ 'hɑːt/
secondary school (n)	/'sekənd(ə)rɪ ˌskuːl/
take a course	/ɪteɪk ə 'kɔːs/

eindexamen	
inschrijven	
kostschool	
avondcursus	
zakken voor het examen	
collegegeld	
einddiploma	
een lening verkrijgen	
goede/slechte cijfers krijgen	
naar vervolgonderwijs gaan	
uit het hoofd leren	
middelbare school	
een cursus volgen	

A-levels are exams that students take in England and Wales before going to university.
 Henry's teacher told him he shouldn't **apply for a place at** university.
 A **boarding school** is a school where the students can live.
 Romy took an **evening course** in maths and accounting.
 My parents will kill me if I **fail the exam!**
 I had to get a bank loan to pay my university **fees**.
GCSEs are exams that students take in England and Wales when they are 15 or 16.
 I need to **get a loan** to pay the university fees.
 Romy wasn't very good at maths at school and always use to **get low marks**.
 Nowadays more and more people **go on to further education**.
 A lot of vocabulary has to be **learnt by heart**.
Secondary school is a school for students between the ages of 11 and 16 or 18.
 She decided to **take a course** in maths and accounting.

COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS

It took my breath away.	/ɪt ˌtʊk maɪ ˈbreθ əweɪ/	Het was adembenemend.	The view from the top of the mountain was spectacular – it took my breath away .
burst into tears	/ˌbɜːst ɪntə ˈtiəz/	In huilen uitbarsten.	She burst into tears when she heard she'd failed the exam.
be at death's door	/biː ət ˌdeθs ˈdɔː/	Op sterven liggen.	I was at death's door until I got the antibiotics.
I was dying for a drink.	/aɪ wəz ˌdaɪɪŋ fər ə ˈdrɪŋk/	Ik snakke naar drinken.	We'd been walking for hours and it was hot and sticky – I was dying for a drink .
I was at the end of my tether.	/aɪ wəz ət ðiː ˌend əv maɪ ˈteðə/	Ik was ten einde raad.	When they still hadn't come home by midnight, I was at the end of my tether .
I was on my last legs.	/aɪ wəz ˌɒn maɪ ˌlɑːst ˈlegz/	Ik was uitgeput.	I'd been working for 12 hours and was on my last legs .
I was going out of my mind.	/aɪ wəz ˌgəʊɪŋ aʊt əv maɪ ˈmaɪnd/	Ik werd er gek van.	I'd been waiting all evening for him to call and was going out of my mind .
It was mind-blowing.	/ɪt wəz ˈmaɪnd ˌbləʊɪŋ/	Het was extatisch.	"What did you think of the concert?" " It was mind-blowing ."
be over the moon	/biː ˌəʊvə ðə ˈmuːn/	in de zevende hemel	I was over the moon when I heard I'd passed the exam.

JOB INTERVIEWS

concisely (adv)	/kən'saɪsli/	bondig	If you speak concisely , you use enough words, but not too many, to explain what you mean.
conscientious (adj)	/ˌkɒnʃiˈenʃəs/	plichtsgetrouw	Someone who is conscientious works hard.
embark on a career	/ɪmˌbɑːk ɒn ə kəˈrɪə/	een carrière starten	He'd like to embark on a career in the legal profession.
gain experience	/ˌgeɪn ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	ervaring opdoen	It's important to gain as much experience as you can.
highly motivated	/ˌhaɪli ˈməʊtɪveɪtɪd/	zeer gemotiveerd	Someone who is highly motivated works hard and is determined to succeed.
interpersonal skills (n pl)	/ˌɪntəˌpɜːs(ə)nəl ˈskɪlz/	sociale vaardigheden	Good interpersonal skills are necessary when you're working with other people.
keenness (n)	/'kiːnnəs/	gretigheid	Keeness is a word that means the same as "enthusiasm".
lack of experience	/ˌlæk əv ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	gebrek aan ervaring	Sound confident but admit your lack of experience in certain areas.
proper planning (n)	/ˌprɒpə ˈplænɪŋ/	goede planning	Proper planning is an expression meaning "good organisation".
sound confident	/ˌsaʊnd ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	klink zelfverzekerd	Sound confident but admit your lack of experience in certain areas.
stick to the point	/ˌstɪk tə ðə ˈpɔɪnt/	blijf bij het onderwerp	Answer questions concisely and stick to the point .
strengths and weaknesses (n pl)	/ˌstreŋθs ən ˈwiːknəsəz/	sterkten en zwakten	Your strengths are the things you are good at; your weaknesses are the things you are not good at.

team-player (n)	/ˈti:m,pleɪə/	teamspeler
training opportunities (n pl)	/'treɪnɪŋ ɒpə'tju:nətɪz/	opleidingsmogelijkheden
waffle (v)	/'wɒf(ə)l/	zwetsen
be well-suited to sth	/bi wel,su:təd tə 'smθɪŋ/	zeer geschikt om

A **team-player** is someone who is good at working with other people. **Training opportunities** are opportunities to get new skills and learn more. Someone who **waffles** talks a lot but doesn't say anything important. I'm **well-suited to** this kind of work because I work well under pressure.

Unit 12 (page 118)

aesthetics (n pl) (TS)	/əs'θetɪks/	esthetisch
chunk (n)	/tʃʌŋk/	brok
draught (n)	/dra:ft/	tocht
the elements (n pl)	/,ði: 'elɪmənts/	de elementen
estuary (n)	/'estjuəri/	riviermond
fossil fuels (n pl)	/'fɒs(ə)l ,fju:əlz/	fossiele brandstoffen
harbour (v)	/'hɑ:bə/	bevatten
ivy (n)	/'aɪvi/	klimop
pitch dark (adj)	/'pɪtʃ 'dɑ:k/	gitzwart
poker (n)	/'pəʊkə/	kachelpook
pop next door	/'pɒp nekst 'dɔ:/	buren bezoeken
raker (n)	/'reɪkə/	hark
reliance on sb/sth	/'ri:laiəns ɒn sʌmbədi ʌθɪŋ/	afhankelijk zijn van iets/ iemand
rise (past tense rose) (v)	/'raɪz (past tense rəʊz) /	opstaan
sandbank (n)	/'sænd,bæŋk/	zandbank
serenity (n)	/'sə'renəti/	seriniteit

The word "**aesthetics**" relates to the appearance of things rather than their practical use.

A **chunk** is a large piece of something.

A **draught** is cold air that comes into a building or room.

"**The elements**" is an expression used to talk about the weather, especially the wind and rain.

An **estuary** is the part of a large river where it becomes wide and flows into the sea.

Fossil fuels are fuels such as coal or oil; they are bad for the environment. If something **harbours** an unpleasant or harmful substance or thing, it contains it.

Ivy is a plant with dark green leaves that grows up walls or spreads over a large area.

If a place is **pitch dark**, it is totally black with no light.

A **poker** is a metal stick used for moving coal or wood around on a fire.

If you **pop next door**, you go to see your neighbours.

A **raker** is a tool used for separating pieces of burning coal on a fire.

The earth shelter demonstrates that you can have a comfortable life without **reliance on** fossil fuels.

When you **rise** in the morning, you get out of bed.

A **sandbank** is an area of sand at the edge of a river or the sea.

Serenity is a feeling of calm and peace.

at short notice	/ət ˌʃɔ:t 'nəʊtɪs/	op korte termijn	If you do something at short notice , you do it without having much time to prepare for it.
socialise (v) (TS)	/'səʊʃəlaɪz/	omgaan	When you socialise with other people, you spend time with them in a relaxed way.
HOUSES/HOMES			
apartment block (n)	/ə'pɑ:tmənt ˌblɒk/	appartementengebouw	An apartment block is a tall building containing apartments on different levels.
bed and breakfast (n)	/ˌbed ən 'brekfəst/	bed and breakfast	A bed and breakfast is a small hotel or private house that provides a room for the night and breakfast in the morning.
bungalow (n)	/'bʌŋɡələʊ/	bungalow	A bungalow is a house on one level.
central heating (n)	/ˌsentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ/	centrale verwarming	Central heating is a system that heats a whole house or building.
earth (n)	/ɜ:θ/	aarde	Earth is the substance in which plants grow that covers most of the land.
eco-dwelling (n)	/'ekəʊ,dwelɪŋ/	eco-huis	An eco-dwelling is a house that is built in a way that is not harmful to the environment.
eco-friendly (adj)	/'ekəʊ,frendli/	ecovriendelijk	An eco-friendly house is designed not to be harmful to the environment.
en suite (n)	/ˌɒn 'swi:t/	en suite	An en suite is a bathroom that is joined to a bedroom.
face north/south etc	/ˌfeɪs 'nɔ:θ/'saʊθ/	kijkt naar het noorden/ zuiden etc.	One side of the earth shelter faces south with a lot of glass, so we have a lot of daylight.
guesthouse (n)	/'gest,haʊs/	pension	A guesthouse is a small hotel or private house where people pay to stay for the night.
heat loss (n)	/'hi:t ˌlɒs/	warmteverlies	Heat loss is the process by which warm air leaves a house or building so that it becomes colder.
layout (n)	/'leɪ,aʊt/	bouwplan	The layout of a room or house is its shape and the way in which it is designed.
lighthouse (n)	/'laɪt,haʊs/	vuurtoren	A lighthouse is a tall, thin building next to the sea with a light that flashes to warn ships of danger.
be in the middle of nowhere	/bi: ɪn ðə ˌmɪdl əv 'nəʊweə/	verafgelegen	If you are in the middle of nowhere , you are in a lonely place that is a long way from towns and cities.
plasterboard (n)	/'plɑ:stə,bɔ:d/	stucplaat	Plasterboard is plaster that is put between layers of strong paper and used for covering walls.
shelter (n)	/'ʃeltə/	schuilgelegenheid	A shelter is a place to live.

structure (n)	/'strʌktʃə/	bouwwerk
stuffy (adj)	/'stʌfi/	bedompt
terrace (n)	/'terəs/	terras
vinyl (n)	/'vaɪn(ə)l/	vinyl

Living in a round **structure**, you feel protected.
 A **stuffy** room or building does not have enough air.
 A **terrace** is a flat area outside a building where you can sit and have meals.
Vinyl is a type of light, strong plastic, often used for kitchen floors.

FURNISHINGS

bell (n)	/bel/	deurbel
blinds (n)	/blaɪndz/	scherm
bolt (n)	/bɔʊlt/	grendel
candlestick (n)	/'kænd(ə)l,stɪk/	kandelaar
chrome (n) (TS)	/krəʊm/	chrom
coat hook (n)	/'kəʊt ,hʊk/	jashaak
curtains (n pl)	/'kɜ:tənz/	gordijnen
cushion (n)	/'kʌʃ(ə)n/	kussen
doormat (n)	/'dɔ:,mæt/	deurmat
double-glazing (n)	/'dʌbl'gleɪzɪŋ/	dubbele beglazing
dustpan and brush (n)	/'dʌs(t)pæn ən 'brʌʃ/	stoffer en blik
fireplace (n)	/'faɪə,pleɪs/	open haard
fitted carpet (n)	/'fɪtɪd 'kɑ:pɪt/	tapijt
floor covering (n)	/'flɔ:,kʌv(ə)rɪŋ/	vloerbedekking
ironing board (n)	/'aɪ(ə)nɪŋ ,bɔ:d/	strijkplank
knocker (n)	/'nɒkə/	klopper

A **bell** is a piece of equipment on a door that you ring to let someone know you are there.
Blinds are window covers that you pull down from the top to the bottom.
 A **bolt** is a metal bar that you slide across a door to lock it.
 A **candlestick** is an object for holding a candle.
Chrome is a hard metal substance used for covering other materials to make them shiny.
 A **coat hook** is a curved piece of metal used for hanging a coat on.
Curtains are long pieces of material that hang down to cover a window.
 A **cushion** is a small square bag used for making a seat more comfortable.
 A **doormat** is a piece of material that you clean the bottom of your shoes on before entering a house.
Double-glazing is windows made of two layers of glass to make a room warmer and quieter.
 A **dustpan and brush** is a small, flat container and brush used for brushing dirt from the floor into.
 A **fireplace** is a place in a room where the fire burns.
 A **fitted carpet** is a carpet that has been made especially to fit a particular room.
Floor coverings are materials that are used to cover floors that you walk on.
 An **ironing board** is a tall, narrow table that you use to do the ironing.
 A **knocker** is a piece of metal on a front door that you use to let someone know you are there.

latch (n)	/lætʃ/	grendel	A latch is a thin, metal bar used for keeping a door shut.
letterbox (n)	/'letə,bɒks/	brievenbus	A letterbox is a small hole in a door for pushing letters through.
light switch (n)	/'laɪt ,swɪtʃ/	lichtknopje	A light switch is a piece of plastic like a button that you use for switching a light on and off.
mantelpiece (n)	/'mænt(ə)l,pi:s/	schoorsteenmantel	A mantelpiece is a shelf above a fireplace that you can put ornaments or photos on.
ornament (n)	/'ɔ:nəmənt/	ornament	An ornament is a small attractive object used for decoration.
parquet (n)	/'pɑ:ket/	parket	Parquet is a floor made of blocks of wood that form a pattern.
patterned wallpaper (n)	/'pæt(ə)nd 'wɔ:lpeɪpə/	behang	Patterned wallpaper is paper that covers the walls of a room with a design on it.
power point (n)	/'paʊə ,pɔɪnt/	wandcontactdoos	A power point is a place on a wall where you can connect equipment to the electricity supply.
radiator (n)	/'reɪdiətə/	radiator	A radiator is a large metal object on a wall used for heating a room.
rug (n)	/rʌg/	vloerkleed	A rug is a small carpet that covers part of a floor.
shaving socket (n)	/'ʃeɪvɪŋ ,sɒkɪt/	scheerwandcontactdoos	A shaving socket is a place on a wall in a bathroom where men can connect their shaver to the electricity supply.
shelf (n)	/'ʃelf/	legplank	A shelf is a flat piece of wood, metal, or glass used for putting things such as books on.
shower curtain (n)	/'ʃaʊə ,kɜ:t(ə)n/	douchegordijn	A shower curtain is a long piece of plastic that you pull across a shower to prevent things getting wet.
shutters (n pl)	/'ʃʌtəz/	luiken	Shutters are wooden covers used for covering the outside of a window at night or when it is hot.
sill (n)	/sɪl/	sill	A sill is a narrow shelf at the bottom of a window.
sink (n)	/sɪŋk/	gootsteen	A sink is a large, open container for water in a bathroom or kitchen.
tea towel (n)	/'ti: ,tauəl/	theedoek	A tea towel is a small, cotton towel used for drying dishes, knives, forks, etc in a kitchen.
tiles (n pl)	/'taɪlz/	tegels	Tiles are square, flat pieces of stone or other material used for covering walls or floors.
towel rail (n)	/'tauəl ,reɪl/	handdoekenrek	A towel rail is a long, thin piece of metal used for putting towels on.
tumble dryer (n)	/'tʌmb(ə)l ,draɪə/	wasdroger	A tumble dryer is a piece of equipment used for drying clothes.
washbasin (n)	/'wɒʃ ,beɪs(ə)n/	fontijntje	A washbasin is the container in a bathroom used for washing your face and hands in.

Review D (page 126)

binoculars (n pl)	/bɪ'nɒkjʊləz/
grant (n)	/grɑ:nt/
invoice (n)	/'ɪnvɔɪs/
orphanage (n)	/'ɔ:f(ə)nɪdʒ/
troubled (adj)	/'trʌb(ə)ld/

verrekijker
beurs
factuur
weeshuis
veelbewogen

We could see the island in the distance through the **binoculars**.
Adam got a full **grant** to pay for his studies.
Could you take these **invoices** to the accounts department?
An **orphanage** is a place where children without parents live.
Adam had a **troubled** childhood and was brought up in an orphanage.

Grammar *Extra*

Unit 1 Verb structures. Auxiliaries

Part 1: Verb structures

Werkwoord structuren in tegenwoordige tijd

Je gebruikt de tegenwoordige tijd om te praten over gewoonten en routines, of over dingen die altijd waar zijn. *I usually go to bed around midnight. / The sun rises in the east.*

Je gebruikt de duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd om te praten over activiteiten die op dit moment bezig zijn, of om veranderende situaties te beschrijven. *I'm learning Japanese as well as English. / The Earth is getting warmer.*

Je gebruikt de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd om te praten over de huidige situatie die in het verleden is begonnen en voortduurt op dit moment, of die bestaat vanwege een voltooide gebeurtenis in het verleden, of die is gebeurd op een indefinitieve tijd in het verleden. *I've been taking English classes since last year. / Look, she's changed her hairstyle. / We've seen Madonna in concert nine times!*

Werkwoord structuren in verleden tijd

Je gebruikt meestal de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd in contrast met de onvoltooid verleden tijd om te praten over activiteiten die op dat moment bezig waren toen iets is gebeurde.

He was living in London when he met her.

Gebruik de voltooid verleden tijd om uit te drukken dat een gebeurtenis in het verleden plaatsvond voor een andere gebeurtenis is plaatsgevonden.

The film had started when I arrived.

Je mag *would* en *used to* allebei gebruiken om te verwijzen naar reguliere of herhaalde verleden activiteiten. *When she lived with us, she used to get up at six o'clock and would always have coffee for breakfast.*

Je mag ook *used to* – maar niet *would* – te gebruiken om te verwijzen naar toestanden of situaties in het verleden. *I used to have a motorbike but I sold it.*

Deel 2: Hulpwerkwoorden

so / neither (nor)

De hulpwerkwoorden *be*, *have* en *do* worden gebruikt om verschillende werkwoord structuren te vormen. Ze worden ook gebruikt met *so* en *neither (nor)* in aangeplakte vragen en in korte antwoorden. Je gebruikt *so* om mee 'also' te willen zeggen in de structuur *So + auxiliary + subject*. *'I'm American.'* *'So am I.'*

Je gebruikt *neither* of *nor* om mee 'also not' te willen zeggen in dezelfde structuur.

'I can't swim.' *'Nor can my brother.'*

So en *neither* zijn allebei gebruikt om overeenkomst aan te duiden tussen de sprekers. Merk

op wat er gebeurt als er een gebrek aan overeenkomst is tussen de sprekers. *'I'm Irish.'* *'I'm not.'* (niet *'I'm not Irish.'*) / *'He hasn't got a car.'* *'She has.'* (niet *'She's.'*)

Aangeplakte vragen

Je gebruikt meestal een negatieve aangeplakte vraag met een positief gezegde, en een positieve aangeplakte vraag met een negatief gezegde. *You're Irish (+), aren't you (-)? / You're not Irish (-), are you (+)?*

Je gebruikt *they* om te verwijzen naar *somebody*, *anybody/everbody* en *nobody*. *Somebody must have seen her, mustn't they?*

Je gebruikt een positieve aangeplakte vraag na *never*, *hardly*, *little*. *He never gives up, does he?* Je mag *will/would* of *can/can't/could* gebruiken na imperatieven.

Get me some milk from the shops, would you?

Andere gevallen: *Let's go out for dinner, shall we? / There's no time left, is there? / Nothing can go wrong, can it?*

Unit 2 Werkwoord patronen (1)

werkwoord + to-infinitief

Deze werkwoorden krijgen typisch geen voorwerp voor het to-infinitief:

aim, arrange, attempt, can't afford, decide, hope, intend, manage, offer, plan, refuse, seem, tend, try. She manages to stay in shape.

werkwoord + voorwerp + to-infinitief

a) Deze werkwoorden nemen soms een voorwerp voor het to-infinitief:

expect, help, want. I wanted her to go out with me, but she said she was busy.

b) Deze werkwoorden nemen meestal een voorwerp voor het to-infinitief: *allow, encourage, force, remind, teach, urge, warned (not). My father taught me to swim when I was five.*

werkwoord + gerund

Je gebruikt de *gerund* na deze werkwoorden: *avoid, can't stand, don't mind, enjoy, fancy, finish, keep, miss, spend/waste time.*

I can't stand being the centre of attention.

werkwoord + voorwerp + gerund

Deze werkwoorden nemen soms een voorwerp voor de *gerund*: *avoid, don't mind, dread.*

I dreaded my parents finding out.

werkwoord + voorwerp + infinitief zonder to

Make en *let* nemen een voorwerp voor het infinitief zonder *to*.

They let me have my own beliefs.

Unit 3 Indirecte rede. Onwerkelijke conditionele zinnen

Part 1: Indirecte rede

Indirecte rede betekent dat je je eigen woorden gebruikt om te vertellen wat iemand heeft gezegd. Je gebruikt meestal werkwoorden als *say (that)* of *tell (someone that)* en *ask (someone if / whether)* voor vragen.

Tijden

Er is meestal een 'terugverplaatsing' in de tijd. De tegenwoordige tijd, duratief en de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd veranderen naar verleden tijd, duratief en voltooid. De verleden tijd en de duratieve vorm van de verleden tijd veranderen naar voltooid verleden tijd en de duratieve vorm van de voltooid verleden tijd. Hulpwerkwoorden als *can* en *will* veranderen naar *could* en *would*. Sommige vormen hoeven niet te veranderen: een werkwoord in de voltooid verleden tijd blijft in de voltooid verleden tijd; hulpwerkwoorden *could*, *might* en *would* blijven in dezelfde vorm.

Woordvolgorde in indirecte vragen

De woordvolgorde in indirecte vragen is dezelfde als in statements (subject + verb). Je gebruikt geen *do/does/did*. Voor *yes/no* vragen gebruikt je *if* of *whether*.

'Do you have enough money?' → *She asked me if / whether I had enough money.*

Naamwoorden

Voornaamwoorden en bezittelijke bijvoeglijk naamwoorden kunnen veranderen.

Directe rede: '*I like your ideas.*'

Interpretatie 1: *My boss told me that she liked my ideas.*

Interpretatie 2: *His boss told him that she liked his ideas.*

Tijd referenties

Hier zijn sommige gebruikelijke veranderingen van directe rede naar indirecte rede als er een referentie aan tijd aanwezig is: *a few weeks ago* → *a few weeks previously*; *now* → *then*; *today* → *that day*; *tomorrow* → *the following day*; *this week* → *that week*; *next week* → *the following week*. '*I'll see you tomorrow*' → *He said he'd see me the following day.*

Part 2: Onwerkelijke conditionele zinnen

Deze zinnen bestaan uit een *if*-bijzin en een hoofdzin en ze worden gebruikt om te refereren naar onwerkelijke situaties in de tegenwoordige of in de verleden tijd.

if-bijzin

De *if*-bijzin drukt een voorwaarde uit. Om te laten zien dat een situatie imaginair is, wordt de tijd terugverplaatst (tegenwoordige tijd → verleden tijd; past → voltooid verleden tijd).

Werkelijke situatie	Imaginaire situatie
<i>I'm not rich.</i>	→ <i>If I was/were rich, ...</i>
<i>I spent too much money.</i>	→ <i>If I hadn't spent so much money, ...</i>

Hoofdzin

De hoofdzin drukt het gevolg van de voorwaarde uit, en kan refereren of naar de tegenwoordige tijd (1) *would/n't* + infinitief zonder *to*, of naar de verleden tijd (2) *would/n't* + *have* + voltooid verleden tijd.

<i>if</i> -clause	Hoofdzin
<i>If I hadn't wasted all my money,</i>	→ <i>I wouldn't be poor now. (1)</i> <i>I wouldn't have lost my house. (2)</i>

Unit 4 Narratieve tijden. Duratieve vorm van de toekomstige tijd en de voltooid tegenwoordig toekomstige tijd

Part 1: Narratieve tijden

Verleden tijd en duratieve vorm

De verleden tijd wordt meestal gebruikt voor vaste gebeurtenissen in de verleden tijd. Je kan het gebruiken om de hoofd gebeurtenissen van een verhaal te vertellen. De meeste werkwoorden zijn regelmatig en eindigen met *-d/-ed/-ied*, maar de meest gebruikelijke werkwoorden zijn vaak onregelmatig. De duratieve vorm van de verleden tijd wordt vaak gebruikt in contrast met de verleden tijd. Je kan het gebruiken om een activiteit te beschrijven die aan de gang is wanneer de hoofd gebeurtenissen van het verhaal zijn gebeurd.

When they looked back, the polar bear was running after them.

Voltooid verleden tijd en duratieve vorm De voltooid verleden tijd kan gebruikt worden wanneer je naar een gebeurtenis (verleden tijd) of een activiteit die aan de gang (duratief) is wilt refereren die duidelijk voor de tijd van de hoofd gebeurtenis van het verhaal is gebeurd.
When they made their first stop, they had been travelling for 12 hours. / He was just twenty-three and had never been on a polar expedition.

Part 2: Duratieve vorm van de toekomstige tijd en de voltooid tegenwoordig toekomstige tijd

Gebruik de duratieve vorm van de toekomstige tijd om te praten over een bezigheid die aan de gang zal zijn op een bepaalde tijd in de toekomst. *Don't phone at 8.00 – we'll be having dinner.*

Je gebruikt de voltooid tegenwoordig toekomstige tijd om te praten over een bezigheid die afgerond zal zijn voor een bepaalde tijd in de toekomst. *I'll have finished work by 5.30.*

Unit 5 Tegenwoordige en verleden gewoonten. Werkwoord patronen (2)

Part 1: Tegenwoordige en verledene gewoonten

will / would

Om te praten over gewoontes die karakteristiek en voorspelbaar zijn kan je *will* gebruiken voor de tegenwoordig en *would* voor de verleden tijd.

He'll get up at seven o'clock and he won't talk to anyone until he's finished his breakfast. / I'd walk home every day unless it was raining.

Will en *would* zijn bijna altijd ingekrompen ('ll, 'd). De complete vormen kunnen bozig klinken. *She will insist on opening all the windows.*

used to

Je mag *used to* gebruiken om te praten over gewoonten of verleden toestanden of situaties.

I used to have a pet rabbit called 'Dingbat'. / I used to come home from school every day at five o'clock. I didn't use to enjoy sports lessons.

Part 2: Werkwoord patronen (2)

Een klein groep van werkwoorden kunnen door zowel *to*-infinitief en de gerund worden gevolgd, beide met een veranderde betekenis.

1 try

Met het gebruik van de *to*-infinitief is de bezigheid van het werkwoord niet succesvol afgerond. *I tried to make her understand my feelings, but she wouldn't listen.*

Met het gebruik van de gerund is de bezigheid van het werkwoord succesvol afgerond, maar het heeft niet het gewenste effect. *I tried leaving her messages, but she never replied.*

2 stop

Met het gebruik van *to*-infinitief geeft je een oorzaak voor het stoppen. *She stopped to tell me about her boyfriend when I saw her in town.*

Met het gebruik van de gerund zeg je dat een bezigheid is gestopt. *She stopped talking to him after they split up.*

3 remember, (never/not) forget

Met het gebruik van de *to*-infinitief refereer je aan bezigheden die iemand wordt/was verwacht om te doen. *I remembered to buy her a birthday card. But I forgot to post it.*

Met het gebruik van de gerund refereer je naar definitieve gebeurtenissen – dingen die mensen feitelijk hebben gedaan.

I remember meeting her in a bar. (= I met her and now I remember this meeting.) / I'll never forget kissing her for the first time.

Opmerking : Het is niet gebruikelijk om de affirmatieve vorm van *forget* +gerund (*He forgot meeting Bob.*) te gebruiken. '*Don't remember*' is meer gebruikelijk (*He didn't remember meeting Bob.*).

Unit 6 Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd en duratief. Passieve review

Part 1: Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd en duratief

De voltooid tegenwoordig tijd toont altijd een band aan tussen de verleden en de tegenwoordige tijd. Het beschrijft bezigheden of processen die al plaats hebben gevonden (*voltooid*) of aan het gebeuren zijn (*onvoltooid*) (up-to-now).

De simpele vorm beschrijft meestal *afgeronde* bezigheden. Je zegt niet *wanneer* ze zijn gebeurd. *I've been to Rome.*

De duratieve vorm beschrijft meestal *onafgeronde* bezigheden of processen. Je zegt meestal *hoe lang*. *I've been going to Rome since I was a child.*

De duratieve vorm kan ook een bezigheid beschrijven die net heeft beëindigd en die huidige resultaten heeft. *My hair's wet because I've been swimming.*

! Werkwoorden die enkele bezigheid beschrijven zijn niet gebruikelijk in de duratieve vorm. *She's lost her keys*

(NIET *She's been losing* her keys).

! Werkwoorden die een toestand beschrijven worden heel zelden gebruikt in de duratieve vorm. *I've known her for years*

(NIET *I've been knowing* her for years).

Part 2: Passieve review

In passieve zinnen wordt het voorwerp van de actieve werkwoord het substantief van de passieve werkwoord.

Onderwerp	actieve werkwoord	voorwerp
Somebody	's eaten	my sandwich!

Onderwerp	passieve werkwoord
My sandwich	has been eaten!

Onderwerp	actieve werkwoord	voorwerp
The police	are holding	two men.

Onderwerp	passieve werkwoord	by + agent
Two men	are being held	by the police

In passieve zinnen wordt degene die de handeling doet – bekend als de 'agent' – of helemaal niet genoemd, of benoemd aan het eind van de zin na *by*.

Unit 7 Verleden modaliteiten. Lidwoorden

Part 1: Verleden modaliteiten

Behalve de negen 'pure modalen werkwoorden' (*can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must*), zijn er uitdrukkingen die vergelijkbare functies uitdrukken, en ze zijn geclassificeerd als 'semi-modale werkwoorden': *be allowed to, have to, need to* and *ought to*.

Functie	Affirmatieve	Negatieve	Structuren
Het uitdrukken van toestemming	<i>was/were allowed to could</i>	<i>wasn't/weren't allowed to couldn't</i>	+ infinitief (zonder <i>to</i>) (<i>go / do</i> etc.)
Het uitdrukken van behoefte	<i>had to needed to</i>	<i>didn't have to didn't need to</i>	
Praten over de 'de juiste dingen doen'.	<i>should have ought to have</i>	<i>shouldn't have ought not to have</i>	+ voltooid deelwoord (<i>gone / done</i> etc.)

Part 2: Lidwoorden

Geen lidwoorden

Je gebruikt geen lidwoorden bij eigennamen als plaatsen, mensen en bedrijven.

Ian Smith is from Leeds. He works at IBM.

Er zijn uitzonderingen als het lidwoord is deel van een naam (*The USA, The BBC, The Beatles*).

Omdat het onbepaalde lidwoord 'een' betekent, gebruik je het niet met woorden in het meervoud of met ontelbare naamwoorden. *He had lots of ideas, but not much money.*

Onbepaald lidwoord a/an: introduceren Je gebruikt *a/an* als je voor het eerst nieuwe mensen, plaatsen of voorwerpen noemt. *There was a tourist from the USA.* **Bepaald lidwoord the: refereren of indentificeren** Je mag *the* gebruiken als je naar een persoon of ding wilt refereren dit al geïntroduceerd was. *The tourist took a photo of a fisherman.* (We waren al geïntroduceerd aan *the 'tourist'*.) Je mag *the* ook gebruiken als de persoon of ding is gedeelde kennis.

The sun shone brightly as he looked out at the ocean.

(Het is duidelijk welke zon en welke oceaan.)

Referentie en gedeelde kennis kunnen gecombineerd worden. *He took a photograph. The click of the camera woke the man up.* (We weten dat je een camera nodig hebt om foto's te maken en dat de meeste camera's een klik maken.)

opmerking : Je gebruikt niet altijd de bepaalde lidwoord met meervoud of ontelbare naamwoorden. *Tigers are endangered. / Time is money.*

Unit 8 *have / get something done*. Onwerkelijke conditionele structuren

Part 1: *have / get something done*

Je gebruikt *have something done* als iemand iets voor jou doet. Vergelijk de twee zinnen.

Mandy cut her hair last week. (= Ze heeft dat zelf geknipt.)

Mandy had her hair cut last week. (= Iemand heeft dat voor haar geknipt.)

opmerking : *get something done* is meer informeel.

Part 2: Onwerkelijke conditionele structuren

Je begint meestal een onwerkelijke conditionale bijzin met *if* als je een vraag stelt. Hier zijn een paar alternatieven.

Conditionale bijzin			Hoofdzin			
<i>If</i>		past simple	<i>what</i>	<i>would</i>	subject	<i>be</i> + onvoltooid deelwoord?
<i>Imagine (that)</i>		past continuous	<i>where</i>	<i>could</i>		deelwoord?
<i>Supposing (that)</i>	subject	<i>were to</i> + inf.	<i>how</i>	<i>might</i>		<i>have</i> + voltooid deelwoord?
<i>Suppose (that)</i>		<i>might</i>	etc.			deelwoord?
<i>Assuming (that)</i>		past perfect				

Imagine you were meeting someone for the first time, how would you introduce yourself?

Assuming that you were to go on another date, where might you be planning to meet?

Unit 9 Verleden modaliteiten van afleiding. *look, seem, appear*

Part 1: Verleden modaliteiten van afleiding

Er zijn verschillende manieren om de mate van zekerheid te uitdrukken over iets dat in het verleden is gebeurd.

Mate van zekerheid	Verleden modale hulpwerkwoorden	Andere uitdrukkingen
99% certain it WAS. ✓	<i>must</i> <i>may</i> (It) <i>could</i> + <i>have</i> + voltooid deelwoord <i>might</i>	I'm almost certain it was ...
99% certain it WASN'T. X	<i>can't</i>	I'm uncertain ... I'm sure it wasn't ...

Stonehenge might have been a kind of temple. It must have taken a long time to move the huge stones.

! Het tegenoverstelde van *must have been* is *can't have been*: *It can't have been easy trying to move stones without wheels.*

They must have been really heavy.

Part 2: look, seem, appear

look / seem + bijvoeglijk naamwoord

Het werkwoord **look** refereert aan ons visuele zintuig en wordt gevolgd door een bijvoeglijk naamwoord. *He looks great for his age.*

De werkwoorden voor andere zintuigen volgen dezelfde patroon (*She sounds nice. It tastes great. It feels cold. That smells good.*)

look like + naamwoord

Dit betekent *lijken op* en wordt meestal gevolgd door een naamwoord.

He looks like Brad Pitt. (= Hij lijkt op Brad Pitt.)

look / seem as if / though + verb phrase

We gebruiken dit om te beschrijven waarop iets lijkt. Het Werkwoord in de uitdrukking kan in elke tijd staan. *It looks as if it's fallen over. / She always seems as though she's going to cry. seem / appear* + to be

Deze werkwoorden helpen om je begrip van een situatie te beschrijven. Ze kunnen gevolgd worden door een bijvoeglijk naamwoord of een naamwoordgroep. *She seems sad. / He appears to be in trouble.*

Unit 10 Betrekkelijke bijzinnen. Nadruk (gekloofde zinnen)

Part 1: Betrekkelijke bijzinnen

Niet beperkende betrekkelijke bijzinnen

Je gebruikt niet beperkende betrekkelijk bijzinnen voor twee hoofdzinnen. Je kan of commentaar geven over de hele hoofdzin, of je kan wat extra, niet essentiële informatie geven over de persoon of de ding waarover je aan het praten bent. Vergelijk het volgende:

He's going out with Julie, which I can't stand. (= een opmerking over de hele hoofdzin)

He's going out with Julie, who I can't stand. (= een opmerking of 'extra informatie' over Julie)

Je begint een niet beperkende betrekkelijke bijzin altijd met een betrekkelijke bijzin, en je scheid die van de hoofdzin met een komma. Je gebruikt geen *that* met niet beperkende betrekkelijke bijzinnen. Je gebruikt altijd *which* als je een opmerking introduceert over een hele hoofdzin.

Beperkende betrekkelijke bijzinnen

Je gebruikt beperkende betrekkelijke bijzinnen om te identificeren over welke persoon of ding je praat. Als het betrekkelijk voornaamwoord (*who, that* of *which*) de substantief van de betrekkelijke bijzin is, mag je het *niet* weglaten.

I like friends who never let me down.

Echter, als het betrekkelijk voornaamwoord het voorwerp is van de betrekkelijke bijzin, mag je het weglaten. *He's got a job that he's really interested in.* or *He's got a job he's really interested in.* opmerking : Je hebt geen ander substantief als voorwerp nodig. ... *he's really interested in.* (NIET ... *he's really interested in it.*) ! Je mag *whose* nooit weglaten. *That's the man whose dog bit my son.*

Part 2: Nadruk (gekloofde zinnen)

What structuren (= Het ding dat/De dingen die)

Je mag *What ... is/was ...* gebruiken om te of het onderwerp of het voorwerp van een zin te benadrukken. *I don't understand why it's so cold. → What I don't understand is why it's so cold.*

Je mag *What* uitwisselen met *All* als je iets wilt benadrukken

The only thing that. I only want to play tennis. → All I really want to do is play tennis.

It is / was ... + betrekkelijke bijzin Je kunt deze structuur gebruiken om elk willekeurig deel van een zin te benadrukken. *Carla Bruni married Nicolas Sarkozy in Paris*

in 2008. It was Carla Bruni who married ... / It was Paris where Carla Bruni married ... / It was in 2008 that Carla Bruni married ...

Je gebruikt vaak deze structuur als je wilt corrigeren wat andere mensen zeggen. *It wasn't Juliette Binoche who married Nicolas Sarkozy, it was Carla Bruni.*

Unit 11 Toekomstige vormen en toekomstige tijd bijzinnen

Will ('ll), (be) going to, and the present continuous

Dit zijn de meest gebruikelijke toekomstige vormen.

1 *Will ('ll)* wordt gebruikt voor voorspellingen of beslissingen die op omstandigheden reageren zowel als offertes, beloftes en verzoeken. *It'll be worth a fortune in a few years' time. / I'll give you my photograph now.*

2 *(be) going to* wordt gebruikt voor intenties of voorspellingen gebaseerd op bewijs in de tegenwoordige tijd. *I'm going to concentrate on my musical career. / Look at those clouds. It's going to pour down in a minute.*

3 De duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd wordt gebruikt voor arrangementen.

I'm moving to London next month.

De tegenwoordige tijd

Je kan deze tijd gebruiken om over vaste toekomstige gebeurtenissen te praten: tijdschema's, routines, programma's. *My exams start next week.*

might en may

Als je wilt speculeren op een toekomstige mogelijkheid, mag je *might* of *may* gebruiken. *He might have to get a part-time job.*

De duratieve vorm van de toekomstige tijd

Je gebruikt deze tijd om te praten over iets dat op een bepaalde tijd in de toekomst is aan de gang. *This time next week I'll be trekking in Nepal.*

Voltooid tegenwoordig toekomstige tijd

Je gebruikt deze tijd om te praten over iets dat af is op een bepaald tijdstip in de toekomst. *The builder will have finished the kitchen walls by the end of the week.*

Toekomstige tijd in bijzinnen (if, when, as soon as ...)

Als het duidelijk is uit de hoofdzin dat de zin over de toekomst gaat, gebruik je geen toekomstige vorm in de onderschikkende bijzin. *When I leave school, I'm going to concentrate on my music career.* (niet *When I will leave*)

school, ...) / *It'll be a miracle if she's passed the exam.*

(niet ... *if she will have passed the exam.*)

Andere conjunctieven die een onderschikkende bijzin introduceren: *after, as soon as, before, once, the moment, the minute, unless, until.*

Unit 12 Beknopte bijzinnen. Zelfstandige naamwoorden en uitdrukkingen van hoeveelheid

Part1: Beknopte bijzin

Als een tegenwoordig of verleden deelwoord deel is van een betrekkelijke bijzin, dan is het mogelijk om het betrekkelijk voornaamwoord (*who, which, etc.*) en het hulpwerkwoord *be* weg te laten. *We live in a house located in the centre of town.* (= We live in a house which is located in the centre of town.)

Deze staan bekend als 'beknopte bijzinnen' of 'verkorte betrekkelijke bijzinnen'. Net als met andere betrekkelijke bijzinnen, zijn er zowel bepalende als niet-bepalende 'beknopte bijzinnen'. Bepalende 'beknopte bijzinnen': *The man walking down the street is my neighbour.* (= The man who is walking down the street is my neighbour.)

Niet-bepalende 'beknopte bijzinnen' bevatten extra, niet essentiële informatie die met een komma gescheiden is van de hoofdzin.

His house, built in the 1930s, needs redecorating. (= His house, which was built in the 1930s, needs redecorating.)

Deel 2: Zelfstandige naamwoorden en uitdrukkingen van hoeveelheid

Je gebruikt bepalers (*every, most, no*) en kwantificators (*all of, most of, none of*) om hoeveelheid uit te drukken.

1 Uitdrukkingen van kwantiteit die gebruikt worden met zowel met **telbare** als ontelbare zelfstandige naamwoorden: *none, not any, hardly any, some, a lot, loads, plenty.*

2 Uitdrukkingen van hoeveelheid die alleen gebruikt worden met

telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden: (*very*) *few, a few, several, (too/not) many.*

3 Uitdrukkingen van hoeveelheid die alleen gebruikt worden met

telbare zelfstandige naamwoorden: (*very*) *little, a little, a bit, (too/not) much.*

4 Als er een bepalend lidwoord (*the*), een bezittelijk voornaamwoord (*my, your, etc.*) of een aanwijzend voornaamwoord (*that, these, etc.*) staat voor het zelfstandig naamwoord, gebruik je uitdrukkingen van hoeveelheid

met *of*: *Several of my friends live in small villages.* (niet *Several my friends ...*)

5 Als je over kleine getallen of hoeveelheden wilt praten mag je *a few / a little* gebruiken om het positieve te benadrukken (*some*), of *few / little* om het negatieve te benadrukken (*not many/much*): *We did it because we wanted to have a little fun. Please hurry up! There's very little time.*

Werkwoord vormen

Je gebruikt een werkwoordvorm in enkelvoud, als het zelfstandige naamwoord na *of* ontelbaar (U) of enkelvoudig is. Je gebruikt meervoud als het zelfstandige naamwoord telbaar is (C).

There's lots of traffic (U) in the centre; There are lots of tourists (C) in summer.