

New  
Inside Out

Beginner  
Companion

Dutch Edition

Sue Kay, Vaughan Jones & Jill Leatherbarrow

  
MACMILLAN

## Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Beginner 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* Beginner 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* Beginner Student's Book

### Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

### VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

### CONSONANTS

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

## Unit 0 (p. 4)

fine (adj)	/faɪn/
thanks (adv)	/θæŋks/
Hello! (interj)	/hə'ləʊ/
answer (n)	/'ɑ:nsə/
box (n)	/bɒks/
conversation (n)	/'kɒnvə'seɪʃn/
man (n)	/mæn/
name (n)	/neɪm/
photo (n)	/'fəʊtəʊ/
sentence (n)	/'sentəns/
student (n)	/'stju:dənt/
teacher (n)	/'ti:tʃə/
text (n)	/'tekst/
woman (n)	/'wʊmən/
How are you?	/haʊ 'ɑ: ju:z/

### INSTRUCTIONS

cross out (phr v)	/'krɒs 'aʊt/
answer (v)	/'ɑ:nsə/
ask (v)	/'ɑ:sk/
check (v)	/'tʃek/
circle (v)	/'sɜ:kəl/
compare (v)	/'kəm'peə/
complete (v)	/'kəm'pli:t/
listen (v)	/'lɪsn/
look (at) (v)	/'lʊk (ət)/
match (v)	/'mætʃ/
point (v)	/'pɔɪnt/

prima	dankje
Hallo	antwoord
vakje	gesprek
man	naam
foto	foto
zin	leerling/ student
lerares/ leraar	lerares/ leraar
tekst	tekst
vrouw	vrouw
Hoe gaat het met jou/ u?	

doorstrepen	beantwoorden
vragen	controleren
omcirkelen	vergelijken
afmaken	afmaken
luisteren	luisteren
kijken (naar)	kijken (naar)
combineren	combineren
wijzen	wijzen

"How are you?" "I'm **fine**, thanks."

"How are you?" "I'm fine, **thanks**."

**Hello**. My name's Mario.

Check your **answers**.

Tick the correct **box**.

Practise the **conversation**.

Mario is a young **man**.

"What's your **name**?" "My **name**'s Mario."

Look at the **photos**.

Compare your **sentences**.

**Student B** is Mario.

The **teacher** is a young woman.

Read the **text**.

The teacher is a young **woman**.

"**How are you?**" "I'm fine, thanks."

**Cross out** the incorrect word: *English/English*.

**Answer** the question.

**Ask** the teacher.

**Check** your answers.

**Circle** the word *Mario* in a) on page 5.

**Compare** your sentences.

Complete this sentence: My name's \_\_\_\_\_.

**Listen** and repeat.

**Look** at the photos.

**Match** the word *France* to the correct flag.

The teacher **points** to the book.

read (v)	/ri:d/
repeat (v)	/ri'pi:t/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
tick (v)	/tik/
underline (v)	/ˌʌndə'laɪn/
write (v)	/raɪt/

lezen
herhalen
spreken
aankruisen
onderstrepen
schrijven

**Read** the text.  
Listen and **repeat**.  
Do you **speak** English?  
**Tick** the correct box.  
**Underline** the word *Hello* in a) on page 5.  
**Write** your name.

## Unit 1 (p. 6)

please (adv)	/pli:z/
Sorry. (adv)	/sɒri/
thank you (adv)	/θæŋk ju:/
Hi! (interj) (TS)	/haɪ/
first name (n)	/fɜ:st ,neɪm/
home number (n)	/həʊm 'nʌmbə/
mobile number (n)	/məʊbaɪl ,nʌmbə/
school (n)	/sku:l/
surname (n)	/sɜ:neɪm/
his (poss. adj)	/hɪz/
her (poss. adj)	/hɜ:/
my (poss. adj)	/maɪ/
your (poss. adj)	/weək jə; ,strɒŋ jɔ/
What? (question word)	/wɒt/
call (v)	/kɔ:l/
can (v)	/kæn/
spell (v)	/spel/
Nice to meet you.	/naɪs tə 'mi:t ju:/

alstublieft/ alsjeblieft
Sorry.
dankjewel/ dankuwel
Hoi
voornaam
vaste telefoonnummer
mobiele nummer
school
achternaam
zijn
haar
mijn
jouw
Wat?
noemen
kunnen
spellen
Prettig om kennis met je te maken

Can you spell that, **please**?  
**Sorry**, can you repeat that, please?  
"Please call me Nut." "OK. **Thank you**, Nut."  
"**Hi** Tina." "Oh, **hi** Greg."  
His **first name**'s James.  
"What's your **home number**?" "0207 413 6995."  
"What's your **mobile number**?" "07007 856321."  
Welcome to the London English **School**.  
Her **surname**'s Hatcher.  
**His** surname's Bond.  
**Her** first name is Teri.  
"What's your name?" "**My** name's Jinx."  
"What's **your** name?" "My name's Jinx."  
**What**'s your mobile number?  
Please **call** me Nut.  
**Can** you repeat that, please?  
"Can you **spell** that, please?" "T-U-S-A-N-E-E."  
"My name's Ana Ramirez." "**Nice to meet you**, Ana."

Welcome to ...	/wel'jəm 'tu:/
What's this?	/wɒts 'ðɪs/
What are these?	/wɒt ə 'ði:z/
Where? (question word) (TS)	/weə/

Welkom op . . .
Wat is dit
Wat zijn dit?
Waar?

**Welcome to** the London English School.  
"**What's this**?" "It's a pen."  
"**What are these**?" "They're pens."  
"**Where**'s your camera?" "In my mobile phone."

## COMMON OBJECTS

bag (n)	/bæg/
book (n)	/bʊk/
camera (n)	/ˈkæm(ə)rə/
computer (n)	/kəmˈpjʊtə/
dictionary (n)	/ˈdɪkʃən(ə)ri/
key (n)	/ki:/
mobile phone (n)	/ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/
passport (n)	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/
pen (n)	/pen/

tas
boek
kamera
computer
woordenboek
sleutel
mobiele telefoon
paspoort
pen

What's in your **bag**?

Tina has three **books** in her bag.

"Where's your **camera**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."

"Where's your **computer**, Greg?" "In my mobile phone."

A **dictionary** is a book of words.

Do you have **keys** in your bag?

Greg has a camera and computer in his **mobile phone**.

"Where's your **passport**?" "**Passport**? Oh no!"

You write with a **pen**.

## NUMBERS

0 (zero or O)	/ˈzɪərəʊ/ or /əʊ/
one (1)	/wʌn/
two (2)	/tu:/
three (3)	/θri:/
four (4)	/fɔː/
five (5)	/faɪv/
six (6)	/sɪks/
seven (7)	/ˈsevən/
eight (8)	/eɪt/
nine (9)	/naɪn/
ten (10)	/ten/

nul
één
twee
drie
vier
vijf
zes
zeven
acht
negen
tien

## Unit 2 (p. 12)

Big Mac (n)	/ˌbɪɡ ˈmæk/
cappuccino (n)	/ˌkæpətʃiːnəʊ/
cinema ticket (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə ˌtɪkɪt/
city (n)	/ˈsɪti/
hotel (n) (TS)	/həʊˈtel/

Big Mac
cappuccino
bioscoopkaartje
stad
hotel

"How much is a **Big Mac** in Moscow?" "\$1.50."

A cappuccino in New York is \$3.

"How much is a **cinema ticket** in London?" "\$16.50."

Kyoto is a big **city** in Japan.

"How much is a 3-star **hotel** in Tokyo?" "\$177."

packet (of cigarettes) (n)	/ˈpækɪt (əv sɪgərets)/
from (prep)	/weɪk frəm; strɒŋ frɒm/
in (prep)	/ɪn/
near (prep)	/nɪə/
join (v) (TS)	/dʒɔɪn/
He's from ...	/hi:z ,frəm/
I'm from ...	/aɪm ,frəm/
She's from ...	/ʃi:z ,frəm/
How much is this?	/haʊ ,mʌtʃ ɪz 'ðɪs/
How much are these?	/haʊ ,mʌtʃ ə 'ði:z/

## COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brə'zɪl/
Germany (n)	/ˈdʒɜ:məni/
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/dʒə'pæn/
Poland (n)	/ˈpəʊlənd/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/
the USA (n)	/ðə ju:es'eɪ/

## NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/
Brazilian (adj)	/brə'zɪliən/
British (adj)	/ˈbrɪtɪʃ/
German (adj)	/ˈdʒɜ:mən/
Italian (adj)	/ɪ'tæljən/
Japanese (adj)	/ˌdʒæpə'ni:z/
Polish (adj)	/ˈpəʊlɪʃ/
Spanish (adj)	/ˈspæɪnɪʃ/

## NUMBERS

eleven (11)	/ɪ'levn/
twelve (12)	/twelv/

pakje (sigaretten)
vandaan ... uit
in
vlakbij
optellen
Hij komt uit ...
Ik kom uit ...
Zij komt uit ...
Hoeveel kost dit?
Hoeveel kosten deze?

Brazilië
Duitsland
Italië
Japan
Polen
Spanje
de Verenigde Staten (V.S.)

Amerikaans
Braziliaans
Brits
Duits
Italiaans
Japans
Pools
Spaans

elf
twaaalf

"How much is a **packet of cigarettes** in Moscow?" "\$1.50."  
 "Where are you **from**?" "I'm **from** Germany."  
 Krakow is a city **in** Poland.  
 Paterna is **near** Valencia in Spain.  
**Join** thirty, sixty-six and fourteen.  
 "Where is Mario from?" "**He's from** Bologna."  
 "Where are you from?" "**I'm from** Rio de Janeiro."  
 "Where is Eli from?" "**She's from** Modena."  
 "**How much is this?**" "\$6.20."  
 "**How much are these?**" "\$175."

Rio de Janeiro is a city **in** **Brazil**.  
 "Is Anna from **Germany**?" "Yes, she is."  
 "Are Cristina and Julio from **Italy**?" "No, they aren't."  
 "Is Rosa from **Japan**?" "No, she isn't."  
 "Is Rafa from **Poland**?" "Yes, he is."  
 "Is Ken from **Spain**?" "No, he isn't."  
 The Statue of Liberty is in **the USA**.

New York is an **American** city.  
 Cristina and Julio are **Brazilian**.  
 London is a **British** city.  
 Anna is **German**.  
 Pisa is an **Italian** city.  
 Ken is **Japanese**.  
 Rafa is **Polish**.  
 Rosa is **Spanish**.

thirteen (13)	/θɜːti:n/	dertien
fourteen (14)	/fɔːti:n/	veertien
fifteen (15)	/fifti:n/	vijftien
sixteen (16)	/sɪks ti:n/	zestien
seventeen (17)	/sevnti:n/	zeventien
eighteen (18)	/eiti:n/	achttien
nineteen (19)	/naɪnti:n/	negentien
twenty (20)	/twenti/	twintig
thirty (30)	/θɜːti/	dertig
forty (40)	/fɔːti/	veertig
fifty (50)	/fifti/	vijftig
sixty (60)	/sɪksti/	zestig
seventy (70)	/sevnti/	zeventig
eighty (80)	/eiti/	tachtig
ninety (90)	/naɪnti/	negentig
one hundred (100)	/wʌn 'hʌndrəd/	honderd

### PRICES

dollar (\$) (n)	/dɒlə/	dollar
euro (€) (n)	/jʊərəʊ/	euro
pound (£) (n)	/paʊnd/	pond

A 3-star hotel in Tokyo is one hundred and seventy-seven **dollars**.

"How much are these?" "Nine **euros**."

A hotel room in London can cost over a hundred **pounds**.

## Unit 3 (p. 16)

baby (adj) (TS)	/beɪbi/	jongere
lovely (adj) (TS)	/lʌvli/	schattig
also (adv)	/ɔːlsəʊ/	ook
actor (n)	/æktə/	acteur (actrice)
car (n)	/kɑː/	auto
dog (n)	/dɒg/	hond

This is my **baby** sister. Her name's Emma.

"This is my daughter getting married." "Aah, **lovely**."

Blythe Danner is an American actor. She has two children and they're **also** actors.

John Travolta and his wife are **actors**.

John Travolta has six **cars** and two planes.

This is our **dog**. His name's Max.

house (n)	/haus/
plane (n)	/pleɪn/
radio (n)	/ˈreɪdiəʊ/
teacher (n)	/ˈti:tʃə/
live (v)	/lɪv/
get married (TS)	/get ˈmæɪrɪd/
How old are you?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ,ɑ: ju:/
How old is ...?	/haʊ ˈəʊld ɪz/
These are ... (TS)	/ði:z ,ɑ:/
This is ...	/ðɪs, ɪz/
Who? (question word)	/hu:/

## FAMILY

baby (n) (TS)	/ˈbeɪbi/
brother (n)	/ˈbrʌðə/
children (n pl)	/ˈtʃɪldrən/
dad (n)	/dæd/
daughter (n)	/ˈdɔ:tə/
grandson (n)	/ˈgrænsʌn/
granddaughter (n)	/ˈgrændɔ:tə/
family (n)	/ˈfæmli/
father (n)	/ˈfɑ:ðə/
grandchild (n)	/ˈgræntʃaɪld/
grandfather (n)	/ˈgrænfɑ:ðə/
grandma (n)	/ˈgrænmɑ:/
grandmother (n)	/ˈgrænmʌðə/
grandpa (n)	/ˈgrænpɑ:/
granny (n)	/ˈgræni/
husband (n)	/ˈhʌzbənd/
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/
mum (n)	/mʌm/
parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/

huis	
vliegtuig	
radio	
leraar/ docent	
wonen	
gaan trouwen	
Hoe oud ben jij?	
Hoe oud is ... ?	
Dit zijn ...	
Dit is ...	
Wie?	

baby	
broer	
kinderen	
vader	
dochter	
kleinzoon	
kleindochter	
familie	
vader	
kleinkind	
grootvader	
oma	
grootmoeder	
opa	
oma	
echtgenoot	
moeder	
mam	
ouders	

John Travolta's **house** is in Florida.  
 John Travolta has six cars and two **planes**.  
 He has a **radio**. She has an iPod.  
 Where is your **teacher** from?  
 John Travolta and his family **live** in Florida.  
 This is my daughter, Helen, **getting married**.  
 "How old are you?" "I'm 24."  
 "How old is your brother?" "He's twelve."  
**These are** my grandparents, Hannah and Tom.  
**This is** Ann. She's my sister.  
 "Who's Becky's husband?" " Rob."

"How old is the **baby**?" "She's one."  
 Sam is Luisa's **brother**.  
 Blythe Danner has two **children**.  
 What is Luisa's **dad's** name?  
 Helen is Tom's **daughter**.  
 Sam is Tom's **grandson**.  
 Emma is Tom's **granddaughter**.  
 Look at the pictures of Luisa's **family** on page 18.  
 Sam's **father's** name is William.  
 Lourdes has seven **grandchildren**.  
 Charlie is Gary's **grandfather**.  
 Luisa's **grandma's** name is Hannah.  
 "How old is your **grandmother**?" "She's sixty-eight."  
 Tom is Luisa's **grandpa**.  
 Luisa's **granny's** name is Hannah.  
 Bill is Alice's **husband**.  
 Fran is Ed's **mother**.  
 My **mum's** name is Helen.  
 Luisa's **parents'** names are Helen and William.

sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	zuster	Delia is Ed's <b>sister</b> .
son (n)	/sʌn/	zoon	Ed is Fran's <b>son</b> .
wife (n)	/waɪf/	echtgenote	Alice is Bill's <b>wife</b> .

## Review A (p. 24)

historic (adj)	/hɪ'stɔːrɪk/	historisch	Blossoms Hotel is situated in the <b>historic</b> city of Bath.
situated (adj)	/sɪtʃuːeɪtɪd/	gesitueerd	Blossoms Hotel is <b>situated</b> in the historic city of Bath.
address (n)	/ə'dres/	adres	Susan's <b>address</b> is 14 Wellington Street, Glasgow.
capital (n)	/kæpɪtl/	hoofdstad	Rome is the <b>capital</b> of Italy.
country (n)	/kʌntri/	land	"Which <b>country</b> is Arnold Schwarzenegger from?" "The USA."
date (n)	/deɪt/	datum	The <b>date</b> today is 30/06/06.
email address (n)	/iːmeɪl ə'dres/	email adres	Her <b>email address</b> is susan@barclay.co.uk.
fish restaurant (n)	/fɪʃ ˌrestərɒnt/	visrestaurant	The hotel has a <b>fish restaurant</b> .
gallery (n)	/gæləri/	gallerie	The hotel is near museums, <b>galleries</b> and shops.
museum (n)	/mjuːziːəm/	museum	The hotel is near <b>museums</b> , galleries and shops.
nationality (n)	/næʃənæləti/	nationaliteit	"What's her <b>nationality</b> ?" "Brazilian."
night (n)	/naɪt/	overnachting	One <b>night</b> at the hotel is £85.
partner (n)	/pɑːtnə/	partner	Ask your <b>partner</b> .
picture (n)	/pɪktʃə/	plaatje	Match the words with the <b>pictures</b> .
relation (n)	/rɪ'leɪʃn/	familielid	Your <b>relations</b> are the people in your family.
room (n)	/ruːm/	kamer	The hotel has nine <b>rooms</b> .
shop (n)	/ʃɒp/	winkel	The hotel is near museums, galleries and <b>shops</b> .
train station (n)	/treɪn ˌsteɪʃn/	treinstation	Is the hotel near the <b>train station</b> ?
word (n)	/wɜːd/	woord	Match the <b>words</b> with the pictures.
book (v)	/bʊk/	boeken	The man <b>books</b> one night.

## Unit 4 (p. 28)

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:təfl/	mooi
big (adj)	/bɪɡ/	groot
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	goedkoop
Chinese (adj)	/tʃaɪˈni:z/	Chinees
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/	duur
favourite (adj)	/ˈfeɪv(ə)rət/	favoriet
French (adj)	/frentʃ/	Frans
new (adj)	/nju: /	nieuw
old (adj)	/əʊld/	oud
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/	klein
South African (adj)	/ˌsaʊθ ˈæfrɪkən/	Zuid Afrikaans
ugly (adj)	/ʌɡli/	lelijk
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	langzaam
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	gebouw
bus (n)	/bʌs/	bus
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜ:t/	ontbijt
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	drankje
film (n)	/fɪlm/	film
food (n)	/fu:d/	voedsel
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	beroep
model (n)	/ˈmɒdl/	model
people (n pl)	/ˈpi:pl/	mensen
singer (n)	/ˈsɪŋə/	zangeres/ zanger
sky (n)	/skaɪ/	lucht
sport (n)	/spɔ:t/	sport
square (n)	/skweə/	plein
taxi (n)	/ˈtæksi/	taxi
wall (n)	/wɔ:l/	muur

Picture 4 shows blue sky and **beautiful** people in Rio de Janeiro.

Picture 2 shows a **big** square in Moscow.

**Cheap** is the opposite of expensive.

Do you like **Chinese** food?

Picture 3 shows **expensive** shops in London.

Nina's **favourite** singer is Shakira.

I like **French** films.

**New** is the opposite of old.

Picture 2 shows a big square with **old** buildings.

Picture 3 shows **small** houses in Buenos Aires.

"What nationality is Nina Frank?" "**South African.**"

**Ugly** is the opposite of beautiful.

Can you speak more **slowly**, please?

Picture 2 shows a big square with old **buildings**.

The **buses** in London are red.

There are three **desserts**: apple pie, ice cream and lychees.

Nina's favourite **drink** is Malibu and Coke.

I like French **films**.

Fruit, fish and meat are all different kinds of **food**.

"What's Nina's **job**?" "She's a model."

Nina Franks is a **model**.

Picture 4 shows blue sky and beautiful **people** in Rio de Janeiro.

Nina's favourite **singer** is Shakira.

The **sky** in Rio de Janeiro is blue.

Tennis is a kind of **sport**.

Picture 2 shows a big **square** with old buildings.

The **taxis** in London are black.

Picture 1 shows red, orange, blue and yellow **walls** in Buenos Aires.

like (v)	/laɪk/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
understand (v)	/ʌndə'stænd/
a kind of	/ə 'kaɪnd əv/

## COLOURS

black (adj)	/blæk/
blue (adj)	/blu:/
brown (adj)	/braʊn/
green (adj)	/ɡri:n/
grey (adj)	/ɡreɪ/
orange (adj)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/
pink (adj)	/pɪŋk/
red (adj)	/red/
white (adj)	/waɪt/
yellow (adj)	/'jeləʊ/

## DRINK

coffee (n)	/kɒfi/
tea (n)	/ti:/
wine (n)	/'waɪn/

## FOOD

apple pie (n)	/æpl 'paɪ/
chips (n pl)	/'tʃɪps/
cod (n)	/kɒd/
fish (n)	/'fɪʃ/
fruit (n)	/'fru:t/
hamburger (n)	/'hæmbɜ:gə/
ice cream (n)	/'aɪs 'kri:m/
lychee (n)	/'laɪtʃi:/
meat (n)	/'mi:t/
pasta (n)	/'pæstə/
pizza (n)	/'pi:tʃə/

houden van
praten
begrijpen
een soort

zwart
blauw
bruin
groen
grijs
oranje
roze
rood
wit
geel

koffie
thee
wijn

appeltaart
patat
schelvis
vis
fruit
hamburger
ijs
lychee
vlees
pasta
pizza

"Do you **like** expensive restaurants?" "Yes, I do."  
 Can you **speak** more slowly, please?  
 I'm sorry, I don't **understand**.  
 Cod is a **kind of** fish.

I like **black** coffee.  
 The sky in Rio de Janeiro is **blue**.  
 Tea and coffee are **brown** in colour.  
**Green** is the colour of grass.  
**Grey** is a mixture of black and white.  
 Picture 1 shows red, **orange**, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.  
**Pink** is a mixture of red and white.  
 Picture 1 shows **red**, orange, blue and yellow walls in Buenos Aires.  
 Grey is a mixture of black and **white**.  
**Yellow** is the colour of the sun.

Do you like black **coffee**?  
 Tea and coffee are kinds of drink.  
**Wine** is a kind of drink.

For dessert there's **apple pie**, ice cream or lychees.  
 One of the main dishes is cod and **chips**.  
**Cod** is a kind of fish.  
 Cod is a kind of **fish**.  
 "What are lychees?" "They're a kind of **fruit**."  
 One **hamburger**, please.  
 There are three desserts: apple pie, **ice cream** and lychees.  
**Lychees** are a kind of fruit.  
 Cod is a kind of fish; a hamburger is a kind of **meat**.  
 Spaghetti is a kind of **pasta**.  
**Pizza** is a kind of Italian food.

## SPORT

football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/	voetbal
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	zwemmen
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/	tennis

**Football** is a kind of sport.  
Nina's favourite sport is **swimming**.  
**Tennis** is a kind of sport.

## Unit 5 (p. 34)

female (adj)	/ˈfiːmeɪl/	vrouwelijk
healthy (adj)	/ˈheɪθi/	gezond
male (adj)	/meɪl/	mannelijk
out (adj)	/aʊt/	niet aanwezig
inside (adv)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	binnen
outside (adv)	/aʊtˈsaɪd/	buiten
apartment (n)	/əˈpɑːtmənt/	appartement
dream job (n)	/ˌdriːm ˈdʒɒb/	droombaan
eat (v)	/iːt/	eten
friend (n)	/frend/	vriend
hospital (n)	/ˈhɒspɪtəl/	ziekenhuis
hour (n)	/ˈaʊə/	uur
language (n)	/ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/	taal
life (n)	/laɪf/	leven
life expectancy (n)	/ˈlaɪf ɪkˌspektənˌsi/	levensverwachting
magazine (n)	/ˌmæɡəˈziːn/	tijdschrift
manager (n)	/ˈmænɪdʒə/	manager
office (n)	/ˈɒfɪs/	kantoor
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	bellen
hold on (phr v)	/həʊld ˈɒn/	wacht even
sleep (v)	/sliːp/	slapen
smoke (v)	/sməʊk/	roken
work (v)	/wɜːk/	werken
Excuse me. (TS)	/ɪkˈskjuːz ˌmiː/	Neem me niet kwalijk

If you are **female** your life expectancy is longer than if you are male.  
Do you eat **healthy** food?  
If you are **male** your life expectancy is shorter than if you are female.  
“Can I speak to Mr Jones?” “I’m sorry, he’s **out**.”  
Working **inside** is not as healthy as working outside.  
Working **outside** is healthier than working inside.  
I live in a new **apartment**.  
“What’s your **dream job**?” “My dream job? Actor.”  
Do you **eat** meat?  
“Do your **friends** like football?” “Yes, they do.”  
A doctor works in a **hospital**.  
Do you sleep 6—8 **hours**?  
What **languages** do you speak?  
If your score results are between 10 and 19, you must change your **life**.  
If your score results are between 20 and 29, your **life expectancy** is 75.  
I’m a journalist. I work for *Hello magazine*.  
“Can I speak to the **manager**, please?” “I’m sorry. She’s out.”  
A secretary works in an **office**.  
**Phone** the bank and say you want to speak to the manager.  
“Can I speak to Janet, please?” “**Hold on** a minute.!”  
Do you **sleep** 6—8 hours?  
If you **smoke**, you score 8 points.  
Do you **work** inside or outside?  
“**Excuse me**. What do you do?” “I’m a lawyer.”

Good morning.	/gʊd 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/	goede morgen	" <b>Good morning.</b> British Airways." "Oh, <b>good morning.</b> Can I speak to Mr Jones, please?"
What do you do?	/wɒt də ju 'du:/	Wat doe jij?	" <b>What do you do?</b> " "I'm a student."

## JOBS

actor (n)	/æktə/	acteur	The man in Picture 3 on p. 39 is an <b>actor</b> .
artist (n)	/ɑ:tɪst/	kunstenaar	The man in Picture e is an <b>artist</b> .
DJ (n)	/di:dʒeɪ/	DJ	The man in Picture 7 on p. 39 is a <b>DJ</b> .
doctor (n)	/dɒktə/	dokter	A <b>doctor</b> works in a hospital.
farmer (n)	/fɑ:mə/	boer	A <b>farmer</b> works outside.
flight attendant (n)	/flaɪt ə'tendənt/	stewardess/ steward	I'm a <b>flight attendant</b> . I work for British Airways.
football player (n)	/'fʊtbɔ:l ,pleɪə/	voetballer	The man in Picture c is a <b>football player</b> .
journalist (n)	/dʒɜ:məlist/	journalist	I'm a <b>journalist</b> . I work for <i>Hello</i> magazine.
lawyer (n)	/'lɔ:jə/	advocaat	The woman in Picture a is a <b>lawyer</b> .
musician (n)	/mju:'zɪʃn/	muzikant	The woman in Picture f is a <b>musician</b> .
pilot (n)	/'paɪlət/	piloot	The man in Picture d is a <b>pilot</b> .
secretary (n)	/sekə'retri/	secretaresse/ secretaris	A <b>secretary</b> works in an office.
shop assistant (n)	/ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt/	verkoopmedewerker/ verkoopmedewerkster	A <b>shop assistant</b> works in a shop.
taxi driver (n)	/tæksi ,draɪvə/	taxichauffeur	The man in Picture b is a <b>taxi driver</b> .
teacher (n)	/ti:tʃə/	leraar/ lerares	A <b>teacher</b> works in a school.

## Unit 6 (p. 40)

young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	jong	We have two <b>young</b> children so we go to bed early.
early (adv)	/ɜ:li/	vroeg	On weekdays he gets up <b>early</b> .
then (adv)	/ðen/	daarna	He takes his son to school <b>then</b> he goes to the gym.
afternoon (n)	/ɑ:ftə'nu:n/	middag	On Saturdays he goes to bed in the <b>afternoon</b> .
bed (n)	/bed/	bed	What time do you <b>go to bed</b> ?
breakfast (n)	/'brekfəst/	ontbijt	I get up early and have <b>breakfast</b> .
dinner (n)	/dɪnə/	avondeten	I finish work at 6.00 p.m. and have <b>dinner</b> with my family.

evening (n)	/i:vniŋ/
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/
home (adv)	/həʊm/
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/
midday (n)	/,mɪd'deɪ/
midnight (n)	/ˈmɪdnɑɪt/
morning (n)	/ˈmɔ:nɪŋ/
night (n)	/naɪt/
recording studio (n)	/rɪˈkɔ:diŋ ,stju:diəʊ/
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/
website (n)	/ˈwebsaɪt/
weekday (n)	/ˈwi:kdeɪ/
world (n)	/ˈwɜ:ld/
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/
get home (v)	/get/
go (v)	/gəʊ/
have lunch (v)	/hæv/
play (v)	/pleɪ/
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/
study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/
take (v)	/teɪk/
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/
watch TV (v)	/wɒtʃ/
after that	/,ɑ:ftə 'ðæt/
all round the world	/,ɔ:l raʊnd ðə 'wɜ:ld/
have a good time	/hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/
Good evening.	/gʊd 'i:vniŋ/
Goodnight.	/gʊdˈnaɪt/
Good afternoon.	/gʊf ,ɑ:ftəˈnu:n/
work hard	/wɜ:k 'hɑ:d/

avond
sportschool
huis
lunch
middag
middernacht
ochtend
nacht
opname studio
douche
website
doordeweekse dag
wereld
klaar zijn met
komen
gaan
lunch eten
spelen
ontspannen
studeren
nemen
bezoeken
kijken
daarna
over de hele wereld
plezier hebben
goedenavond
goedennacht
goedemiddag
hard werken

On Saturdays he goes to work in the **evening**.  
 He takes his son to school then he goes to the **gym**.  
 On Sundays I go **home** in the morning.  
 What time do you have **lunch**?  
 It's **midday** (12.00).  
 It's **midnight** (0.00).  
 On Sundays I get home in the **morning**.  
 On Saturdays I work all **night** in a club.  
 On weekdays he works in a **recording studio**.  
 He has a **shower** and then has lunch with his family.  
 Visit my **website** at [www.judgejules.net](http://www.judgejules.net).  
 On **weekdays** he gets up early.  
 I work in clubs all round the **world**.  
 What time do you **finish** work?  
 On Sundays Judge Jules **gets** home in the morning.  
 He **goes** to the gym in the morning.  
 What time do you **have** lunch?  
 On Sundays I listen to music and **play** with my children.  
 In the afternoon on Sundays I **relax**.  
 Do you **study** in the evenings?  
 I have breakfast and **take** my son to school.  
**Visit** my website at [www.judgejules.net](http://www.judgejules.net).  
 Do you **watch** TV in the evenings?  
 I go to the gym. **After that** I go to work in a recording studio.  
 I work in clubs **all round the world**.  
 I work hard but I also **have a good time**.  
 "Good evening, Mr Edwards." "Goodnight, John."  
 "Good evening, Mr Edwards." "Goodnight, John."  
**Good afternoon!** Is that Mrs Harper?  
 I **work hard** but I also have a good time.

## DAILY ROUTINE

get up	/get 'ʌp/	opstaan	I <b>get up</b> early.
have a shower	/hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/	douchen	On Sundays he <b>has a shower</b> and has lunch with his family.
have breakfast/lunch/dinner	/hæv 'brekfəst/'lʌntʃ/'dɪnə/	ontbijt/lunch/avondeten eten	What time do you <b>have breakfast/lunch/dinner</b> ?
go to work	/gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/	aan het werk gaan	He <b>goes to work</b> in the evening on Saturdays.
finish work	/fɪnɪʃ 'wɜ:k/	klaar zijn met werk	I <b>finish work</b> at 6.00 p.m.
get home	/get 'həʊm/	thuis komen	What time do you <b>get home</b> in the evening?
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/	naar bed gaan	On Saturdays he <b>goes to bed</b> in the afternoon.

## DAYS

Monday (n)	/'mʌndeɪ/	maandag	<b>Monday</b> is the first day of the week.
Tuesday (n)	/'tju:zdeɪ/	dinsdag	<b>Tuesday</b> is the second day of the week.
Wednesday (n)	/'wenzdeɪ/	woensdag	<b>Wednesday</b> is the third day of the week.
Thursday (n)	/'θɜ:zdeɪ/	donderdag	<b>Thursday</b> is the fourth day of the week.
Friday (n)	/'fraɪdeɪ/	vrijdag	<b>Friday</b> is the fifth day of the week.
Sunday (n)	/'sʌndeɪ/	zondag	<b>Sunday</b> is the last day of the week.
Saturday (n)	/'sætədeɪ/	zaterdag	<b>Saturday</b> is the sixth day of the week.

## TIME

What time is it?	/'wʌt 'taɪm ɪzɪt/	Hoe laat is het?	
	/ɪts (fɔ:) ə'klɒk/	Het is vier uur	It's (four) o'clock.
	/ɪts ˌfaɪv pɑ:st 'wʌn/	Het is vijf over (een)	It's five past (one).
	/ɪts ˌten pɑ:st 'ten/	Het is tien over (tien)	It's ten past (ten).
	/ɪts ˌkwɔ:tə pɑ:st ('faɪv)/	Het is kwart over (vijf)	It's quarter past (five).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti pɑ:st 'eɪt/	Het is twintig over (acht)	It's twenty past (eight).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti ˌfaɪv pɑ:st 'twelv/	Het is vijfentwintig over (twaalf)	It's twenty-five past (twelve).
	/ɪts ˌha:f pɑ:st 'tu:/	Het is half (drie)	It's half past (two).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti ˌfaɪv tu ˌɪlev(ə)n/	Het is vijfentwintig voor (elf)	It's twenty-five to (eleven).
	/ɪts ˌtwenti tu ˌsevən/	Het is twintig voor (zeven)	It's twenty to (seven).
	/ɪts ˌkwɔ:tə tə ˌsɪks/	Het is kwart voor (zes)	It's quarter to (six).
	/ɪts ˌten tə ˌnaɪn/	Het is tien voor (negen)	It's ten to (nine).
	/ɪts ˌfaɪv tə ˌθri:/	Het is vijf voor (drie)	It's five to (three).

/Its (fɔ:) eɪ'em/ /Its (fɔ:) ɪn ðə mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/	Het is (vier) uur 's ochtends.	It's (4.00) a.m./It's (four) in the morning.
/Its (eɪt) pɪr'em/ /Its (eɪt) ɪn ði: i:vniŋ/	Het is (acht) uur 's avonds.	It's (8.00) p.m./It's (eight) in the evening.
/Its ,mɪd'deɪ/	Het is middag.	It's midday.
/Its ,mɪdnɑ:t/	Het is middernacht.	It's midnight.

## Review B (p. 46)

late (adv)	/leɪt/	laat	I finish work at 1.00 or 2.00 a.m. and get home very <b>late</b> .
airline (n)	/ˈeəlaɪn/	luchtvaartmaatschappij	Aiko works for an <b>airline</b> .
cat (n)	/kæt/	kat	Anna has a <b>cat</b> . Her name is Smudge.
guitar (n)	/gɪ'tɑ:/	gitaar	Dan plays the <b>guitar</b> in a big jazz club in New York.
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪk'ʌp/	wakker worden	We <b>wake up</b> early on weekdays.
sleep (v)	/sli:p/	slapen	After that, I go back to bed and <b>sleep</b> .

## Unit 7 (p. 50)

famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/	beroemd	There are a lot of <b>famous</b> places to visit in New York.
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	geweldig	There are some <b>fantastic</b> restaurants in China Town.
good (adj)	/gʊd/	goed	The cocktails are very <b>good</b> at the Hudson Hotel.
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/	fantastisch	There's a <b>spectacular</b> view of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.
top (adj)	/tɒp/	top	Look at the list of <b>top</b> five things to do in NYC on p. 52.
bar (n)	/bɑ:/	café	There are 400 restaurants and <b>bars</b> in SoHo.
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	strand	Is there a <b>beach</b> in your city?
centre (n)	/ˈsentə/	centrum	I live in an apartment in the <b>centre</b> of Greenwich village.
church (n)	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	kerk	Is there a <b>church</b> near your house?
cinema (n)	/ˈsɪnəmə/	bioscoop	Building 2 on p. 55 is a <b>cinema</b> .
cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/	cocktail	The <b>cocktails</b> are very good at the Hudson Hotel.

place (n)	/pleɪs/
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/
running track (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌtræk/
show (n)	/ʃəʊ/
sports shop (n)	/ˈspɔːts ʃɒp/
street (n)	/stri:t/
tree (n)	/tri:/
view (n)	/vju:/
visitor (n)	ˈvɪzɪtə/
zoo (n)	/zu:/
hate (v)	/heit/
love (v)	/lʌv/
sit (v)	/sɪt/
Is there ...?/ Are there ...?	/ɪz ˌðeə/ ˈɑː ˌðeə/
There's .../There are ...	/ðeəz/ ˌðeə ˈɑː/
over there	/əʊvə ˈðeə/

plek
restaurant
hardloopbaan
voorstelling
sportwinkel
straat
boom
uitzicht
bezoeker
dierentuin
een hekel hebben aan
houden van
zitten
Is er ... ?/ Zijn er ... ?
Er is ... / Er zijn ...
daar

My favourite **place** in New York City is Central Park.  
 There are 400 **restaurants** and bars in SoHo.  
 There's a 2.5 kilometre **running track** around the lake in Central Park.  
 Go to a **show** on Broadway!  
 I work in a **sports shop** near the Chrysler Building.  
 What's the name of the **street** where you live?  
 There a lot of **trees** in Central Park.  
 There's a spectacular **view** of Manhattan from the top of the Empire State Building.  
 There are 25 million **visitors** every year to Central Park.  
 Is there a **zoo** in Central Park?  
 Do you love or **hate** the place where you live?  
 Do you **love** or hate the place where you live?  
 I love **sitting** near the lake, watching people.  
**Is there** a zoo in your city? **Are there** any bars near here?  
**There's** a zoo in the park./**There are** 400 restaurants and bars in SoHo.  
 "Is there a pharmacy near here?" "A pharmacy? Er, yes – **over there.**"

## PLACES IN A CITY

airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔːt/	vliegveld
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	brug
building (n)	ˈbɪldɪŋ/	gebouw
lake (n)	/leɪk/	meer
museum (n)	/mjuːˈziəm/	museum
park (n)	/pɑːk/	park
river (n)	/ˈrɪvə/	rivier
square (n)	/skweə/	plein
station (n)	ˈsteɪʃ(ə)n/	station
statue (n)	ˈstætʃuː/	standbeeld
theatre (n)	ˈθiətə/	theater

Is there an **airport** in your city?  
 The Ponte Vecchio is a famous **bridge** in Italy.  
 I work in a sports shop near the Chrysler **Building**.  
 I love sitting near the **lake**, watching people.  
 Is there a **museum** in your city?  
 Central Park is a big **park** in the centre of New York.  
 I work in an office near the Hudson **river**.  
 Picture 4 on p. 50 shows Times **Square**.  
 Picture 2 on p. 50 shows Grand Central **Station** in New York.  
 The **Statue** of Liberty is one of the most famous **statues** in the world.  
 There are 38 **theatres** on Broadway.

## US & UK ENGLISH

ATM (n)	/ˌeɪtiːˈem/	pinautomaat
cashpoint (n)	/ˈkæʃpɔɪnt/	pinautomaat

An **ATM** is the American word for a cashpoint.  
 A **cashpoint** is the British word for an ATM.

chemist's (n)	/ˈkɛmɪsts/
pharmacy (n)	/ˈfɑːməsi/
restroom (n)	/ˈrestru:m/
subway station (n)	/ˈsʌbweɪ ˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/
toilet (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət/
underground station (n)	/ˈʌndəgraʊnd ˌsteɪʃ(ə)n/

apotheek
apotheek
toilet
metrostation
toilet
metrostation

A **chemist's** is the British word for a pharmacy.  
 A **pharmacy** is the American word for a chemist's.  
 A **restroom** is the American word for a toilet.  
 A **subway station** is the American word for an underground station.  
 A **toilet** is the British word for a restroom.  
 An **underground station** is the British word for a subway station.

## VERB PHRASES WITH GO

Go down ...	/gəʊ ˈdaʊn/
Go for a run in ...	/gəʊ fər əˈrʌn ɪn/
Go out in ...	/gəʊ ˈaʊt ɪn/
Go to the top of ...	/gəʊ tə ðə ˈtɒp əv/
Go to ...	/gəʊ ˌtuː/

Loop door ...
Ga een stukje hardlopen in ...
Ga uit in ...
Ga naar de bovenste verdieping van ...
Ga naar ...

**Go down** 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue!  
**Go for a run in** Central Park!  
**Go out in** SoHo!  
**Go to the top of** the Empire State Building!  
**Go to** a show!

## Unit 8 (p. 56)

best (adj)	/best/
hot (adj)	/hɒt/
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒdən/
downstairs (adv)	/ˌdaʊnˈsteəz/
each (determiner)	/i:tʃ/
beer (n)	/bɪə/
birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/
cup (n)	/kʌp/
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/
floor (n)	/flɔː/
front door (n)	/ˈfrʌnt ˈdɔː/
glass (n)	/glɑːs/

beste
heet
modern
beneden
elk
bier
verjaardag
kop
fietsen
verdieping
voor deur
glas

Antoine thinks his kitchen is the **best** room in his house.  
 Zainab thinks airports are big, ugly and **hot**.  
 I love Paris. I don't like **modern** cities.  
**Downstairs**, there's a hall, living room, dining room and kitchen.  
 Thousands of tourists visit the house **each** year.  
 Would you like a **beer**?  
 Today is Samantha's sixth **birthday**.  
 Would you like a **cup** of tea?  
 Akane likes walking or **cycling**.  
 Mr and Mrs Robinson live on the second **floor**.  
 Paul's bedroom is above the **front door**.  
 Would you like a **glass** of cola?

the Internet (n)	/ði: 'ɪntənət/
mansion (n)	/ˈmænjən/
famous	/ˈfeɪməs/
number one hit (n)	/ˌnʌmbə wʌn 'hɪt/
photo (n) (TS)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ/
tourist (n)	/ˈtuərɪst/
walking (n)	/ˈwɔːkɪŋ/
wall (n) (TS)	/wɔːl/
water (n)	/ˈwɔːtə/
sit down (phr v)	/sɪt 'daʊn/
above (prep)	/əˈbʌv/
imagine (v)	/ɪˈmædʒɪn/
offer (v)	/ˈɒfə/
think (v)	/θɪŋk/
write (v)	/raɪt/
Come in!	/kʌm 'ɪn/
do your shopping	/ˌduː ʃɔː 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
Happy birthday!	/ˈhæpi 'bɜːθdeɪ/
He's/She's out.	/hiːz/ʃiːz 'aʊt/
Is she/he in?	/ɪz ʃiː/hiː 'ɪn/
Would you like ...?	/ˌwʊd juː laɪk/

## ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθruːm/
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedruːm/
dining room (n)	/ˈdaɪnɪŋ ˌruːm/
hall (n)	/hɔːl/
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋ ˌruːm/
toilet (n)	/ˈtɔɪlət/

het internet	
landhuis	
beroemd	
nummer één hit	
foto	
toerist	
wandelen	
muur	
water	
gaan zitten	
boven	
voorstellen	
bieden	
denken	
schrijven	
Kom binnen!	
je boodschappen doen	
Gefeliciteerd met je verjaardag!	
Hij/Zij is er niet.	
Is zij/hij er?	
Wilt u ... ?	

badkamer	
slaapkamer	
eetkamer	
hal	
keuken	
huiskamer	
toilet	

I do my shopping on **the Internet**.  
 Paul lives in a **mansion** in the USA.  
 There are a lot of **famous** places to visit  
*Love Me Do* was the Beatles' first **number one hit**.  
 There's a **photo** of Paul playing his guitar.  
 Thousands of **tourists** visit the house each year.  
 Akane likes **walking** or cycling.  
 On the **walls** are photos of the family.  
 Would you like a glass of **water**?  
 "Sit down, Bryan." "Thanks."  
 Paul's bedroom is **above** the front door.  
 Can you **imagine** dinner with the McCartney family in this room?  
 What does Mrs Gregg **offer** Bryan?  
 What do you **think** of your city?  
 The Beatles **wrote** their first number one hit in Paul's house.  
 Hello, Bryan. **Come in**.  
 I **do my shopping** on the Internet.  
 Today is Samantha's sixth **birthday**. **Happy Birthday**, Samantha!

"Where's Jo?" "Jo's out."  
 "Is Jo in?" "No, she's out."  
**Would you like** a cup of tea?

The **bathroom's** upstairs.  
 Paul's **bedroom** is above the front door.  
 Downstairs there's a **dining room**, living room and kitchen.  
 The **hall** is just inside the front door.  
 Downstairs there's a dining room, living room and **kitchen**.  
 Downstairs there's a dining room, **living room** and kitchen.  
 There's also a bathroom and a **toilet** upstairs.

## FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/ɑ:mtʃeə/
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/
bed (n)	/bed/
carpet (n)	/kɑ:pɪt/
chair (n)	/tʃeə/
cooker (n)	/kʊkə/
lamp (n)	/læmp/
shower (n)	/ʃaʊə/
sink (n)	/sɪŋk/
sofa (n)	/seʊfə/
table (n)	/teɪb(ə)l/
television (n)	/telɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n/
toilet (n)	/tɔɪlət/
washing machine (n)	/wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

first (1 <sup>st</sup> )	/fɜ:st/	eerste
second (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	/sekənd/	tweede
third (3 <sup>rd</sup> )	/θɜ:d/	derde
fourth (4 <sup>th</sup> )	/fɔ:θ/	vierde
fifth (5 <sup>th</sup> )	/fɪfθ/	vijfde
sixth (6 <sup>th</sup> )	/sɪksθ/	zesde
seventh (7 <sup>th</sup> )	/sevənθ/	zevende
eighth (8 <sup>th</sup> )	/eɪtθ/	achtste
ninth (9 <sup>th</sup> )	/naɪnθ/	negende
tenth (10 <sup>th</sup> )	/tenθ/	tiende

leunstoel
bad
bed
tapijt
stoel
fornuis
lamp
douche
wastafel
sofa, canapé
tafel
televisie
toilet
wasmachine

There's an **armchair** in the living room.

In the bathroom, there's a **bath** but there isn't a shower.

How many **beds** are there in Paul's bedroom?

Is there a **carpet** in the living room?

How many **chairs** are there in the dining room?

There's a **cooker** in the kitchen.

There's a **lamp** in the living room.

In the bathroom, there's a bath but there isn't a **shower**.

There's a **sink** in the kitchen.

There's an armchair and a **sofa** in the living room.

There's a **table** and six chairs in the dining room.

There's a **television** in the living room – one of the first.

Is the **toilet** in the bathroom?

There's a **washing machine** in the kitchen.

## Unit 9 (p. 62)

delicious (adj)	/drɪʃəs/
healthy (adj)	/heɪθi/
large (adj)	/lɑ:dʒ/
medium (adj)	/mi:diəm/
possible (adj)	/pɒsəb(ə)l/
body (n)	/bɒdi/
diet (n)	/daɪət/
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/
meal (n)	/mi:l/
snack (n)	/snæk/
street food (n)	/stri:t ˈfu:ɪd/
cook (v)	/kʊk/
lose (v)	/lu:z/
spend (v)	/spend/
start (v)	/stɑ:t/
Anything else?	/ˌeniθɪŋ ˈels/
at home	/ət ˈhəʊm/
every day/week etc	/ˌevri ˈdeɪ/ˈwi:k/
Here you are.	/hɪə ju: ˌɑ:/
How often ...?	/ˌhaʊ ˈɒf(ə)n/
What about you?	/ˌwɒt əbaʊt ˈju:/

### ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always	/ˈɔ:lweɪz/
never	/nevə/
not usually	/nɒt ˈju:ʒʊəli/
sometimes	/sʌmtaɪmz/
usually	/ju:ʒʊəli/

heerlijk
gezond
groot
medium
mogelijk
lichaam
dieet
gerecht
maaltijd
snack
eten dat je op straat koopt
koken
verliezen
uitgeven
beginnen
Anders nog iets?
thuis
elke dag/ week etc
Alstublieft.
Hoe vaak ... ?
En jij?

altijd
nooit
meestal niet
soms
meestal

Mike thinks Thai street food is **delicious**.  
 I can have three **healthy** meals for \$4 a day.  
 "Can I have a cappuccino, please?" "Small, medium or **large**."  
 Can I have a **medium** Americano with sugar?  
 It's **possible** to eat all your favourite things and lose one kilo a week.  
 Women – do you want to have a **body** like Halle Berry?  
 With the 3-hour **diet**, you have a small meal or snack every three hours.  
 "Pad Thai" is Mike's favourite **dish**.  
 The main **meals** of the day are breakfast, lunch and dinner.  
 You can have milk and chocolate for **Snack A**.  
 I love Thai **street food** – it's cheap and delicious.  
 He never **cooks** at home.  
 It's possible to eat all your favourite things and **lose** one kilo a week.  
 Mike doesn't usually **spend** more than \$4 a day.  
 I **start** breakfast with fresh fruit.  
 "**Anything else?**" "Yes. Can I have a medium Americano?  
 Mike never cooks **at home**.  
 "How often do you drink coffee?" "**Every day**."  
 "That's \$7.25, please." "**Here you are**." "Thank you."  
 "**How often** do you drink coffee?" "Every day."  
 "I have tea for breakfast. **What about you?**" "I have orange juice."

I **always** have noodles for dinner.  
 Mike **never** cooks at home.  
 He doesn't **usually** spend more than \$4 a day.  
 He **sometimes** has a cup of coffee for breakfast.  
 I **usually** drink Chang beer.

## DRINKS

Americano (n)	/əˌmerɪˈkɑːnəʊ/
beer (n)	/'biə/
cappuccino (n)	/'kæpə'tʃiːnəʊ/
coffee (n)	/'kɒfi/
cola (n)	/'kəʊlə/
espresso (n)	/es'presəʊ/
hot chocolate (n)	/hɒt 'tʃɒklət/
iced coffee (n)	/'aɪst 'kɒfi/
iced tea (n)	/'aɪst 'tiː/
milk (n)	/'mɪlk/
orange juice (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/
tea (n)	/'tiː/
water (n)	/'wɔːtə/

## FOOD

biscuits (n pl)	/'bɪskɪts/
bread (n)	/'bred/
cake (n)	/'keɪk/
cereal (n)	/'sɪəriəl/
chips (n pl)	/'tʃɪps/
chocolate (n)	/'tʃɒklət/
eggs (n)	/'egz/
(fresh) fruit (n)	/(fref) fru:t/
green beans (n pl)	/'griːn 'biːnz/
hamburger (n)	/'hæmbɜːgə/
ice cream (n)	/'aɪs 'kriːm/
meat (n)	/'miːt/
noodles (n pl)	/'nuːd(ə)lz/
papaya (n)	/'pə'paɪə/
pineapple (n)	/'paɪnæp(ə)l/
potatoes (n pl)	/'pə'teɪtəʊz/
rice (n)	/'raɪs/

Koffie Americano.
bier
cappuccino
koffie
cola
espresso
warme chocolademelk
koffie met ijs
ijsthee
melk
sinaasappelsap
thee
water

biscuitjes
brood
cake
ontbijt cereal
patat
chocolade
eieren
(vers) fruit
sperziebonen
hamburger
ijs
vlees
pasta
papaya
ananas
aardappels
rijst

A medium **Americano** with sugar, please.  
Mike usually drinks Chang **beer**.  
"Can I have a **cappuccino**, please?" "Small, medium or large."  
He sometimes has a cup of **coffee** for breakfast.  
"How often do you drink **cola**?" "Never."  
An **espresso** is a strong black coffee.  
A large **hot chocolate**, please.  
**Iced coffee** is very cold coffee.  
**Iced tea** is very cold tea.  
You can have **milk** and chocolate for Snack A.  
I always have **orange juice** for breakfast.  
"Do you drink **tea** or coffee for breakfast?" "**Tea.**"  
Mike usually drinks **water** for breakfast.

You can have tea and **biscuits** for Snack B.  
Do you have **bread** with your meals?  
You can have **cake** for Snack C.  
"How often do you eat **cereal**?" "Every day."  
Do you want **chips** or beans?  
You can have milk and **chocolate** for Snack A.  
I never have **eggs** for breakfast.  
Mike starts breakfast with **fresh fruit** – pineapple, watermelon or papaya.  
I sometimes have **green beans** for dinner.  
"How often do you eat **hamburgers**?" "Never."  
On the 3-hour diet you can have **ice cream** for dinner.  
Do you prefer fish or **meat**?  
I always have **noodles** for dinner.  
I start breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, watermelon or **papaya**.  
He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – **pineapple**, watermelon or papaya.  
On the 3-hour diet you can have **potatoes** for dinner.  
He has **rice** and eggs or **rice** and meat for lunch.

salad (n)	/sæləd/
sandwich (n)	/sæn(d)wɪdʒ/
soup (n)	/su:p/
sugar (v)	/fʊgə/
watermelon (n)	/wɔ:tə,melən/

salade
boterham
soep
suiker
watermeloen

**Salad** is a healthy food.  
I have **sandwiches** for lunch every day.  
Thai **soup** is very good.  
Can I have a medium Americano with **sugar**?  
He starts breakfast with fresh fruit – pineapple, **watermelon** or papaya.

## MEALS

breakfast (n)	/brekfest/
dinner (n)	/dɪnə/
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/

ontbijt
avondeten
lunch

I usually have orange juice for **breakfast**.  
On the 3-hour diet you can have meat and green beans for **dinner**.  
I sometimes cook **lunch** on Sundays.

## Review C (p. 68)

accommodation (n)	/ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/
apple (n)	/æpl/
area (n)	/eəriə/
banana (n)	/bə'nɑ:nə/
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/
dream home (n)	/,dri:m 'həʊm/
location (n) (TS)	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/
place (n) (TS)	/pleɪs/
townhouse (n)	/taʊn,haʊs/

accomodatie
appel
gebied
banaan
kaas
droomhuis
lokatie
plek
rijtjeshuis

"What type of **accommodation** do you want?" "An apartment."  
How often do you eat **apples**?  
"Which **area** do you want to live in?" "In the centre."  
I sometimes have a **banana** for breakfast.  
"Do you like **cheese**?" "Yes, I love it."  
My **dream home** is a sixth-floor apartment in the centre of Paris.  
The apartment is in a fantastic **location**.  
I think I have a **place** for you – a third-floor apartment in Manhattan.  
I live in a **townhouse** in Greenwich Village in the centre of New York.

## Unit 10 (p. 72)

traditional (adj)	/trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/
carnival (n)	/kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/
costume (n)	/kɒstjʊ:m/
fiesta (n)	/fi:'estə/

traditioneel
carnaval
kostuum
feest

It's fiesta so they're wearing **traditional** clothes.  
They're wearing costumes for the Venice **carnival**.  
They're wearing **costumes** for the Venice carnival.  
They're dancing and enjoying the sunshine at the **fiesta**.

parasol (n)	/ˈpærəsəl/
policeman (n)	/pəˈliːsmən/
receptionist (n)	/rɪˈsepʃ(ə)nɪst/
sunshine (n)	/ˈsʌnʃaɪn/
uniform (n)	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/
look for (phr v)	/ˈlʊk ˈfɔː/
try on (phr v)	/ˈtraɪ ˈɒn/
buy (v)	/baɪ/
call (v)	/kɔːl/
dance (v)	/dɑːns/
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/
wear (v)	/weə/
Can I help you?	/kæn aɪ ˈhelp juː/
listen to music	/ˈlɪsən tə ˈmjuːzɪk/
What size ...?	/ˌwɒt ˈsaɪz/

## CLOTHES

boots (n pl)	/ˈbuːts/
dress (n)	/dres/
hat (n)	/hæt/
jacket (n)	/ˈdʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/
kimono (n)	/kɪˈmɒnəʊ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜːt/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃuːz/
skirt (n)	/skɜːt/
suit (n)	/suːt/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
top (n)	/tɒp/
trainers (n pl)	/ˈtreɪnəz/
trousers (n pl)	/ˈtraʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/tiːʃɜːt/

parasol	
politieagent	
receptioniste/ receptionist	
zonnenschijn	
uniform	
zoeken	
passen	
kopen	
bellen	
dansen	
genieten van	
dragen	
Kan ik u helpen?	
naar muziek luisteren	
Wat voor maat ... ?	

laarzen	
jurk	
hoed	
jasje/ jas	
spijkerbroek	
kimono	
overhemd	
schoenen	
rok	
kostuum	
stropdas	
topje	
sportschoenen	
broek	
T-shirt	

Yuko is holding a **parasol**.  
 Paolo is a **policeman** so he wears a uniform for work.  
 Lola and Ana are **receptionists** in a hotel in Marbella.  
 They're dancing and enjoying the **sunshine** at the fiesta.  
 Paolo is a policeman so he wears a **uniform** for work.  
 I'm **looking for** a dress for my wife.  
 Can I **try on** these clothes?  
 Is Kate **buying** fish for dinner?  
 A woman is **calling** her husband from her office.  
 Lola and Ana are **dancing** at the fiesta.  
 They're **enjoying** the sunshine.  
 They always **wear** blue skirts and white tops for work.  
 "Can I **help you**?" "Yes, I'm looking for a dress."  
 "What are you doing?" "I'm **listening to music**."  
 "What **size** is she?" "I think she's medium."

Kate is wearing red **boots**.  
 Jasmine is wearing a red **dress**.  
 Kate is wearing a blue **hat**.  
 Leon is wearing a black **jacket**.  
 "Is Yuko wearing **jeans**?" "No, she isn't."  
 Yuko is wearing a **kimono** and holding a parasol.  
 Jason is wearing a white **shirt**.  
 Leon and Jasmine are wearing black **shoes**.  
 Kate is wearing a brown **skirt**.  
 Jason is wearing a grey **suit**.  
 Jason is wearing an orange **tie**.  
 Kate is wearing a green **top**.  
 Jason is wearing black and white **trainers**.  
 Leon is wearing blue **trousers**.  
 Leon is wearing a yellow **T-shirt**.

## VERB PHRASES

do your homework/ the housework/the washing	/ˈduː jɔː ˈhəʊmwɜːk/ðə ˈhaʊswɜːk/ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ/	je huiswerk/ het huishouden/ de was doen	“What are you doing?” “I’m <b>doing my homework.</b> ” “Good boy.”
make coffee/dinner/ a phone call	/ˈmeɪk ˈkɒfi/dɪnə/ə ˈfəʊn ˌkɔːl/	koffie/ avondeten maken/ iemand bellen	“What are you doing, Dad?” “I’m <b>making dinner.</b> ”
play football/the piano	/pleɪ ˈfʊtbɔːl/ðə piˈænəʊ/	voetballen/ piano spelen	“Do you <b>play the piano?</b> ” “Yes, I do.”
read a book/an email/ a newspaper	/riːd ə ˈbʊk/ən ˈiːmeɪl/ə ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/	een boek/ een email/ een krant lezen	Don says he’s making dinner but he’s reading the <b>newspaper.</b>

## Unit 11 (p. 78)

famous (adj) (TS)	/ˈfeɪməs/	beroemd	What <b>famous</b> words did Neil Armstrong say?
giant (adj) (TS)	/dʒaɪənt/	reuze	“That’s one small step for man, but one <b>giant</b> leap for mankind.”
historic (adj) (TS)	/hɪˈstɔːrɪk/	historisch	Five hundred million people watched the <b>historic</b> event on television.
next (adj) (TS)	/nekst/	volgend	Our <b>next</b> event is Live 8.
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/	stil	Japanese people are usually <b>quiet</b> but we were very excited.
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/	zonnig	“Was it <b>sunny</b> yesterday?” “No, it wasn’t.”
tragic (adj) (TS)	/ˈtrædʒɪk/	tragisch	The death of Princess Diana was a <b>tragic</b> event.
arts centre (n)	/ɑːts ˌsentə/	kunstcentrum	What events are on at the <b>Arts Centre?</b>
band (n)	/bænd/	band	The <b>bands</b> at the concert were great.
box office (n)	/ˈbɒks ˌɒfɪs/	kassa	“Hello, <b>Box Office.</b> ” “Oh, hello. I’d like to but tickets for <i>Shrek</i> , please.”
cash (n)	/kæʃ/	contant	Does the woman want to pay by <b>cash</b> or credit card?
cheque (n)	/tʃek/	cheque	Does the woman want to pay by cash, <b>cheque</b> or credit card?
concert (n)	/ˈkɒnsət/	concert	The <b>concert</b> was in Red Square, near the Kremlin.
credit card (n)	/ˈkredɪt ˌkɑːd/	credit card	She wants to pay by <b>credit card.</b>
death (n) (TS)	/deθ/	dood	The <b>death</b> of Princess Diana was a tragic event.
expiry date (n)	/ɪkˈspaɪəri ˌdeɪt/	verloopdatum	“Can I have the <b>expiry date?</b> ” “January 2012.”
event (n)	/ɪˈvent/	evenement	What <b>events</b> are on at the Arts Centre?
football match (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌmætʃ/	voetbal wedstrijd	Our first event is an important <b>football match.</b>
funeral (n) (TS)	/ˈfjuːn(ə)rəl/	begravenis	Two and a half billion people watched her <b>funeral</b> on television.
leap (n) (TS)	/liːp/	sprong	“That’s one small step for man, but one giant <b>leap</b> for mankind.”

mankind (n) (TS)	/mə'nkaɪnd/
month (n)	/mʌnθ/
moon (n) (TS)	/mu:n/
nightclub (n)	/naɪtklʌb/
party (n)	/'pɑ:ti/
penalty (n) (TS)	/'penəlti/
political message (n)	/'pɒlɪtɪk(ə)l 'mesɪdʒ/
rock music (n)	/'rɒk ,mju:zɪk/
secondary school (n)	/'sekəndri ,sku:l/
ticket (n)	/'tɪkɪt/
town (n)	/'taʊn/
wedding (n)	/'wedɪŋ/
week (n)	/'wi:k/
year (n)	/'jɪə/
be born (v)	/'bi 'bɔ:n/
cry (v)	/'kraɪ/
land (v) (TS)	/'lænd/
pay (v)	/'peɪ/

## COMMON ADJECTIVES

amazing (adj)	/'əmeɪzɪŋ/
awful (adj)	/'ɔ:f(ə)l/
boring (adj)	/'bɔ:rɪŋ/
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/
excellent (adj)	/'eksələnt/
excited (adj)	/'ɪksaɪtɪd/
great (adj)	/'greɪt/
happy (adj)	/'hæpi/
important (adj)	/'ɪm'pɔ:tənt/
lucky: be ... (adj)	/'lʌki/
terrible (adj)	/'terəbl/
wonderful (adj)	/'wʌndəf(ə)l/

mensheid	
maand	
maan	
nachtclub	
feestje	
penalty	
politieke boodschap	
rock muziek	
middelbare school	
kaartje	
stad	
bruiloft	
week	
jaar	
geboren worden	
huilen	
landen	
betalen	

adembenemend	
afschuwelijk	
saai	
fantastisch	
uitstekend	
opgewonden	
geweldig	
blij	
belangrijk	
geluk (hebben)	
verschrikkelijk	
prachtig	

"That's one small step for man, but one giant leap for **mankind**."

There are twelve **months** in a year.

Were you born when the first man landed on the **moon**?

I was at a **nightclub** last night.

I was at a **party** last weekend.

France lost the match on **penalties**.

The music was great but the **political message** was more important.

Gary thinks that Brian Wilson is the Mozart of **rock music**.

Were you at **secondary school** in 2002?

I'd like to buy **tickets** for *Shrek*, please.

"Were you and your friends in **town** yesterday?" "No, we weren't."

I was at a **wedding** last month.

Last **week** I was at a restaurant.

The concert in London last **year** was wonderful.

"**Was** your mother **born** before 1963?" "Yes, she was."

Robbie Williams and Madonna were brilliant. I **cried**.

Were you born when the first man **landed** on the moon?

"How would you like to **pay**?" "By credit card."

The concert was **amazing** – we were very excited.

The musicians were boring and the concert was **awful**.

The musicians were **boring** and the concert was awful.

Robbie Williams and Madonna were **brilliant**. I cried.

The music was **excellent** and it was really hot.

Japanese people are usually quiet but we were very **excited**.

The bands were **great** and Brian Wilson was fantastic.

The concert was great and I was **happy** to be there.

The music was great but the political message was more **important**.

Live 8 was amazing. I was **lucky** to have a ticket.

Elton John was **terrible** but Madonna was brilliant.

The concert was so **wonderful** I cried!

## MONTHS

January (n)	/ˈdʒænjuəri/	januari
February (n)	/ˈfebruəri/	februari
March (n)	/mɑːtʃ/	maart
April (n)	/ˈeɪprəl/	april
May (n)	/meɪ/	mei
June (n)	/dʒuːn/	juni
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/	juli
August (n)	/ˈɔːɡəst/	augustus
September (n)	/sepˈtembə/	september
October (n)	/ɒkˈtəʊbə/	oktober
November (n)	/nəvˈembə/	november
December (n)	/diˈsembə/	december

**January** is the first month of the year.  
**February** is the second month of the year.  
**March** is the third month of the year.  
**April** is the fourth month of the year.  
**May** is the fifth month of the year.  
**June** is the sixth month of the year.  
**July** is the seventh month of the year.  
**August** is the eighth month of the year.  
**September** is the ninth month of the year.  
**October** is the tenth month of the year.  
**November** is the eleventh month of the year.  
**December** is the twelfth month of the year.

## Unit 12 (p. 84)

deaf (adj)	/def/	doof
poor (adj)	/pɔː/	arm
professional (adj)	/prəˈfeɪʃ(ə)nəl/	professioneel
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/	eenvKoudig
again (adv)	/əˈɡeɪn/	weer
finally (adv)	/ˈfaɪnəli/	uiteindelijk
last (adv)	/lɑːst/	als laatste
later (adv)	/ˈleɪtə/	later
animal (n)	/ˈænɪm(ə)l/	dier
bicycle (n)	/ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/	fiets
cancer (n)	/ˈkænsə/	kanker
chemotherapy (n)	/ˌkiːməʊˈθerəpi/	chemotherapie
cyclist (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪst/	wielrenner
driving test (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌtest/	rijexamen
exam (n)	/ɪɡˈzæm/	examen

Beethoven went **deaf** but he wrote wonderful music.  
 Mother Teresa gave all her time and love to **poor** people.  
 In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a **professional** cyclist.  
 Mother Teresa lived a very **simple** life.  
 In 1998 he started racing **again**.  
**Finally**, he recovered from cancer.  
 He lost his first important race – he finished **last!**  
**Later**, he started the Lance Armstrong Foundation.  
 Leonardo da Vinci was a vegetarian who loved **animals**.  
 He got his first **bicycle** in 1978.  
 He wanted to help other people with **cancer**.  
 He had two operations and **chemotherapy**.  
 In 1992 Lance Armstrong became a professional **cyclist**.  
 “Are you OK?” “No. It’s my **driving test** today.”  
 Good Luck in your **exam!**

expedition (n)	/ˌɛkspə'dɪʃ(ə)n/	expeditie	Ferdinand Magellan was the leader of the <b>expedition</b> .
explorer (n)	/ɪk'splɔːrə/	ontdekkingsreiziger	Juan Sebastián Elcano was a Spanish <b>explorer</b> .
genius (n)	/dʒiːniəs/	genie	Leonardo da Vinci was a <b>genius</b> .
helicopter (n)	/ˈhelɪkɒptə/	helicopter	Da Vinci designed the first <b>helicopter</b> .
high school (n)	/haɪ ˌskuːl/	middelbare school	He graduated from <b>high school</b> in 1988.
king (n)	/kɪŋ/	koning	The <b>king</b> of Spain sent an expedition to find a route to the East.
leader (n)	/ˈliːdə/	leider	Ferdinand Magellan was the <b>leader</b> of the expedition.
love (n)	/lʌv/	liefde	Mother Teresa gave all her time and <b>love</b> to poor people.
operation (n)	/ˌɒpə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	operatie	Lance Armstrong had two <b>operations</b> and chemotherapy.
race (n)	/reɪs/	wielerkoers	After that he won many important <b>aces</b> .
relationship (n)	/rɪˌleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	relatie	In 2004 he started a new <b>relationship</b> with Sheryl Crowe.
route (n)	/ruːt/	doorgang	The king of Spain sent an expedition to find a <b>route</b> to the East.
sporting hero (n)	/ˌspɔːtɪŋ ˈhɪərəʊ/	sportheld	Who is your <b>sporting hero</b> ?
team (n)	/tiːm/	team	He joined the US Olympic <b>team</b> in 1998.
vegetarian (n)	/ˌvedʒə'teəriən/	vegetariër	Leonardo was a <b>vegetarian</b> who loved animals.
voyage (n)	/ˈvɔɪdʒ/	reis	In 1522 he completed the first <b>voyage</b> round the world.
wedding anniversary (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ ˌæniˌvɜːs(ə)rɪ/	trouwdag	We sent them a card for their <b>wedding anniversary</b> .
become (v)	/bɪ'kʌm/	worden	In 1992 he <b>became</b> a professional cyclist.
design (v)	/dɪ'zain/	ontwerpen	He painted the Mona Lisa and <b>designed</b> the first helicopter.
die (v)	/daɪ/	sterven	Magellan <b>died</b> in the Philippines.
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	eindigen	He <b>finished</b> last in his first important race.
graduate (v)	/ˌgrædʒuˌeɪt/	slagen voor je eindexamen	Lance Armstrong <b>graduated</b> from high school in 1988.
help (v)	/help/	helpen	He started the Lance Armstrong Foundations and <b>helped</b> other people with cancer.
paint (v)	/peɪnt/	schilderen	He <b>painted</b> the Mona Lisa and designed the first helicopter.
plan (v)	/plæn/	plannen	Yesterday I <b>planned</b> a holiday.
recover (v)	/rɪ'kʌvə/	genezen	Finally, he <b>recovered</b> from cancer.
remarry (v)	/rɪː'mæri/	hertrouwen	His mother <b>remarried</b> when he was three years old.
retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/	met pensioen gaan	He won the Tour de France for the seventh time in 2005 and then <b>retired</b> .
separate (v)	/sepə'reɪt/	scheiden	Sheryl Crowe and Lance Armstrong <b>separated</b> in 2006.
be engaged	/biː ɪn'geɪdʒd/	verloofd zijn	"Look! I'm <b>engaged</b> ." "Congratulations! When's the wedding?"
Congratulations!	/kɒŋgrætʃu'leɪʃ(ə)nz/	gefeliciteerd!	"I passed my exam." " <b>Congratulations!</b> "

get divorced	/,get dɪ'vɔ:st/
get married	/,get 'mæɪɪd/
Good Luck!	/gʊd 'lʌk/
Happy New Year!	/,hæpi nju: 'jɪə/
pass an exam	/,pɑ:s ən ɪg'zæm/

gaan scheiden
trouwen
Succes
Gelukkig nieuwjaar
slagen voor een examen

After four years, Armstrong and his wife **got divorced**.  
 In 1997 he **got married** to Kristin Richard.  
**Good Luck** in your exam!  
 On 1<sup>st</sup> January people wish each other **Happy New Year!**  
 Congratulations! You **passed your exam**.

## SPORTS

(play) basketball (n)	/('pleɪ) 'bɑ:skɪt,bɔ:l/
(go) cycling (n)	/('gəʊ) 'saɪklɪŋ/
(play) football (n)	/('pleɪ) 'fʊtbɔ:l/
(play) golf (n)	/('pleɪ) gɒlf/
(go) sailing (n)	/('gəʊ) 'deɪlɪŋ/
(play) tennis (n)	/('pleɪ) 'tenɪs/

basketbal (spelen)
fietsen (gaan)
voetbal (spelen)
golf (spelen)
(gaan) zeilen
tennis (spelen)

How often do you **play basketball**?  
 How often do you **go cycling**?  
 We **play football** every week at school.  
 My dad often **plays golf**.  
 We sometimes **go sailing**.  
 I love **playing tennis**.

## Review D (p. 90)

hard (adj) (TS)	/hɑ:d/
best friend (n)	/,best 'frend/
farm (n)	/fɑ:m/
free time (n)	/,fri: 'taɪm/
money (n) (TS)	/'mʌni/
phonecall (n)	/'fəʊnkɔ:l/
village (n) (TS)	/'vɪlɪdʒ/
do the housework	/,du: dʒə 'haʊswɜ:k/

moeilijk
beste vriend/ vriendin
boerderij
vrije tijd
geld
telefoongesprek
dorp
het huishouden doen

My father was a farmer, and life was **hard**.  
 What's your **best friend's** name?  
 When I graduated from school I started work on the **farm**.  
 Do you read books in your **free time**?  
 My parents were very poor – they had no **money**.  
 How many **phonecalls** do you make in a day?  
 Lily was born in a little house in a **village** near Dublin.  
 How often do you **do the housework**?

## Unit 13 (p. 94)

charity (n)	/tʃærəti/
information (n)	/,ɪnfə'meɪʃ(ə)n/

liefdadigheid
informatie

After the trip Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for **charity**.  
 Can I have some **information** about the next train to Paris, please?

journey (n)	/dʒɜːni/
motel (n)	/məʊ'tel/
platform (n)	/'plætfɔ:m/
project (n)	/'prɒdʒekt/
road (n)	/rəʊd/
star (n)	/'stɑː/
ticket office (n)	/'tɪkɪt ˌɒfɪs/
trip (n)	/'trɪp/
through (prep)	/θruː/
leave (v) (past participle left)	/liːv/
travel (v)	/'trævl/
the end of	/ðiː 'end əv/

for life	/fə 'laɪf/
mid-April/mid-February etc	/'mɪd'eɪprəl/'mɪd'februəri/

a week/two months/ four years ago	/ə 'wiːk/tuː 'mʌnθs/fɔː 'jɪəz ə'gəʊ/
--------------------------------------	---

## HOLIDAYS

bar (n)	/bɑː/
beach (n)	/'bi:tʃ/
disco (n)	/'dɪskəʊ/
go clubbing	/gəʊ 'klʌbɪŋ/
hotel (n)	/'həʊtel/
mountain (n)	/'maʊntɪn/
restaurant (n)	/'rest(ə)rɒnt/
shark (n)	/'ʃɑːk/
shop (n)	/'ʃɒp/
sightseeing (n)	/'saɪt,siːɪŋ/
sports (n pl)	/'spɔːts/
sunbathing (n)	/'sʌnbɪɪðɪŋ/

reis	
motel	
perron	
project	
weg	
ster	
kaartverkoop	
reis	
door	
verlaten	
reizen	
eind	

voor het leven	
medio april/ medio februari	

een week/twee maanden/ vier jaar geleden	
---	--

café	
strand	
disco	
uitgaan	
hotel	
berg	
restaurant	
haai	
winkels	
bezienswaardigheden	
bekijken	
sporten	
zonnebaden	

In Siberia there were no roads for part of the **journey**.  
 At night they camped or stayed in **motels**.  
 The train goes from **platform** number 12.  
 They visited UNICEF **projects** in Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Mongolia.  
 In Siberia there were no **roads** for part of the journey.  
 Ewan and Charlie are Hollywood **stars**.  
 "Can I buy a ticket, please?" "Yes, over there at the **ticket office**, sir."  
 After the **trip** Ewan and Charlie sold their motorbikes for charity.  
 They travelled **through** central Europe, Russia and Canada.  
 They **left** London on 14<sup>th</sup> April.  
 They **travelled** 933 kilometres by train in Siberia.  
 From mid-April to **the end of** July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.  
 They met a lot of children there and made friends **for life**.  
 From **mid-April** to the end of July 2004, they went from London to New York by motorbike.  
 "When was the last time you travelled by taxi?" "**Two days ago**."

We drank beer at a **bar** near the beach.  
 We went to the **beach** every day.  
 Do you like going to **discos** when you're on holiday?  
 "What did you do on holiday?" "We swam and **went clubbing**."  
 We went to Ibiza because the **hotel** was cheap.  
 We went skiing in the **mountains**.  
 Was the food in the **restaurants** good?  
 One day we went swimming with **sharks**.  
 The **shops** in Paris are fantastic.  
**Sightseeing** is visiting monuments and famous places.

I like playing **sports** on holiday.  
 We like **sunbathing** on the beach.

swimming pool (n) /ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpuːl/  
weather (n) /ˈweðə/

zwembad  
weer

There was a fantastic **swimming pool** at the hotel.  
What was the **weather** like?

## TRAVEL PHRASES

by air /ˌbaɪ ˈeə/  
by bicycle /ˌbaɪ ˈbaɪsɪk(ə)l/  
by boat /ˌbaɪ ˈbəʊt/  
by bus /ˌbaɪ ˈbʌs/  
by car /ˌbaɪ ˈkɑː/  
on foot /ˌɒn ˈfʊt/  
by motorbike /ˌbaɪ ˈməʊtəbaɪk/  
by train /ˌbaɪ ˈtreɪn/

met het vliegtuig  
met de fiets  
per schip  
met de bus  
met de auto  
te voet  
met de motorfiets  
met de trein

“How did you travel to Ibiza?” “**By air.**”  
A lot of students go **by bicycle** to college.  
Robin Knox-Johnston went round the world **by boat.**  
We went **by bus** to the train station.  
“How do you go to work?” “**By car.**”  
If you go somewhere **on foot**, you walk there.  
Ewan and Charlie travelled **by motorbike.**  
They travelled **by train** in Siberia.

## Unit 14 (p. 100)

left (adj) (TS) /left/  
right (adj) (TS) /raɪt/  
acrobat (n) /ˈækrəˌbæt/  
alphabet (n) /ˈælfəˌbet/  
aspirin (n) /ˈæsprɪn/  
cat (n) /kæt/  
circus (n) /ˈsɜːkəs/  
clown (n) /klaʊn/  
dancer (n) /ˈdɑːnsə/  
dark: in the ... (adv) /dɑːk/  
dentist (n) /ˈdentɪst/  
distance (n) /ˈdɪstəns/  
elephant (n) /ˈelɪfənt/  
horse (n) /hɔːs/  
letter (n) /ˈletə/  
lion (n) /ˈlaɪən/

linker  
rechter  
acrobaat  
alfabet  
aspirine  
kat  
circus  
clown  
danser  
het donker  
tandarts  
afstand  
olifant  
paard  
letter  
leeuw

Touch your **left** arm.  
Touch your **right** foot.  
The **acrobats**, the Kenyan Boys, are from Africa.  
There are 26 letters in the English **alphabet.**  
“I have a headache.” “Take an **aspirin.**”  
**Cats** can see in the dark.  
Nell Gifford started her family **circus** in 2000.  
Tweedy is a modern **clown** – children and adults love him.  
Nancy is a **dancer** and performer.  
Cats can see in **the dark.**  
“I have toothache.” “Go to the **dentist.**”  
Lions can’t run long **distances.**  
**Elephants** can’t jump.  
**Horses** can sleep on their feet.  
There are 26 **letters** in the English alphabet.  
**Lions** can swim.

omelette (n)	/ˈɒmlət/
owner (n)	/əʊnə/
performer (n)	/pə'fɔ:mə/
ring-master (n)	/rɪŋ,mɑ:stə/
state (n)	/steɪt/
string (n)	/strɪŋ/
strongman (n)	/strɒŋmæn/
trick (n)	/trɪk/
violin (n)	/vaɪə'li:n/
clap (v) (TS)	/klæp/
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/
drive (v)	/draɪv/
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/
jump (v)	/dʒʌmp/
lift (v)	/lɪft/
perform (v)	/pə'fɔ:m/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
spell (v)	/spel/
type (v)	/taɪp/
How many ...?	/haʊ 'meni/

## ILLNESSES

backache (n)	/bæk,eɪk/
headache (n)	/hed,eɪk/
stomach ache (n)	/stʌmək ,eɪk/
toothache (n)	/tu:θ,eɪk/
What's the matter?	/ˌwɒts ðə 'mætə/
Oh, dear.	/əʊ 'dɪə/

## PARTS OF THE BODY

arm (n)	/ɑ:m/
back (n)	/bæk/
ear (n)	/ɪə/

omelet
eigenaar
artiest
circus directeur
staat
snaar
krachtpatser
truc
viool
klappen
dansen
rijden
ergens bij gaan
springen
optillen
optreden
zingen
spellen
typen
Hoeveel ... ?

rugpijn
hoofdpijn
buikpijn
kiespijn
Wat is er aan de hand?
Och jeetje.

arm
rug
oor

Can you cook an **omelette**?

Nell is the **owner** of the circus.

Nancy is a dancer and **performer**.

Gerald is the **ring-master** at Gifford's Circus.

There are 50 **states** in the USA.

There are 4 **strings** on a violin.

Oleg, the **strongman**, can lift 150 kilogrammes.

Gerald can't do any circus **tricks** but he's the ring-master.

There are 4 strings on a **violin**.

**Clap** your hands!

"Can you **dance**?" "Yes, I can."

"Can you **drive**?" "No, I can't."

Nell **joined** a circus for a year when she was 18.

Elephants can't **jump**.

Oleg, the strongman, can **lift** 150 kilogrammes.

Nell **performs** on her Palomino horse.

Nancy can dance and **sing**.

"Can you **spell** circus?" "Yes, C-I-R-C-U-S."

In our class everybody can **type**.

"**How many** days are there in a week?" "Seven."

"I have **backache**." "Go to the doctor."

"I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."

"I have **stomach ache**." "Where did you have lunch?" "

"I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."

"**What's the matter**?" "I have a headache."

"What's the matter?" "I have a headache." "**Oh, dear**."

Touch your left **arm**.

Oleg has a strong **back**.

Touch your right **ear**.

eye (n)	/aɪ/	oog
foot (n)	/fʊt/	voet
hand (n)	/hænd/	hand
head (n)	/hed/	hoofd
leg (n)	/leg/	been
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/	mond
nose (n)	/nəʊz/	neus
stomach (n)	/'stʌmək/	maag/ buik
tooth (n)	/tu:θ/	tand/ kies

What colour are your **eyes**?  
 Touch your left **foot**.  
 Clap your **hands**!  
 "I have a **headache**." "Take an aspirin."  
 Touch your right **leg**.  
 Touch your **mouth**.  
 Touch your **nose**.  
 I have **stomach** ache.  
 "I have **toothache**." "Go to the dentist."

## Unit 15 (p. 106)

abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	naar het buitenland
organised (adj)	/'ɔ:gənaɪzd/	georganiseerd
spontaneous (adj)	/spɒn'teɪniəs/	spontaan
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	afspraak
bungee jump (n)	/'bʌndʒi: ,dʒʌmpɪŋ/	bungee jumpen
extreme sports (n pl)	/'ɪkstri:m 'spɔ:ts/	extreme sporten
Pope (n)	/pəʊp/	paus
postcard (n)	/'pəʊst,kɑ:d/	ansichtkaart
the Pyramids (n pl)	/ðə 'pɪrəmi:dz/	de pyramiden
the Queen (n)	/ðə 'kwi:n/	de koningin
the Royal family (n)	/ðə ,rɔɪəl 'fæm(ə)li/	de koninklijke familie
sports car (n)	/'spɔ:ts ,kɑ:/	sportauto
tattoo (n)	/tæ'tu:/	tatoeage
celebrate (v)	/'seləbreɪt/	vieren
send (v)	/send/	sturen
Have a good trip.	/'hæv ə ,ɡʊd 'trɪp/	Goede reis!
in control	/'ɪn kən'trəʊl/	in controle

When is your next trip **abroad**?  
 If you mostly answered "I know" to the questions on p. 108, you are an **organised** person.  
 If you mostly answered "I don't know" to the questions on p. 108, you are a **spontaneous** person.  
 My next dentist **appointment** is on Friday.  
 Have you ever done an extreme sport such as a **bungee jump**?  
**Extreme sports** are sports like bungee jumping.  
 The **Pope** is the most important person in the Catholic church.  
 "Send us a **postcard**." "Yes, OK."  
**The Pyramids** are in Egypt.  
 The most important person in the British Royal family is **the Queen**.  
 The most important person in **the British Royal family** is the Queen.  
**Sports cars** are very expensive.  
 Are you allowed to wear **tattoos** at school?  
 Congratulations! You won \$10 million. How are you going to **celebrate**?  
 "Send us some photos." "OK."  
 Bye! **Have a good trip**.  
 You are an organised person and like to be **in control**.

See you.	/si: ju:/	Doei	"Take care." "OK. <b>See you</b> , Mum."
See you soon.	/si: ju: 'su:n/	Tot gauw	"Send us a postcard." "Yes, OK! <b>See you soon.</b> "
Take care!	/teik 'keə/	Pas goed op jezelf	Goodbye, Tim. <b>Take care!</b>

## Review E (p. 112)

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brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	schitterend	The people in New Zealand are <b>brilliant</b> .
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/	warm	We want to go to Fiji because it's <b>warm</b> and beautiful.
Welcome! (interj) (TS)	/welkəm/	Welkom!	"Amy, <b>welcome!</b> " "Thanks. It's good to be here."
island (n)	/aɪlənd/	eiland	We are going to go by boat to the <b>islands</b> .
monster (n)	/mɒnstə/	monster	They visited Loch Ness but they didn't see the <b>monster</b> .
pub (n)	/pʌb/	café	Did they go to a <b>pub</b> ?
round-the-world trip (n)	/raʊnd ðə ,wɜ:ld 'trɪp/	wereldreis	Congratulations! You're a winner of a <b>round-the-world trip</b> for two people
studio (n) (TS)	/stju:diəʊ/	studio	I have Amy from White Nights here in the <b>studio</b> .
tour (n)	/tʊə/	tournee	The band are on a four-month <b>tour</b> of the world.
winner (n)	/wɪnə/	winnaar	Congratulations! You're a <b>winner</b> of a round-the-world trip for two people.
take (v)	/teɪk/	duren	The journey to New Zealand <b>took</b> 18 hours and we didn't sleep!

# Grammar Extra

## Unit 1 Zelfstandige Naamwoorden (Nouns)

### Regelmatige vormen

Enkelvoud	Meervoud	Spelling
a pen	pens	voeg s toe
a bus	buses	na <i>ch, sh, s, x, es</i> toevoegen
a dictionary	dictionaries	Na een medeklinker + y wordt y weggelaten en <i>ies</i> toegevoegd.

### Onregelmatige vormen

Enkelvoud	Meervoud
a person	people
a child	children
a man	men
a woman	women

Je gebruikt *a* samen met een zelfstandig naamwoord in enkelvoud. *It's a pen.* (NIET *It's pen.*)

⚠ *a of an?* Je gebruikt *a* vlak voor een medeklinker: *a pen, a bus.* Je gebruikt *an* vlak voor een klinker: *an apple, an exercise.*

### *this/these*

Enkelvoud	What's <b>this</b> ?	It's a <b>dictionary</b> .
Meervoud	What are <b>these</b> ?	They're <b>dictionaries</b> .

Je gebruikt *this* om naar een enkelvoudig zelfstandig naamwoord te verwijzen.

Je gebruikt *these* om naar een meervoudig zelfstandig naamwoord te verwijzen.

## Unit 2 *be*: tegenwoordige tijd (Present simple)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend
I'm	I'm not
You're	You aren't
He's/She's/It's	He/She/It isn't
We're	We aren't
They're	They aren't

Vraag	Antwoord Yes	Antwoord No
Am I	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he/she/it English?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are they	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

In vragen zet je *be* voor het onderwerp.

*Are you English? / Is Pelé Brazilian?* (NIET *Pelé is Brazilian?*)

## Unit 3 Bezittelijke voornaamwoorden (Possessive determiners)

Persoonlijk voornaamwoord als onderwerp	Bezittelijk voornaamwoord	
I	my	This is <b>my</b> family.
you	your	Where are <b>your</b> books?
he	his	Charles and <b>his</b> wife.
she	her	Camilla and <b>her</b> husband.
it	its	What's <b>its</b> name?
we	our	This is <b>our</b> house.
they	their	We are <b>their</b> parents.

Je gebruikt hetzelfde bezittelijke voornaamwoord voor enkelvoud en meervoud. *Our family / Our friends* (NIET *Ours friends*)

Je gebruikt *his* voor een man en *her* voor een vrouw. *Bill and his wife = Bill's wife.*

*Hillary and her husband = Hillary's husband.*

### Possessives 's and s'

Je gebruikt 's voor één persoon. *My brother's school* (= Ik heb een broer.)

Je gebruikt s' voor meer dan één persoon. *My brothers' school* (= Ik heb twee broers.)

## Unit 4 Bijvoeglijke Naamwoorden (Adjectives)



*a big house a small house*



*an expensive car three expensive cars*

Je gebruikt bijvoeglijke naamwoorden vóór het zelfstandig naamwoord. *a big house.* (NIET *a-house-big.*)

Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden hebben geen meervoud vóór een zelfstandig naamwoord: *three expensive cars* (NIET *three-expensive-cars*)

## Unit 5 Tegenwoordige tijd (Present simple): *I, you, we, they*

Bevestigend	Ontkennend
I You We <b>work.</b> They	I You <b>don't</b> We <b>work.</b> They

Vraag	Antwoord Yes	Antwoord No
Do I Do you Do we <b>work?</b> Do they	Yes, I <b>do.</b> Yes, you <b>do.</b> Yes, we <b>do.</b> Yes, they <b>do.</b>	No, I <b>don't.</b> No, you <b>don't.</b> No, we <b>don't.</b> No, they <b>don't.</b>

Je gebruikt *do* om vragen te maken met alle werkwoorden voor *I, you, we, they*.

Je zet *do* vóór het onderwerp: **Do you work in a school?** (NIET ~~You work in a school?~~)

Je gebruikt *don't* om ontkenningen te maken met alle werkwoorden voor *I, you, we, they*.

## Unit 6 Tegenwoordige tijd (Present simple): *he, she, it*

Bevestigend	Ontkennend
He/She/It <b>works.</b>	He/She/It <b>doesn't work.</b>

Je gebruikt *does* om vragen te maken met alle werkwoorden voor *he, she, it*.

Je zet *does* vóór het onderwerp: **Does he work in an office?** (NIET ~~He works in an office?~~)

Je gebruikt *doesn't* om ontkennende zinnen te maken met alle werkwoorden voor *he, she, it*.

Werkwoord	<i>he, she, it</i>	Spelling
live, play, work	lives, plays, works	Voeg een <i>s</i> toe.
watch, finish	watches, finishes	Voeg <i>es</i> toe na <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
study	studies	Laat <i>y</i> weg en voeg <i>ies</i> toe na een medeklinker + <i>y</i> .
do, go, have	does, goes, has	Onregelmatige vormen

 **be** Je gebruikt *do* of *does* niet met *be*. Are you English? (NIET ~~Do you are English?~~)

## Unit 7 *there is / there are; some/any*

	Bevestigend	Ontkennend
Enkelvoud	There's a school.	There isn't a hospital.
Meervoud	There are some people.	There aren't any bars.

	Vraag	Antwoord Yes	Antwoord No
Enkelvoud	Is there a doctor?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Meervoud	Are there any hotels?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.

Je gebruikt *there is* of *there are* om te zeggen dat iets of iemand bestaat.

Met meervouden gebruik je *some* in bevestigende zinnen: *There are some people.*

Met meervouden gebruik je *any* in ontkennende zinnen en vragen: *There aren't any bars.*  
*Are there any hotels?*

## Unit 8 Persoonlijke voornaamwoorden als lijdend voorwerp (Object pronouns)

Persoonlijk voornaamwoord als onderwerp	Persoonlijk voornaamwoord als lijdend voorwerp	
I	me	He likes <b>me</b> .
you	you	I love <b>you</b> .
he	him	She hates <b>him</b> .
she	her	He hates <b>her</b> .
it	it	We don't like <b>it</b> .
we	us	Come with <b>us</b> .
they	them	Listen to <b>them</b> .

Je gebruikt persoonlijke voornaamwoorden als lijdend voorwerp in de plaats van zelfstandige naamwoorden: *This is John. I love ~~John~~ him.*

Je gebruikt persoonlijke voornaamwoorden als lijdend voorwerp ná werkwoorden: *He likes **me**.* (NIET ~~He me likes.~~)

## Unit 9 Bijwoorden van tijd (Adverbs of frequency)

100%	usually	sometimes	not usually	0%
always				never

Je gebruikt bijwoorden van tijd vóór een hoofdwkwoord.  
*I **always** have coffee for breakfast.* (NIET ~~I have always coffee...~~)  
*He **doesn't usually** drink beer.* (NIET ~~He doesn't drink usually beer.~~)

⚠ **be** Je gebruikt bijwoorden van tijd ná *be* (*am / are / is*). *She's **always** happy.* (NIET ~~She always is happy.~~)

## Unit 10 Duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd (Present continuous)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend
I'm You're He/She/It's We're They're	I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't We aren't They aren't.

**Spelling**  
 Werkwoorden die eindigen met:  
 live → living  
 Werkwoorden die eindigen met  
 een klinker + een medeklinker:  
 run → running

Vraag	Antwoord Yes	Antwoord No
Am I Are you Is he/she/it Are we Are they	Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he/she/it is. Yes, we are. Yes, they are.	No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he/she/it isn't. No, we aren't. No, they aren't.

Je gebruikt de duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd om te praten over activiteiten die op dit moment bezig zijn.

## Unit 11 *be*: verleden tijd (Past simple)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend
I was You were He/She/It was We were They were	I wasn't You weren't He/She/It wasn't We weren't They weren't

Je gebruikt *was/were* om te praten over het verleden.  
*I was born in 1960.*  
*They **were**'t at home yesterday evening.*  
***Was** the film good?*

Vraag	Antwoord Yes	Antwoord No
Was I Were you Was he/she/it Were we Were they	Yes, I was. Yes, you were. Yes, he/she/it was. Yes, we were. Yes, they were.	No, I wasn't. No, you weren't. No, he/she/it wasn't. No, we weren't. No, they weren't.

## Unit 12 Verleden tijd: bevestigende vormen (Past simple: affirmative forms)

Regelmatige werkwoorden: voeg *ed* toe

Werkwoorden	Verleden tijd	Spelling
work, like	worked, liked	Voeg <i>ed / d</i> toe.
study, try	studied, tried	Laat <i>y</i> weg en voeg <i>ied</i> toe na werkwoorden die eindigen met medeklinker + <i>y</i> .
stop, plan	stopped, planned	Voeg <i>medeklinker + ed</i> toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen met één klinker + één medeklinker.

Onregelmatige werkwoorden: zie paginan 136

Je gebruikt de verleden tijd om te praten over het verleden.  
 Er is één verleden vorm voor elk werkwoord (behalve *be*: *was/were* – zie Unit 11).  
*I / You / He / She / It / We / They **worked** yesterday.*  
*I / You / He / She / It / We / They **went** to London yesterday.*

## Unit 13 Verleden tijd: alle vormen (Past simple: all forms)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend
I You He/She/It We They	I You He/She/It We They
<b>worked.</b> <b>went.</b>	<b>didn't work.</b> <b>didn't go.</b>

Je gebruikt *Did* om vragen te maken met alle werkwoorden behalve *be*.  
Je zet *Did* vóór het onderwerp.  
*Did you go shopping?* (NIET ~~You went shopping?~~)

Je gebruikt *didn't* om ontkennende zinnen te maken met alle werkwoorden behalve *be*.

Vraag	Antwoord Yes	Antwoord No
Did I Did you Did he/she/it Did we Did they	Yes, I <b>did</b> . Yes, you <b>did</b> . Yes, he/she/it <b>did</b> . Yes, we <b>did</b> . Yes, they <b>did</b> .	No, I <b>didn't</b> . No, you <b>didn't</b> . No, he/she/it <b>didn't</b> . No, we <b>didn't</b> . No, they <b>didn't</b> .

⚠ *be* Je gebruikt *did* niet met *be*.  
*Were you at work yesterday?* (NIET ~~Did you be at work yesterday?~~)

## Unit 14 *can*

Bevestigend	Ontkennend
I You He/She/It We They	I You He/She/It We They
<b>can swim.</b>	<b>can't swim.</b>

Je gebruikt *can* om te praten over vermogen.  
Je zet *can* vóór het onderwerp in vragen  
*Can you swim?* (NIET ~~You can swim?~~)

Vraag	Antwoord Yes	Antwoord No
Can I Can you Can he/she/it Can we Can they	Yes, I <b>can</b> . Yes, you <b>can</b> . Yes, he/she/it <b>can</b> . Yes, we <b>can</b> . Yes, they <b>can</b> .	No, I <b>can't</b> . No, you <b>can't</b> . No, he/she/it <b>can't</b> . No, we <b>can't</b> . No, they <b>can't</b> .

⚠ Je gebruikt *to* niet na *can*.  
*I can swim.*  
(NIET ~~I can to swim.~~)

## Unit 15 (*be*) *going to*

Bevestigend	Ontkennend
I'm You're He/She/It's We're They're	I'm not You aren't He/She/It isn't We aren't They aren't
<b>going to come.</b>	<b>going to come.</b>

Vraag	Antwoord Yes	Antwoord No
Am I Are you Is he/she/it Are we Are they	Yes, I <b>am</b> . Yes, you <b>are</b> . Yes, he/she/it <b>is</b> . Yes, we <b>are</b> . Yes, they <b>are</b> .	No, I'm not. No, you <b>aren't</b> . No, he/she/it <b>isn't</b> . No, we <b>aren't</b> . No, they <b>aren't</b> .

Je gebruikt (*be*) *going to* om te praten over je toekomstige plannen en intenties.