

New
Inside Out

Elementary
Companion

Dutch Edition

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MACMILLAN

Welcome to the New *Inside Out* Elementary 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* Elementary 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* Elementary Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	big fish	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑ/	calm start	/kɑ:m stɑ:t/
/i:/	green beans	/grɪn 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	/nɔɪz/
/t/	tea	/ti:/	/ʃ/	shop	/ʃɒp/
/d/	dog	/dɒg/	/ʒ/	measure	/meʒə/
/tʃ/	church	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	/m/	make	/meɪk/
/dʒ/	jazz	/dʒæz/	/n/	nine	/naɪn/
/k/	cost	/kɒst/	/ŋ/	sing	/sɪŋ/
/g/	girl	/gɜ:l/	/h/	house	/haʊs/
/f/	far	/fɑ:/	/l/	leg	/leg/
/v/	voice	/vɔɪs/	/r/	red	/red/
/θ/	thin	/θɪn/	/w/	wet	/wet/
/ð/	then	/ ðen/	/j/	yes	/jes/

Unit 1 (p. 4)

answer (n)	/ɑ:nsə/	antwoord
article (n)	/ɑ:tɪk(ə)l/	artikel
board (n)	/bɔ:d/	bord
conversation (n)	/ˌkɒnvə'seɪʃ(ə)n/	gesprek
dictionary	/ˈdɪkʃən(ə)ri/	woordenboek
easy (adj)	/i:zi/	makkelijk
favourite (adj)	/ˈfeɪv(ə)rət/	favoriet
look (at) (v)	/lʊk(æt)/	kijken (naar)
No (adv)	/nəʊ/	Nee
partner (n)	/ˈpɑ:tnə/	partner
piece of paper (n)	/ˈpi:ɪs əv 'peɪpə/	stuk papier
Right (adv)	/raɪt/	Wel
song (n)	/sɒŋ/	liedje
text (n)	/tekst/	tekst
Yes. (adv)	/jes/	Ja.
city (n)	/sɪti/	stad
email address (n)	/i:meɪl ədres/	email adres
phone number (n)	/fəʊn nʌmbə/	telefoonnummer
surname (n)	/sɜ:neɪm/	achternaam
this (pron)	/ðɪs/	dit
these (pron)	/ði:z/	deze
love (v)	/lʌv/	houden van
phone (v)	/fəʊn/	opbellen
repeat (v)	/rɪ'pi:t/	herhalen
see (v)	/si:/	ontmoeten
Bye.	/baɪ/	Dag.
Goodbye.	/gʊd'baɪ/	Tot ziens.
Hello.	/hə'ləʊ/	Hallo.
Hi.	/haɪ/	Hoi.

Write the **answers** to the questions.

Read the **article**.

Look at the **board**.

Listen to the **conversation**.

Use a **dictionary**.

Do you think English is **easy**?

I love London. It's my **favourite** city.

Look at the board.

"Are you American?" "**No**, I'm not."

Work with a **partner**.

Write your name on **piece of paper**.

Right. What's in your bag, sir?

Listen to the **song**.

Read the **text**.

"Can I see you in London, Helen?" "**Yes**, phone me."

I love London. It's my favourite **city**.

What's your **email address**?

The **phone number** for Air France is 0870 142 4343.

What's your **surname**, Helen?

"What's **this**?" "It's a mobile phone."

"What are **these**?" "They're sweets."

I **love** London. It's my favourite city.

"Can I see you in London, Helen?" "Yes, **phone** me."

Can you **repeat** that, please?

Can I **see** you in London, Helen?

OK, **bye**, Helen. See you.

"**Goodbye**, Mike." "Um, can I see you in London?"

"Hi, I'm Mike." "Oh, **hello**. I'm Helen."

Hi, I'm Mike. What's your name?

How do you say?	/ˈhaʊ də juː 'seɪ/
How do you spell?	/ˈhaʊ də juː 'spel/
madam (<i>polite form of address to a woman</i>)	/ˈmædəm/
Nice to meet you.	/ˈnaɪs tuː 'mi:t juː/
OK, thanks.	/ˌɒkər 'θæŋks/
See you.	/ˈsiː juː/
sir (<i>polite form of address to a man</i>)	/sɜː/
Sorry?	/ˈsɒri/
What? (question word)	/wɒt/
What's your name?	/ˈwɒts jə 'neɪm/
Where are you from?	/ˈweər ə juː 'frɒm/

COUNTRIES

Brazil (n)	/brəˈzɪl/
China (n)	/tʃaɪnə/
France (n)	/frɑːns/
Germany (n)	/dʒɜːməni/
Italy (n)	/ɪtəli/
Japan (n)	/dʒəˈpæn/
Poland (n)	/pəʊlənd/
Russia (n)	/rʌʃə/
Spain (n)	/speɪn/

LANGUAGES

Chinese (n)	/tʃaɪˈniːz/
German (n)	/dʒɜːmən/
Italian (n)	/ɪtæliən/
Japanese (n)	/dʒæpəˈniːz/
Polish (n)	/pəʊlɪʃ/
Portuguese (n)	/pɔːtʃəˈgiːz/
Russian (n)	/rʌʃ(ə)n/
Spanish (n)	/spæɪnɪʃ/

Hoe zeg je?	Leuk om je te ontmoeten.
Hoe spel je?	OK, dankjewel.
mevrouw	Tot ziens.
	meneer
Sorry?	Sorry?
Wat?	Wat?
Hoe heet jij?	Hoe heet jij?
Waar kom je vandaan?	Waar kom je vandaan?

Brazilië
China
Frankrijk
Duitsland
Italië
Japan
Polen
Rusland
Spanje

Chinees
Duits
Italiaans
Japans
Pools
Portugees
Russisch
Spaans

“How do you say ‘Francia’ in English?” “France.”
 “How do you spell ‘France’?” “F-R-A-N-C-E.”
 What’s in your bag, **Madam**?

“Hello, I’m Helen.” “Nice to meet you, I’m Mike.”
 “Can you spell that, please?” “G-E-R-M-A-N-Y.” “OK, thanks.”
 OK, bye, Helen. **See you**.
 Right, what’s in your bag, **sir**?

“How do you say ‘Alemania’ in English?” “Germany.” “Sorry?” “Germany.”
 What’s in your bag?
 “What’s your name?” “Helen.”
 “Where are you from?” “I’m from New York.”

People who are from **Brazil** are Brazilian.
 People who are from **China** are Chinese.
 People who are from **France** are French.
 People who are from **Germany** are German.
 People who are from **Italy** are Italian.
 People who are from **Japan** are Japanese.
 People who are from **Poland** are Polish.
 People who are from **Russia** are Russian.
 People who are from **Spain** are Spanish.

People in China speak **Chinese**.
 People in Germany speak **German**.
 People in Italy speak **Italian**.
 People in Japan speak **Japanese**.
 People in Poland speak **Polish**.
 People in Portugal speak **Portuguese**.
 People in Russia speak **Russian**.
 People in Spain speak **Spanish**.

NATIONALITIES

American (adj)	/ə'merɪkən/	Amerikaans
Brazilian (adj)	/brə'zɪliən/	Braziliaans
British (adj)	/'brɪtɪʃ/	Brits
Chinese (adj)	/'tʃaɪniːz/	Chinees
English (adj)	/'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/	Engels
German (adj)	/'dʒɜːmən/	Duits
Italian (adj)	/'ɪtæliən/	Italiaans
Japanese (adj)	/'dʒæpə'niːz/	Japans
Polish (adj)	/'pəʊlɪʃ/	Pools
Russian (adj)	/'rʌʃ(ə)n/	Russisch
Spanish (adj)	/'spæniʃ/	Spaans

COMMON OBJECTS

apple (n)	/'æp(ə)l/	appel
aspirins (n pl)	/'æsprɪnz/	aspirines
bag (n)	/'bæg/	tas
book (n)	/'bʊk/	boek
camera (n)	/'kæm(ə)rə/	kamera
coin (n)	/'kɔɪn/	munt
diary (n)	/'daɪəri/	dagboek
magazine (n)	/'mæɡə'ziːn/	tijdschrift
mobile phone (n)	/'məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	mobiele telefoon
MP3 player (n)	/'empiːθriː 'pleɪə/	MP3 speler
sweets (n pl)	/'swiːts/	snoepjes
tissues (n pl)	/'tɪʃuːz/	zakdoekjes
toothbrush (n)	/'tuːθbrʌʃ/	tandenborstel
umbrella (n)	/'ʌm'brelə/	paraplu
watch (n)	/'wɒtʃ/	horloge

Mike is from New York. He's **American**.
People who are from Brazil are **Brazilian**.
People who are from Britain are **British**.
People who are from China are **Chinese**.
People who are from England are **English**.
People who are from Germany are **German**.
People who are from Italy are **Italian**.
People who are from Japan are **Japanese**.
People who are from Poland are **Polish**.
People who are from Russia are **Russian**.
People who are from Spain are **Spanish**.

An **apple** is a type of fruit.
Helen has a packet of **aspirins** in her bag.
What's in Mike's **bag**?
Helen has a **book** in her bag.
You can take photos with a **camera**.
A **coin** is a flat round piece of metal, used as money.
A **diary** is a book that you write appointments in.
Do you like reading **magazines**?
What's your **mobile phone** number?
Have you got an **MP3 player**?
"What are these?" "They're **sweets**."
Helen has a small packet of **tissues** in her bag.
You clean your teeth with a **toothbrush**.
You use an **umbrella** when it rains.
A **watch** is something that you wear so that you can see what time it is.

Unit 2 (p. 10)

married (adj)	/ˈmæriəd/	getrouwd
age (n)	/eɪdʒ/	leeftijd
airline (n)	/ˈeəlaɪn/	luchtvaartmaatschappij
animal (n)	/ˈæni:m(ə)l/	dier
assistant (n)	/əˈsɪst(ə)nt/	assistent
beer (n)	/bɪə/	bier
cat (n)	/kæt/	kat
coffee (n)	/ˈkɒfi/	koffie
Coke (n)	/kəʊk/	coca cola
country (n)	/ˈkʌntri/	land
cycling (n)	/ˈsaɪklɪŋ/	fietsen
dog (n)	/dɒg/	hond
drink (n)	/drɪŋk/	drankje
film (n)	/fɪlm/	film
first name (n)	/ˈfɜːstˌneɪm/	voornaam
food (n)	/fuːd/	eten
football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/	voetbal
Great Britain (n)	/ˈɡreɪtˌbrɪt(ə)n/	Groot Brittanië
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	paard
job (n)	/dʒɒb/	baan
pasta (n)	/ˈpæstə/	pasta
pizza (n)	/ˈpɪtsə/	pizza
second (n)	/ˈsekənd /	seconde
skiing (n)	/ˈskiɪŋ/	skiën
sport (n)	/spɔːt/	sport
steak (n)	/steɪk/	biefstuk
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/	zwemmen
tea (n)	/tiː/	thee
tennis (n)	/tenɪs/	tennis

We're **married**. Our names are Bill and Hilary.
 If you ask someone "How old are you?", you want to know their **age**.
 LOT is a Polish **airline**.
 Brad Pitt's favourite animals are **dogs**.
 Frank is Erica's **assistant**.
 One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is **beer**.
 Does Brad Pitt like **cats** or dogs?
 One of Brad Pitt's favourite drinks is **coffee**.
Coke is a very popular drink.
 Japan, Italy and the USA are all **countries**.
 Brad likes **cycling** and tennis.
 His favourite animals are **dogs**.
 Coffee, beer and Coke are all **drinks**.
 What's your favourite **film**?
 Her first name is **Rachel** and her surname is Green.
 His favourite **food** is pizza.
 My favourite sport is **football**.
Great Britain consists of England, Wales and Scotland.
Horses, cats and dogs are all animals.
 "What's Brad Pitt's **job**?" "He's an actor."
Pasta and pizza are types of Italian food.
Pizza and pasta are types of Italian food.
 How many people die every 60 **seconds**?
Skiing is a winter sport.
 His favourite **sports** are cycling and tennis.
Steak is a type of meat.
 Do you like **swimming**?
Tea and coffee are hot drinks.
 Brad's favourite sports are cycling and **tennis**.

thing (n)	/θɪŋ/	ding
the United Kingdom (n)	/ðə 'ju:naitɪd ,kɪŋdəm/	het Verenigd Koninkrijk
wife (n)	/waɪf/	echtgenote
woman (plural women) (n)	/wʊmən/	vrouw
be born (v)	/bi 'bɔ:n/	geboren worden
die (v)	/daɪ/	sterven
live (v)	/lɪv/	leven
be between (15 and 64 years old)	/bi bɪ,twi:m (,fɪfti:m ən ,sɪksti,fɔ: jɪəz 'əʊld)/	tussen (15 en 64 jaar) zijn
be in a hurry	/bi: ,ɪn ə 'hʌrɪ/	haast hebben
be over 40/65 etc years old	/bi: əʊvə ,fɔ:ti/,sɪksti,fairv jɪəz 'əʊld/	ouder dan 40/65 etc zijn
be under 15/30 etc years old	/bi: ,ʌndə ,fɪfti:m/θɜ:ti jɪəz 'əʊld/	jonger dan 15/30 etc zijn
dear (affectionate form of address)	/dɪə/	schat
Fine, thanks.	/faɪn θæŋks/	Prima, dankje.
Good afternoon.	/gʊd ,ɑ:ftə'nu:m/	Goedemiddag.
Good morning.	/gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ/	Goedemorgen.
How are you?	/haʊ 'ɑ: jʊ/	Hoe gaat het met u?
How old are you?	/haʊ 'əʊld ɑ: jʊ/	Hoe oud ben jij?
I'm very well.	/aɪm veri 'wel/	Het gaat goed.
Not too bad.	/nɒt tu: 'bæd/	Niet slecht.
Sorry. (adj)	/sɒri/	Sorry.
Thank you (very much).	/θæŋk jʊ (veri 'mʌtʃ)/	Hartelijk bedankt
This is (Frank).	/ðɪs ɪz (fræŋk)/	Dit is (Frank)
What is your job?	/wɒt ɪz jə 'jɔ:b/	Wat is je beroep?

JOBS

actor (n)	/æktə/	acteur
artist (n)	/ɑ:tɪst/	kunstenaar
doctor (n)	/dɒktə/	dokter
English teacher (n)	/ɪŋɡlɪʃ ,ti:tʃə/	Engelse leraar/lerares

What are your favourite **things**?

The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Prince of Wales's **wife** is called Camilla.

What percentage of **women** are hairdressers?

How many people **are born** every 60 seconds?

How many people **die** every 60 seconds?

What percentage of people **live** in cities?

What percentage of people are **between 15 and 64 years old**?

Sorry – I'm **in a hurry**.

What percentage of people are **over 65 years old**?

What percentage of people are **under 15 years old**?

Hello, **dear**. How are you?

"Hi! How are you?" "Fine, thanks."

Good afternoon, sir.

Good morning, I'm David Grant.

"How are you?" "I'm very well, thank you."

"How old are you?" "I'm 14."

"How are you?" "I'm very well, thank you."

"How are you?" "Not too bad."

Sorry – I'm in a hurry.

I'm fine, **thank you very much**.

This is Frank, my assistant.

"What is your job?" "I'm a waitress."

Brad Pitt is an **actor**.

Isabelle Allende isn't an **artist**. She's a writer.

Doctors and nurses work in hospitals.

What's the name of your **English teacher**?

hairdresser (n)	/heədresə/
IT technician (n)	/aɪ'ti: tek,nɪf(ə)n/
lawyer (n)	/lɔ:jə/
nurse (n)	/nɜ:s/
sales manager (n)	/seɪlz ,mænidʒə/
shop assistant (n)	/ʃɒp ə,sɪstənt/
singer (n)	/sɪŋə/
student (n)	/stju:d(ə)nt/
taxi driver (n)	/tæksi ,draɪvə/
university professor (n)	/ju:nɪ'vɜ:sətɪ/
writer (n)	/raɪtə/

kapper
IT expert
advocaat
verpleger/ verpleegster
verkoop manager
verkoop medewerker/ medewerkster
zanger/ zangeres
leerling, student
taxichauffeur
universitair docent
schrijver

What percentage of women are **hairdressers**?
IT technicians work with computers.
 What percentage of women are **lawyers**?
 Doctors and **nurses** work in hospitals.
 A **sales manager** is responsible for selling things.
Shop assistants help customers in a shop.

Christina Aguilera is a famous **singer**.
 How many **students** are there in your class?
 "Is your mother a **taxi driver**?" "No, she isn't."
 A **university professor** teaches in a university.
 Isabelle Allende is a **writer** not an artist.

Unit 3 (p. 16)

bad (adj) (TS)	/bæd/
big (adj)	/bɪg/
good (adj) (TS)	/gʊd/
horrible (adj) (TS)	/hɒrəb(ə)l/
identical (adj)	/aɪ'dentɪk(ə)l/
nice (adj) (TS)	/naɪs/
single (adj)	/sɪŋg(ə)l/
carefully (adv)	/keəfəli/
early (adv)	/ɜ:li/
late (adv)	/leɪt/
then (adv)	/ðen/
together (adv)	/tə'geðə/
apartment (n)	/ə'pɔ:tmənt/
bedroom (n)	/bedru:m/
boss (n) (GE)	/bɒs/
cleaner (n)	/kli:nə/

slecht
groot
goed
verschrikkelijk
identiek
lief
vrijgezel
voorzichtig
vroeg
laat
daarna
samen
appartement
slaapkamer
baas
schoonmaker

"What's **bad** about Margaret's family?" "The pets live in the house – ugh!"
 They live in a **big** apartment.
 "What's **good** about Caroline's family?" "Paul buys Caroline flowers."
 Andy and Margaret smoke in the house. That's **horrible**.
 Peter and John are **identical** twin brothers.
 Paul buys flowers for Caroline. That's **nice**.
 Is he married or **single**?
 Drive **carefully**!
 Caroline and Paul's children go to bed **early**.
 Margaret and Andy's children go to bed **late**.
 They exchange homes and families and **then** talk about their experiences.
 The family eat meals **together** in the kitchen.
 They live in a big **apartment**.
 Ben and Melissa watch TV and DVDs in their **bedrooms**.
 Her job isn't very interesting and she doesn't like her **boss**.
 A **cleaner** does the housework for Caroline and Paul.

company (n)	/kʌmp(ə)ni/	bedrijf
computer (n)	/kəm'pjʊ:tə/	computer
DVD (n)	/di:vi:'di:/	DVD
experience (n)	/ɪk'spɪəriəns/	ervaring
flower (n)	/'flaʊə/	bloem
game (n)	/geɪm/	spel
home (n)	/həʊm/	huis
house (n)	/haʊs/	huis
housewife (n)	/'haʊswaɪf/	huisvrouw
housework (n)	/'haʊswɜ:k/	huishouden
kitchen (n)	/'kɪtʃən/	keuken
manager (n)	/'mænɪdʒə/	manager
meal (n)	/mi:l/	maaltijd
pet (n)	/pet/	huisdieren
photographer (n)	/'fəʊtəgrəfə/	fotograaf
rabbit (n)	/'ræbɪt/	konijn
show (n)	/'ʃəʊ/	programma
sofa (n)	/'səʊfə/	sofa
TV (n)	/'ti:vi:/	televisie
week (n)	/'wi:k/	week
go out (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'aʊt/	uitgaan
buy (v)	/'baɪ/	kopen
do (v)	/'du:/	doen
drive (v)	/'draɪv/	rijden
eat (v)	/'i:t/	eten
exchange (v)	/'ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ/	wisselen
forget (v)	/'fə'get/	vergeten
have (v)	/'hæv/	gebruiken
play (v)	/'pleɪ/	spelen
say (v)	/'seɪ/	zeggen
smoke (v)	/'sməʊk/	roken
talk (about) (v)	/'tɔ:k (ə'baʊt)/	praten (over)
watch (v)	/'wɒtʃ/	kijken

Caroline is the manager of a **company**.
 My brother plays games on his **computer**.
 They watch **DVDs** in their bedrooms.
 They exchange homes and families and then talk about their **experiences**.
 Paul buys **flowers** for his wife.
 The children play **games** together.
 In the TV show two wives exchange **homes** and families.
 Margaret's family have pets who live in the **house**.
 Margaret is a **housewife**.
 A cleaner does the **housework** for Caroline and Paul.
 Do you eat meals with your family in the **kitchen**?
 Caroline is the **manager** of a company.
 Do you eat **meals** on the sofa in front of the TV?
 They have five **pets** – a dog, three cats and a rabbit.
 A **photographer** is someone whose job is to take photos.
 They have five pets – a dog, three cats and a **rabbit**.
 Wife Exchange is a TV **show** where wives exchange homes and families.
 They eat meals on the **sofa** in front of the TV.
 Do you eat meals in front of the **TV**?
 They exchange homes and families for two **weeks**.
 Do you **go out** with your family at weekends?
 My father **buys** flowers for my mother.
 The cleaner **does** the housework.
Drive carefully!
 We **eat** meals together in the kitchen.
 They **exchange** homes and families and then talk about their experiences.
 Don't forget your phone.
 Do you **have** meals together in the kitchen?
 My brother **plays** games on his computer.
 Smile! **Say** cheese!
 Andy and Margaret **smoke** in the house.
 They exchange homes and families and then **talk about** their experiences.
 They **watch** DVDs in their bedrooms.

work (v)	/wɜ:k/
go to bed	/gəʊ tə 'bed/
in front of	/ɪn 'frʌnt əv/
do the house work	/du: ðə 'haʊswɜ:k/
Don't be late.	/dəʊnt vi 'leɪt/
Don't worry!	/dəʊnt 'wʌri/
Have a good time.	/hæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/
Call me.	/'kɔ:l ,mi:/
Take care.	/'teɪk 'keə/

FAMILY

aunt (n)	/a:nt/
brother (n)	/'brʌðə/
brother-in-law (n)	/'brʌðəɪn,lɔ:/
children (n pl)	/'tʃɪldrən/
cousin (n)	/'kʌz(ə)n/
daughter (n)	/'dɔ:tə/
family (n)	/'fæm(ə)li/
father (n)	/'fɑ:ðə/
husband (n)	/'hʌzbənd/
mother (n)	/'mʌðə/
nephew (n)	/'nefju:/
niece (n)	/'ni:s/
parents (n pl)	/'peərənts/
relative (n)	/'relətɪv/
sister (n)	/'sɪstə/
sister-in-law (n)	/'sɪstəɪn,lɔ:/
son (n)	/'sʌn/
twin brother (n)	/'twɪn 'brʌðə/
uncle (n)	/'ʌŋk(ə)l/
wife (n)	/'waɪf/

werken
naar bed gaan
voor
het huishouden doen
Wees op tijd.
Maak je geen zorgen!
Veel plezier.
Bel me.
Rustig aan.

tante
broer
zwager
kinderen
neef, nicht
dochter
familie
vader
echtgenoot
moeder
neef
nicht
ouders
familieid
zus
schoonzus
zoon
tweelingbroer
oom
echtgenote

Paul and Caroline **work** at the weekends.
 Do you **go to bed** early or late?
 They eat meals on the sofa **in front of** the TV.
 A cleaner **does the housework** for Caroline and Paul.
 Drive carefully. **Don't be late.**
Don't worry! He's OK.
Have a good time. Take care.
 Take care. **Call me.**
Take care. Call me.

Pat is Jennifer and Joe's **aunt**.
 Tom and Jack are **brothers**.
 Peter is Pat's **brother-in-law**.
 John and Pat have three **children**.
 Kitty and Jennifer are **cousins**.
 Peter and Pauline have one **daughter**, Jennifer.
 Write five sentences about your **family**.
 John is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **father**.
 Andy is Margaret's **husband**.
 Caroline is Ben and Melissa's **mother**.
 Joe is John and Pat's **nephew**.
 Kitty is Peter and Pauline's **niece**.
 Paul and Caroline are Ben and Melissa's **parents**.
 Who is your favourite **relative**?
 Pauline and Pat are **sisters**.
 Pat is Peter's **sister-in-law**.
 John and Pat have two **sons**, Tom and Jack.
 Peter and John are identical **twin brothers**.
 Peter is Tom, Jack and Kitty's **uncle**.
 Caroline is Paul's **wife**.

Unit 4 (p. 22)

alloy (adj)	/æləɪ/
beautiful (adj)	/ˈbju:təf(ə)l/
blue (adj)	/bluː/
circle (v)	/sɜːk(ə)l/
complete (v)	/kəmˈplɪːt/
cross out (v)	/krɒsˌaʊt/
different (adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/
great (adj)	/greɪt/
large (adj)	/lɑːdʒ/
loud (adj)	/laʊd/
new (adj)	/njuː/
OK (adj)	/əʊˈkeɪ/
small (adj)	/smɔːl/
sporty (adj)	/ˈspɔːti/
terrible (adj)	/ˈterəbl/
top (adj)	/tɒp/
maybe (adv)	/ˈmeɪbiː/
online (adv)	/ˌɒnˈlaɪn/
outside (adv)	/aʊtˈsaɪd/
well (adv)	/wel/
every (determiner)	/ˈevri/
car (n)	/kɑː/
chips (n pl)	/tʃɪps/
chocolate (n)	/ˈtʃɒklət/
clubbing (n)	/ˈklʌbɪŋ/
cooking (n)	/ˈkʊkɪŋ/
dessert (n)	/dɪˈzɜːt/
fitness (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs/
flying (n)	/ˈflaɪɪŋ/

gelegeerd
mooi
blauw
omcirkelen
afmaken
doorkrassen
anders
fantastisch
groot
hard(e)
nieuw
niet slecht
klein
sportief
verschrikkelijk
maximum
misschien
online
buiten
goed
elk (e)
auto
patat
chocolade
uitgaan
koken
nagerecht
fitness
vliegen

He drives a VW Golf GTI 2 litre FSI Turbo with **alloy** wheels.
 She's **beautiful** but my parents don't like her.
 My girlfriend drives a **blue** car called Fred.
Circle the verb "be".
Complete the sentence above.
Cross out your surname.
 Do you agree that men and women are very **different**?
 Cathy thinks Leonardo DiCaprio is **great**.
 The woman takes a **large** suitcase and a small suitcase.
 He hates **loud** music.
 She orders a **new** sofa.
 "What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" "He's **OK**."
 The woman takes a large suitcase and a **small** suitcase.
 I'm not very **sporty** but I like dancing.
 I think the Rolling Stones are **terrible**.
 The car has a **top** speed of 200 kilometres an hour.
 My wife has forty pairs of shoes. **Maybe** fifty.
 Do you and your friends chat **online**?
 Jack likes being **outside**.
 Cathy doesn't play the saxophone very **well**.
 My husband goes to the pub **every** weekend.
 We have two **cars** – a VW Golf and a blue **car** called Fred!
 He orders steak and **chips**.
 Do you think about **chocolate** all the time?
 Layla loves **clubbing**.
 She doesn't like **cooking**.
 He orders a chocolate **dessert**.
 Jack really likes sport and **fitness**.
 Do you like **flying**?

friend (n)	/frend/	vriend
girlfriend (n)	/'gɜ:l,frend/	vriendin
gym (n)	/dʒɪm/	sportschool
handbag (n)	/'hænd,bæg/	handtas
jazz (n)	/dʒæz/	jazz
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:mz/	spijkerbroek
jogging (n)	/'dʒɒgɪŋ/	hardlopen
life (n)	/laɪf/	leven
lipstick (n)	/'lɪpstɪk/	lippenstift
man (plural men) (n)	/mæn/	man
match (v)	/mætʃ/	combineren
money (n)	/'mʌni/	geld
perfume (n)	/'pɜ:fju:m/	parfum
photo (n)	/'fəʊtəʊ/	foto
pop music (n)	/'pɒp ,mju:zɪk/	popmuziek
restaurant (n)	/'rest(ə)rɒnt/	restaurant
rock concert (n)	/'rɒk ,kɒnsə:t/	rock concert
salad (n)	/'sæləd/	salade
saxophone (n)	/'sæksə'fəʊn/	saxofoon
Scorpio (n)	/'skɔ:piəʊ/	schorpioen
shoes (n pl)	/'ʃu:z/	schoenen
shopping (n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ/	winkelen
shopping centre (n)	/'ʃɒpɪŋ ,sentə/	winkelcentrum
shower (n)	/'ʃaʊə/	douche
speed (n)	/'spi:d/	snelheid
suitcase (n)	/'su:tkeɪs/	koffer
sunglasses (n pl)	/'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/	zonnebril
tick (v)	/tɪk/	aankruisen
top (n)	/'tɒp/	topje
town (n)	/'taʊn/	dorp
underline (v)	/'ʌndə'laɪn/	onderstrepen
washing up (n)	/'wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/	afwassen
water (n)	/'wɔ:tə/	water

Do you and your **friends** chat online?

My brother has a **girlfriend**.

Do you like going to the **gym**?

She takes a small suitcase, a large suitcase and a **handbag**.

Her favourite kind of music is **jazz**.

He goes to Gap and buys one pair of **jeans**.

Jack likes **jogging**.

I'm number 3 in my husband's **life**!

She buys three pairs of shoes and **lipstick**.

Do you think that **men** and women are different?

Match the object and subject pronouns.

Layla loves spending **money**.

She buys lipstick, two tops, **perfume** and a bag.

My name's Cathy and that's me in the **photo**.

I don't like **pop music**. Do you like it?

What do they order in the **restaurant**?

Jack doesn't like going to **rock concerts**.

She orders **salad** and doesn't order a dessert.

Cathy doesn't play the **saxophone** very well.

Cathy is a **Scorpio** and she's single.

I have four pairs of **shoes**. My wife has forty, maybe fifty.

Layla loves **shopping**.

Gap is a shop in the **shopping centre**.

Do you sing in the **shower**?

The car has a top **speed** of 200 kilometres an hour.

The woman takes a large **suitcase** and a small **suitcase**.

The man takes a pair of **sunglasses** and a mobile phone.

Tick the sentence.

She buys three pairs of shoes, lipstick and two **tops**.

Jack hates **towns** and cities.

Underline your first name.

I don't like doing the **washing up**.

Jack loves **water** and really likes being outside.

weekend (n)	/wi:k'end/
wheel (n)	/wi:l/
eat out (phr v)	/i:t 'aʊt/
chat (v)	/tʃæt/
dance (v)	/dɑ:ns/
drink (v)	/drɪŋk/
jog (v)	/dʒɒg/
listen (to) (v)	/lɪs(ə)n '(tu:)/
order (v)	/'ɔ:də/
read (v)	/ri:d/
shop (v)	/ʃɒp/
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/
speak (v)	/spi:k/
spend (v)	/spend/
study (v)	/'stʌdi/
think (about) (v)	/θɪŋk (ə'baʊt)/
travel (v)	/'trævl/
go on holiday	/gəʊ ɒn 'hɒlɪdeɪ/
go shopping	/gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/
at home	/ət 'həʊm/
all kinds of	/ɔ:l 'kaɪndz əv/
lots of ...	/'lɒts əv/
a pair of jeans/shoes/ sunglasses	/ə ,peər əv 'dʒi:nz/'ju:z/ 'sʌŋglɑ:sɪz/
It takes (six minutes/three hours etc)	/ɪt ,teɪks ('sɪks mɪnɪts/'θri: aʊəz/

EXPRESSING OPINIONS

I agree./I don't agree.	/aɪ ə'gri:/ /aɪ ,dəʊnt ə'gri:/
I don't like ...	/aɪ 'dəʊnt ,laɪk/
I don't mind ...	/aɪ ,dəʊnt 'maɪnd/
I hate ...	/aɪ 'heɪt/

weekend	weekend
wiel	wiel
uit eten gaan	uit eten gaan
chatten	chatten
dansen	dansen
drinken	drinken
hardlopen	hardlopen
luisteren (naar)	luisteren (naar)
bestellen	bestellen
lezen	lezen
winkelen	winkelen
zingen	zingen
spreken	spreken
uitgeven	uitgeven
studeren	studeren
denken (aan)	denken (aan)
reizen	reizen
op vakantie gaan	op vakantie gaan
gaan winkelen	gaan winkelen
thuis	thuis
allerlei soorten	allerlei soorten
heel veel	heel veel
een spijkerbroek/ een paar schoenen/ zonnebril	een spijkerbroek/ een paar schoenen/ zonnebril
Het duurt (zes minuten/drie uur etc)	Het duurt (zes minuten/drie uur etc)

Ik ben het ermee eens/ Ik ben het er niet mee eens	Ik ben het ermee eens/ Ik ben het er niet mee eens
Ik hou niet van ...	Ik hou niet van ...
Ik vind ... niet erg	Ik vind ... niet erg
Ik heb een hekel aan	Ik heb een hekel aan

My husband goes to the pub every **weekend**.
The car is a 2-litre Turbo with alloy **wheels**.
If you **eat out**, you eat in a restaurant.
Do you and your friends **chat** online?
Cathy's not very sporty but she likes **dancing**.
Do you like **drinking** beer?
I think Jack likes **jogging**.
I **listen to** all kinds of music.
She **orders** salad.
I like **reading** magazines but not books.
I **shop** every weekend.
Do you like **singing** in the shower?
Do you **speak** Spanish?
Layla loves **spending** money.
She **studies** a lot and works hard.
Do you **think about** chocolate all the time?
When you **travel** somewhere, you go there in a car, bus, plane, train etc.
A man and a woman **go on holiday** together but take different things.
Do you like **going shopping**?
We live **at home** with our parents.
I listen to **all kinds of** music, but my favourite is jazz.
Cathy has **lots of** good friends.
My wife has forty **pairs of shoes**, maybe fifty.
It takes six minutes for the man to buy a pair of jeans.

"I think Beyoncé's great." "I **agree**. I really like her."
I like being outside but I **don't like** towns and cities.
I like dancing and I **don't mind** loud music.
I **hate** doing housework and I don't like cooking.

I like ...	/aɪ 'laɪk/	Ik hou van	I like all kinds of music but my favourite is jazz.
I love ...	/aɪ 'lʌv/	Ik ben gek op ...	"What do you think of Jude Law?" " I love him."
I prefer	/aɪ 'prɪfəz/	Ik geef de voorkeur aan	Jude Law's OK but I prefer Leonardo DiCaprio.
I really like ...	/aɪ ˌriːəli 'laɪk/	Ik vind ... echt leuk	"I think the Rolling Stones are great." "I agree. I really like them."
I think she's/he's great/ OK/terrible.	/aɪ ˌθɪŋk ʃiːz/hiːz 'ɡreɪt/əʊ'keɪl/ 'terəbl/	Ik vind haar/hem fantastisch/ OK/verschrikkelijk	"What do you think of Wayne Rooney?" " I think he's OK. "
What about you?	/ˌwɒt əbaʊt 'juː/	En jij?	Cathy goes out with her friends every weekend. What about you?
What do you think of ...?	/ˌwɒt duː juː 'θɪŋk əv/	Wat denk je van ... ?	" What do you think of Eminem?" "I think he's great."

Review A (p. 28)

fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	geweldig	Rona is my sister she's my best friend and she's fantastic .
good-looking (adj) (TS)	/ɡʊd'lʊkɪŋ/	knap	Ben is tall with dark hair and he's very good-looking .
tall (adj) (TS)	/tɔːl/	lang	He's tall with dark hair.
Amazing! (interjection) (TS)	/ə'meɪzɪŋ/	waanzinnig	"So, did you look at the website?" "Yes, I did. Amazing! "
apostrophe (n)	/ə'pɒstrəfi/	apostrof	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession.
best friend (n)	/best 'frend/	beste vriend	Rona's my best friend and she's fantastic.
capital letter (n)	/ˌkæpɪt(ə)l 'letə/	hoofdletter	You use a capital letter to start a sentence.
comma (n)	/ˌkɒmə/	komma	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.
contraction (n)	/kən'trækʃ(ə)n/	samenvoeging	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession.
full stop (n)	/fʊl 'stɒp/	punt	You use a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence.
headache (n)	/ˌhedɪk/	hoofdpijn	"What are these?" "They're aspirins. I have a headache ."
item (n)	/ˌaɪtəm/	onderdeel	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list.
list (n)	/lɪst/	lijst	You use a comma (,) to separate items in a list .
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	melk	Milk is my favourite drink.
possession (n)	/pə'zeʃ(ə)n/	bezit	You use an apostrophe (') for contractions and for possession .
profile (n)	/ˌpraʊfaɪl/	profiel	The profile of Rona Cameron is by her sister Kate Cameron.
question (n)	/ˌkwɛstʃ(ə)n/	vraag	You use a question mark at the end of a question .
question mark (n)	/ˌkwɛstʃ(ə)n ˌmɑːk/	vraagteken	You use a question mark at the end of a question.
sentence (n)	/ˌsentəns/	zin	You use a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence .
website (n)	/ˌwebsaɪt/	website	Rona doesn't know about the "Meet my friend" website .

meet (v)	/mi:t/	ontmoeten
open (v)	/ˈəʊpən/	openen
relax (v)	/rɪ'læks/	ontspannen
separate (v)	/ˈsepəreɪt/	scheiden
start (v)	/stɑ:t/	beginnen
use (v)	/ju:z/	gebruiken
at the end of	/ət ði: 'end əv/	aan het eind van
He/She looks nice. (TS)	/hi:/ʃi: lʊks'nais/	He/Zij ziet er mooi uit
spend time (with sb)	/spend 'taɪm (wɪð ,sʌmbɒdi)/	tijd doorbrengen (met iemand)

She doesn't have a lot of time to **meet** new people.
Open your bag, please, sir.
Rona works hard but also likes **relaxing**.
You use a comma (,) to **separate** items in a list.
You use a capital letter to **start** a sentence.
You **use** a question mark at the end of a question.
You use a question mark **at the end of** a question.
Rona thinks that Ben **looks nice**.
My father is also my friend. I love **spending time with him**.

Unit 5 (p. 32)

important (adj)	/ɪm'pɔ:t(ə)nt/	belangrijk
perfect (adj)	/pɜ:fekt/	prima
tired (adj)	/taɪəd/	moe
later (adv)	/leɪtə/	later
before (conj)	/brɪfɔ:/	voordat
airport (n)	/ˈeəpɔ:t/	vliegveld
bill (n)	/bɪl/	rekening
body (n)	/bɒdi/	lichaam
bottle (n)	/bɒt(ə)l/	fles
brain (n)	/breɪn/	hersens
breakfast (n)	/ˈbrekfəst/	ontbijt
champagne (n)	/ˈʃæmpɛɪn/	champagne
clothes (n pl)	/ˈkləʊðz/	kleren
cocktail (n)	/ˈkɒkteɪl/	cocktail
day (n)	/deɪ/	dag
dinner (n)	/dɪnə/	avondeten
energy (n)	/ˈenədʒi/	energie
ID (Identity card) (n)	/aɪ'di: (aɪ'dentəti ,kɑ:d/	Legitimatie (Identiteitsbewijs)
lunch (n)	/lʌntʃ/	lunch

Breakfast is an **important** meal.
Don't eat a big lunch. A sandwich is **perfect**.
After midday your brain gets **tired**.
Later, she watches soaps on TV.
Your body needs time to digest **before** you go to bed.
How much is it to the **airport**?
Can I have the **bill**, please?
Go to bed early – your **body** likes seven or eight hours sleep.
How much is a **bottle** of champagne?
Your **brain** gets tired after midday.
Breakfast is an important meal.
How much is a bottle of **champagne**?
Ms Dynamite likes wearing Armani or D&G **clothes**.
Do you like drinking **cocktails**?
Is dinner the big meal of the **day** for you?
Don't have **dinner** too late.
You have a lot of **energy** in the morning.
"Can I see your **ID**?" "**ID**?" "**Identity card**."
Don't eat a big **lunch**. A sandwich is perfect.

midday (n)	/ˈmɪdˈdeɪ/
morning (n)	/ˈmɔːnɪŋ/
newspaper (n)	/ˈnjuːzpeɪpə/
receipt (n)	/rɪˈsiːt/
sandwich (n)	/ˈsæŋ(d)wɪdʒ/
sleep (n)	/sliːp/
soap (n)	/səʊp/
sun (n)	/sʌn/
ticket (n)	/ˈtɪkɪt/
time (n)	/taɪm/
train station (n)	/ˈtreɪn ˌsteɪʃən/
wine (n)	/waɪn/
get up (phr v)	/ˌɡet ˈʌp/
stay in (phr v)	/ˌsteɪ ˈɪn/
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪk ˈʌp/
digest (v)	/daɪˈdʒest/
need (v)	/niːd/
wear (v)	/weə/
Can I have ...?	/ˌkæn aɪ ˈhæv/
do exercise	/ˌduː ˈeksəsaɪz/
egg and bacon	/ˌeg əŋ ˈbeɪkən/
Excuse me!	/ɪkˈskjuːz ˌmiː/
How much is ...?	/haʊ ˈmʌtʃ ɪz/

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday (n)	/ˈmʌndeɪ/
Tuesday (n)	/ˈtjuːzdeɪ/
Wednesday (n)	/ˈwenzdeɪ/
Thursday (n)	/ˈθɜːzdeɪ/
Friday (n)	/ˈfraɪdeɪ/
Saturday (n)	/ˈsætədeɪ/
Sunday (n)	/ˈsʌndeɪ/

het midden van de dag	
ochtend	
krant	
bon	
boterham	
slaap	
dramaserie	
zon	
kaartje	
tijd	
treinstation	
wijn	
opstaan	
binnen blijven	
wakker worden	
verteren	
nodig hebben	
dragen	
Mag ik ... ?	
gymnastiek doen	
eieren met spek	
Neem me niet kwalijk!	
Hoeveel kost ... ?	

maandag	
dinsdag	
woensdag	
donderdag	
vrijdag	
zaterdag	
zondag	

After **midday** your brain gets tired.
 You have a lot of energy in the **morning**.
 Do you read the **newspaper** at weekends?
 Can I have a **receipt**, please?
 Don't eat a big lunch. A **sandwich** is perfect.
 Your body likes seven or eight hours **sleep**.
 On Sunday she watches **soaps** on TV.
 At 6.30 am your body wakes up with the **sun**.
 Can I have two **tickets** for the cinema?
 Your body needs **time** to digest before you go to bed.
 How much is it to the **train station**?
 How much is a bottle of **wine**?
 What time do you **get up** in the morning?
 If you **stay in**, you stay at home and don't go out.
 I **wake up** early at about 6.30 am.
 Your body needs time to **digest** before you go to bed.
 Your body **needs** time to digest before you go to bed.
 What sort of clothes do you like **wearing**?
Can I have a ticket, please?
 I **do exercise** before breakfast.
 On Sunday she has **egg and bacon** for breakfast.
 "Excuse me!" "Yes?" "Can I have the bill, please?"
How much is a bottle of wine?

Monday is the first day of the week.
Tuesday is the second day of the week.
Wednesday is the third day of the week.
Thursday is the fourth day of the week.
Friday is the fifth day of the week.
Saturday is the sixth day of the week.
Sunday is the seventh day of the week.

PHRASES WITH “HAVE” AND “GO”

have breakfast/lunch/dinner	/hæv 'brekfəst/lʌtʃ/'dɪnə/
have a shower	/hæv ə 'ʃaʊə/
go home	/gəʊ 'həʊm/
go on the Internet	/gəʊ ɒn ði: 'ɪntənət/
go to work	/gəʊ tə 'wɜ:k/

ontbijt/lunch/avondeten eten
douchen
naar huis gaan
op het internet gaan
naar (hun) werk gaan

What time do you have breakfast/lunch/dinner ?
Do you have a shower in the morning?
What time do you go home from school?
Do you go on the Internet after school?
What time do your parents go to work ?

TIME

What time is it?	/wɒt 'taɪm ɪz ɪt/
eight/nine etc o'clock	/'eɪt/'naɪn ə'klɒk/
quarter past three/four etc	/'kwɔ:tə tə 'faɪv/'sɪks/
quarter to five/six etc	/'kwɔ:tə tə 'faɪv/'sɪks/
half past one/two etc	/'ha:f pa:st 'wʌn/'tu:/
midday	/'mɪd'deɪ/
midnight	/'mɪdnɑ:t/

Hoe laat is het?
acht/negen etc uur
kwart over drie/vier etc
kwart voor vijf/zes
half twee/drie etc
12 uur 's middags
middernacht

“What time is it?” “It’s seven o’clock.”
It’s eight o’clock .
It’s quarter past four .
It’s quarter to seven .
It’s half past three .
It’s midday .
It’s midnight .

Unit 6 (p. 38)

closed (adj)	/kloʊzd/
colourful (adj)	/'kʌləf(ə)l/
famous (adj)	/'feɪməs/
fun (adj) (TS)	/'fʌn/
international (adj)	/'ɪntə'næʃ(ə)nəl/
leap year (n)	?
other (adj)	/'ʌðə/
traditional (adj)	/'trə'dɪʃ(ə)nəl/
also (adv)	/'ɔ:lsəʊ/
alcohol (n)	/'ælkə'hɒl/
bank (n)	/'bæŋk/
bar (n)	/'bɑ:/
carnival (n) (TS)	/'kɑ:nɪv(ə)l/

gesloten
kleurrijk
beroemd
leuk
internationaal
schrikkeljaar
ander(e)
traditioneel
ook
alcohol
bank
café
karnaval

I’m sorry, we’re closed on Sunday.
People wear colourful costumes during the Rio carnival.
Jodie Kidd is a famous international model.
Carnival is fun and the music is fantastic.
She’s a famous international model.
In a leap year, there are 29 days in February.
He lives with thirty other wrestlers.
People wear traditional clothes during the Oktoberfest.
She likes polo and golf and also goes riding every day.
She doesn’t usually drink alcohol .
What time does the bank close?
What time does the bar open?
“Are you going to carnival this year?” “Of course. I go every year.”

chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	kip
costume (n)	/ˈkɒstjʊ:m/	kostuum
dancing (n)	/ˈdɑ:nsɪŋ/	dans
date (n)	/deɪt/	datum
drumming (n)	/ˈdrʌmɪŋ/	getrommel
evening (n)	/ˈi:vnɪŋ/	avond
festival (n)	/ˈfestɪv(ə)l/	festival
fireworks (n pl)	/ˈfaɪəwɜ:ks/	vuurwerk
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/	vis
golf (n)	/ˈgɒlf/	golf
grand champion (n)	/grænd ˈtʃæmpiən/	kampioen der kampioenen
litre (n)	/ˈli:tə/	liter
meat (n)	/mi:t/	vlees
model (n)	/ˈmɒd(ə)l/	fotomodel
parade (n)	/pəˈreɪd/	optocht
park (n)	/pɑ:k/	park
party (n)	/ˈpɑ:ti/	feest
polo (n)	/ˈpəʊləʊ/	polo
post office (n)	/ˈpəʊst ˌɒfɪs/	postkantoor
pyjamas (n pl) (PW)	/pəˈdʒɑ:məz/	pyjama
racing driver (n)	/ˈreɪsɪŋ ˌdraɪvə/	coureur
roast dinner (n)	/ˈrəʊst ˈdɪnə/	warme maaltijd
school (n)	/sku:l/	school
street (n)	/stri:t/	straat
sumo wrestling (n)	/ˈsu:məʊ ˌreslɪŋ/	sumo worstelen
supermarket (n)	/ˈsu:pə,mɑ:kɪt/	supermarkt
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/	training
vegetables (n pl)	/ˈvedʒtəbəlz/	groenten
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/	bezoeker
wrestler (n)	/ˈreslə/	worstelaar
go on for (phr v)	/gəʊ ˈɒn fɔ:/	duurt
close (v)	/kloʊz/	sluiten
end (v)	/end/	eindigen

Jodie Kidd has dogs, cats, horses and **chickens**.
 People wear colourful **costumes** during the Rio carnival.
 There's loud music and **dancing** at the Rio Carnival.
 What **dates** are important in your country?
 There's loud music, dancing and **drumming** at the Rio Carnival.
 In the **evening** I usually go out to a restaurant.
 San Fermin is a famous **festival** in Spain.
 There are **fireworks** in the park and dancing in the streets.
 Do you prefer **fish** or meat?
 Jodie likes sports, especially polo and **golf**.
 Asashoryu is a **grand champion** of sumo wrestling.
 The visitors to the Oktoberfest drink nine million **litres** of beer.
 Do you prefer fish or **meat**?
 Jodie Kidd is a famous international **model**.
 70,000 people watch **parades** in the Sambadrome.
 There are fireworks in the **park** during the San Fermin festival.
 There are **parties** all night during San Fermin.
Polo is a sport in which players ride on horses and try to hit a ball.
 What time does the **post office** close?
 I sometimes wear **pyjamas** in bed.
 She's also a Maserati **racing driver**.
 A **roast dinner** is a hot dinner with meat, potatoes and vegetables.
 Do you like going to **school**?
 There is dancing in the **streets** during the San Fermin festival.
 Asashoryu is a grand champion of **sumo wrestling**.
 Oh no, we don't have any milk, and the **supermarket's** closed.
 After **training**, I always drink a lot of water.
 For lunch, I have meat, fish and **vegetables**.
 There are seven million **visitors** to the Oktoberfest.
 He lives in Tokyo with thirty other **wrestlers**.
 The Oktoberfest **goes on for** two weeks.
 Bling Jewellers **closes** at 5.30.
 The Rio Carnival **ends** on Tuesday (Mardi Gras).

happen (v)	/ˈhæpən/
train (v)	/treɪn/
visit (v)	ˈvɪzɪt/
weigh (v)	/weɪ/
a lot of	/ə ˈlɒt əv/
go for a walk	/gəʊ fər ə ˈwɜ:k/
go riding	/gəʊ ˈraɪdɪŋ/
have a nap	/hæv ə ˈnæp/
in the country	/ɪn ðə ˈkʌntri/
take place	/teɪk ˈpleɪs/

gebeuren	
trainen	
bezoeken	
wegen	
veel	
gaan wandelen	
paardrijden	
een dutje doen	
op het platteland	
plaatsvinden	

What **happens** on 1st January in your country?
 Asashoryu **trains** for two hours every morning.
 Jodie often **visits** her parents in Barbados.
 He **weighs** 140 kilogrammes.
 After training, he always drinks **a lot of** water.
 I sometimes **go for a walk** in the afternoon.
 Jodie **goes riding** every day.
 He sometimes **has a nap** in the afternoon.
 She lives **in the country** with her animals.
 Where does San Fermin **take place**?

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv)	ˈɔ:lweɪz/
ever (adv)	ˈevə/
hardly ever	ˈhɑ:dli ˈevə/
never (adv)	ˈnevə/
often (adv)	ˈɒf(ə)n/
sometimes (adv)	ˈsʌmtaɪmz/
usually (adv)	ˈju:ʒʊəli/

altijd	
ooit	
bijna nooit	
nooit	
vaak	
soms	
meestal	

I **always** wake up before 7 a.m.
 Do you **ever** walk to school?
 She **hardly ever** goes to the gym.
 He **never** has breakfast.
 She **often** visits her parents.
 I **sometimes** have a nap or I **sometimes** go for a walk.
 In the evening, I **usually** go out to a restaurant.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January (n)	ˈdʒænjʊəri/
February (n)	ˈfebruəri/
March (n)	ˈmɑ:tʃ/
April (n)	ˈeɪprəl/
May (n)	/meɪ/
June (n)	/dʒu:n/
July (n)	/dʒʊˈlaɪ/
August (n)	ˈɔ:gəst/
September (n)	ˈseptembə/
October (n)	ˈɒktəʊbə/
November (n)	ˈnəʊvembə/
December (n)	ˈdi:sembə/

januari	
februari	
maart	
april	
mei	
juni	
juli	
augustus	
september	
oktober	
november	
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.

PHRASES WITH “MAKE” AND “DO”

do (your) homework	/ˈduː jə ˈhəʊmwɜːk/	(je) huiswerk doen	What time do you do your homework ?
do the ironing	/ˈduː ðiː ˈaɪəniŋ/	strijken	I usually do the ironing at the weekend.
do the shopping	/ˈduː ðə ˈʃɒpiŋ/	winkelen	We do the shopping at the weekend.
do the washing	/ˈduː ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ/	de was doen	What day of the week do you do the washing ?
do the washing up	/ˈduː ðə ˈwɒʃɪŋ ˈʌp/	afwassen	Who does the washing up in your family?
make a lot of noise	/ˈmeɪk ə ˌlɒt əv ˈnɔɪz/	veel lawaai maken	I don't like people who make a lot of noise .
make dinner	/ˈmeɪk ˈdɪnə/	avondeten maken	My father usually makes dinner at 7 p.m.
make long phone calls	/ˈmeɪk lɒŋ ˈfəʊn kɔːlz/	lange telefoongesprekken voeren	She always makes long phone calls to her boyfriend.
make my bed	/ˈmeɪk maɪ ˈbed/	mijn bed opmaken	I wake up before 7 a.m., make my bed and listen to reggae.
make the decisions	/ˈmeɪk ðə dɪˈsɪz(ə)nz/	beslissingen maken	Who makes the important decisions in your family?

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

at night/the weekend/ five o'clock etc	/ət ˈneɪt/ðə ˈwiːkend/faɪv əˈklɒk/	's nachts/in het weekend/om vijf uur etc	What do you usually do at the weekend ?
in the morning/the spring/ June etc	/ɪn ðə ˈmɔːniŋ/ðə ˈsprɪŋ/dʒuːn/	's ochtends/in de lente/in juni etc	In the evening he usually goes out to a restaurant.
on Sunday/Friday night/ 1 st May etc	/ɒn ˈsʌndeɪ/fraɪdeɪ ˈnaɪt/fɜːst əv ˈmeɪ/	op zondag/vrijdag avond/1 mei etc	We always go to a party on 31st December .

SEASONS

autumn (n)	/ˈɔːtəm/	herfst	We go back to school in the autumn .
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/	lente	The days get longer in spring .
summer (n)	/ˈsʌmə/	zomer	I like playing tennis in the summer .
winter (n)	/ˈwɪntə/	winter	We sometimes go skiing in the winter .

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ago (adv)	/əˈɡəʊ/	geleden	We went sailing a week ago .
alone (adj)	/əˈləʊn/	alleen	They waited for the boat to return then realised they were alone .

cold (adj)	/kəʊld/	koud
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	enorm
family-run (adj)	/fæmli,rʌn/	familie
grey (adj)	/greɪ/	grijs
local (adj)	/ləʊk(ə)l/	plaatselijk
main (adj)	/meɪn/	hoofd
terrible (adj)	/tɛrəbl/	verschrikkelijk
terrified (adj)	/tɛrəfaɪd/	doodsbang
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/	warm
young (adj)	/jʌŋ/	jong
again (adv)	/ə'geɪn/	opnieuw
inside (adv)	/ɪn'saɪd/	binnen
nearly (adv)	/nɪəli/	bijna
still (adv)	/stɪl/	nog steeds
last (determiner)	/lɑ:st/	vorig(e)
accident (n)	/ˈæksɪd(ə)nt/	ongeluk
attack (n)	/ə'tæk/	aanval
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/	bad
beach (n)	/bi:tʃ/	strand
boat (n)	/bəʊt/	boot
clothing (n)	/ˈkləʊðɪŋ/	kleding
dolphin (n)	/ˈdɒlfɪn/	dolfijn
exhibition (n)	/ˌeksɪ'bi(ə)n/	tentoonstelling
eye (n)	/aɪ/	oog
fisherman (n)	/fɪʃəmən/	visser
fishing boat (n)	/fɪʃɪŋ ,bəʊt/	vissersboot
foreigner (n) (PW)	/fɔ:riŋə/	buitenlander
free time (n)	/fri: 'taɪm/	vrije tijd
go fishing (n)	/gəʊ 'fɪʃɪŋ/	gaan vissen
hero (n)	/hɪərəʊ/	held
ice (n)	/aɪs/	ijs
lagoon (n)	/lə'gu:n/	lagune

The Californian ocean is **cold**.
They went fishing on an **enormous** lagoon called San Martina.
O'Neill is a **family-run** company.
They realised it was a big **grey** shark.
Grant's father became a **local** hero.
A fisherman caught the shark and put it in the **main** square.
When Grant saw *Jaws* he remembered the **terrible** experience.
They were **terrified** and nearly fell into the water.
Wetsuits keep you **warm** in cold water.
As a **young** man, Jack O'Neill worked for a big company.
The motor stopped and they couldn't start it **again**.
If you stay **inside**, you do not go out of a house or building.
The boat rocked from side to side and they **nearly** fell into the water.
Jack lost his eye in an accident but he **still** surfs today.
"When was the last time you went windsurfing?" "**Last** summer."
He lost his eye in a surfing **accident**.
Grant's family were terrified by the shark **attack**.
The children wore wetsuits and sat in a **bath** of ice.
He always went to the **beach** in his free time.
The shark started knocking the **boat**.
Wetsuits are protective **clothing** for cold water.
A **dolphin** is a large friendly animal that lives in the water.
He demonstrated his wetsuits at boat **exhibitions**.
Jack lost his **eye** in a surfing accident.
A local **fisherman** caught the shark.
Eventually people in a **fishing boat** heard them.
When was the first time you spoke to a **foreigner**?
He always went to the beach in his **free time**.
One day they **went fishing** on an enormous lagoon.
His father became a local **hero**.
The children wore wetsuits and sat in a bath of **ice**.
One day they went fishing on an enormous **lagoon**.

monster (n)	/ˈmɒnstə/	monster
motor (n)	/ˈməʊtə/	moter
motor boat (n)	/ˈməʊtə ˌbəʊt/	motorboot
ocean (n)	/ˈəʊʃ(a)n/	oceaan
port (n)	/pɔːt/	haven
protective clothing (n)	/prəˌtektɪv ˈkləʊðɪŋ/	beschermende kleding
shark (n)	/ʃɑːk/	haai
sports shop (n) (TS)	/ˈspɔːts ʃɒp/	sportwinkel
square (n)	/skweə/	plein
story (n)	/ˈstɔːri/	verhaal
surf-board (n)	/ˈsɜːfˌbɔːd/	surfplank
theatre (n)	/ˈθɪətə/	theater
wetsuit (n)	/ˈwetsuːt/	wetsuit
come along (phr v) (TS)	/kʌm əˈlɒŋ/	langs komen
push away (phr v)	/pʊʃ əˈweɪ/	weg duwen
near (prep)	/nɪə/	in de buurt
nobody (pron)	/ˈnəʊbɒdi/	niemand
everybody (pron)	/ˈevriˌbɒdi/	iedereen
catch (v)	/kæʃ/	vangen
demonstrate (v)	/ˈdemənˌstreɪt/	demonstreren
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/	genieten van
fall (v)	/fɔːl/	vallen
finish (v)	/ˈfɪnɪʃ/	klaar zijn met
hear (v)	/hɪə/	horen
hold (v)	/həʊld/	vasthouden
knock (v)	/nɒk/	beuken (tegen)
lose (v)	/luːz/	verliezen
move (v)	/muːv/	bewegen
point (to) (v)	/pɔɪnt (tuː)/	wijzen (naar)
realise (v)	/ˈriːləɪz/	zich realiseren
remember (v)	/rɪˈmembə/	herinneren
return (v)	/rɪˈtɜːn/	terugkeren

Everybody came to see the **monster** and took pictures of it.
The **motor** stopped and they couldn't start it again.
They went fishing in a small **motor boat**.
The Californian **ocean** is cold.
Everybody went back to the boat and it returned to **port**.
Wetsuits are **protective clothing** for cold water.
The **shark** started knocking the boat.
I'm from a new **sports shop**. Can I ask you some questions about water sports?
The fisherman put the shark in the main **square**.
Everybody in the town heard about their **story**.
Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold **surf-boards** and wetsuits.
"Do you ever go to the **theatre**?" "Yes, I do."
Jack opened a Surf Shop and sold surf-boards and **wetsuits**.
Come along to our shop some time.
Grant's father tried to **push** the shark **away**.
Something moved **near** them under the water.
They shouted but **nobody** heard them.
Everybody came to see the monster.
A local fisherman **caught** the shark.
He **demonstrated** his wetsuits at boat exhibitions.
Grant didn't **enjoy** the film *Jaws*.
They nearly **fell** into the water.
When they **finished** diving, there was no boat.
They shouted but nobody **heard** them.
Grant's mother **held** him and his brother.
The shark started **knocking** the boat.
Jack **lost** an eye in a surfing accident.
Something **moved** in the water near the boat.
When people asked "What's a wetsuit?" Jack **pointed to** his children.
They waited for the boat to return but then **realised** they were alone.
When Grant saw *Jaws* he **remembered** the terrible experience.
The man and the woman didn't **return** to the boat.

rock (v)	/rɒk/
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/
sit (v)	/sɪt/
stay (v)	/steɪ/
stop (v)	/stɒp/
surf (v)	/sɜːf/
wait (v)	/weɪt/
want (v)	/wɒnt/
find a way	/ˈfaɪnd ə 'weɪ/
from side to side	/frəm ˌsaɪd tə 'saɪd/

a long time ago (TS) /ə ˌlɒŋ taɪm ə'gəʊ/

in the middle of /ɪn ðə 'mɪd(ə)l əv/

WATER SPORTS

diving (n)	/ˈdaɪvɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/ˈfɪʃɪŋ/
kite surfing (n)	/kaɪt ˌsɜːfɪŋ/
sailing (n)	/ˈseɪlɪŋ/
scuba diving (n)	/skuːbə ˌdaɪvɪŋ/
surfing (n)	/ˈsɜːfɪŋ/
windsurfing (n)	/wɪndˌsɜːfɪŋ/

WEATHER

What's the weather like?	/ˈwɒtɪz ðə 'weðə ˌlaɪk/
cloudy (adj)	/ˈklaʊdi/
foggy (adj)	/ˈfɒgi/
rain (v)	/reɪn/
snow (v)	/snoʊ/
sunny (adj)	/ˈsʌni/
windy (adj)	/ˈwɪndi/

schommelen	
schreeuwen	
zitten	
blijven	
stoppen	
surfen	
wachten	
willen	
een manier vinden	
van de ene kant naar de andere	
lang geleden	

middenin

duiken	
vissen	
kitesurfen	
zeilen	
(diepzee) duiken	
surfen	
windsurfen	

Wat voor weer is het?	
bewolkt	
mistig	
regenen	
sneeuwen	
zonnig	
winderig	

The shark knocked the boat and it started **rocking** from side to side. They **shouted** but nobody heard them.

The children wore wetsuits and **sat** in a bath of ice. Jack wanted to find a way to **stay** warm in the water. The motor **stopped** and they couldn't start it again. He loved **surfing** but the Californian ocean was cold. They **waited** and **waited** for the boat to return.

Jack **wanted** to find a way to stay warm in the water. Jack wanted to **find a way** to stay warm in the water.

The shark knocked the boat and it started rocking **from side to side**.

"When was the last time you went sailing?" "I can't remember. **A long time ago**."

The boat stopped **in the middle of** the ocean and everybody went diving.

The boat stopped in the middle of the ocean and everybody went **diving**. When was the last time you went **fishing**?

Do you ever go **kite surfing**?

We go **sailing** at the weekend.

One day they went **scuba diving** with twenty other people.

Jack loves **surfing**.

Windsurfing is an exciting sport.

"**What's the weather like?**" "It's raining."

It's **cloudy**.

It's **foggy**.

It's **raining**.

It's **snowing**.

It's **sunny**.

It's **windy**.

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fast (adj)	/fɑːst/	snel	Do you feel frightened in a fast car?
hungry (adj)	/hʌŋɡri/	hongerig	"I'm hungry ." "Why don't you eat some fruit?"
incredible (adj) (TS)	/ɪn'kredəb(ə)l/	ongelovelijk	Well, that's an incredible story. Debra Veal is an inspiration.
interested (in) (adj)	/ɪntərəstɪd(ɪ)n/	geïnteresseerd in	Were the sharks interested in Debra?
lovely (adj) (TS)	/lʌvli/	heerlijk	"Nelly, hello and welcome." "Thank you. It's lovely to be here."
lucky (adj) (TS)	/lʌki/	fortuinlijk	"The hotel is near the beach." "Mm, you are lucky ."
popular (adj) (TS)	/pɒpjʊlə/	populair	We have the popular TV presenter, Nelly B, in the studio.
private (adj)	/praɪvət/	discreet	She was very private and never spoke about her love affairs.
real (adj)	/riəl/	echt	Garbo's real name was Greta Gustafsson.
remaining (adj)	/rɪ'meɪnɪŋ/	resterend	Debra rowed the remaining 2,290 miles alone.
serious (adj)	/sɪəriəs/	serieus	Garbo had several serious relationships.
thirsty (adj)	/θɜːsti/	dorstig	"I'm thirsty ." "Me too – let's have a nice cup of tea."
typical (adj)	/tɪpɪk(ə)l/	typisch	She was not a typical Hollywood star.
wonderful (adj) (TS)	/wʌndəf(ə)l/	prachtig	The rooms are wonderful at the Hurricane Hotel.
unfortunately (adv) (TS)	/ʌn'fɔːtʃ(ə)nəli/	helaas	"How long did you stay?" "Just two weeks, unfortunately ."
several (determiner)	/sevərəl/	verscheidene	She had several serious relationships.
advertisement (n)	/æd'vɜːtɪsmənt/	reclame	She worked as a model for newspaper advertisements .
area (n)	/eəriə/	gebied	"What did you do all day?" "We visited the area ."
baby (n)	/beɪbi/	baby	How do you feel when you see a baby ?
citizen (n)	/sɪtɪz(ə)n/	burger	She moved to Hollywood and became an American citizen .
edition (n) (TS)	/ɪdɪʃ(ə)n/	editie	Welcome to this week's edition of <i>Heroes</i> .
editor (n)	/edɪtə/	redacteur	The editor of <i>The Times</i> wrote, "The winner of the race is the girl who came last."
exam (n)	/ɪɡ'zæm/	examen	"How do you feel in an exam ?" "Really nervous."
film director (n)	/fɪlm dɪ'rektə/	film regisseur	Mauritz Stiller was a top Swedish film director .
future (n)	/fjuːtʃə/	toekomst	Are you worried about your future ?
inspiration (n) (TS)	/ɪnspə'reɪʃ(ə)n/	inspiratie	Nelly thinks that Debra Veal is an inspiration .
instructor (n) (TS)	/ɪn'strʌktə/	instructeur	Lottie met a nice windsurfing instructor .

interview (n)	/ɪntəˈvjuː/	interview	Garbo didn't give interviews to the press.
journey (n)	/dʒɜːni/	tocht	Debra's journey took 113 days.
line (n)	/laɪn/	uitspraak	Garbo's most famous line was: "I want to be alone."
love affair (n)	/lʌv əˈfeə/	(liefdes)verhouding	She never spoke about her love affairs .
lunchtime (n)	/lʌntʃtaɪm/	lunchtijd	I'm hungry. Is it lunchtime ?
modern art (n)	/mɒd(ə)n 'ɑ:t/	moderne kunst	Are you interested in modern art ?
motorway (n) (TS)	/məʊtəweɪ/	snelweg	There's a good motorway from Malaga to Tarifa.
nomination (n)	/nɒmɪˈneɪʃ(ə)n/	nominatie	Garbo got four Academy Award nominations .
part (n)	/pɑ:t/	rol	Stiller gave her a part in one of his films.
plane (n)	/pleɪn/	vliegtuig	Do you feel nervous in a plane ?
presenter (n) (TS)	/prɪˈzentə/	presentator	We have the popular TV presenter , Nelly B, in the studio.
primary school (n)	/praɪməri ˌsku:l/	lagere school	Did you go to primary school near here?
race (n)	/reɪs/	race	For most people Debra was the hero of the race .
relationship (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/	relatie	Garbo had several serious relationships .
rowing (n)	/rəʊɪŋ/	roeien	They entered a 3,000-mile rowing race.
ship (n)	/ʃɪp/	schip	Was Debra worried about big ships ?
snack (n)	/snæk/	tussendoortje	If you're hungry, have a snack .
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	slang	I'm frightened of snakes .
spider (n)	/ˈspɑɪdə/	spin	A spider is a large insect with eight legs.
star (n)	/stɑː/	ster	She was a Hollywood star in the 1920s and 1930s.
team (n)	/tiːm/	team	Thirty five teams took part in the race.
the press (n)	/ðə 'pres/	de pers	She didn't give interviews to the press .
winner (n)	/ˈwɪnə/	winnaar	Debra wasn't the winner but for many people she was the hero of the race.
across (prep)	/əˈkrɒs/	over	They entered a rowing race across the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.
arrive (v)	/əˈraɪv/	aankomen	Debra arrived in Barbados several days after the winning team.
change (v)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	veranderen	She moved to New York and changed her name to Harriet Brown.
continue (v)	/kən'tɪnjuː/	doorgaan	Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to continue .
decide (v)	/dɪ'saɪd/	beslissen	Debra didn't want to stop the race and decided to continue.
enter (a race) (v)	/entə (a reɪs)/	inschrijven voor (een race)	They entered a rowing race across the Atlantic from Tenerife to Barbados.
leave (v)	/liːv/	verlaten	After two weeks Andrew left the race because he was frightened of the ocean.
move (to) (v)	/muːv (tuː)/	verhuizen naar	When she was thirty-six she moved to New York.

retire (v)	/rɪ'taɪə/	met pensioen gaan
row (v)	/raʊ/	roeien
at sea	/ət 'siː/	op zee
come last	/kʌm 'lɑːst/	als laatste eindigen
fall in love	/fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/	verliefd worden
get divorced	/get dɪ'vɔːst/	scheiden
get married	/get 'mærid/	trouwen
Let's have ...	/lets 'hæv/	Laten we ... nemen
the mountains	/ðə 'maʊntɪnz/	de bergen
move house	/muːv 'haʊs/	verhuizen
Welcome to ... (TS)	/welkəm ,tuː/	Welkom bij...
Why don't you ...?	/waɪ 'daʊnt juː/	Waarom ga je niet ... ?

FEELINGS

angry (adj)	/æŋɡri/	boos
bored (adj)	/bɔːd/	verveeld
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪm'bærəst/	gegeneerd
excited (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	opgewonden
frightened (adj)	/fraɪt(ə)nd/	bang
happy (adj)	/hæpi/	blij
nervous (adj)	/nɜːvəs/	zenuwachtig
relieved (adj) (TS)	/rɪ'liːvd/	opgelucht
sad (adj)	/sæd/	verdrietig
worried (adj)	/wʌrɪd/	bezorgd

Garbo **retired** at the age of thirty-six.
 Debra **rowed** the remaining 2,290 miles alone.
 Debra spent 113 days alone **at sea**.
 Although she **came last**, many people thought Debra was the hero of the race.
 Many people **fell in love** with Garbo.
 How many people do you know who have **got divorced**?
 Would you like to **get married**?
 "I'm thirsty." "Let's **have** a cup of tea."
 Do you prefer the beach or **the mountains**?
 Did you **move house** when you were a child?
Welcome to this week's edition of *Heroes*.
 "I'm bored." "**Why don't you** read a book?"

I'm never **angry** with my friends.
 If you're **bored**, read a book.
 Debra wasn't **embarrassed** about coming last.
 Do you feel **excited** in a fast car?
 Andrew was **frightened** of the ocean.
 She was **happy** about finishing the race.
 Do you feel **nervous** in exams?
 She was **relieved** when Andrew left – she wanted him to be happy.
 Why do you feel so **sad**?
 Are you **worried** about the future?

Review B (p. 56)

creative (adj)	/kri'eɪtɪv/	creatief
free (adj)	/friː/	gratis
memorable (adj)	/mem(ə)rəb(ə)l/	heugenswaardig

Do you like doing **creative** things like painting and making music?
 I spoke to the band and they gave me two **free** tickets for their concert.
 What was a **memorable** day for you?

poor (adj)	/pɔː/
rich (adj)	/rɪtʃ/
sympathetic (adj)	/ˌsɪmpəˈθetɪk/
band (n)	/bænd/
charity (n)	/ˈtʃærəti/
community work (n)	/ˌkɒmjʊnəti ˌwɜːk/
concert (n)	/ˈkɒnsət/
dancing competition (n)	/ˌdɑːnsɪŋ ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃ(ə)n/
driving test (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌtest/
lifeguard (n)	/ˈlaɪfgɑːd/
prize (n)	/praɪz/
swim (n)	/swɪm/
trainer (n)	/ˈtreɪnə/
youth club (n)	/juːθ ˌklʌb/
act (v)	/ækt/
break (v)	/breɪk/
organise (v)	/ˈɔːgənaɪz/

arm
rijk
medelevend
band
liefdadigheid
gemeenschapswerk
concert
danswedstrijd
rijexamen
badmeester
prijs
zwemmen
trainer
jongerenclub
acteren
kapot maken
organiseren

Bono asked the world's rich countries to give money to the **poor** countries. Bono asked the world's **rich** countries to give money to the poor countries. People feel **sympathetic** and send money to UNICEF. I spoke to the **band** and they gave me two free tickets for their concert. Some actors and singers do work for **charity**. **Community work** is work people do to help other people. Bono helped to organise the Live 8 **concerts**. We entered a **dancing competition** and won first prize. Dan was very happy when he passed his **driving test**. A **lifeguard** is someone who saves people from dangerous situations in the water. We entered a dancing competition and won first **prize**. David's **swim** took 10 hours and 30 minutes. Greg Whyte is David Walliams' **trainer**. A **youth club** is a place where young people go to do activities. Some actors and singers want to do more than **act** and sing. Jim was angry with Sue because she **broke** his camera. Bono helped to **organise** the Live 8 concerts.

Unit 9 (p. 60)

crystal (adj)	/ˈkrɪst(ə)l/
exclusive (adj) (TS)	/ɪkˈskluːsɪv/
luxury (adj)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/
public (adj)	/ˈpʌblɪk/
simple (adj)	/ˈsɪmp(ə)l/
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/
tropical (adj)	/ˈtrɒpɪk(ə)l/
well-equipped (adj) (TS)	/ˌwelɪˈkwɪpt/
apparently (adv)	/əˈpærəntli/

kristallen
exclusief
luxe
openbare
eenvoudig
ruim
tropisch
goed uitgerust
kennelijk

There are 1,000 **crystal** chandeliers at the Emirates Palace Hotel. Little Palm Island is an **exclusive** hotel. Come here for total peace and quiet. There are 302 **luxury** rooms at the hotel. The **public** living room is 175 metres long. The rooms are **simple** and spacious. A place that is **spacious** has a lot of room. It's a **tropical** island 120 miles from Miami International Airport. The rooms are beautiful and **well-equipped**. **Apparently** where you want to live depends on your star sign.

immediately (adv)	/ɪ'mi:diətli/	onmiddellijk	I'm sorry, sir. I'll send someone immediately .
alarm clock (n)	/ə'lɑ:m ,klɒk/	wekker	Your alarm clock is the clock that wakes you up in the morning.
block of flats (n)	/ˌblɒk əv 'flæts/	flatgebouw	Would you like to live on the top floor of a block of flats ?
chandelier (n)	/ˌʃændə'liə/	kroonluchter	There are 1,000 crystal chandeliers at the Emirates Palace Hotel.
coast (n)	/kəʊst/	kust	If you live on the coast , you live near the sea.
corner (n)	/ˈkɔ:nə/	hoek	There's a lamp in the corner of the room.
employee (n)	/ɪm'plɔ:ni:, ɛmplɔ:ri:/	werknemer	How many employees are there at the Emirates Palace Hotel?
family life (n)	/ˈfæmli ,laɪf/	gezinsleven	Relax and escape the stress of work and family life .
fitness centre (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs ,sentə/	fitness centrum	There are two fitness centres and two swimming pools at the hotel.
floor (n)	/flɔ:/	vloer	There's a rug on the floor .
guest (n)	/gest/	gast	Hotel guests arrive by boat or seaplane.
hairdryer (n)	/ˈheədraɪə/	föhn	You use a hairdryer to dry your hair.
heating (n)	/ˈhi:tiŋ/	verwarming	The room is cold because the heating doesn't work.
hill (n)	/hɪl/	heuvel	A hill is a piece of raised ground.
island (n)	/ˈaɪlənd/	eiland	Little Palm Island is the perfect place to relax.
lake (n)	/leɪk/	meer	You love water and want a house near a lake or river.
lifetime (n)	/ˈlaɪf,taim/	leven	Come to the Emirates Palace Hotel or Little Palm Island for the holiday of a lifetime .
light (n)	/laɪt/	licht	I can't see – the light doesn't work.
luxury (n)	/ˈlʌkʃəri/	luxe	Enjoy the luxury of the Emirates Palace Hotel.
paradise (n)	/ˈpærədəɪs/	paradijs	Little Palm Island is a paradise .
peace (n)	/pi:s/	vrede	Enjoy the peace of Little Palm Island.
place (n)	/pleɪs/	plek	They are perfect places to relax.
quiet (n) (TS)	/ˈkwaɪət/	stilte	Little Palm Island is an exclusive hotel. Come here for total peace and quiet .
reception (n)	/rɪ'sepʃ(ə)n/	receptie	Reception . Can I help you?
remote control (n)	/rɪ,məʊt kən'trəʊl/	afstandsbediening	The remote control is the thing you use to change channels on the TV.
river (n)	/ˈrɪvə/	rivier	You love water and want a house near a lake or river .
road (n)	/rəʊd/	weg	There isn't a road to the hotel – guests arrive by boat or seaplane.
seaplane (n)	/ˈsi:pleɪn/	watervliegtuig	Hotel guests arrive by boat or seaplane .
service (n) (TS)	/ˈsɜ:vɪs/	service	The Emirates Palace Hotel offers excellent service .
shampoo (n)	/ʃæm'pu:/	shampoo	You use shampoo to wash your hair.
soap (n)	/səʊp/	zeep	You use soap to wash your skin.

spa (n)	/spa:/
stress (n)	/stres/
suite (n)	/swi:t/
swimming pool (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpu:l/
towel (n)	/taʊəl/
veranda (n)	/vəˈrændə/
village (n)	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/
wall (n)	/wɔ:l/
build (v)	/bɪld/
choose (v)	/tʃu:z/
cost (v)	/kɒst/
escape (v)	/ɪˈskeɪp/
help (v)	/help/
relax (v)	/rɪˈlæks/
It doesn't work.	/ɪt ˌdʌzənt ˈwɜ:k/
There is/There are	/ðeər ɪz/ðeər ˈɑ:/

FURNITURE

armchair (n)	/ɑ:mtʃeə/
bath (n)	/bɑ:θ/
bed (n)	/bed/
bookcase (n)	/ˈbʊkˌkeɪs/
carpet (n)	/ˈkɑ:pɪt/
clock (n)	/klɒk/
coffee table (n)	/ˈkɒfi ˌteɪb(ə)l/
cooker (n)	/ˈkʊkə/
cupboard (n)	/ˈkʌbəd/
curtains (n pl)	/ˈkɜ:tənz/
cushion (n)	/ˈkʊʃ(ə)n/
desk (n)	/desk/
fridge (n)	/ˈfrɪdʒ/
lamp (n)	/læmp/
mirror (n)	/ˈmɪrə/

kuurbad
stress
suite
zwembad
handdoek
veranda
dorp
muur
bouwen
kiezen
kosten
ontsnappen
helpen
ontspannen
Hij doet 't niet.
Er is/Er zijn

leunstoel
bad
bed
boekenplank
tapijt
klok
koffietafel
fornuis
kast
gardijnen
kussen
bureau
koelkast
lamp
spiegel

You can relax on the veranda or visit the beautiful **spa**.
 Escape the **stress** of work and family life.
 A Grand **Suite** costs \$2,000 for one night.
 There are two fitness centres and two **swimming pools**.
 You use a **towel** to dry your hands or body.
 Relax on the **veranda**!
 They live in a small **village** in the country.
 There are some pictures on the **wall**.
 The hotel cost \$3 billion to **build**.
Choose between peace or luxury.
 The hotel **cost** \$3 billion to build.
Escape the stress of work and family life.
 Reception. Can I **help** you?
Relax on the veranda.
 "What's the problem with the TV?" "**It doesn't work.**"
There are 302 luxury rooms and 44 suites.

An **armchair** is a large, comfortable chair that you sit in.
 There's a shower and a **bath** in the bathroom.
 The **bed** is really comfortable.
 There were lots of books on the **bookcase**.
 Is there a **carpet** in your bathroom?
 The **clock** on the wall said 4 o'clock.
 There's a magazine under the **coffee table**.
 There's an electric **cooker** in the kitchen.
 You can put your clothes in the **cupboard**.
 Close the **curtains** at night.
 There are three **cushions** on the sofa.
 You can sit at the **desk** and write postcards.
 Put the drinks in the **fridge** to keep them cold.
 There's a **lamp** in the corner of the room.
 You can look at yourself in the **mirror** on the wall.

picture (n)	/ˈpɪktʃə/	afbeelding
plant (n)	/plɑːnt/	plant
plasma TV (n) (TS)	/ˈplæzmə tiːviː/	plasma TV
rug (n)	/rʌɡ/	tapijt
shower (n)	/ˈʃaʊə/	douche
sofa (n)	/ˈsəʊfə/	sofa
washbasin (n)	/ˈwɒʃbeɪs(ə)n/	gootsteen

How many **pictures** are there on the wall?
 There's a **plant** next to the sofa.
 There's a 125-centimetre **plasma TV** in every room.
 There's a **rug** on the floor.
 There's a **shower** and a bath in the bathroom.
 There are three cushions on the **sofa**.
 Wash your hands in the **washbasin**.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

by (prep)	/baɪ/	bij
in (prep)	/ɪn/	in
near (prep)	/nɪə/	dichtbij
on (prep)	/ɒn/	aan

I love water. I want a house **by** a river or lake.
 We live **in** a small village.
 If you live on the coast, you live **near** the sea.
 If you live **on** the coast, you live near the sea.

ROOMS

bathroom (n)	/ˈbɑːθruːm/	badkamer
bedroom (n)	/ˈbedruːm/	slaapkamer
kitchen (n)	/ˈkɪtʃən/	keuken
living room (n)	/ˈlɪvɪŋruːm/	woonkamer

There aren't any towels in the **bathroom**.
 The **bedroom** is cold – the heating doesn't work.
 There's a fridge and a cooker in the **kitchen**.
 The public **living room** is 175 metres long.

Unit 10 (p. 66)

delicious (adj)	/dɪˈlɪʃəs/	heerlijk
healthy (adj)	/ˈheɪlθi/	gezond
slim (adj) (TS)	/slɪm/	slank
unhealthy (adj)	/ʌnˈheɪlθi/	ongezond
slowly (adv)	/ˈsləʊli/	langzaam
birthday (n)	/ˈbɜːθdeɪ/	verjaardag
business dinner (n)	/ˈbɪznəs ˌdɪnə/	zakendiner
customer (n)	/ˈkʌstəmə/	klant

We had a **delicious** meal on my brother's 18th birthday.
 Eating fruit and vegetables is **healthy**.
 "How do you stay so **slim**?" "I follow the food combining rules."
 Eating too many chips is **unhealthy**.
 Can you speak more **slowly**, please?
 We had a delicious meal on my brother's 18th **birthday**.
 A **business dinner** is a meal that businessmen who work together have.
 What does the **customer** want to eat?

diet (n)	/daɪət/
human body (n)	/ˈhju:mən ˈbɒdi/
menu (n)	/ˈmenjuː/
occasion (n)	/əˈkeɪʒ(ə)n/
pocket (n) (PW)	/ˈpɒkɪt/
rule (n)	/ru:l/
way (n)	/weɪ/
follow (v)	/ˈfɒləʊ/
imagine (v)	/ɪˈmædʒɪn/
pay (v)	/peɪ/
be based on	/bi ˈbeɪst ɒn/
fall asleep (TS)	/ˈfɔ:l əˈsli:p/
lose weight	/ˈlu:z ˈweɪt/
I'd like ...	/ˈaɪd ˈlaɪk/
Would you like ...?	/ˈwʊd ju: ˈlaɪk/

FOOD

apple (n)	/æp(ə)l/
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑ:nə/
bean (n)	/bi:n/
bread (n)	/bred/
brown bread (n)	/ˈbraʊn ˈbred/
butter (n)	/ˈbʌtə/
cake (n)	/keɪk/
carbohydrates (n pl)	/ˈkɑ:bəˈhaɪdreɪts/
carrot (n)	/ˈkærət/
cauliflower (n)	/ˈkɒliˌflaʊə/
cereal (n)	/ˈsiəriəl/
cheese (n)	/tʃi:z/
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/
egg (n)	/eg/
fish (n)	/fɪʃ/

dieet
menselijk lichaam
menu
gelegenheid
zak
regel
manier
volgen
zich voorstellen
betalen
baseren op
in slaap vallen
afvallen
Ik zou ... willen
Wilt u ... ?

appel
banaan
boon
brood
bruin brood
boter
taart
koolhydraten
wortel
bloemkool
ontbijt cereal
kaas
kip
ei
vis

Food-combining is a kind of **diet**.

The **human body** digests different food in different ways.

A **menu** is a list of things you can eat or a list of things to eat in a restaurant.

An **occasion** is an event such as a birthday or a business dinner.

How much money do you have in your **pocket**?

On the food-combining diet, you just need to follow three simple **rules**.

The human body digests different food in different **ways**.

You just need to **follow** three simple rules.

Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and lose weight.

The customer **pays** \$5 for the meal.

“Food-combining” is **based on** the way we digest food.

My grandmother **fell asleep** after two glasses of wine.

Imagine a diet where you can eat three meals a day and **lose weight**.

I'd like a chicken sandwich, please.

Would you like salt and pepper?

An **apple** is a hard round red or green fruit.

A **banana** is a long yellow fruit.

There are many different kinds of **beans** that are eaten as vegetables.

Do you prefer white **bread** or brown **bread**?

Brown bread is healthier than white bread.

Would you like **butter** or margarine with your bread?

A **cake** is a sweet food made from butter, flour and sugar.

Bread, potatoes and cakes are all **carbohydrates**.

A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable.

A **cauliflower** is a vegetable with green leaves and a white centre.

A **cereal** is a breakfast food that is usually eaten with milk.

Cheese is a protein.

Chicken is a type of white meat.

Bacon and **eggs** is a typical British breakfast.

Do you prefer **fish** or meat?

fruit (n)	/fru:t/	fruit
fruit salad (n)	/fru:t 'sæləd/	fruit salade
garlic (n)	/'gɑ:lɪk/	knoflook
grape (n)	/'greɪp/	druif
lemon (n)	/'lemən/	citroen
margarine (n)	/'mɑ:dʒə'ri:n/	margarine
mayonnaise (n)	/'meɪə'neɪz/	mayonaise
meat (n)	/'mi:t/	vlees
melon (n)	/'melən/	meloen
mushroom (n)	/'mʌʃru:m/	paddestoel
mustard (n)	/'mʌstəd/	mosterd
olive oil (n)	/'ɒlɪv 'ɔɪl/	olijfolie
onion (n)	/'ʌnjən/	ui
orange (n)	/'ɒrɪndʒ/	sinaasappel
pasta (n)	/'pæstə/	pasta
pear (n)	/'peə/	peer
pepper (n)	/'pepə/	peper
potato (n)	/'pə'teɪtəʊ/	aardappel
protein (n)	/'prəʊti:n/	proteïne
rice (n)	/'raɪs/	rijst
salt (n)	/'sɔ:lt/	zout
sandwich (n)	/'sæn(d)wɪdʒ/	boterham
seafood (n)	/'si:fu:d/	visgerecht
strawberry (n)	/'strɔ:b(ə)ri/	aardbei
tomato (n)	/'tə'mɑ:təʊ/	tomaat
vegetable (n)	/'vedʒtəb(ə)l/	groente
white bread (n)	/'waɪt 'bred/	witbrood

Strawberries and grapes are types of **fruit**.

A **fruit salad** is a dessert made from different types of fruit.

Garlic has a very strong taste and is used in cooking.

Grapes are small round purple or green fruits.

A **lemon** is a round yellow fruit.

Would you like butter or **margarine** with your bread?

Mayonnaise is a thick white or yellow sauce, often eaten with salad.

Do you prefer fish or **meat**?

A **melon** is a large round green or yellow fruit.

Mushrooms are small round grey vegetables.

Mustard is a hot yellow sauce eaten with meat.

Do you like cooking with **olive oil**?

A **onion** is a round white vegetable with a strong smell and taste.

An **orange** is a round orange fruit.

Spaghetti is a type of **pasta**.

A **pear** is a green or yellow fruit that is round at the bottom and thinner at the top.

Sense 1: A **pepper** is a yellow, green or red vegetable with a hot or sweet taste.

Sense 2: Would you like salt and **pepper** on your food?

Potatoes are carbohydrates.

Meat and fish are types of **protein**.

Rice is very popular in Chinese cooking.

Would you like **salt** and pepper on your food?

I usually have a **sandwich** for lunch.

Seafood consists of animals from the sea that you can eat.

A **strawberry** is a small round fruit.

A **tomato** is a soft round red fruit eaten in salads.

Mushroom and beans are both types of **vegetable**.

Brown bread is healthier than **white bread**.

DRINK

coke (n)	/kəʊk/	coca cola
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	melk
orange juice (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ ˌdʒuːs/	sinaasappelsap
water (n)	/wɔːtə/	water

Coke is a very popular drink, especially with young people.
Cereals are usually eaten with **milk** for breakfast.
A glass of **orange juice**, please.
Drinking **water** is healthy.

Unit 11 (p. 72)

bright (adj) (TS)	/braɪt/	fel
fabulous (adj)	/fæbjʊləs/	fantastisch
fat (adj) (GE)	/fæt/	dik
right (adj)	/raɪt/	juist
special (adj) (TS)	/speʃ(ə)l/	speciaal
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/	onjuist
bird (n)	/bɜːd/	vogel
ceremony (n) (TS)	/serəməni/	ceremonie
changing room (n) (TS)	/tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ˌruːm/	verkleedruimte
fashion (n)	/fæʃ(ə)n/	mode
fruit juice (n) (GE)	/fruːt ˌdʒuːs/	vruchtensap
hobby (n) (TS)	/hɒbi/	hobby
medium (n) (TS)	/miːdiəm/	medium
photographer (n)	/fəˈtɒgrəfə/	fotograaf
subscription (n)	/səbˈskɪrɪpʃ(ə)n/	abonnement
traffic (n)	/træfɪk/	verkeer
window (n)	/ˈwɪndəʊ/	raam
stand up (phr v)	/ˌstænd ˈʌp/	opstaan
try on (phr v)	/ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/	passen
turn around (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtɜːn əˈraʊnd/	zich omdraaien
outside (prep) (TS)	/aʊtˈsaɪd/	buiten
sing (v)	/sɪŋ/	zingen
of your choice	/ɒv jɔː ˈtʃɔɪs/	van eigen keuze

I like **bright** colours – red, blue and green.
Win a **fabulous** prize!
We're eating a lot of good food and I'm getting **fat**!
"She has long, straight hair," "Is it Maria?" "Yes, that's **right**."
Are you looking for anything **special**, Madam?
"He has a shaved head and earrings." "Is that David?" "No, that's **wrong**."
"Are the **birds** singing outside?" "Yes, they are."
I'm waiting for the stars to arrive for the Oscars **ceremony**.
"Can I try it on?" "Certainly, Madam. The **changing rooms** are over there."
Milan is the **fashion** capital of the world.
I'm sitting on the beach, drinking a delicious **fruit juice**.
Stuart says that clothes are his **hobby**.
Do you have this dress in a **medium**?
She's waving to the **photographers**.
The third prize is a free year's **subscription** to IMAGE.
"Is the **traffic** making a noise?" "No, it isn't."
"Are you sitting next to a **window**?" "Yes, I am."
"Is your teacher **standing up**?" "No, he isn't."
"Can I **try it on**?" "Certainly, Madam. The changing rooms are over there."
What's Charlize doing now? She's **turning around**. Hi Charlize!
I'm Ross White and I'm standing **outside** the Kodak Theatre in Hollywood.
The birds are **singing** outside.
The second prize is 1,000 euros to spend in the clothes shop **of your choice**.

CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/
formal (adj)	/fɔ:m(ə)l/
accessories (n pl)	/ək'sesəriz/
belt (n)	/belt/
boots (n pl)	/bu:ts/
bow tie (n) (TS)	/bəʊ 'taɪ/
casual clothes (n pl)	/kæʒuəl ,kləʊðz/
coat (n)	/kəʊt/
dress (n)	/dres/
footwear (n)	/fʊtweə/
formal clothes (n pl)	/fɔ:məl ,kləʊðz/
hat (n)	/hæt/
item of clothing (n)	/aɪtəm əv 'kləʊðɪŋ/
jacket (n)	/dʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/dʒi:nz/
pair of trousers/shoes etc (n)	/peər əv 'traʊzəz/ 'fju:z/
ring (n)	/rɪŋ/
shirt (n)	/ʃɜ:t/
shoes (n pl)	/ʃu:z/
socks (n pl)	/sɒks/
suit (n)	/su:t/
sweater (n)	/swetə/
tie (n)	/taɪ/
top (n)	/tɒp/
tracksuit (n)	/træksu:t/
trainers (n pl)	/treɪnəz/
trousers (n pl)	/traʊzəz/
T-shirt (n)	/ti:ʃɜ:t/
underpants (n pl)	/ʌndəpænts/
underwear (n)	/ʌndəweə/

vrijetijds
net(te)
accessoires
riem
laarzen
strik
vrijetijdskleding
jas
jurk
schoeisel
nette kleding
hoed
kledingstuk
jasje
spijkerbroek
broek/ een paar schoenen
ring
overhemd
schoenen
sokken
pak
trui
das
topje
trainingspak
sportschoenen
broek
T-shirt
onderbroek
ondergoed

T-shirts and jeans are **casual** clothes.

Suits and ties are **formal** clothes.

Belts, rings and hats are **accessories**.

Do you wear a **belt** with your jeans?

Boots are a type of footwear.

Jake Gyllenhaal is wearing a black **bow tie**.

Do you prefer **casual clothes** or formal clothes?

Do you wear a **coat** in the winter?

She's wearing a beautiful red **dress**.

Trainers, shoes and boots are all types of **footwear**.

Do you prefer **formal clothes** or casual clothes?

Do you ever wear a **hat**?

What's your favourite **item of clothing**?

He wears a **jacket** and tie to work.

How many pairs of **jeans** do you have?

How many **pairs of shoes** does Stuart have?

Rings and belts are accessories.

Do you wear a **shirt** and tie to school?

Do you prefer wearing **shoes** or trainers?

Socks are a type of underwear.

A lot of people wear **suits** to work.

How many **sweaters** do you have?

He wears a jacket and **tie** to work.

A **top** is something you wear on the upper part of your body, like a T-shirt or a blouse.

Tracksuits are a type of casual clothes.

Do you like expensive **trainers**?

Do you prefer casual **trousers** or formal **trousers**?

I like wearing **T-shirts** in the summer.

Underpants are a type of underwear.

Socks and underpants are both types of **underwear**.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/LOOKS

beautiful (adj)	/bju:təf(ə)/	mooi	Do you think that Charlize Theron is beautiful ?
blond (adj)	/blɒnd/	blond	Do you prefer blond hair or dark hair?
blue (eyes) (adj)	/blu: (aɪz)/	blauwe (ogen)	I like boys with blond hair and blue eyes.
curly (hair) (adj)	/kɜ:li (heə)/	krullend (haar)	Nancy has short, curly hair.
dark (hair) (adj)	/dɔ:k (heə)/	donker (haar)	Do you prefer blond hair or dark hair?
dark brown (eyes) (adj)	/dɔ:k ,braʊn (aɪz)/	donkerbruine (ogen)	She has black hair and dark brown eyes.
gold (adj)	/gəʊld/	gouden	Who's wearing gold earrings?
good-looking (adj)	/gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/	knap	Do you agree that Will is very good-looking ?
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/gɔ:dʒəs/	schitterend	Charlize Theron is a gorgeous woman!
green (eyes) (adj)	/grɪ:n (aɪz)/	groene (ogen)	Do you like green eyes?
grey (hair) (adj)	/greɪ (heə)/	grijs (haar)	Which person in the photos has short grey hair?
handsome (adj)	/hæns(ə)m/	knap	A man who is handsome is good-looking.
long (hair) (adj)	/lɒŋ (heə)/	lang (haar)	Does Keira Knightley have long hair?
medium-length (hair) (adj)	/mi:diəm,leŋθ (heə)/	halflang (haar)	Is your hair short, medium-length or long?
short (hair) (adj)	/ʃɔ:t (heə)/	kort (haar)	Do you prefer short or long hair?
straight (hair) (adj)	/streɪt (heə)/	recht (haar)	Do you prefer straight or curly hair?
sweet (adj)	/swi:t/	lief	Nancy has short, curly hair. She's very sweet .
wavy (hair) (adj)	/weɪvi (heə)/	golvend (haar)	If someone's hair is wavy , it is neither straight nor curly.
beard (n)	/bɪəd/	baard	Do you like men with beards ?
earrings (n pl)	/'ɪərɪŋz/	oorbellen	She sometimes wears gold earrings .
eyes (n pl)	/aɪz/	ogen	What colour are your eyes ?
hair (n)	/heə/	haar	What colour is your hair ?
highlights (n pl)	/haɪ,laɪts/	plukjes	Which person in the photos has blond highlights in their hair?
moustache (n)	/mə'stɑ:ʃ/	snor	Does Simon have a moustache ?
shaved head (n)	/,ʃeɪvd 'hed/	kaalgeschoren hoofd	Will has a shaved head .
smile (n)	/smaɪl/	glimlach	Zainab has a lovely smile .
tattoo (n)	/tæ'tu:z/	tatoeage	A lot of football players have tattoos .

Unit 12 (p. 78)

average (adj)	/æv(ə)rɪdʒ/	gemiddeld	The average person in Britain spends a year of their life looking for lost objects.
better (superl. adj)	/betə/	beter	Was Karyn's new job better than her old job?
brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	briljant	Then she had a brilliant idea and started a website called savekaryn.com
brown (adj)	/braʊn/	bruin	Is Judy's handbag brown ?
careful (adj)	/keəf(ə)l/	voorzichtig	She moved to a smaller flat and was more careful with her money.
huge (adj)	/hju:dʒ/	enorm	She still had a huge credit card debt.
lost (adj)	/lɒst/	kwijtgeraakt	Do you often spend time looking for lost objects?
low (adj)	/ləʊ/	laag	Karyn found another job, but the salary was lower .
miserable (adj) (GE)	/mɪz(ə)rəb(ə)l/	diep ongelukkig	Who's the most miserable person you know?
old (adj)	/əʊld/	oud	Who's the oldest person in your family?
original (adj) (TS)	/ə'rɪdʒ(ə)nəl/	origineel	The most valuable jeans are an original pair of 115-year-old Levis.
plastic (adj)	/plæstɪk/	plastic	Hissy the snake is made of plastic .
romantic (adj) (GE)	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantisch	Are women more romantic than men?
valuable (adj)	/væljʊb(ə)l/	waardevol	What's your most valuable possession?
violent (adj)	/vaɪələnt/	gewelddadig	Some women become violent when they lose things.
white (adj)	/waɪt/	wit	Judy's handbag is black, not white .
soon (adv)	/su:n/	in korte tijd	Soon she had a debt of \$20,000.
another (determiner)	/ə'nɒðə/	een ander(e)	She found another job, but the salary was lower.
backpack (n)	/bækpæk/	rugzak	People wear backpacks when they are travelling to keep things in.
celebrity (n)	/sə'lebrəti/	beroemdheid	Karyn became an Internet celebrity .
collector (n) (TS)	/kə'lektə/	verzamelaar	A Japanese collector bought the jeans on the Internet in 2005.
cook (n)	/kʊk/	kok	Are you a good cook ?
cosmetics (n pl)	/kɒz'metɪks/	cosmetica	Cosmetics are things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
driver (n)	/draɪvə/	bestuurde	Are your parents good drivers ?
flat (n)	/flæt/	flat	She moved to a smaller flat and bought cheaper clothes.
glasses (n pl)	/glɑ:sɪz/	bril	There's a mobile phone in my bag and some glasses .
haircut (n)	/heəkʌt/	naar de kapper gaan	How much do you usually pay for a haircut ?
handwriting (n)	/hændraɪtɪŋ/	handschrift	My handwriting is worse than Gina's.
key (n)	/ki:/	sleutel	A lot of people lose their keys .

leather (n)	/leðə/	leer
letter (n)	/letə/	brief
lost property (n)	/lɒst 'prɒpəti/	gevonden voorwerpen
monument (n) (PW)	/mɒnjəmənt/	monument
nylon (n)	/naɪlɒn/	nylon`
object (n)	/ɒbdʒekt/	ding
office (n)	/ɒfɪs/	kantoor
passport (n)	/pɑːspɔːt/	paspoort
pen (n)	/pen/	pen
present (n)	/prezənt/	cadeau
research (n)	/riːsɜːtʃ; 'riːsɜːtʃ/	onderzoek
shopping bag (n)	/ʃɒpɪŋ ,bæg/	winkeltas
everyone (pron)	/evriwʌn/	iedereen
belong to (v)	/bɪ'lɒŋ tuː/	horen bij
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	huilen
find (v)	/faɪnd/	vinden
interview (v)	/ɪntəˌvjuː/	interviewen
lose (your job) (v)	/luːz (ja dʒɒb)/	(je baan) verliezen
ring (v)	/rɪŋ/	bellen
swear (v)	/sweə/	vloeken
visit (a website) (v)	/vɪzɪt (ə websaɪt)/	(een website) bezoeken
in total	/ɪn 'təʊt(ə)l/	in totaal
be worth \$65,000/ \$11 million etc (TS)	/bi wɜːθ ,sɪkstɪfəɪv θaʊzənd 'dɒləz/ɪˌlev(ə)n ,mɪljən 'dɒləz/	\$65.000/\$11 miljoen etc waard zijn

MONEY

cheap (adj)	/tʃiːp/	goedkoop
bill (n)	/bɪl/	rekening
credit card (n)	/kredɪt ,kɑːd/	creditcard
debt (n)	/det/	schuld
salary (n)	/sæləri/	salaris
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	verdienen

The handbag is made of **leather**.

Karyn put a **letter** on her website asking for money.

The **Lost Property** Office keeps objects that people have lost.

Which is the oldest monument in your town/city?

"Is her handbag made of **nylon**?" "No, it's not, it's made of leather."

The **objects** that people are most likely to lose are money, keys and the TV remote control.

The **office** is open from nine in the morning.

People hardly ever lose their **passport**.

My **pen** was more expensive than Kerry's.

She bought me an expensive **present** for my birthday.

Research shows what men and women do when they lose things.

A **shopping bag** is a bag that you put your shopping in.

Hello **everyone**! Thank you all for visiting my website.

The snake **belongs to** my five-year-old son.

A lot of women **cry** when they lose things.

She **found** another job, but the salary was lower.

Half the people **interviewed** said they would like to lose boring friends!

She had a debt of \$20,000 then she **lost her job**.

I'm **ringing** because I lost my bag yesterday.

A lot of men **swear** when they lose things.

Thank you all for **visiting my website**.

People sent her \$13,323.08 **in total**.

The most valuable watch **is worth**

\$11,302,650.

She bought **cheaper** clothes and was more careful with her money.

The salary was lower and she couldn't pay her **bills**.

When Karyn went shopping she used a **credit card**.

Soon she had a **debt** of \$20,000.

The **salary** in the new job was lower.

Karyn had a good job and she **earned** a good salary.

save (money) (v) /seɪv (məni)/
spend (money) (v) /spend (məni)/

besparen
uitgeven

She didn't **save her money** and spent it on clothes, shoes and cosmetics.
What do you **spend money** on?

Review C (p. 84)

relaxed (adj) /rɪ'læksɪ/
unusual (adj) /ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/
Certainly (adv) (TS) /sɜ:t(ə)nli/

ontspannen
ongebruikelijk
Zeker

I'm sitting here feeling **relaxed** and looking at the beautiful blue sea.
There are **unusual** things on the menu, like bacon and egg ice cream!
"Do you have a table near the window, with a view of the river?"
"**Certainly.**"

chef (n) /ʃef/
cow (n) /kaʊ/
dish (n) /dɪʃ/
dress code (n) (TS) /dres ,kəʊd/

chefkok
koe
gerecht
kledingvoorschrift

Some people think the **chef**, Ferran Adrià, is the best cook in the world.
The beef tastes so good because the **cows** drink beer!
El Bulli is famous for strange **dishes** like bread with oil and chocolate.
"Er, is there a **dress code**?" "Yes. No jeans, and we ask men to wear a jacket and tie.

market (n) /mɑ:kɪt/
owner (n) /əʊnə/
pencil (n) /pens(ə)l/
pub (n) /pʌb/
reservation (n) /rezə'veɪʃ(ə)n/

markt
eigenaar
potlood
café
reservering

Yesterday we went to a **market** in a village.
The **owner** of The Fat Duck is Heston Blumental.
I'm holding a **pencil**.
The Fat Duck is a 450-year-old **pub** in a village near London.
It's difficult to get a **reservation** because it's only open for six months of the year.

seat (n) /si:t/
steakhouse (n) /steɪk,haʊs/
window table (n) (TS) /wɪndəʊ ,teɪbl/
have a great time /hæv ə greɪt 'taɪm/
Of course. (TS) /əv 'kɔ:s/

plaats
steakhuis
tafel bij het raam
een fantastische tijd hebben
Natuurlijk.

There are only fifty **seats** at El Bulli.
Aragawa was the first **steakhouse** in Japan.
A **window table** is a table next to a window.
There's a fantastic restaurant on the beach. We're **having a great time**.
"I'd like to make a reservation." "**Of course.** What day?"

Unit 13 (p. 88)

badly (adv) /'bædli/
happily (adv) /'hæpɪli/
loudly (adv) /'laʊdli/

slecht
met veel plezier
hard

I play the piano very **badly**.
She was playing **happily** with the other children.
My son plays his CDs very **loudly**.

quietly (adv)	/kwaɪətli/
back (n)	/bæk/
bank balance (n) (PW)	/bæŋk ˌbæləns/
chess (n)	/tʃes/
cold (n)	/kəʊld/
(sb's) company (n)	/(s)ʌmbədɪzɪ ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/
dance company (n)	/dɑːns ˌkʌmp(ə)ni/
lottery ticket (n) (PW)	/lɒtri ˌtɪkɪt/
phone (n)	/fəʊn/
side (n)	/saɪd/
stomach (n)	/stʌmək/
talent (n)	/tælənt/
admire (v)	/ədˈmaɪə/
check (v) (PW)	/tʃek/
compose (v)	/kəmˈpəʊz/
cook (v)	/kʊk/
draw (v)	/drɔː/
join (v)	/dʒɔɪn/
laugh (v)	/lɑːf/
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔːm/
practise (v)	/ˈpræktɪs/
ski (v)	/skiː/
swim (v)	/swɪm/
type (v)	/taɪp/
all over the world	/ɔːl ˌəʊvə ðə ˈwɜːld/
Can he/she ...?	/kæn ˌhiː/ˌʃiː/
Can you ...?	/kæn juː/
full of (energy)	/fʊl əv (ˈenədʒi)/
the queen of (TS)	/ðə ˈkwɪn əv/

CHARACTER ADJECTIVES

confident (adj)	/kɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
funny (adj)	/fʌni/
friendly (adj)	/frendli/

zachtjes	
rug	
rekening overzicht	
schaak	
verkoudheid	
(iemand's) gezelschap	
dansgezelschap	
lot (uit een loterij)	
telefoon	
zijkant	
buik	
talent	
bewonderen	
controleren	
componeren	
koken	
tekenen	
lid worden van	
lachen	
optreden	
oefenen	
skiën	
zwemmen	
typen	
over de hele wereld	
Kan hij/zij ... ?	
Kun jij ... ?	
vol met (energie)	
de koningin van	

zelfverzekerd	
grappig	
vriendelijk	

Do you talk **quietly** on the phone?
Do you sleep on your **back** or your stomach?
How often do you check your **bank balance**?
Can you play **chess**?
I can't go swimming. I have a **cold**.
People admire you but they don't enjoy **your company**.
In 1992 Joaquín Cortés started his own **dance company**.
How often do you buy a **lottery ticket**?
Do you talk quietly on the **phone**?
I usually sleep on my **side**.
Do you sleep on your back or your **stomach**?
Cortés has many other **talents** – he can act and compose music.
People **admire** you but they don't enjoy your company.
How often do you **check** your bank balance?
Cortés can act and **compose** music as well as dance.
Can you **cook**?
"Can he **draw**?" "No, he can't."
He **joined** Spain's National Ballet company when he was fifteen.
Someone who is funny makes other people **laugh**.
Cortés **performs** in a different city every week.
He **practises** for more than five hours a day.
"Can you **ski**?" "Yes, I can."
Can your parents **swim**?
He **types** very fast.
He dances flamenco **all over the world**.
"**Can she** speak English?" "Yes, she can."
Can you speak five languages?
He sleeps for five or six hours and wakes up **full of energy**.
Madonna is **the queen of** pop.

Someone who is **confident** is very sure of themselves.
Someone who is **funny** makes other people laugh.
Someone who is **friendly** is nice and kind to other people.

generous (adj)	/dʒenərəs/
quiet (adj)	/kwaɪət/
selfish (adj)	/selfɪʃ/
sensible (adj)	/sensəb(ə)l/
serious (adj)	/sɪəriəs/
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/
stupid (adj)	/stju:piɪd/
unfriendly (adj)	/ʌn'frendli/
be sure of yourself	/bi 'ʃɔ: əv jə'self/

TIME EXPRESSIONS

all the time	/ɔ:l ðə 'taɪm/
every day/two weeks etc	/evri 'deɪ/tu: 'wi:kz/
once/twice a month/year etc	/wʌns/twaɪs ə 'mʌnθ/'jɪə/
three/four etc times a week/year etc	/θri:/fɔ: taɪmz ə 'wi:k/'jɪə/

gul
stil
egoïstisch
verstandig
serieus
verlegen
dom
onvriendelijk
zeker van jezelf zijn

de hele tijd
elke dag/twee weken etc
een/twee keer per maand/ jaar etc
drie/vier keer per week/jaar etc

Someone who is **generous** gives time and/or money to other people.
 Someone who is **quiet** doesn't say much.
 Someone who is **selfish** doesn't think about other people.
 Someone who is **sensible** never does stupid things.
 Someone who is **serious** thinks about things and doesn't laugh much.
 Someone who is **shy** is nervous about meeting people.
 Someone who is **stupid** does things that are unintelligent or not sensible.
 Someone who is **unfriendly** does not like to be with other people or talk to them.
 A confident person is very **sure of themselves**.

Joaquín Cortés now travels **all the time**.
 He performs in a different city **every week**.
 "How often do you go on holiday?" "**Once a year.**"
 We talk on the phone **three or four times a week**.

Unit 14 (p. 94)

armed (adj) (TS)	/ɑ:md/
competitive (adj)	/kəm'petətɪv/
correct (adj) (TS)	/kə'rekt/
crazy (adj) (TS)	/kreɪzi/
dark (adj) (TS)	/dɑ:k/
foreign (adj)	/fɔ:rn/
harmless (adj) (TS)	/hɑ:mləs/
hurt (adj) (TS)	/hɜ:t/
sociable (adj)	/səʊʃəb(ə)l/
successful (adj) (TS)	/sək'sesf(ə)l/
ugly (adj) (TS)	/ʌgli/

gewapend
iemand die graag wint
juist
gek
donker
ander
onschadelijk
gewond
sociaal
succesvol
lelijk

The men were **armed** but nobody was hurt.
 Are you sociable, interesting and **competitive**?
 That's the **correct** answer. You've just won £125,000!
 Bree's my favourite character. She's **crazy**.
 I like the humour in Desperate Housewives. It's very **dark**.
 Do you want to live in a **foreign** country?
 Most sharks are **harmless** and shy.
 The men were armed but nobody was **hurt**.
 Someone who is **sociable** likes being with other people.
 You've had a very **successful** career in the film business.
 The Spotted Wobbegong is not a beautiful specimen – quite **ugly** in fact.

first (adv)	/fɜːst/	ten eerste	First , I'm going to go out and spend some money.
appointment (n)	/əˈpɔɪntmənt/	afspraak	I'm not going to arrive late for appointments .
Argentina (n) (TS)	/ˌɑːdʒənˈtiːn/	Argentinië	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile.
border (n) (TS)	/ˈbɔːdə/	grens	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile.
Chile (n) (TS)	/tʃɪli/	Chili	The Iguacu Falls are on the border of Argentina and Chile .
eviction (n) (TS)	/ɪˈvɪkʃ(ə)n/	uitzetting	The nominations for eviction are ... Vicky and ... Clyde.
farm (n) (TS)	/fɑːm/	boerderij	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West and wanted to be a farmer when I was young.
farmer (n) (TS)	/fɑːmə/	boer	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West and wanted to be a farmer when I was young.
fear (n) (TS)	/fiə/	angst	Sharks fill people with fear .
housemate (n)	/ˈhaʊsmet/	huisgenoot	Which <i>Big Brother</i> housemates are you going to see again?
interviewer (n)	/ɪntəˈvjuːə/	interviewer	Lynne says she'd like to be an interviewer on TV.
lesson (n)	/ˈles(ə)n/	les	What are you going to do after the lesson ?
make-up (n)	/ˈmeɪkʌp/	make-up	Make-up is the things that women buy such as lipstick to put on their face.
movie star (n) (TS)	/ˈmuːvi ˌstɑː/	filmster	How does it feel to be such a successful movie star ?
operation (n)	/ˈɒpəreɪʃ(ə)n/	operatie	I hope to win the prize because I want to pay for my sister's operation .
plan (n)	/plæn/	plan	Finally, Lynne, what are your plans for the future?
planet (n)	/ˈplænit/	planeet	I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to save the planet .
singing career (n)	/ˈsɪŋɪŋ kəˈrɪə/	zang carrière	Lynne wants to start a singing career .
stranger (n)	/ˈstreɪndʒə/	vreemdeling	A stranger is someone you do not know.
grow up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌgrəʊ ˈʌp/	opgroeien	I grew up on a farm in the Mid West.
arrest (v) (TS)	/əˈrest/	arresteren	Police arrested two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
attempt (v) (TS)	/əˈtempt/	proberen	Police arrested two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
believe (v)	/bɪˈliːv/	geloven	"Lynne, congratulations!" "Thank you. I can't believe it."
book (v)	/bʊk/	boeken	"Shall I book tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."
fill (v) (TS)	/fɪl/	vervullen	Sharks fill people with fear.
miss (v)	/mɪs/	missen	I'm going to have a party. I missed my friends so much.
record (v)	/rɪˈkɔːd/	opnemen	Cameras record you twenty-four hours a day in the Big Brother house.
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	met pensioen gaan	I hope to retire before I'm sixty.
rob (v) (TS)	/rɒb/	beroven	Police arrested two men after they attempted to rob a bank.
save (the planet) (v)	/ˌseɪv (ðə ˈplænit)/	(de planeet) redden	I'd like to give the money to Greenpeace. I want to save the planet .
Can't complain. (TS)	/ˌkɑːnt kəmˈpleɪn/	Mag niet klagen.	"How are you today?" " Can't complain. "

change your mind (TS)	/tʃeɪndʒ jə 'maɪnd/	van gedachten veranderen	"I wanted to be a farmer when I was a young boy." "What made you change your mind ?"
Congratulations! (interjection)	/kənˌgrætʃʊleɪf(ə)nz/	Gefeliciteerd!	"Lynne, congratulations! " "Thank you. I can't believe it."
Good Luck!	/ɡʊd 'lʌk/	Succes!	"I'd like to be an interviewer on TV." "Oh, well, good luck! "
the king of (TS)	/ðə 'kɪŋ əv/	de koning van	The shark is the king of the sea.
Let's go/do/watch etc	/lets 'gəʊ/'duː/'wɒtʃ/	Laten we naar ... gaan/ ... doen/ ... kijken etc	" Let's go to the cinema." "What's on?"
Shall we/I ...?	/ʃæl ,wiː/laɪ/	Zullen we/ik ... ?	" Shall I book tickets for the film?" "No, I don't want to see it again."
TV			
channel (n)	/tʃæn(ə)l/	zender	How many different channels can you get on your television?
on (adj)	/ɒn/	op	What's on TV this evening?
programme (n)	/ˈprəʊgræm/	programma	What's your favourite TV programme ?
switch on (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ 'ɒn/	aanzetten	After school, I go home and switch on the TV.
switch off (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ 'ɒf/	uitzetten	What time do you switch off the TV?
watch (v)	/wɒtʃ/	kijken	How many hours of TV do you watch every day?
general knowledge (n)	/ˌdʒenrəl 'nɒlɪdʒ/	algemene ontwikkeling	A quiz show tests your general knowledge .
character (n)	/ˈkærɪktə/	personage	Bree is a character in <i>Desperate Housewives</i> .
humour (n)	/ˈhjuːmə/	humor	If a programme contains humour , it makes you laugh.
TV PROGRAMMES			
cartoon (n)	/kɑːtuːn/	tekenfilm	<i>The Simpsons</i> is a cartoon programme.
chat show (n)	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/	praatprogramma	During a chat show an interviewer talks to different guests, who are usually famous people.
comedy drama (n)	/kɒmədi ˌdraːmə/	komedie	<i>Desperate Housewives</i> is a type of comedy drama .
documentary (n)	/ˌdɒkjʊ'ment(ə)ri/	documentaire	A documentary programme is about a particular subject such as animals or history.
game show (n)	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	spelprogramma	During a game show people play games or answer questions in order to win prizes.
the news (n)	/ðə 'njuːz/	het nieuws	You watch the news to find out what is happening in the world.
quiz show (n)	/kwɪz ʃəʊ/	kwis	A quiz show tests your general knowledge .
reality TV show (n)	/ri,æləti tiːviː ʃəʊ/	reality show	A reality TV show is based on real people and what they do in life.
soap opera (n)	/səʊp ˌɒprə/	dramaserie	A soap opera is a programme about the lives of a group of people and is usually on twice or three times a week.

Unit 15 (p. 100)

adventurous (adj)	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs/	avontuurlijk
experienced (adj)	/ɪk'spiəriənst/	ervaren
great (adj)	/greɪt/	fantastisch(e)
historical (adj) (TS)	/hɪ'stɔrɪk(ə)l/	historisch(e)
overland (adj)	/əʊvəlænd/	over land
wild (adj)	/waɪld/	wild(e)
adventure trip (n)	/əd'ventʃə ,trɪp/	avonturenreis
continent (n)	/kɒntɪnənt/	continent
crew (n)	/kruː/	bemannings
desert (n) (TS)	/dezət/	woestijn
environment (n)	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	milieu
experience (n)	/ɪk'spiəriəns/	ervaring
group (n)	/gruːp/	groep
honeymoon (n) (TS)	/hʌni,muːn/	huwelijksreis
journey (n)	/dʒɜːni/	reis
list (n)	/lɪst/	lijst
memory (n)	/mem(ə)ri/	herinnering
passion (n)	/pæʃ(ə)n/	passie
play (n)	/pleɪ/	toneelstuk
postcard (n)	/pəʊstkɑːd/	ansichtkaart
secondary school (n)	/sekəndri ,skuːl/	middelbare school
sex (n)	/seks/	geslacht
situation (n)	/sɪtʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n/	situatie
traveller (n)	/træv(ə)lə/	reiziger
trip (n) (TS)	/trɪp/	reis
truck (n)	/trʌk/	vrachtauto

What's the most **adventurous** holiday you've ever had?

The people at *International Travel Magazine* are all **experienced** travellers.

To celebrate our 15th birthday, we've written a list of fifteen **great** places to visit.

I love **historical** places – I've been to Petra in Jordan and The Great Wall of China.

Adventure World Travel organise **overland** adventure trips.

Wild places are places such as deserts or jungles.

Adventure World Travel organise overland **adventure** trips.

Africa, Asia and Europe are all **continents**.

Our **crew** have a passion for travel.

Ben loves **deserts** but he hasn't been to the Sahara yet.

We respect the **environment** of the countries we visit.

Adventure World Travel has thirty years of **experience**.

Our **groups** are a mix of sexes, nationalities and jobs.

Steve wants to go to Hawaii for his **honeymoon**.

What's the longest **journey** you've ever made?

Enjoy our **list** of fifteen great places to visit.

What is your best **memory** of your friend?

Our crew have a **passion** for travel.

Have you ever seen a **play** by Shakespeare?

Don't forget to send us a **postcard**!

A **secondary school** is for students between the age of 11 and 16 or 11 and 18.

Our groups are a mix of **sexes**, nationalities and jobs.

I explained the **situation** to them.

Most of our **travellers** are between 18 and 50.

I haven't been to the Sahara yet – that's my next **trip**.

A **truck** is a large, strong vehicle for carrying people or things.

wedding (n)	/ˈwedɪŋ/	bruiloft	“They’re getting married.” “Are you going to the wedding ?”
ask (v)	/ɑːsk/	vragen	We are asking people to tell us about their “places of a lifetime”.
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləˌbreɪt/	vieren	To celebrate our 15 th birthday, we’ve written a list of fifteen great places to visit.
respect (v)	/rɪˈspekt/	respecteren	We respect the environment of the countries we visit.
I’ve been to ...	/aɪv ˈbiːn tuː/	Ik ben in ... geweest	“ I’ve been to Hawaii” means that you have visited Hawaii at some time in your life.
Have you ever been to ...?	/hæv juː ˌevə ˈbiːn tuː/	Ben jij ooit in ... geweest?	Have you ever been to Paris?

MENUS

medium (adj)	/miːdiəm/	medium	“How would you like your steak?” “ Medium. ”
non-smoking (adj)	/ˌnɒnˌsməʊkɪŋ/	niet-roken	A non-smoking table is a table in an area where people cannot smoke.
rare (adj)	/reə/	rood	A rare steak has been cooked for only a short time and is red inside.
smoking (adj)	/ˌsməʊkɪŋ/	rokers	A smoking table is a table in an area where people can smoke.
apple pie (n)	/ˌæpl ˌpaɪ/	appeltaart	An apple pie is a popular dessert in Britain.
ice cream (n)	/aɪs ˈkriːm/	ijs	“Do you like ice cream ?” “Yes, I love it.”
liver pâté (n)	/ˌlɪvə ˈpæteɪ/	leverpaté	Liver pâté is a popular starter, especially in France.
main course (n)	/ˌmeɪn ˌkɔːs/	hoofdgerecht	I’ll have spaghetti bolognese for my main course .
mineral water (n)	/ˌmɪnrəl ˌwɔːtə/	mineraalwater	A bottle of mineral water , please.
prawn (n)	/praʊn/	garnaal	Prawns are a type of seafood.
red wine (n)	/ˌred ˈwaɪn/	rode wijn	Do you prefer red wine or white wine?
salmon (n)	/ˌsæmən/	zalm	Salmon is a type of pink fish.
starter (n)	/ˌstɑːtə/	voorgerecht	A starter is a dish you have at the beginning of a meal.

Unit 16 (p. 106)

spectacular (adj)	/spekˈtækjʊlə/	spectaculair	Jack believes that his drive to work is the most spectacular drive in the world.
bridge (n)	/brɪdʒ/	brug	Go over the bridge .
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	gebouw	What kind of buildings do you go past on your way to work?
church (n) (TS)	/tʃɜːtʃ/	kerk	Our house is opposite the church .

drive (n)	/draɪv/	route
field (n)	/fi:ld/	veld
hot springs (n pl) (TS)	/ˈhɒt ˈsprɪŋz/	heetwater bronnen
kangaroo (n)	/ˌkæŋgəˈruː/	kangaroo
koala (n)	/ˌkəʊˈɑ:lə/	koala beer
lighthouse (n)	/ˈlaɪtˌhaʊs/	vuurtoren
map (n) (TS)	/mæp/	kaart
motorway café (n)	/ˌməʊtəweɪ ˈkæfeɪ/	wegrestaurant
rainforest (n)	/ˈreɪnˌfɔːrɪst/	regenwoud
rainy season (n)	/ˈreɪni ˌsiːz(ə)n/	regentijd
roundabout (n)	/ˈraʊndəˌbaʊt/	rotonde
scenery (n)	/ˈsiːnəri/	landschap
tent (n)	/tent/	tent
tourist (n)	/ˈtuərɪst/	toerist
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/	verkeersopstopping
waterfall (n)	/ˈwɔːtəˌfɔːl/	waterval
make money	/ˌmeɪk ˈmʌni/	geld verdienen
cycle (v)	/saɪk(ə)l/	fietsen

DIRECTIONS

Go down ...	/ˌgəʊ ˌdaʊn/	Ga door ...
Go straight on.	/ˌgəʊ streɪt ˈɒn/	Ga recht door.
Go to the end of ...	/ˌgəʊ tə ðiː ˈend əv/	Ga naar het einde van ...
on the left/right	/ɒn ðə ˈleft/raɪt/	aan de linkerkant/ rechterkant
Take the first/second turning ...	/ˌteɪk ðə ˈfɜːst/sekənd ˈtɜːnɪŋ/	Neem de eerste/tweede zijstraat ...
Turn right/left.	/ˌtɜːn ˈraɪt/ˈleft/	Ga naar rechts/links

Siriwan lives in Bangkok and has a terrible **drive** to work.
 There are lots of green **fields** and hills in Tuscany.
 There are **hot springs** in Saturnia so we parked near a waterfall and went swimming.
 He sees **kangaroos** and koalas in the National Park.
 He sees kangaroos and **koalas** in the National Park.
 You can see the Cape Otway **lighthouse** in the photo at the beginning of Unit 16.
 I drove and Julia read the **map**.
 A **motorway café** is a place on a motorway where you stop to eat and drink.
 A **rainforest** is a forest in a tropical area where it rains a lot.
 In tropical countries the **rainy season** is the part of the year when it rains a lot.
 A **roundabout** is a circular area where three or more roads meet.
 Tuscany is so beautiful – the **scenery** is gorgeous.
 Heinz usually sleeps in a **tent**.
 Thousands of **tourists** visit the Great Ocean Road every year.
 “We have terrible **traffic jams** in Bangkok,” says Siriwan.
 Jack drives through rainforest and past **waterfalls**.
 Heinz **makes money** by selling postcards of his trip.
 At the moment Heinz is **cycling** along the south coast of England.

Go down London Road and turn right.
Go straight on and take the first turning on the left.
Go to the end of New Street and turn right.
 Take the first turning **on the left**.
Take the second turning on the right.
 Go down Abingdon Road and **turn left**.

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

across (prep)	/ə'krɒs/	over
along (prep)	/ə'lɒŋ/	langs
down (prep)	/daʊn/	af
into (prep)	/ɪntuː/	naar
out of (prep)	/aʊt 'əv/	uit
over (prep)	/'əʊvə/	over
past (prep)	/'pɑːst/	langs
through (prep)	/'θruː/	door
up (prep)	/'ʌp/	op

Go **across** the street.

I drive **along** the Great Ocean Road every day on my way to work.

She went **down** the stairs carefully.

We usually go **into** the city centre by bus.

I saw him coming **out of** his apartment.

Go **over** the bridge.

I go **past** the museum on my way to work.

Jack drives **through** rainforest on his way to work.

Go **up** the hill.

Review D (p. 112)

blind (adj)	/blaɪnd/	blind
busy (adj)	/'bɪzi/	druk
daily (adj)	/'deɪli/	dagelijks
live (adj)	/'laɪv/	levend(e)
single (adj)	/'sɪŋɡ(ə)l/	enkel(e)
strong (adj)	/'strɒŋ/	sterk
recently (adv)	/'riːsəntli/	recentelijk
air (n)	/'eə/	lucht
baker (n)	/'beɪkə/	bakker
business (n)	/'bɪznəs/	zaak
climb (v)	/'klaɪm/	klimmen
dentist (n)	/'dentɪst/	tandarts
details (n pl)	/'diːteɪlz/	details
distance (n)	/'dɪstəns/	afstand
dream (n)	/'driːm/	droom
fact (n)	/'fækt/	feit
firefighter (n)	/'faɪə'faɪtə/	brandweerman
hard work (n)	/'hɑːd 'wɜːk/	hard werken

Jasmine Smith can't see – she's been **blind** all her life.

I never sleep at night – I'm always **busy** thinking of new ideas!

A **daily** event is something that happens every day.

Have you ever seen a **live** volcano?

Blind Hope has big plans. Every journey starts with a **single** step.

Mike says he is **strong** and can do building work.

The news tells you what's happened **recently** in the world.

I felt bad and needed some **air**.

Mike was a firefighter but is now a **baker**.

Mike started his own **business** making bread and cakes.

Jasmine would like to **climb** Mount Kilimanjaro.

How often do you go to the **dentist**?

Visit our website to find out more **details**.

What's the longest **distance** you've ever travelled?

When I woke up, I didn't know if it was all a **dream** or not.

When you watch a nature documentary, you learn **facts** about nature.

Mike was a **firefighter** but is now a baker.

Working for *Blind Hope* is a serious job, and it's **hard work**.

helicopter (n)	/ˈhelɪkɒptə/	helikopter
learn (v)	/lɜːn/	leren
nature (n)	/ˈneɪtʃə/	natuur
noodle soup (n)	/ˌnuːd(ə)l ˈsuːp/	bamisoep
organisation (n)	/ˌɔːgənɪˈzeɪʃ(ə)n/	organisatie
step (n)	/step/	stap
volcano (n)	/vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/	vulkaan
feel bad	/fiːl ˈbæd/	zich slecht voelen

Have you ever flown in a **helicopter**?

You **learn** facts about people, history or nature when you watch a documentary.

When you watch a **nature** documentary, you learn facts about **nature**.

Andy is sitting in a small café in Tokyo eating **noodle soup**.

Jasmine started the **organisation** *Blind Hope* to help blind children.

Blind Hope has big plans. Every journey starts with a single **step**.

Have you ever seen a live **volcano**?

I **felt bad** and needed some air.

Grammar Extra

Unit 1 Zelfstandig naamwoorden

Regelmatig vormen

Enkelvoud	Meervoud	Spelling
a book	books	Voeg een <i>s</i> toe.
a toothbrush	toothbrushes	Voeg <i>es</i> toe na <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
a diary	diaries	Laat <i>y</i> weg en voeg <i>ies</i> toe na een medeklinker + <i>y</i> .

Onregelmatige vormen

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

⚠ **a of an?** Je gebruikt **a** voor een medeklinker : **a book, a key**. Je gebruik **an** voor een klinker : **an apple, an aspirin**.

this of these? Je gebruikt **this** om te verwijzen naar een zelfstandig naamwoord in enkelvoud 'What's **this**?' 'It's a book. Je gebruikt **these** om te verwijzen naar een zelfstandig naamwoord in meervoud. 'What are **these**?' 'They're books.'

Unit 2 *be*: tegenwoordige tijd (present simple)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
I'm (am) German.	I'm not Polish.	Am I Russian?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) French.	You/We/They aren't (are not) Spanish.	Are you/we/they Italian?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) English.	He/She/It isn't (is not) American.	Is he/she/it Scottish?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

In vragen zet je **be** voor het onderwerp: **Are you German?** / **Is Brad Pitt from London?** (NIET *You are German?* / *Brad Pitt is from London?*)

Unit 3 Bezit

Persoonlijk voornaamwoord als	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Bezittelijk voornaamwoord	my	your	his	her	its	our	their

Je gebruikt hetzelfde bezittelijk voornaamwoord in het enkelvoud en het 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.

⚠ **Bezittelijk 's of s'?** Je gebruikt 's voor één persoon. **My brother's school / My brother's friends** (= I have one brother.)

Je gebruikt **s'** voor meerdere personen. **My brothers' school / My brothers' friends** (= I have two brothers.)

Unit 4 Tegenwoordige tijd (present simple)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
I/You/We/They work.	I/You/We/They don't (do not) work.	Do I/you/we/they work?	Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they don't.
He/She/It works.	He/She/It doesn't (does not) work.	Does he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

In vragen zet je **do / does** voor het onderwerp. **Do you work in a school?** (NIET *You work in a school?*)

⚠ **Spelling he/she/it vervoegingen**

Voeg **s** bij de meeste werkwoorden: **live – lives, play – plays, work – works**
 Voeg **es** toe na **ch, sh, s, x**: **watch – watches, finish – finishes**
 Laat **y** weg en voeg **ies** toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen met een medeklinker + **y**: **study – studies**
 Onregelmatige vormen: **do – does, go – goes, have – has**

Unit 5 Tijd

Je kunt vragen *What time is it?* of *What's the time?*

Je gebruikt *It's* + tijd om de vraag te beantwoorden. *It's six o'clock.*

Je gebruikt *at* + tijd om te zeggen wanneer je iets doet.

I get up at half past seven (or seven thirty).

I go to bed at eleven fifteen (or quarter past eleven).

Unit 6 Bijwoorden van regelmaat

100%					0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	hardly ever	never

Je gebruikt bijwoorden van regelmaat voor een hoofdwerkwoord. *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 regelmaat na *be* (*am/are/is*). *She's always happy.* (NOT *She always is happy.*)

Unit 7 Onvoltooid verleden tijd: bevestigende vormen

Bevestigend
<i>I/you/he/she/it/we/they worked, played, went, had, etc.</i>

Er is maar één verleden tijdsvorm voor elk werkwoord (behalve *be*).

Voor regelmatige werkwoorden voeg je *ed* toe (zie hieronder). Voor onregelmatige werkwoorden zie pagina 143.

⚠ Spelling van regelmatige werkwoorden

Voeg *ed / d* toe bij de meeste werkwoorden: *work – worked*, *demonstrate – demonstrated*
 Laat *y* weg en voeg *ied* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen op een medeklinker + *y*:
study – studied, *try – tried*
 Voeg medeklinker + *ed* toe bij werkwoorden die eindigen in een klinker + een medeklinker:
stop – stopped, *plan – planned*

⚠ **be** *be* heeft twee vormen van de verleden tijd: *I/he/she/it was* *you/we/they were*

Unit 8 Onvoltooid verleden tijd (bevestigend, ontkennend en vraag vormen)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
<i>I/You/He/She/It/We/They worked.</i>	<i>I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't (did not) work.</i>	<i>Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they work?</i>	<i>Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.</i>	<i>No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.</i>

In vragen zet je *Did* voor het onderwerp. *Did you go shopping?* (NIET *You went shopping?*)

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

Unit 9 er is (*there is*) / er zijn (*there are*); sommige (*some*) / geen (*any*)

	Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
enkelvoud	<i>There's (is) a sofa.</i>	<i>There isn't (is not) a carpet.</i>	<i>Is there a doctor?</i>	<i>Yes, there is.</i>	<i>No, there isn't.</i>
meervoud	<i>There are some pictures.</i>	<i>There aren't (are not) any mirrors.</i>	<i>Are there any hotels?</i>	<i>Yes, there are.</i>	<i>No, there aren't.</i>

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

Met meervouden gebruik je *some* in bevestigende zinnen als je niet een precies aantal wil geven. *There are some people.*

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

Unit 10 Telbare en ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden

Bevestigend		Ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden
enkelvoud	meervoud	some milk (NOT one milk) some pasta (NOT three pastas)
a melon	two melons	
a grape	some grapes	

Ontkennend en vraag: <i>How many ...? / How much ...?</i>	
Telbare zelfstandig naamwoorden	Ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden
How many apples are there? There are a lot. ●●●●●●	How much cheese is there? There's a lot. <input type="checkbox"/>
There aren't many. ●●	There isn't much. <input type="checkbox"/>
There aren't any. ○	There isn't any. <input type="checkbox"/>

Je gebruikt *a lot (of)* in bevestigende zinnen. *I eat a lot of bread. I meet a lot of people.*
 Je gebruikt *much/many* in ontkennend zinnen en vragen: *I don't drink much tea. I don't read many books.*
Do you eat much / many sweets?

Unit 11 Duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
I'm (am) working.	I'm not (am not) working.	Am I working?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) working.	You/We/They aren't (are not) working.	Are you/we/they working?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) working.	He/She/It isn't (is not) working.	Is he/she/it working?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

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

⚠ Spelling *ing* vormen

Laat *e* weg en voeg *ing* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen in *e*: *have – having, make – making*
 Voeg medeklinker + *ing* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen op een beklemtoonde klinker + een medeklinker: *run – running, stop – stopping*

Unit 12 Vergelijkende en superlatieve bijvoeglijke naamwoorden

	Bijvoeglijk naamwoord	Vergelijkend	Superlatief
Korte bijvoeglijke naamwoorden: voeg <i>er/est</i> toe Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden eindigend op een medeklinker of <i>e</i> Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden eindigend op een enkele klinker + enkele medeklinker	old nice big	older nicer bigger	the oldest the nicest the biggest
Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden eindigend op <i>y</i>	happy	happier	the happiest
Onregelmatige bijvoeglijke naamwoorden	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest
Lange bijvoeglijke naamwoorden: <i>more / the most</i>	interesting	more interesting	the most interesting

Je gebruikt vergelijkende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden om mensen/dingen te vergelijken met andere mensen/dingen. *China is bigger than India. Gold is more valuable than silver.*
 Je gebruikt superlatieve bijvoeglijke naamwoorden om mensen/dingen te vergelijken met alle andere mensen/dingen in hun groep. *Russia is the biggest country. Platinum is the most valuable metal.*

Unit 13 kunnen

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
I/You/He/She/It/We/They can swim.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They can't (cannot) swim.	Can I/you/he/she/it/ we/they swim?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can.	No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they can't.

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

⚠ **can + infinitief zonder to** Je gebruikt *to* niet na *can*. *I can swim.* (NIET *I can to swim.*)

Unit 14 gaan, zullen gaan (be going to)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
I'm (am) going to come.	I'm not (am not) going to come.	Am I going to come?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
You/We/They're (are) going to come.	You/We/They're not (are not) going to come.	Are you/we/they going to come?	Yes, you/we/they are.	No, you/we/they aren't.
He/She/It's (is) going to come.	He/She/It isn't (is not) going to come.	Is he/she/it going to come?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.

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

Unit 15 Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd (present perfect)

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Ontkennend	Kort Ja antwoord	Kort Nee antwoord
I/You/We/They've (have) worked.	I/You/We/They haven't (have not) worked.	Have I/you/we/they worked?	Yes, I/you/we/they have.	No, I/you/we/they haven't.
He/She/It's (has) worked.	He/She/It hasn't (has not) worked.	Has he/she/it worked?	Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.

Om de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd te vormen gebruik je have/has + voltooid deelwoord. (Voor onregelmatige voltooid deelwoorden zie pagina 143.)

Je gebruikt de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd om te praten over voltooide handelingen in 'de tijd tot nu toe'. Je right je niet op wanneer.

ever = op een willekeurig moment in je leven.

⚠ **been** been is het voltooid deelwoord van be, maar je kunt het ook gebruiken als een voltooid deelwoord van go. Vergelijk de volgende zinnen:

1 He's been to Rome. = He went and came back.

2 He's gone to Rome. = He went and is in Rome now.

Unit 16 Tijden overzicht

Tijd	Gebruiken	Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag
Tegenwoordige tijd	Feiten / gewoontes / routines.	He works.	He doesn't work.	Does he work?
Onvoltooid verleden tijd	Afgeronde handeling op een bepaald tijdstip in het verleden.	She worked yesterday.	She didn't work yesterday.	Did she work yesterday?
Duratieve vorm van de tegenwoordige tijd	Handelingen die op dit moment voortduren.	They're working now.	They aren't working now.	Are they working now?
Toekomst (be) going to	Toekomstige plannen en intenties.	We're going to work tomorrow.	We aren't going to work tomorrow.	Are we going to work tomorrow?
Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd	Afgeronde actie in de 'tijd to nu toe'.	It's worked recently.	It hasn't worked recently.	Has it worked recently?