

# New Inside Out

Pre-intermediate  
Companion

Dutch Edition

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MACMILLAN

# Welcome to the *New Inside Out* Pre-intermediate Companion!

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

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

## Abbreviations used in the Companion

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

## VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

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

## CONSONANTS

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

# Unit 1 (p.4)

about (30/50/60 etc) (prep)	/ə'baʊt/	ongeveer	"How old is Ben?" "I think he's <b>about 30</b> ."
actually (adv) (TS)	/'æktʃʊəli/	eigenlijk	My friends call me Ben. <b>Actually</b> my old friends call me Tree.
amaze (v)	/ə'meɪz/	verbazen	President Roosevelt <b>amazed</b> his staff by remembering nearly everyone's name.
at least	/ət 'liːst/	ten minste	Repeat the name in your head <b>at least</b> three times.
banker (n)	/'bæŋkə/	bankier	A <b>banker</b> is someone who has an important job in a bank.
break the law	/ˌbreɪk ðə 'lɔː/	de wet overtreden	If you <b>break the law</b> , you do something that is illegal.
breeze (n)	/briːz/	briesje	A <b>breeze</b> is a light, gentle wind.
call (v)	/kɔːl/	noemen	(Sense 1) My English friends <b>call</b> me Marie. (Sense 2) I can always <b>call</b> Dave if I'm feeling down.
carefully (adv)	/'keəfli/	zorgvuldig	When you meet someone for the first time, listen <b>carefully</b> to their name.
choose (v)	/tʃuːz/	kiezen	<b>Choosing</b> a name for your child is an important decision.
close friend (n)	/'kləʊs 'frend/	goede vriend	A <b>close friend</b> is a friend you like a lot and spend a lot of time with.
decision (n)	/dɪ'sɪʒn/	beslissing	Choosing a name for your child is an important <b>decision</b> .
earn (v)	/ɜːn/	verdiene	Bankers <b>earn</b> a lot of money and are very rich.
exercise (v)	/'eksəsaɪz/	trainen	When you <b>exercise</b> your brain, you think hard in order to remember or do something.
fashionable (adj)	/'fæʃnəbl/	mode	It's <b>fashionable</b> to choose names of places for children's names.
feel down (TS)	/ˌfiːl 'daʊn/	zich slecht voelen	When I'm <b>feeling down</b> , I can always talk to him.
be focused on yourself	/bi ˌfəʊkəst ɒn jə'self/	op jezelf gericht	If you're too <b>focused on yourself</b> , you won't remember people's names.
follow a trend	/ˌfɒləʊ ə 'trend/	een trend volgen	When people <b>follow a trend</b> , they do something because it is fashionable.
forehead (n)	/'fɒrɪd; 'fɔːhed/	voorhoofd	President Roosevelt visualised the name on the person's <b>forehead</b> .

friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/	vriendelijk
have a go	/ˌhæv ə ˈgəʊ/	zich inzetten
hear of (phr v)	/ˈhɪər əv/	horen van
identify (v)	/aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/	identificeren
initial (n)	/ɪˈniʃl/	initialen
joke (n)	/dʒəʊk/	grapjes
learner (n)	/ˈlɜːnə/	leerling
left-handed (adj)	/ˌleftˈhændɪd/	linkshandig
like best	/ˌlaɪk ˈbest/	het leukst vinden
local (adj)	/ˈləʊkl/	lokale
maiden name (n)	/ˈmeɪdn ˌneɪm/	meisjesnaam
make a good impression	/ˌmeɪk ə ˌɡʊd ɪmˈpreʃn/	een goede indruk achterlaten
meaning (n)	/ˈmiːnɪŋ/	betekenis
memorable (adj)	/ˈmem(ə)rəbl/	gedenkwaardig
memory (n)	/ˈmem(ə)ri/	geheugen
middle-aged (adj)	/ˌmɪdlˈeɪdʒd/	van middelbare leeftijd
name (v)	/neɪm/	noemen
name sb after sb/sth (phr v)	/ˈneɪm ˌɑːftə/	iemand noemen naar iets/iemand
nature (n)	/ˈneɪtʃə/	natuur
notebook (n)	/ˈnəʊtˌbʊk/	schrift
nowadays (adv)	/ˈnaʊəˌdeɪz/	tegenwoordig
original (adj)	/əˈrɪdʒn(ə)l/	origineel

Someone who is **friendly** is easy to talk to.

It's important to participate in class and **have a go**.

Have you ever **heard of** anyone called Sky, Rain or River?

Your name is how you **identify** yourself and how other people identify you.

His **initials** are CD—Charles Denroche.

Do you enjoy telling **jokes** at parties?

A good language **learner** practises a lot.

Someone who is **left-handed** writes with their left hand.

What do you **like best** in class – reading, writing, speaking or listening?

Don't name your child after your **local** pizza restaurant or shopping mall!

A woman's **maiden name** is her surname before she was married.

Remembering people's names always **makes a good impression**.

Does your name have a special **meaning**?

Something **memorable** about a person's appearance is something that is easy to remember about the way they look.

I've got a bad **memory** – I can never remember new vocabulary.

Someone who is **middle-aged** is between about 45 and 55.

Madonna **named** her daughter Lourdes.

She **named her daughter** Lourdes **after** the town in France.

Names like Sky, River and Rain all come from **nature**.

Write new vocabulary in a **notebook**.

**Nowadays** a lot of people name their children after famous people.

People with unusual or **original** names often feel special.

parking ticket (n)	/ˈpɑːkɪŋ ˌtɪkɪt/	parkeerbon	Unfortunately when we got back to the car, we had a <b>parking ticket!</b>
pay attention	/ˌpeɪ əˈtɛnʃn/	aandacht hebben	The first step in remembering someone's name is to <b>pay attention.</b>
popular (adj)	/ˈpɒpjələ/	populair	Beyoncé and Britney were <b>popular</b> names a few years ago.
Really?	/ˈriːli/	Echt waar?	"We went to a fabulous new restaurant in town." " <b>Really?</b> What is it called?"
recent (adj)	/ˈriːsənt/	recent	A <b>recent</b> survey showed that people with unusual names feel special.
record (v)	/rɪˈkɔːd/	opnemen	It's a good idea to <b>record</b> new words in a notebook.
religious (adj)	/rɪˈlɪdʒəs/	religieus/ religieuze	"Mary" is a <b>religious</b> name.
remember (v)	/rɪˈmembə/	onthouden	Do you find it easy to <b>remember</b> people's names?
retired (adj)	/rɪˈtaɪəd/	gepensioneerd	Someone who is <b>retired</b> no longer works.
review (v)	/rɪˈvjuː/	herhalen	It's important to record and constantly <b>review</b> new language.
shopping mall (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌmɔːl/	winkelcentrum	A <b>shopping mall</b> is a very large building with a lot of shops.
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/	verlegen	Someone who is <b>shy</b> feels nervous when they are with other people.
side of the family	/ˌsaɪd əv ðə ˈfæmli/	kant van de familie	Which <b>side of the family</b> is bigger – your mother's side or your father's side?
speak out (phr v)	/ˌspiːk ˈaʊt/	hardop spreken	People who are shy find it difficult to <b>speak out</b> in class.
staff (n)	/stɑːf/	staf	President Roosevelt amazed his <b>staff</b> by remembering nearly everyone's name.
stay in touch (TS)	/ˌsteɪ ɪn ˈtʌtʃ/	contact houden	Dave and I <b>stay in touch</b> by email and phone.
step (n)	/step/	stap	What are the four easy <b>steps</b> for remembering someone's name?
stressed (adj)	/strest/	gespannen	Someone who is <b>stressed</b> is worried or nervous because they have a lot of problems.
subtitles (n pl)	/ˈsʌbˌtaɪtlz/	ondertitels	Do you watch English DVDs with English <b>subtitles</b> ?
survey (n)	/ˈsɜːveɪ/	onderzoek	A recent <b>survey</b> showed that people with unusual names feel special.

taste (v)	/teɪst/	proeven
the past (n)	/,ðə 'pɑːst/	het verleden
train (v)	/treɪn/	trainen
trend (n)	/trend/	trend
typical (adj)	/'tɪpɪkl/	typisch(e)
unfortunately (adv)	/ʌn'fɔːtʃ(ə)nətli/	helaas
unusual (adj)	/ʌn'juːʒʊəl/	ongebruikelijk
visualise (v)	/'vɪʒʊəlaɪz/	visualiseren
wonder (v)	/'wʌndə/	zich afvragen

## FAMILY MEMBERS

aunt (n)	/aːnt/	tante
boyfriend (n)	/'bɔɪ,frɛnd/	vriendje
brother (n)	/'brʌðə/	broer
brother-in-law (n)	/'brʌðəɪn,lɔː/	zwager
child (n)/children (pl)	/'tʃaɪld/'tʃɪldrən/	kind/kinderen
cousin (n)	/'kʌzɪn/	neef, nicht
daughter (n)	/'dɔːtə/	dochter
ex-husband (n)	/'eks'hʌzɪbænd/	ex-man
ex-wife (n)	/'eks'waɪf/	ex-vrouw
father (n)	/'faːðə/	vader
father-in-law (n)	/'faːðəɪn,lɔː/	schoonvader
girlfriend (n)	/'gɜːl,frɛnd/	vriendinnetje
granddaughter (n)	/'grændaʊtə/	kleindochter

## FAMILIE LEDEN

The sushi is fantastic – the best I've ever **tasted!**

In **the past** parents named their children after family relatives.

Learning new words is a good way of **training** your memory.

Nowadays naming children after places has become a **trend**.

“Pedro” is a **typical** Spanish name.

**Unfortunately** when we got back to the car, we had a parking ticket!

Do you prefer names that are **unusual** and original?

President Roosevelt **visualised** the name on the person's forehead.

I **wonder** if everyone with an unusual or original name feels special.

Your **aunt** is the sister of your mother or father.

“Does Marie have a **boyfriend**?” “I don't know.”

Marie's **brother** calls her “Baby”.

Your **brother-in-law** is the brother of your husband or wife.

Some people name their **children** after famous people.

Your **cousins** are the children of your aunt or uncle.

Madonna named her **daughter** Lourdes, after the town in France.

Your **ex-husband** is the man you are divorced from.

Your **ex-wife** is the woman you are divorced from.

Your **father** is your male parent.

Your **father-in-law** is your wife's or husband's father.

Dave listened to me when I had **girlfriend** problems.

Your **granddaughter** is the daughter of your son or daughter.

grandfather (n)	/ˈgræn,fɑːðə/	grootvader	Your <b>grandfather</b> is the father of your mother or father.
grandmother (n)	/ˈgræn,mʌðə/	grootmoeder	Your <b>grandmother</b> is the mother of your mother or father.
grandson (n)	/ˈgræn,sʌn/	kleinzoon	Your <b>grandson</b> is the son of your daughter or son.
great grandfather (n)	/ˌgreɪt ˈgrænfɑːðə/	overgrootvader	Your <b>great-grandfather</b> is the father of your grandmother or grandfather.
great grandmother (n)	/ˌgreɪt ˈgrænmʌðə/	overgrootmoeder	Your <b>great-grandmother</b> is the mother of your grandmother or grandfather.
half-brother (n)	/ˌhɑːfˈbrʌðə/	halfbroer	A <b>half-brother</b> is a brother who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
half-sister (n)	/ˌhɑːfˈsɪstə/	halfzus	A <b>half-sister</b> is a sister who has either the same mother or the same father as you.
mother (n)	/ˈmʌðə/	moeder	Your <b>mother</b> is your female parent.
mother-in-law (n)	/ˈmʌðəɪn,lɔː/	schoonmoeder	Your <b>mother-in-law</b> is your wife's or husband's mother.
nephew (n)	/ˈnefjuː/	neef	Your <b>nephew</b> is a son of your brother or sister.
niece (n)	/niːs/	nicht	Your <b>niece</b> is a daughter of your brother or sister.
parents (n pl)	/ˈpeərənts/	ouders	In the past, <b>parents</b> named their children after important family relatives.
partner (n)	/ˈpɑːtnə/	partner	Your <b>partner</b> is the person you live with but who you are not married to.
relative (n)	/ˈrelətɪv/	familieleden	Your <b>relatives</b> are the people in your family.
sister (n)	/ˈsɪstə/	zus	Ben's <b>sisters</b> call him "Big Ben".
sister-in-law (n)	/ˈsɪstəɪn,lɔː/	schoonzus	Your <b>sister-in-law</b> is the sister of your husband or wife.
son (n)	/sʌn/	zoon	David and Victoria Beckham named their <b>son</b> Brooklyn after an area in New York.
stepfather (n)	/ˈstep,fɑːðə/	stiefvader	Your <b>stepfather</b> is your mother's second husband.
stepmother (n)	/ˈstep,mʌðə/	stiefmoeder	Your <b>stepmother</b> is your father's second wife.
twin (n)	/twin/	tweeling	A <b>twin</b> is one of two children born at the same time to the same mother.
uncle (n)	/ˈʌŋkl/	oom	Your <b>uncle</b> is the brother of your father or mother.

## Unit 2 (p.12)

adventure (n)	/əd'ventʃə/	avontuur	If you're looking for <b>adventure</b> , don't go to Dahab – it's quiet there.
air conditioning (n)	/'eə kən'diʃnɪŋ/	airconditioning	It's hot in summer, but fortunately my office has <b>air conditioning</b> .
architecture (n)	/'a:kɪ'tektʃə/	architectuur	The <b>architecture</b> in Rio is a mixture of old and new.
buzzing (adj)	/'bʌzɪŋ/	zinderend	Reykjavik is small but the nightlife is <b>buzzing</b> .
contrast (n)	/'kɒntrɑːst/	contrast	Iceland is a land of ice and fire – full of <b>contrasts</b> .
currency (n)	/'kʌrənsi/	valuta	The <b>currency</b> of a country is the type of money that is used there.
dance floor (n)	/'daːns ˌflɔː/	dansvloer	We went to a disco at 2.00 a.m. and were surprised to see only a few people on the <b>dance floor</b> .
delicious (adj)	/'dɪ'lɪʃəs/	heerlijk(e)	In Shanghai you can eat <b>delicious</b> noodles in the street.
go diving	/'gəʊ 'daɪvɪŋ/	gaan duiken	You can <b>go diving</b> in the Red Sea if you like!
do everything wrong	/'duː ˌevriθɪŋ 'rɒŋ/	alles verkeerd doen	They <b>do everything wrong</b> here, but the quality of life is great!
dream holiday (n)	/'dri:m ˌhɒlɪdeɪ/	droomvakantie	Win a <b>Dream Holiday</b> for two in our competition!
energetic (adj) (TS)	/'enə'dʒetɪk/	energiek	Argentinian people are loud, <b>energetic</b> and really good fun.
enjoy yourself (v refl)	/'ɪn'dʒɔɪ jə'self/	genieten	The quality of life is great and people know how to <b>enjoy themselves</b> .
enough (det.)	/'ɪnʌf/	genoeg	It's important to get <b>enough</b> sleep.
excitement (n)	/'ɪk'saɪtmənt/	opwinding	Do you like holidays with <b>excitement</b> , adventure and parties?
fall in love (with)	/'fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/	verliefd worden (op)	Now I understand why people <b>fall in love with</b> Africa.
fire (n)	/'faɪə/	vuur	Iceland is a land of contrasts -- of ice and <b>fire</b> .
flamingo (n)	/'flæ'mɪŋɡəʊ/	flamingo	<b>Flamingos</b> are tall pink birds that live near water.
freezing (adj)	/'friːzɪŋ/	ijskoud	The air in Iceland is <b>freezing</b> but the springs are very hot.
go back (phr v)	/'gəʊ 'bæk/	teruggaan	Africa is great and I want to <b>go back</b> there.
good fun (TS)	/'gʊd ˌfʌn/	heel leuk	Argentinian people are loud, energetic and really <b>good fun</b> .



hate (v) (TS)	/heit/	haten
hippo (n)	/'hipəʊ/	nijlpaard
hot springs (n pl)	/,hɒt 'sprɪŋz/	heet water bronnen
ice (n)	/aɪs/	ijs
island (n)	/'aɪlənd/	eiland
I'm kidding.	/,aɪm 'kɪdɪŋ/	ik maak een grapje
leave sb in peace (TS)	/,li:v sʌmbədi ɪn 'pi:s/	iemand met rust laten
lion (n)	/'laɪən/	leeuw
be a long way from	/,bi: ə 'lɒŋ weɪ frəm/	ver weg zijn van
lucky (adj)	/'lʌki/	geluk
a mixture of	/ə 'mɪkstʃər əv/	een mengeling van
nightlife (n)	/'naɪt,laɪf/	nachtleven
noodles (n pl)	/'nu:dlz/	pasta
on your own (TS)	/,ɒn jər 'əʊn/	in haar eentje
originally (adv)	/ə'ɪdʒn(ə)li/	oorspronkelijk
peace and quiet	/,pi:s ən 'kwaɪət/	rust en stilte
plenty of (TS)	/'plenti əv/	meer dan genoeg
quality of life (n)	/,kwɒləti əv 'laɪf/	levensstandaard
relax (v)	/rɪ'læks/	ontspannen
scenery (n)	/'si:nəri/	landschap
seat (n)	/si:t/	zitplaats
shop till you drop	/ʃɒp tɪl ju 'drɒp/	winkelen tot je erbij neervalt
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/	spectaculair

I really **hate** living here. It's horrible.

**Hippos** are large African animals with thick, grey skin that live near rivers.

**Hot springs** consist of hot water that comes up from under the ground.

Iceland is a land of contrasts -- of **ice** and fire.

An **island** is an area of land that is surrounded by water.

"My parents live in Hollywood." "Really?" "No, **I'm kidding**, they live near South Beach."

There are too many tourists. Why don't they **leave us in peace**?

A **lion** is a large African animal with golden fur.

Iceland **is a long way from** the rest of Europe but it's very up-to-date.

We're **lucky** with our hotel – it's near the city centre and we have a fantastic view.

The architecture in Rio is **a mixture of** old and new.

There are lots of discos and clubs here – the **nightlife** is great!

In Shanghai you can eat delicious **noodles** in the street.

Emma flew to Buenos Aires **on her own**.

I live in New York but I'm **originally** from England.

I'm not really interested in nightlife – I prefer **peace and quiet**.

In Rio there are **plenty of** restaurants, cafés and bars.

The **quality of life** is great and people know how to enjoy themselves.

You can go diving or just **relax** on the beach.

The **scenery** in Africa is spectacular.

The bus is very crowded but I usually get a **seat**.

If you **shop till you drop**, you shop for a long time until you feel very tired.

In Africa the scenery is **spectacular**.

traffic (n)	/ˈtræfɪk/	verkeer	Everyone has a car nowadays and there's too much <b>traffic</b> on the roads.
have trouble doing sth	/hæv ˈtrʌbl̩ ˈduːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	moeite hebben om iets te doen	We went out to dinner at 11.30 p.m. and <b>had trouble getting</b> a table.
up-to-date (adj)	/ˌʌptəˈdeɪt/	bij de tijd	A place that is <b>up-to-date</b> is modern and exciting.
welcome (n)	/ˈwelkəm/	welkom	In Dahab, you'll find the best <b>welcome</b> in Egypt.
welcoming (adj)	/ˈwelkəmɪŋ/	gastvrij	African people are friendly and <b>welcoming</b> .
without a doubt	/wɪˌðaʊt ə ˈdaʊt/	zonder twijfel	Shanghai is, <b>without a doubt</b> , the best place on earth for shopping!

### ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE PLACES

beautiful (adj)	/ˈbjuːtəfl̩/
big (adj)	/bɪɡ/
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/
clean (adj)	/kliːn/
crowded (adj)	/ˈkraʊdɪd/
dirty (adj)	/ˈdɜːti/
dull (adj)	/dʌl/
exciting (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/
expensive (adj)	/ɪkˈspensɪv/
fabulous (adj)	/ˈfæbjʊləs/
hot (adj)	/hɒt/
humid (adj)	/ˈhjuːmɪd/
interesting (adj)	/ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/
lovely (adj)	/ˈlʌvli/
modern (adj)	/ˈmɒd(ə)n/
noisy (adj)	/ˈnɔɪzi/

### BIJVOEGLIJK NAAMWOORDEN OM LOCATIES TE BESCHRIJVEN

mooi	The countryside is <b>beautiful</b> and the air is lovely and clean.
groot	Paulo loves Rio – he thinks it's <b>big</b> and exciting.
saai	Armelle thinks the village is dull and <b>boring</b> at night.
schoon	The countryside is beautiful and the air is lovely and <b>clean</b> .
druk	Venice is very noisy and <b>crowded</b> , especially in the summer.
vies	The canals in Venice are so <b>dirty</b> and polluted.
saai	I find it <b>dull</b> here – there aren't any discos or cinemas.
opwindend	"Why do you like Rio?" "It's big and <b>exciting</b> ."
duur	Because of the tourists, the shops are too <b>expensive</b> .
fantastisch	Win a dream holiday in one of these <b>fabulous</b> destinations!
heet	I don't like Rio much in the summer; it's too <b>hot</b> and humid.
vochtig	"What's the weather like?" "It's hot and <b>humid</b> ."
interessant	In big cities, there are lots of <b>interesting</b> places to visit.
heerlijk	The air in the countryside is <b>lovely</b> and clean.
modern	Shanghai is a <b>modern</b> , up-to-date city.
lawaaierig	There are too many tourists. It gets very <b>noisy</b> and crowded.

polluted (adj)	/pə'lu:təd/
romantic (adj)	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/
small (adj)	/smɔ:l/
spectacular (adj)	/spek'tækjʊlə/

## COMPASS DIRECTIONS

centre (n)	/'sentə/
north (n/adj)	/nɔ:θ/
north-east (n/adj)	/'nɔ:θ'i:st/
north-west (n/adj)	/'nɔ:θ'west/
south (n/adj)	/sauθ/
south-east (n/adj)	/'sauθ'i:st/
south-west (n/adj)	/'sauθ'west/
east (n/adj)	/'i:st/
west (n/adj)	/'west/

## PLACES IN A CITY

art gallery (n)	/'ɑ:t ,gæl(ə)ri/
bar (n)	/'bɑ:/
beach (n)	/'bi:tʃ/
bridge (n)	/'brɪdʒ/
canal (n)	/'kæ'næl/
car park (n)	/'kɑ: ,pɑ:k/
castle (n)	/'kɑ:sl/
cathedral (n)	/'kæθi:drəl/
church (n)	/'tʃɜ:tʃ/

vervuild
romantisch
klein
spectaculair

## KOMPAS RICHTINGEN

centrum
noord
noordoost
noordwest
zuid
zuidoost
zuidwest
oost
west

## PLAATSEN IN EEN STAD

gallerie
café
strand
brug
gracht
parkeergarage
kasteel
kathedraal
kerk

The canals in Venice are very dirty and **polluted**.

A lot of people think Venice is a special place – a very **romantic** city.

Armelle lives in a **small** village with her parents.

The view of the city from our hotel room is **spectacular**.

Ankara is in the **centre** of Turkey.

Hollywood is **north** of Los Angeles.

Manchester is just **north-east** of Liverpool.

Manchester and Liverpool are in the **north-west** of England.

Los Angeles is **south** of Hollywood.

London is in the **south-east** of England.

Cornwall is a region in the **south-west** of England.

Berlin is in the **east** of Germany.

Los Angeles is on the **west** coast of the USA.

Paris has a lot of wonderful museums and art **galleries**.

There are lots of interesting **cafés** and bars in Rio.

Copacabana Beach is the most famous **beach** in the world.

The Rialto Bridge is a very famous **bridge** in Venice.

In Venice the **canals** are dirty and polluted.

It can be difficult to park in big cities as the **car parks** are often full.

There's a very famous **castle** in Edinburgh on top of a hill.

A **cathedral** is a very big church in a city.

San Marco in Venice is one of the most famous **churches** in the world.

fountain (n)	/ˈfaʊntɪn/	fontein
high-rise buildings (n pl)	/ˌhaɪ ˌraɪz ˈbɪldɪŋz/	wolkenkrabbers
hill (n)	/hɪl/	heuvel
library (n)	/ˈlaɪbrəri/	bibliotheek
mosque (n)	/ˈmɒsk/	moskee
museum (n)	/ˈmjuːziːəm/	museum
park (n)	/pɑːk/	park
restaurant (n)	/ˈrest(ə)rɒnt/	restaurant
sea (n)	/siː/	zee
shopping centre (n)	/ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə/	winkelcentrum
square (n)	/skweə/	plein
statue (n)	/ˈstætʃuː/	standbeeld
theatre (n)	/ˈθiətə/	theater

A **fountain** is a structure through which water rises into the air and falls again.

In some parts of Rio there are too many **high-rise buildings**.

The statue in Rio stands on top of a **hill**.

A **library** is a building where you go to read or borrow books.

A **mosque** is a building in which Muslims worship.

Paris has a lot of wonderful **museums** and art galleries.

The big **park** in the centre of New York is called Central Park.

There are plenty of cheap **restaurants** and bars in Rio.

Dahab is a town in Egypt by the Red **Sea**.

There are lots of **shopping centres** in Shanghai.

“Piazza” is the Italian word for “**square**”.

The **statue** in Rio stands on top of a hill.

A **theatre** is a building where you go to see plays.

## Unit 3 (p.20)

affair (n)	/əˈfeə/	buitenechtelijke relatie
cameraman (n)	/ˈkæmrəˌmæn/	cameraman
canteen (n) (TS)	/kænˈtiːn/	kantine
cellar (n)	/ˈselə/	kelder
collection (n)	/kəˈleɪʃn/	verzameling
contestant (n)	/kənˈtestənt/	deelnemer

Lady Moon’s husband didn’t hide his **affair** and this made her feel really bad.

A **cameraman** is someone who uses a camera to make films or TV programmes.

Fred went to the **canteen** and this little lady was serving lunch.

A **cellar** is a room at the bottom of a house where you can keep things.

Lady Moon’s husband had a **collection** of fine wines in the cellar.

**Contestants** Rosie and Dave want to win the £10,000 prize.

correctly (adv)	/kə'rektli/	correct	The old man predicted the weather <b>correctly</b> and saved the director thousands of dollars.
doorstep (n)	/'dɔːstep/	drempel	She went round the village and put a bottle of wine on each <b>doorstep</b> .
film (v)	/film/	filmen	The director was filming an important <b>film</b> in the desert.
filming (n)	/'fɪlmɪŋ/	het filmen	The director and the cameraman talked about the next day's <b>filming</b> .
find out (phr v)	/faɪnd 'aʊt/	erachter komen	When she <b>found out</b> her husband was having an affair, she decided not to leave him.
furious (adj)	/'fjʊəriəs/	woedend	He was <b>furious</b> when Hermione told him she was in a night club.
game show (n)	/'geɪm ʃəʊ/	spelletjesprogramma	A <b>game show</b> is a TV programme in which people try to win money.
get your revenge	/get jə rɪ'vendʒ/	wraak nemen	When you <b>get your revenge</b> , you do something bad to someone who has done something bad to you.
heart attack (n) (TS)	/'hɑːt ə'tæk/	hart aanval	She nearly had a <b>heart attack</b> when Fred rang her up.
hide (v)	/haɪd/	verbergen	He didn't <b>hide</b> his affair and this made her feel really bad.
be hosted by	/bi 'həʊstəd baɪ/	gepresenteerd worden door	If a game show <b>is hosted by</b> someone, it is presented by that person.
impressed (adj)	/ɪm'prest/	onder de indruk	The director was <b>impressed</b> and gave the old man a job.
in the background	/ɪn ðə 'bækgraʊnd/	op de achtergrond	When she answered the mobile, music was playing loudly <b>in the background</b> .
It doesn't matter	/ɪt ɪ'dʌznt 'mætə/	het maakt niet uit	Do you agree that <b>it doesn't matter</b> if children lose touch with their parents?
lover (n)	/'lʌvə/	minnaar/minares	She was very angry when she saw his car parked outside his <b>lover's</b> house.
main (adj)	/meɪn/	hoofd	Do you agree that the <b>main</b> reason for getting married is to have children?
move (to) (v)	/muːv/	verhuizen (naar)	We <b>moved to</b> different places and lost touch with each other.
operation (n)	/'ɒpə'reɪʃn/	operatie	Dave went into hospital for an <b>operation</b> .
patient (n)	/'peɪʃnt/	patient	A <b>patient</b> is someone who is ill or injured and receives medical treatment.
post (v)	/pəʊst/	sturen	He <b>posted</b> Hermione's meal to her with a note saying, "Here's your dinner."!

pour (v)	/pɔː/
predict (v)	/prɪ'dɪkt/
be right	/,bi 'raɪt/
same (adj)	/seɪm/
separate (adj)	/'sep(ə)rət/
shake your head	/,ʃeɪk jə 'hed/
be sick (TS)	/,bi 'sɪk/
storm (n)	/stɔːm/
studio (n)	/'stjuːdiəʊ/
on time	/,ɒn 'taɪm/
unsurprisingly (adv)	/,ʌnsə'praɪzɪŋli/
war memorial (n)	/'wɔː mə'mɔːriəl/

## ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

angry (adj)	/'æŋɡri/
angrily (adv)	/'æŋɡrəli/
attractive (adj)	/ə'træktɪv/
attractively (adv)	/ə'træktɪvli/
bad (adj)	/bæd/
badly (adv)	/'bædli/
beautiful (adj)	/'bjuːtəfl/
beautifully (adv)	/'bjuːtəfli/
careful (adj)	/'keəfl/
carefully (adv)	/'keəf(ə)li/

gieten
voorspellen
gelijk hebben
dezelfde
apart(e)
je hoofd schudden
overgeven
storm
studio
op tijd
zoals te verwachten
oorlogsmonument

## BIJVOEGLIJKE NAAMWOORDEN

kwaad
boos
aantrekkelijk
op een aantrekkelijke manier
slecht
slecht
mooi(e)
mooi
voorzichtig(e)
nauwkeurig

She **poured** thick white paint over her husband's new car.

Someone who **predicts** something says that it will happen in the future.

The old man **was right** – he said “Tomorrow rain” and the next day it rained.

Rosie and Dave have to give the **same** answers to the same questions.

Bobby interviews Rosie and Dave in **separate** studios.

If you **shake your head**, you often mean “No.” or “I don't know.”

Dave said, “Nurse, I'm going to **be sick**.”

If there is a **storm**, there is a lot of wind and rain.

Bobby interviews Rosie and Dave in separate **studios**.

Hermione was always late – she never arrived **on time**.

My four friends arrived on time, but **unsurprisingly** Hermione didn't.

She left the other bottles on the **war memorial** in the centre of the village.

Lady Moon was **angry** and decided to get her revenge.

“Where are you?” he shouted **angrily**.

At first he found the differences between himself and Hermione **attractive**.

She always looks smart and dresses **attractively**.

She felt **bad** because her husband didn't hide his affair.

I don't play tennis well – in fact I play very **badly**.

She poured paint over her husband's **beautiful** new black car.

She's very talented and plays the piano **beautifully**.

She's a **careful** driver.

I plan my days **carefully**.

different (adj)	/ˈdɪfrənt/	anders
differently (adv)	/ˈdɪfrəntli/	anders
early (adj)	/ˈɜːli/	vroeg(e)
early (adv)	/ˈɜːli/	vroeg
good (adj)	/ɡʊd/	goed(e)
late (adj)	/leɪt/	laat/late
late (adv)	/leɪt/	laat
loud (adj)	/laʊd/	hard
loudly (adv)	/ˈlaʊdli/	hard
quick (adj)	/kwɪk/	kort
quickly (adv)	/ˈkwɪkli/	snel
Be quiet! (adj)	/ˌbi ˈkwaɪət/	wees stil!
quietly (adv)	/ˈkwaɪətli/	zachtjes
tidy (adj)	/ˈtaɪdi/	net(te)
tidily (adv)	/ˈtaɪdəli/	netjes
unhappy (adj)	/ʌnˈhæpi/	ongelukkig
unhappily (adv)	/ʌnˈhæpəli/	ongelukkig
well (adv)	/wel/	goed

### ADJECTIVES ENDING IN –ED AND –ING

annoyed (adj)	/əˈnɔɪd/	geïrriteerd
annoying (adj)	/əˈnɔɪɪŋ/	irritant
bored (adj)	/bɔːd/	verveeld
boring (adj)	/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/	saai

### BIJVOEGLIJKE NAAMWOORDEN DIE EINDIGEN MET –ED EN –ING

Hermione and I were very **different**.

We've decided to organise things **differently** this year.

I hate getting up in the **early** morning.

I always arrived **early**; she always arrived late.

Hermione's ex-boyfriend is a **good** cook.

If you have a **late** night, it means you go to bed **late**.

I always arrived early; she always arrived **late**.

It's difficult to have a conversation when the music's **loud**.

When she answered her mobile, music was playing **loudly** in the background.

They came to see us for a **quick** visit.

She **quickly** drove home and put a pot of paint into her car.

There's too much noise. Please **be quiet!**

Lady Moon **quietly** placed a bottle of wine on each doorstep.

A **tidy** person always makes sure things are in the correct place.

Everything on the desk was arranged **tidily**.

Her husband didn't hide his affair and this made her **unhappy**.

She thought it was better to be **unhappily** married than not married at all.

I cook **well** so I decided to have a dinner party.

confused (adj)	/kən'fju:zd/	verward
confusing (adj)	/kən'fju:zɪŋ/	verwarrend
depressed (adj)	/dɪ'prest/	gedeprimeerd
depressing (adj)	/dɪ'presɪŋ/	deprimerend
embarrassed (adj)	/ɪm'bærəst/	gegeneerd
embarrassing (adj)	/ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/	genant
excited (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	opgewonden
exciting (adj)	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	opwindend
frightened (adj)	/'fraɪnd/	bang
frightening (adj)	/'fraɪnɪŋ/	eng
interested (adj)	/'ɪntrəstɪd/	geïnteresseerd
interesting (adj)	/'ɪntrəstɪŋ/	interessant
surprised (adj)	/sə'praɪzd/	verrast
surprising (adj)	/sə'praɪzɪŋ/	verrassend
tired (adj)	/'taɪəd/	moe
tiring (adj)	/'taɪɪŋ/	vermoeiend

Looking at the map, I was **confused**.

The map wasn't easy to understand – it was very **confusing**.

England fans were **depressed** at the score: Brazil 6 England 0.

Brazil 6 England 0 is a **depressing** score for England fans.

Children are sometimes **embarrassed** by their parents.

Parents sometimes do things that their children think are **embarrassing**.

**Excited** spectators watched the race.

The race is very **exciting**.

Are you **frightened** of dogs?

Some people think dogs are **frightening**.

Are you **interested** in football?

She's a good teacher – her lessons are very **interesting**.

The boy got 90% in his exam and was very **surprised**.

He got a **surprising** 90% in the exam.

I often feel **tired** after work.

Work can be very **tiring**.

## EXPRESSIONS WITH "GET"

1) get a text message	/,get ə 'tekst ɪmesɪdʒ/
get a job	/,get ə 'dʒɒb/
get new shoes	/,get ɪnju: 'ʃu:z/
2) get better	/,get 'betə/
get dark	/,get 'dɑ:k/
get warm	/,get 'wɑ:m/
3) get home	/,get 'həʊm/
get there	/'get ɪðeə/
get to work	/,get tə 'wɜ:k/

## UITDRUKKINGEN MET "GET"

een textbericht krijgen	How many <b>text messages</b> do you <b>get</b> a day?
een baan krijgen	I want to <b>get a job</b> for the summer.
nieuwe schoenen krijgen	I'm going shopping; I want to <b>get</b> some <b>new shoes</b> .
beter worden	He works hard and is <b>getting better</b> at English.
donker worden	It <b>gets dark</b> early in the winter.
warm worden	In the summer, it can <b>get</b> very <b>warm</b> .
thuis komen	What time do you <b>get home</b> ?
aankomen	It takes me 20 minutes to get to school; I leave home at 8.30 and <b>get there</b> at 8.50.
op je werk komen	What time do you <b>get to work</b> in the morning?



4) get changed	/,get 'tʃeɪndʒd/
get dressed	/,get 'drest/
get married	/,get 'mæriəd/
5) get on (phr v)	/,get 'ɒn/
get together (phr v)	/,get tə'geðə/
get up (phr v)	/,get 'ʌp/

## NARRATIVE LINKERS

A week later	/ə ,wi:k 'leɪtə/
At first	/,ət 'fɜ:st/
At the end of (August)	/,ət ði: 'end əv/
Finally (adv)	/'faɪn(ə)li/
Last year	/,lɑ:st 'jɪə/
Next (adv)	/nekst/
One day	/'wʌn ,deɪ/
That evening	/,ðæt 'i:vnɪŋ/
That night	/,ðæt 'naɪt/
The next morning	/ðə ,nekst 'mɔ:ɪnɪŋ/
Then (adv)	/ðen/

## RELATIONSHIP EXPRESSIONS

chat sb up (phr v)	/tʃæt sʌmbədi 'ʌp/
fall in love	/fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/
fancy sb (v)	/,fænsi 'sʌmbədi/
get divorced	/,get dɪ'vɔ:st/

zich verkleden
zich aankleden
trouwen
het kunnen vinden
elkaar ontmoeten
opstaan

## VERHALENDE VERBINDINGEN

Na een week
In het begin
eind (augustus)
uiteindelijk
Vorig jaar
Daarna
Op een dag
Die avond
Die nacht
De volgende ochtend
Toen

## UITDRUKKINGEN OVER RELATIES

een praatje maken
verliefd worden
iemand leuk vinden
gaan scheiden

I **got changed** and went to play football.

I had a shower and **got dressed**.

Do you want to **get married**?

Do you **get on** with your brothers and sisters?

Shall we all **get together** for a drink?

He usually **gets up** at 7.30 in the morning.

**A week later**, Hermione sent a postcard saying, "Too much salt."!

**At first** she was only 15 or 20 minutes late. But she got later and later.

It's my birthday **at the end of August**.

**Finally** she took a pair of scissors and cut the arms and legs off all his suits.

**Last year**, I went out with Hermione for four months.

**Next** she took his collection of wines from the cellar.

**One day** she saw his car parked outside his lover's house.

**That evening** my friends arrived on time but Hermione was late.

**That night** she went round the village and placed a bottle of wine on each doorstep.

**The next morning** I posted her dinner to her.

She drove to the lover's house. **Then** she poured white paint over her husband's car.

She **chatted Fred up** by saying, "I'll be your girl tonight."

When did Teresa and Fred first **fall in love**?

If you **fancy someone**, you want to have relationship with them.

Teresa **got divorced** after 30 years of marriage.

get married	/ˌget ˈmærið/	trouwen	How old were your parents when they <b>got married</b> ?
go out together	/ˌɡəʊ ˌaʊt təˈɡeðə/	met elkaar uitgaan	They met in Blackpool and <b>went out together</b> for three months.
have children	/ˌhæv ˈtʃɪldrən/	kinderen hebben	Do you agree that the main reason for getting married is to <b>have children</b> ?
have a row	/ˌhæv ə ˈraʊ/	ruzie maken	She was very angry and they <b>had a row</b> .
kiss sb (v)	/ˌkɪs ˈsʌmbədi/	iemand zoenen	When you <b>kiss someone</b> , you touch their face with your lips to show that you like them.
live together (phr v)	/ˌlɪv təˈɡeðə/	samenwonen	Is it a good idea to <b>live together</b> before you get married?
lose touch (with sb)	/ˌluːz ˈtʌtʃ/	uit het oog verliezen	We <b>lost touch with</b> each other after a few months.
meet (sb) (v)	/mi:t/	ontmoeten	Teresa and Fred first <b>met</b> fifty years ago.
meet the parents	/ˌmi:t ðə ˈpeərənts/	de ouders ontmoeten	I was quite nervous before <b>meeting the parents</b> .
move in together	/ˌmuːv ˈɪn təˈɡeðə/	bij elkaar intrekken	When two people <b>move in together</b> , they start living together in the same house or flat.
ring sb up (phr v)	/ˌrɪŋ ˈsʌmbədi ˈʌp/	iemand opbellen	Fred <b>rang her up</b> and they met soon after that.
split up (phr v)	/ˌsplɪt ˈʌp/	uit elkaar gaan	When two people <b>split up</b> , they end their relationship.

## Review A (p.28)

arrange to do sth	/əˌreɪndʒ tə ˈduː sʌmθɪŋ/	afspreken om iets te doen	One day we <b>arranged to meet</b> in a café.
chat (v)	/tʃæt/	babbelen	We <b>chatted</b> and I discovered Mark was an interesting person.
confident (adj)	/ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/	zelfverzekerd	Adriana knew everyone and was very <b>confident</b> .
cool (adj)	/ku:l/	afstandelijk	I liked her but thought she was too <b>cool</b> .
far too much/many	/ˈfɑː tuː ˌmʌtʃ/ˌmeni/	veel te veel	We eat <b>far too much</b> chocolate/ <b>far too many</b> chocolates.
a first impression of sb	/ə ˈfɜːst ɪmˈpreʃn əv ˌsʌmbədi/	een eerste indruk van iemand	What was your <b>first impression of</b> your best friend?
generous (adj)	/ˈdʒenərəs/	gul	Deb's a fantastic person – she's very <b>generous</b> and a lot of fun.

get into trouble	/ˌɡet ɪntə ˈtrʌbl/	in de problemen komen	We were naughty at school and <b>got into trouble!</b>
good-looking (adj)	/ˌɡʊdˈlʊkɪŋ/	knap	Someone who is <b>good-looking</b> has an attractive face.
home town (n)	/ˌhəʊm ˈtaʊn/	plaats waar je vandaan komt	Your <b>home town</b> is the town where you were born or grew up.
immediately (adv)	/ɪˈmiːdiətli/	onmiddelijk	Deb and Liz met in a café and liked each other <b>immediately.</b>
internet chat site (n)	/ˌɪntənət ˈtʃæt ˌsaɪt/	internet chat site	We met on an <b>internet chat site</b> in 2003.
laugh (v)	/lɑːf/	lachen	Woody made me <b>laugh</b> 20 years ago and he makes me laugh now!
a living (n sing.)	/ˌə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	voor de kost	“What do you do for <b>a living?</b> ” “I’m a nurse.”
look like	/ˈlʊk ˌlaɪk/	eruit zien als	He looks very young, in fact he <b>looks like</b> a student.
mean (v)	/miːn/	betekenen	What does your name <b>mean?</b>
mistake (n)	/mɪˈsteɪk/	fout	I do my work carefully – I never make <b>mistakes!</b>
naughty (adj)	/ˈnɔːti/	stout	We were <b>naughty</b> at school and got into trouble!
online (adv)	/ˌɒnˈlaɪn/	online	They talked <b>online</b> all the time and one day they arranged to meet.
public transport (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænsˌpɔːt/	openbaar vervoer	<b>Public transport</b> is transport that everyone can use such as buses and trains.
similar (adj)	/ˈsɪmɪlə/	overeenkomstig	Deb and Liz are very <b>similar</b> – they both lived abroad and both had parents who got divorced.
single (adj)	/ˈsɪŋɡl/	alleenstaand	Someone who is <b>single</b> is not married or does not have a partner.
wake up (phr v)	/ˌweɪk ˈʌp/	wakker worden	They were watching TV when the baby <b>woke up.</b>

## Unit 4 (p.32)

according to	/əˈkɔːdɪŋ ˌtuː/	volgens	<b>According to</b> environmental groups, cheap clothes are bad for the environment.
across the UK/Spain etc	/əˌkrɒs ðə juːˈkeɪ/ˈspeɪn/	in het Verenigd Koninkrijk/Spanje etc	New stores are opening <b>across the UK, Spain and Ireland.</b>

afford to do sth	/ə'fɔ:d tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/	zich kunnen veroorloven iets te doen	Jim can't <b>afford to buy</b> electronic equipment – it's too expensive.
agree (v)	/ə'gri:/	instemmen met	Most men only <b>agree</b> to go shopping when they really need something.
appointment (n)	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	afspraak	It's annoying when people are late for <b>appointments</b> .
on average	/ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/	gemiddeld	<b>On average</b> , people buy 50 items of clothing a year.
avoid (v)	/ə'vɔɪd/	vermijden	Why does Conor <b>avoid</b> going into supermarkets?
book review (n)	/'bʊk riːvju:/	boekbespreking	A <b>book review</b> is an article in which someone gives their opinion about a book they have read.
I don't bother to do sth	/aɪ ɪ'dəʊnt ɪ'boʊðə tə 'du: sʌmθɪŋ/	Ik doe geen moeite om iets te doen	Some women <b>don't bother to look</b> at the price tag before they buy.
brightly coloured (adj)	/'braɪtli ˌkɒləd/	fel gekleurd	Do you prefer dark or <b>brightly coloured</b> clothes?
compare (v)	/kəm'peə/	vergelijken	I enjoy <b>comparing</b> prices and quality in different shops.
consumer (n)	/kən'sju:mə/	consument	<b>Consumers</b> pay low prices for clothes at Primark.
cry (v) (TS)	/kraɪ/	huilen	When Eddie's sister read the card, she <b>cried!</b>
damage (v)	/'dæmɪdʒ/	schade	Friends of the Earth say cheap clothes are <b>damaging</b> the environment.
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/	donker(e)	Do you prefer <b>dark</b> or brightly coloured clothes?
diamond ring (n)	/'daɪəmənd 'rɪŋ/	diamanten ring	He bought her an expensive <b>diamond ring</b> for her birthday.
digital (adj)	/'dɪdʒɪtl/	digitaal/digitale	Do you have <b>digital</b> TV?
disaster (n) (TS)	/dɪ'zɑ:stə/	ramp	She didn't like the present and cried when she read the card. What a <b>disaster!</b>
disposable (adj)	/'dɪs'pəʊzəbl/	om weg te gooien	You can't recycle cheap clothes – they are <b>disposable</b> .
the environment (n sing.)	/'ði: ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	het milieu	<b>The environment</b> is the natural world we live in, including land, water and air.
environmental group (n)	/'ɪn,vaɪrən,mentl 'gru:p/	milieugroepering	<b>Environmental groups</b> want to protect the environment.
eventually (adv) (TS)	/'ɪventʃuəli/	uiteindelijk	<b>Eventually</b> Eddie found a really good present – a foot spa.
exchange (v)	/'ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/	inruilen	Can I <b>exchange</b> the top if it doesn't fit?
the fashion pages (n pl)	/'ðə 'fæʃn ˌpeɪdʒəz/	de mode pagina's	Are you interested in <b>the fashion pages</b> of magazines?
fit (v)	/fɪt/	passen	If clothes <b>fit</b> you, they are the right size for you.

foot spa (n) (TS)	/ˈfʊt ˌspɑː/	voetenbad
funny (adj) (TS)	/ˈfʌni/	grappig(e)
gadget (n)	/ˈgædʒɪt/	speeltje
get dressed/undressed	/ˌget ˈdrest/ʌnˈdrest/	aankleden/uitkleden
give somebody a lift	/ˌɡɪv sʌmbədi ə ˈlɪft/	iemand een lift geven
go mad for sth	/ˌɡəʊ ˈmæd fə sʌmθɪŋ/	bezeten raken door iets
go on the internet (TS)	/ˌɡəʊ ɒn ðiː ˈɪntənət/	op het internet gaan
increase (v)	/ɪnˈkriːs/	toenemen
intuitive (adj)	/ɪnˈtjuːətɪv/	intuïtief
item of clothing (n)	/ˌaɪtəm əv ˈkləʊðɪŋ/	kledingstuk
jewellery (n)	/ˈdʒuːəlri/	sieraden
keep (v)	/kiːp/	bewaren
last (v)	/lɑːst/	volhouden
manage to do sth	/ˌmænɪdʒ tə ˈduː sʌmθɪŋ/	in staat zijn om iets te doen
medium (adj)	/ˈmiːdiəm/	gemiddeld(e)
I don't mind doing sth	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt ˌmaɪnd ˈduːɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	Ik vind het niet erg om iets te doen
necessity (n)	/nəˈsesəti/	noodzaak
overjoyed (adj)	/ˌəʊvəˈdʒɔɪd/	zielsgelukkig
planet (n)	/ˈplæniːt/	planeet
present (n)	/ˈprezənt/	cadeau
price tag (n)	/ˈpraɪs ˌtæg/	prijskaartje
profits (n pl)	/ˈprɒfɪts/	winst

A **foot spa** is a piece of equipment which you fill with water and put your feet into to relax.

I bought a lovely card for her and wrote a **funny** message inside.

A lot of men like electronic **gadgets**.

I always **get dressed** before breakfast.

Will you **give me a lift** to the station?

Women **went mad for** the jacket, which cost £12.

Eddie **went on the internet** to find his sister a present.

Profits are **increasing** at Primark and new stores are opening.

Someone who is **intuitive** knows the right thing to say or do.

On average, people buy 50 **items of clothing** a year.

Rings, necklaces and bracelets are all types of **jewellery**.

Do you agree that a real present is something you can **keep**?

Flowers are lovely but they don't **last** for more than a week.

Jim never **manages to** find time to go shopping.

A **medium** size is neither big nor small.

**I don't mind spending** a long time looking for clothes.

For Conor shopping is a **necessity**, not a pleasure.

My husband was **overjoyed** when I bought him a Swiss army knife.

Things that you can't recycle are bad for the **planet**.

Men and women like different sorts of **present**.

Do you always look at the **price tag** before you buy clothes?

**Profits** are increasing at Primark and new stores are opening.

put on (phr v)	/ˌpʊt ˈɒn/	aandoen
real (adj)	/ˈriəl/	echt
receipt (n)	/rɪˈsi:t/	bon
recycle (v)	/riːˈsaɪkl/	hergebruiken
refuse (v)	/rɪˈfju:z/	weigeren
rename (v)	/riːˈneɪm/	hernoemen
right (adj)	/raɪt/	juist
second-hand (adv)	/ˌsekəndˈhænd/	tweedehands
silly (adj)	/ˈsɪli/	raar/rare
size (n)	/saɪz/	maat
spokesperson (n)	/ˈspəʊksˌpɜ:sn/	woordvoerder
(I) can't stand doing sth	/ˌ(aɪ) ˌkɑ:nt ˌstænd ˈdu:ɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ/	(ik) heb een hekel aan
suit (v)	/su:t/	passen bij
surprise (n)	səˈpraɪz	verrassing
Swiss army knife (n)	/ˌswɪs ˈɑ:mi ˌnaɪf/	Zwitsers mes
take off (phr v)	/ˌteɪk ˈɒf/	uitdoen
try on (phr v)	/ˌtraɪ ˈɒn/	passen
as usual	/əz ˈju:ʒʊəl/	zoals gebruikelijk

“Get dressed” means the same as “**putting** clothes **on**”.

Do you agree that a **real** present is something you can keep?

If you want to exchange something, you must keep the **receipt**.

Things that you can **recycle** are good for the planet.

Why does Jim **refuse** to go into shoe shops with his girlfriend?

In 2005 Primark was **renamed** “the new Prada”.

If clothes fit you, they are the **right** size for you.

You can't sell cheap clothes **second-hand**.

Men don't usually like brightly coloured ties or **silly** socks.

What **size** is she – small, medium or large?

A **spokesperson** is someone who expresses the opinion of a large organisation.

A lot of men **can't stand shopping** for clothes.

Red doesn't really **suit** me.

I always tell my family I want a **surprise** for my birthday, but I never get it.

A **Swiss army knife** is a knife with a red handle that does a lot of different things.

“**Taking off**” your clothes means the same as “getting undressed”.

When you **try** clothes **on**, you put them on to see if they fit before you buy them.

**As usual** she didn't really get what she wanted for her birthday.

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

always (adv)	/ˈɔ:lweɪz/
hardly ever (adv)	/ˌhɑ:dli ˈevə/
never (adv)	/ˈnevə/

## BIJWOORDEN VAN PERIODICITEIT

altijd
bijna nooit
nooit

My family **always** ask me what I want and I **always** tell them the same thing.

Flowers **hardly ever** last for more than a week.

Jim **never** manages to find time to go shopping.

normally (adv)	/ˈnɔ:m(ə)li/
occasionally (adv)	/əˈkeɪʒn(ə)li/
often (adv)	/ˈɒfn/
rarely (adv)	/ˈreəli/
sometimes (adv)	/ˈsʌm,tʌɪmz/
usually (adv)	/ˈju:ʒuəli/

## COLLOCATIONS: A BOX OF ...

### A BUNCH OF ...

a bottle of wine/ perfume/whisky	/ə ˈbɒtl əv ˈwaɪn/ ˈpɜːfju:m/ˈwɪski/
a box of chocolates/ matches/tissues	/ə ˈbɒks əv ˈtʃɒkləts/ ˈmætʃəz/ˈtɪʃu:z/
a bunch of flowers/ grapes/keys	/ə ˈbʌntʃ əv ˈflaʊəz/ ˈgreɪps/ˈki:z/
a can of beans/ petrol/tomatoes	/ə ˈkæn əv ˈbi:nz/ ˈpetrəl/təˈmɑ:təʊz/
a jar of jam/instant coffee/mayonnaise	/ə ˈdʒɑː əv ˈdʒæm/ ɪnstənt ˈkɒfi/meɪəˈneɪz/
a packet of cigarettes/ crisps/biscuits	/ə ˈpækɪt əv ˈsɪgərets/ ˈkrɪspz/ˈbɪskɪts/
a pair of socks/scissors/ jeans	/ə ˈpeər əv ˈsɒks/ˈsɪzəz/ ˈdʒi:nz/
a piece of cake/ furniture/wood	/ə pi:s əv ˈkeɪk/ ˈfɜːnɪʃə/ˈwʊd/

## CLOTHES AND ACCESSORIES

bracelet (n)	/ˈbreɪslət/
dress (n)	/dres/
earrings (n pl)	/ˈɪərɪŋz/
gloves (n)	/glʌvz/

normaal gesproken	
af en toe	
vaak	
bijna nooit	
soms	
meestal	

## HOEVEELHEDEN: A BOX OF ...

### EEN DOOS MET ... EEN HOOP ...

een fles wijn / parfum/whisky	
een doos bonbons / lucifers/zakdoekjes	
Een hoop bloemen / druiven/sleutels	
een blik bonen / benzine/tomaten	
een pot jam/ oploskoffie/ mayonnaise	
een pakje sigaretten / chips/koekjes	
een paar sokken/een schaar/een spijkerbroek	
een stuk cake / meubelstuk/hout	

## KLEDING EN BIJOUTERIE

armband	
jurk	
oorbellen	
handschoenen	

My girlfriend **normally** goes shopping without me.  
 “How often does Conor go into a clothes shop?” “Only very **occasionally**.”  
 Conor **often** goes into book shops.  
 Jim **rarely** goes shopping with his girlfriend.  
 I **sometimes** do my food shopping online.  
 She **usually** goes shopping without me.

Can I order **a bottle of red wine**?

They gave me **a box of chocolates** for my birthday.

I got lots of **bunches of grapes** when I was in hospital.

Pour the **can of tomatoes** into a saucepan.

He opened **a jar of instant coffee**.

How much is **a packet of cigarettes**?

She bought her husband **a pair of** brightly coloured **socks**.

A cup of coffee and **a piece of cake**, please.

A **bracelet** is a piece of jewellery you wear around your arm.

A lot of women prefer wearing jeans to **dresses** and skirts.

**Earrings** are pieces of jewellery you wear in your ears.

You wear **gloves** on your hands in winter to keep them warm.

hat (n)	/hæt/
jacket (n)	/'dʒækɪt/
jeans (n pl)	/'dʒi:nz/
jumper (n)	/'dʒʌmpə/
necklace (n)	/'neɪkləs/
pyjamas (n pl)	/'pɔːdʒɑ:məz/
raincoat (n)	/'reɪn,kəʊt/
scarf (n)	/'skɑ:rf/
shirt (n)	/'ʃɜ:rt/
shoes (n pl)	/'ʃu:z/
shorts (n pl)	/'ʃɔ:ts/
skirt (n)	/'skɜ:t/
suit (n)	/'su:t/
tie (n)	/'taɪ/
tights (n pl)	/'taɪts/
top (n)	/'tɒp/
trainers (n pl)	/'treɪnəz/
vest (n)	/'vest/
waistcoat (n)	/'weɪst,kəʊt/

## DESIGNS

checked (adj)	/'tʃekt/
floral (adj)	/'flɔ:rəl/
pinstriped (adj)	/'pɪn,straɪpt/
plain (adj)	/'pleɪn/
striped (adj)	/'straɪpt/

hoed
jasje
spijkerbroek
trui
ketting
pyjama
regenjas
sjaal
overhemd
schoenen
korte broek
rok
kostuum
stropdas
panty's
topje
sportschoenen
vest
vest

## ONTWERPEN

geruit
bloemrijk
krijtstreep
simpel
gestreept

He was wearing a woollen **hat** on his head.

My favourite piece of clothing is my blue denim **jacket**.

The denim **jeans** in Photo A cost £120.

A **jumper** is a piece of clothing made of wool that covers your arms and body.

A **necklace** is a piece of jewellery that you wear around your neck.

**Pyjamas** are a jacket and trousers that you wear in bed.

In Photo A Jade is wearing a cream cotton **raincoat**.

You wear a **scarf** round your neck in winter to keep warm.

Conor only goes into clothes shops if he needs a new **shirt**.

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

In Photos B and D Jade is wearing plain red **shorts**.

A lot of women prefer wearing jeans to dresses and **skirts**.

I wear formal clothes such as **suits** to work.

Men don't usually like brightly coloured **ties**.

**Tights** are a piece of clothing worn by women that cover the feet and legs.

In Photo D Jade is wearing a blue-and-white striped **top**.

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

A **vest** is a type of T-shirt without sleeves.

A **waistcoat** is an item of clothing without sleeves that you wear over a shirt.

A **checked** shirt is a shirt with a design of small or large squares.

A **floral** design is a design with flowers on it.

People such as bankers or businessmen often wear **pinstriped** suits.

A **plain** shirt or top has no design on it.

In Photo D she's wearing a blue-and-white **striped** top.



## MATERIALS

cotton (adj)	/ˈkɒtn/
denim (adj)	/ˈdenɪm/
leather (adj)	/ˈleðə/
nylon (adj)	/ˈnaɪlɒn/
silk (adj)	/sɪlk/
woollen (adj)	/ˈwʊlən/

## MATERIALEN

katoen
spijkerstof
leer
nylon
zijde
wollen

Do you prefer **cotton** or nylon shirts?

Most people have a pair of **denim** jeans.

He was wearing an expensive pair of **leather** shoes.

I want a pair of black **nylon** tights.

He likes wearing expensive **silk** ties.

**Woollen** hats are fashionable for young people nowadays.

## Unit 5 (p.40)

application form (n)	/æplɪˈkeɪʃn ˌfɔ:m/
awake (adj)	/əˈweɪk/
be in danger	/ˌbi: ɪn ˈdeɪndʒə/
benefit (n) (TS)	/ˈbenɪfɪt/
boost (v) (TS)	/bu:st/
busy (adj)	/ˈbɪzi/
call off (phr v)	/ˌkɔ:l ˈɒf/
cash (n)	/kæʃ/
celebrity (n) (TS)	/səˈleɪbrəti/
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/
clear up (phr v)	/kliə/
climb (v)	/klaɪm/
complex (adj)	/ˈkɒmpleks/
convenient (adj)	/kənˈvi:niənt/
cycle (v)	/ˈsaɪkl/
dangerously (adv)	/ˈdeɪndʒərəsli/
deal with sth (phr v)	/di:l wɪð ˌsʌmθɪŋ/

inschrijfformulier
wakker
in gevaar zijn
voordelen
stimuleert
druk
afzeggen
contant geld
beroemdheden
goedkoop
opruimen
klimmen
complex
prettig
fietsen
gevaarlijk
aandacht geven aan

Fill in the **application form** and post it to us.

“**Awake**” is the opposite of “asleep”.

Your health **is in danger**! You must do more exercise.

One of the **benefits** of laughter is that it reduces the effects of stress.

Laughter **boosts** the immune system.

Heathrow Airport is **busier** than Los Angeles Airport.

Nobody can come to my party – I’d better **call** it **off**.

**Cash** is money in the form of notes and coins.

Beckham, Alonso and Federer are all sports **celebrities**.

“**Cheap**” is the opposite of “expensive”.

If you **clear** something **up**, you make it clean or tidy.

Do you **climb** more than 100 stairs a day?

Do you think that women are more **complex** than men?

A lot of people find shopping online more **convenient**.

Do you walk or **cycle** to school?

If you scored 20 or less, you are **dangerously** unfit.

I must **deal with** this problem immediately.

do the ironing	/ˌduː ðiː ˈaɪəniŋ/	strijken	When you <b>do the ironing</b> , you make clean clothes smooth using an iron.
earnings (n pl)	/ˈɜːniŋz/	salaris	Someone's <b>earnings</b> are the amount of money they get by doing a job.
enjoyable (adj)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/	plezierig	Life is more <b>enjoyable</b> when you're fit.
fill in (phr v)	/ˌfɪl ˈɪn/	invullen	<b>Fill in</b> the application form and post it to us.
fit (adj)	/fɪt/	fit	If you are <b>fit</b> , you are healthy and active.
freezing (adj) (TS)	/ˈfriːzɪŋ/	ijskoud	The swimming pool wasn't heated and the water was <b>freezing</b> .
get ready	/ˌget ˈredi/	voorbereiden	How long does it take you to <b>get ready</b> to go out for the evening?
get to sleep	/ˌget tə ˈsliːp/	in slaap vallen	How long does it take you to <b>get to sleep</b> at night?
give away (phr v)	/ˌɡɪv əˈweɪ/	weggeven	If you <b>give</b> something <b>away</b> , you give it to someone else without asking for money.
give up (phr v)	/ˌɡɪv ˈʌp/	stoppen met	It's a good idea to <b>give up</b> smoking.
gorgeous (adj) (TS)	/ˈɡɔːdʒəs/	prachtig	Someone who is <b>gorgeous</b> is very good-looking and healthy.
hang up (phr v)	/ˌhæŋ ˈʌp/	ophangen	<b>Hang up</b> your clothes when you take them off.
have a laugh	/ˌhæv ə ˈlɑːf/	lachen	<b>Having a laugh</b> is good for people.
health (n)	/heɪlθ/	gezondheid	If you scored 20 or less, your <b>health</b> is in danger.
healthy (adj)	/ˈhelθi/	gezond	<b>Healthy</b> people find life more enjoyable.
heated (adj) (TS)	/ˈhiːtɪd/	verwarmd	The swimming pool wasn't <b>heated</b> and the water was freezing.
high (adj)	/haɪ/	hoog	Mount Kilimanjaro is <b>higher</b> than Mount Fuji.
hold on (phr v)	/ˌhəʊld ˈɒn/	vasthouden	<b>Hold on</b> to the board. Don't let go!
housework (n)	/ˈhaʊsˌwɜːk/	huishoudelijk werk	Do you do at least one hour of <b>housework</b> a day?
immune system (n) (TS)	/ɪmˈjuːn ˌsɪstəm/	immuunsysteem	Laughter boosts the <b>immune system</b> .
inside (adv) (TS)	/ɪnˈsaɪd/	binnen	If it was raining, we stayed <b>inside</b> and did Scottish dancing.
kick (v)	/kɪk/	schoppen	In football you must <b>kick</b> the ball, not touch it with your hand.
laughter (n)	/ˈlɑːftə/	gelach	15 to 20 minutes of <b>laughter</b> a day is good for you.
let go	/ˌlet ˈɡəʊ/	loslaten	Hold on to the board. Don't <b>let go</b> !

lie (v)	/laɪ/	liggen
look my best	/ˌlʊk mə 'best/	er op mijn best uitzien
lung (n) (TS)	/lʌŋ/	long
(a) mess (n sing.)	/mes/	(een) rommel
novel (n)	/'nɒvl/	roman
pick up (phr v)	/ˌpɪk 'ʌp/	oppakken
possession (n)	/pə'zɛʃn/	bezit
practise (v)	/'præktɪs/	oefenen
release (v)	/rɪ'liːs/	vrijlaten
reliable (adj)	/rɪ'laɪəbl/	betrouwbaar
as a result	/əz ə rɪ'zʌlt/	als resultaat
rude (adj) (TS)	/ruːd/	onbeleefd
safe (adj)	/seɪf/	veilig
(tennis) serve (n)	/sɜːv/	(tennis) service
(go) sightseeing	/'saɪtˌsiːɪŋ/	bezienswaardigheden bekijken
sit down (phr v)	/ˌsɪt 'daʊn/	ga zitten
smell (v)	/smel/	ruiken
sophisticated (adj)	/sə'fɪstɪˌkertɪd/	mooi gemaakt
study (n) (TS)	/'stʌdi/	onderzoek
sweaty (adj)	/'sweti/	bezweet
switch off (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ 'ɒf/	het licht uitdoen
switch on (phr v)	/ˌswɪtʃ 'ɒn/	aanzetten
talented (adj)	/'tæləntɪd/	getalenteerd(e)

Do you prefer to **lie** on the beach or go sightseeing?

When I want to **look my best**, I wear a suit.

A loud laugh exercises the **lungs**.

Clear up this **mess**, please!

A **novel** is a story about people or situations that are not real.

**Pick up** the racket and try again.

My most valuable **possession** is my MP3 player.

I'm not very good at tennis because I don't have time to **practise**.

When you laugh, you **release** happy chemicals called endorphins.

Are German cars more **reliable** than British cars?

You are healthier than most people and find life more enjoyable **as a result**.

"You're horrible!" "Don't be **rude**, Rebecca!"

Is flying **safer** than driving a car?

Andy Roddick has the fastest **tennis serve**.

Do you prefer to lie on the beach or **go sightseeing**?

Don't eat breakfast on your feet. **Sit down** and enjoy it!

If you **smell** something, you recognise its smell with your nose.

A lot of people think French food is very **sophisticated**.

A recent **study** shows that adults don't laugh enough.

If you are **sweaty**, the surface of your skin is wet because you are very hot.

**Switching off** the lights and sitting in silence is a good way to relax.

Only **switch on** the TV if you really want to watch something.

Cristiano Ronaldo is young, good-looking and a very **talented** player.

thin (adj)	/θɪn/
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/
throw away (phr v)	/,θrəʊ ə'weɪ/
touch (v)	/tʌtʃ/
trust (v)	/trʌst/
turn up (phr v)	/,tɜːn 'ʌp/
unfit (adj)	/ʌn'fɪt/
valuable (adj)	/'væljʊəbl/
walk (v)	/wɔːk/
wet (adj)	/wet/

## HOW? ...QUESTIONS

How far...?	/,haʊ 'fɑː/
How fast...?	/,haʊ 'fɑːst/
How long...?	/,haʊ 'lɒŋ/
How many...?	/,haʊ 'meni/
How much...?	/,haʊ 'mʌtʃ/
How often...?	/,haʊ 'ɒfn/
How old...?	/,haʊ 'əʊld/
How well...?	/,haʊ 'wel/

## SPORTS

aerobic exercise (n)	/eə'rəʊbɪk/
athletics (n)	/æθ'letɪks/
basketball (n)	/'bɑːskɪt,bɔːl/
cycling (n)	/'saɪklɪŋ/
fishing (n)	/'fɪʃɪŋ/
football (n)	/'fʊtbɔːl/
golf (n)	/gɒlf/

dun
gooien
weggooien
aanraken
vertrouwen
harder zetten
niet geschikt
waardevol
lopen
nat

## HOE? ...VRAGEN

Hoe ver...?
Hoe snel...?
Hoe lang...?
Hoeveel...?
Hoeveel...?
Hoe vaak...?
Hoe oud...?
Hoe goed...?

## SPORT

aerobic oefening
athletiek
basketbal
fietsen
vissen
voetbal
golf

“**Thin**” is the opposite of “fat”.

Pick up your racket and **throw** the ball in the air.

**Throw away** any clothes you haven't worn for the past two years.

In football, you mustn't **touch** the ball with your hand.

Only 8.2% of the population **trust** the government.

If you **turn up** the volume, you make music or sound louder.

Someone who is **unfit** is not healthy or active.

My most **valuable** possession is my MP3 player.

Do you **walk** or cycle to school?

Rome is **wetter** than London.

**How far** is it from your house to school?

**How fast** does your car go?

**How long** does it take you to do your homework?

**How many** brothers and sisters do you have?

**How much** exercise do you do every week?

**How often** do you travel by train?

**How old** is Thierry Henry?

**How well** do you know your neighbours?

Cycling and rowing are forms of **aerobic exercise**.

I never enjoyed doing **athletics** at school.

Professional **basketball** players are often very tall.

**Cycling** is a popular sport in France.

**Fishing** is the sport of catching fish.

**Football** is a very popular sport.

**Golf** is quite an expensive sport.

hiking (n)	/ˈhaɪkɪŋ/
hockey (n)	/ˈhɒki/
horse-riding (n) (TS)	/ˈhɔːs,raɪdɪŋ/
jogging (n)	/ˈdʒɒɡɪŋ/
judo (n)	/ˈdʒuːdʌʊ/
rowing (n)	/ˈrəʊɪŋ/
rugby (n)	/ˈrʌɡbi/
skiing (n)	/ˈskiːɪŋ/
snowboarding (n)	/ˈsnəʊ,ˌbɔːdɪŋ/
soccer (n)	/ˈsɒkə/
swimming (n)	/ˈswɪmɪŋ/
tennis (n)	/ˈtenɪs/
volleyball (n)	/ˈvɒli,ˌbɔːl/
windsurfing (n)	/ˈwɪnd,ˌsɜːfɪŋ/

## SPORTS – EQUIPMENT

football (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl/
football boots (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌbuːts/
football shirt (n)	/ˈfʊtbɔːl ˌʃɜːt/
goggles (n)	/ˈɡɒɡlz/
golf ball (n)	/ˈɡɒlf ˌbɔːl/
golf club (n)	/ˈɡɒlf ˌklʌb/
helmet (n)	/ˈhelmɪt/
net (n)	/net/
running shoes (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌʃuːz/
running vest (n)	/ˈrʌnɪŋ ˌvest/
ski boots (n pl)	/ˈskiː ˌbuːts/
ski poles (n pl)	/ˈskiː ˌpəʊlz/

wandelen
hockey
paardrijden
hardlopen
judo
roeien
rugby
skiën
snowboarden
voetbal
zwemmen
tennis
volleybal
windsurfen

## SPORT – MATERIAAL

voetbal
voetbal schoenen
voetbal shirt
bril
golfbal
golfclub
helm
net
sportschoenen
hemd
skilaarzen
skistokken

At weekends I enjoy going **hiking** in the hills.  
 In winter Tina did **hockey** at school.  
 Rebecca hates tennis but likes **horse-riding**.  
 Do you sometimes go **jogging**?  
 People usually wear a white jacket and trousers to do **judo**.  
 Cycling and **rowing** are forms of aerobic exercise.  
**Rugby** is more popular with men than women.  
 We often go **skiing** in the mountains.  
 I'd like to go **snowboarding**. I love the mountains.  
 In the USA, people call football "**soccer**".  
 She goes **swimming** three times a week.  
 You need a racket and balls to play **tennis**.  
 Do you enjoy playing **volleyball** on the beach?  
 I've never been **windsurfing**. I can't swim.

The ball you kick when you play football is also called a **football**.  
 Ronaldo wears expensive **football boots**.  
 Jimmy's wearing the number 7 on his **football shirt**.  
**Goggles** protect your eyes when you are swimming.  
 A **golf ball** is small, round and white.  
**Golf clubs** are the things that you hit a golf ball with.  
 A **helmet** protects your head when you are skiing.  
 In tennis you must hit the ball over the **net**.  
 You should wear special **running shoes** to do athletics.  
 A **running vest** is a type of T-shirt without sleeves that you wear when you do athletics.  
 How much does a pair of **ski boots** cost?  
**Ski poles** are the sticks you hold when you are skiing.

skis (n pl)	/ski:z/
swimming costume (n)	/'swɪmɪŋ ˌkɒstjʊ:m/
swimming trunks (n pl)	/'swɪmɪŋ ˌtrʌŋks/
tennis ball (n)	/'tenɪs ˌbɔ:l/
tennis racket (n)	/'tenɪs ˌrækɪt/

## SPORTS – PEOPLE

athlete (n)	/'æθli:t/
boxer (n)	/'bɒksə/
footballer (n)	/'fʊtbɔ:lə/
golfer (n)	/'gɒlfə/
skier (n)	/'ski:ə/
swimmer (n)	/'swɪmə/
tennis player (n)	/'tenɪs ˌpleɪə/

## SPORTS – PLACES

athletics track (n)	/æθ'letɪks ˌtræk/
football pitch (n)	/'fʊtbɔ:l ˌpɪtʃ/
golf course (n)	/'gɒlf ˌkɔ:s/
ski resort (n)	/'ski: ˌrɪzɔ:t/
sports field (n) (TS)	/'spɔ:ts ˌfi:ld/
swimming pool (n)	/'swɪmɪŋ ˌpu:l/
tennis court (n)	/'tenɪs ˌkɔ:t/

ski's
Zwemkleding
zwembroek
tennisbal
tennisracket

## SPORT – MENSEN

atleet
boxer
voetballer
golfer
skiër
zwemmer
tennisspeler

## SPORT – PLAATSEN

athletiekbaan
voetbalveld
golfbaan
skigebied
sportveld
zwembad
tennisbaan

**Skis** are the things you wear on your feet to go skiing.

A **swimming costume** is a piece of clothing worn for swimming, especially by women.

Men wear **swimming trunks** when they go swimming.

**Tennis balls** are round and usually yellow.

In tennis, you hit the ball using a **tennis racket**.

You have to be very fit to be a professional **athlete**.

A **boxer** is someone who wears thick gloves to fight in a ring.

Beckham, Henry and Ronaldo are all professional **footballers**.

Someone who plays the sport of golf is a **golfer**.

You have to be very fit to be a professional **skier**.

All **swimmers** should wear goggles in the swimming pool.

Roger Federer is the world's best **tennis player**.

Athletes run around an **athletic track**, which is circular in shape.

A **football pitch** is the large rectangular area where people play football.

Walking round a **golf course** is good exercise.

Are there any famous **ski resorts** in your country?

At Tina's school there was a **sports field**, tennis courts and a swimming pool.

All swimmers should wear goggles in the **swimming pool**.

A **tennis court** is the large rectangular area where people play tennis.

## Unit 6 (p.48)

audio equipment (n)	/ˈɔːdiəʊ ɪˌkwɪpmənt/	audio apparatuur	Bensons is a company that produces <b>audio equipment</b> .
baggy (adj)	/ˈbægi/	los(se)	<b>Baggy</b> clothes do not fit your body tightly.
bakery (n)	/ˈbeɪkəri/	bakkerij	Charlotte dreams of living in a <b>bakery</b> and eating cakes all day.
best (superl. adj)	/best/	best	The <b>best</b> thing about being self-employed is that you can go on holiday when you want.
bite (n)	/baɪt/	beet	The dog gave Sally a nasty <b>bite</b> .
bite (v)	/baɪt/	bijten	The worst thing that happened to Sally was the dog that <b>bit</b> her.
both (pronoun)	/bəʊθ/	allebei	Does Charlotte want to be a model or a snowboarder? She wants to do <b>both</b> .
break your leg	/ˌbreɪk jə ˈleg/	je been breken	If she <b>breaks her leg</b> snowboarding, she can't do modelling.
conveyor belt (n)	/kənˈveɪə ˌbelt/	lopende band	Rob stood at the end of a <b>conveyor belt</b> , putting eggs into boxes.
crash helmet (n)	/ˈkræʃ ˌhelmt/	helm	A <b>crash helmet</b> protects your head when you are doing a dangerous activity.
department store (n)	/dɪˈpɑːtmənt ˌstɔː/	warenhuis	A <b>department store</b> is a large store that sells many different types of things.
designer clothes (n pl)	/dɪˌzaɪnə ˈkləʊðz/	ontwerpkleding	When she's modelling, Charlotte wears beautiful <b>designer clothes</b> .
disgusting (adj)	/dɪsˈgʌstɪŋ/	afschuwelijk	The smell in the egg factory was <b>disgusting</b> !
egg-packing factory (n)	/ˈegpækɪŋ ˌfæktri/	fabriek voor eierverpakking	Working conditions in the <b>egg-packing factory</b> were terrible.
fall (v)	/fɔːl/	vallen	Snowboarding is sometimes dangerous and I often <b>fall</b> .
fattening (adj)	/ˈfætɪŋ/	calorierijk	Cakes and chocolate are <b>fattening</b> food.
flight (n)	/flaɪt/	vlucht	A flight attendant doesn't have to pay for <b>flights</b> .
fruit-picking (n)	/ˈfruːtˌpɪkɪŋ/	fruit plukken	Have you ever done <b>fruit-picking</b> in the summer?
hand out (phr v)	/ˌhænd ˈaʊt/	uitdelen	One of Rob's jobs was <b>handing out</b> publicity flyers on the street.

jump (n)	/dʒʌmp/	springen	For the <b>jumps</b> and turns in snowboarding, you have to be strong.
model (v)	/ˈmɒdl/	tonen	She can't <b>model</b> the best skirts in Paris if she breaks her leg!
modelling (n)	/ˈmɒdlɪŋ/	als mannequin	Would you like a career in <b>modelling</b> ?
muscles (n pl)	/ˈmʌsəlz/	spieren	You need to be strong and have <b>muscles</b> to be a snowboarder.
nasty (adj)	/ˈnɑːsti/	gemeen/gemene	The dog gave Sally a <b>nasty</b> bite.
nightmare (adj)	/ˈnaɪt.meə/	nachtmerrieachtig	For Rob, working in the egg factory was a <b>nightmare</b> job!
publicity flyer (n)	/pʌˈblɪsəti ˌflaɪə/	reclame flyer	A <b>publicity flyer</b> is a piece of paper with an advertisement on it.
review (n)	/rɪˈvjuː/	recensie	Actors hate reading bad <b>reviews</b> about themselves in the newspapers.
season (n)	/ˈsiːzn/	seizoen	Half the year she's a snowboarder, then she goes to Paris for a <b>season</b> to be a model.
slim (adj)	/slɪm/	slank	Someone who is <b>slim</b> is thin in an attractive way.
smell (n)	/smel/	geur	The <b>smell</b> in the egg factory was disgusting!
strong (adj)	/strɒŋ/	sterk	You need to be <b>strong</b> and have muscles to be a snowboarder.
study (v)	/ˈstʌdi/	studeren	Mia is a model but she wants to start <b>studying</b> again when she's 30.
tell lies	/ˌtel ˈlaɪz/	liegen	People who <b>tell lies</b> do not tell the truth.
top (adj)	/tɒp/	top	Half the year Charlotte is a <b>top</b> model in Europe.
turn (n)	/tɜːn/	draai	For the jumps and <b>turns</b> in snowboarding, you have to be strong.
turn out (phr v) (TS)	/ˌtɜːn ˈaʊt/	gebeurd zijn	Now I have my own company so I'm pleased with the way things have <b>turned out</b> .
upset (adj)	/ʌpˈset/	gekwetst	The reviewers wrote terrible things about me and I was so <b>upset</b> .
useful (adj)	/ˈjuːsfl/	bruikbaar	Which job do you think is the most <b>useful</b> to society?
various (adj)	/ˈveəriəs/	verschillende	Sally did <b>various</b> jobs when she was a student.
worst (superl. adj)	/wɜːst/	slechtste	The <b>worst</b> job I've ever done is working as an au pair.



## JOBS

actor (n)	/ˈæktə/
archaeologist (n)	/ˌɑːkiˈɒlədʒɪst/
au pair (n)	/əʊ ˈpeə/
ballet dancer (n)	/'bæleɪ ˌdɑːnsə/
bodyguard (n)	/'bɒdiˌɡɑːd/
butcher (n)	/'bʌtʃə/
cleaner (n) (TS)	/'kliːnə/
company director (n)	/ˌkʌmp(ə)ni də'rektə/
cook (n)	/kʊk/
DJ (n)	/'diːdʒeɪ/
doctor (n)	/'dɒktə/
engineer (n)	/ˌendʒɪ'nɪə/
factory worker (n)	/'fæktəri ˌwɜːkə/
farmer (n)	/'fɑːmə/
flight attendant (n)	/'flaɪt əˌtendənt/
managing director (n)	/ˌmænɪdʒɪŋ də'rektə/
model (n)	/'mɒdl/
nurse (n)	/nɜːs/
personal trainer (n)	/ˌpɜːsnəl ˈtreɪnə/
photographer (n) (TS)	/fə'tɒgrəfə/
pilot (n)	/'paɪlət/
police officer (n)	/pə'liːs ˌɒfɪsə/

## BANEN

acteur	
archeoloog	
au pair	
balletdanser	
bodyguard	
slager	
schoonmaker	
directeur van een bedrijf	
kok	
DJ	
dokter	
ingenieur	
fabrieksarbeider	
boer	
steward/stewardess	
bedrijfsleider	
model	
verpleegkundige	
persoonlijke trainer	
fotograaf	
piloot	
politieagent	

Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie are both professional **actors**.

I was really interested in ancient history and my dream was to become an **archaeologist**.

Sally worked as an **au pair** for a rich family in New York.

You have to be very fit and talented to be a professional **ballet dancer**.

A **bodyguard** is someone who protects an important person from being attacked.

A **butcher** is someone who sells meat.

A **cleaner** is someone who cleans houses, offices or buildings for a living.

Mark started working for his father and now he's a **company director**.

A **cook** has to have very clean hands.

A club **DJ** can get up late in the morning.

A surgeon is a **doctor** who does operations.

Mark didn't work hard at school so couldn't become an **engineer**.

Rob was a **factory worker** in an egg-packing factory.

When Frank was five he wanted to be a **farmer** or a vet because he loves animals.

A **flight attendant** looks after passengers on a plane.

**Managing directors** run large companies.

When she was 16 Mia had the chance to earn a lot of money as a **model**.

Some **nurses** don't get a decent salary.

A **personal trainer** writes exercise programmes for people.

Elsie's a **photographer** who takes photographs of rock stars and bands.

A **pilot** is the person who flies a plane.

Do you agree that **police officers** are badly paid?

receptionist (n)	/rɪ'sepʃnɪst/	receptioniste
sales assistant (n)	/'seɪlz ə,sɪstənt/	verkoopmedewerker
snowboarder (n)	/'snəʊ,bɔ:də/	snowboarder
soldier (n)	/'səʊldʒə/	soldaat
surgeon (n)	/'sɜ:ʒən/	chirurg
teacher (n)	/'ti:tʃə/	leraar
telesales person (n)	/'teliseɪlz ,pɜ:sn/	telemarketing medewerker
tour(ist) guide (n)	/'tuə(r)(st) ,gaɪd/	touristische gids
vet (n)	/vet/	dierenarts
waiter (n)	/'weɪtə/	serveerster

I spoke to the **receptionist** and made an appointment to have my hair cut.

Edna is applying for a position as **sales assistant** in a department store.

Charlotte has two jobs – she's a model and a **snowboarder**.

Lots of boys want to be **soldiers** when they're young.

A **surgeon** is a doctor who does operations.

Frank is a **teacher** and he loves it!

A **telesales person** sells things on the phone.

**Tourist guides** take tourists around cities or other famous places.

A **vet** looks after animals who are ill.

Sally managed to get a job as a **waiter** in an Italian restaurant.

## TIME EXPRESSIONS

a few moments ago	/ə ,fju: ,məʊmənts ə'gəʊ/
in 1998/2005	/ɪn ,nɑnti:n ,nɑnti 'eɪt/ ,tu: ,θaʊzənd ən 'fɑ:v/
last week/summer etc	/'lɑ:st 'wi:k/'sʌmə/
over the years	/'əʊvə ðə 'jɪəz/
recently (adv)	/'ri:sntli/
this week/month etc	/'ðɪs 'wi:k/'mʌnθ/
today (adv)	/tə'deɪ/
When I was a (student)	/'wen aɪ ,wəz ə ('stju:dənt) /
years ago	/'jɪəz ə'gəʊ/
yesterday (adv)	/'jestədeɪ/

## TEMPORELE UITDRUKKINGEN

zojuist
in 1998/2005
vorige week/zomer etc
door de jaren heen
onlangs
deze week/maand etc
vandaag
toen ik studeerde
jaren geleden
gisteren

I was speaking to Rob on the phone **a few moments ago**.

He went to university **in 2004**.

**Last summer** I did fruit-picking in Greece.

I've done lots of part-time jobs **over the years**.

What have you been doing **recently**?

I'm ill – I haven't been to work **this week**.

We went on a trip to EuroDisney **today**.

**When I was a student**, I wanted to be a snowboarder.

**Years ago** Mark wanted to be a soldier.

What did you do **yesterday**?

## WORK

accounts department (n)	/ə'kaʊnts dɪpɑ:tmənt/
advertisement (n)	/əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/
advertising (n)	/'ædvətɑɪzɪŋ/
apply for (a job) (phr v)	ə'plɑɪ ,fɔ:
ask for permission	/ɑ:sk fə pə'mɪʃn/
available (adj)	/ə'veɪləbl/
badly-paid (adj)	/'bædli'peɪd/
be based at/in	/bi 'beɪst ət/ɪn/
have a break	/'hæv ə 'breɪk/
challenge (n)	/'tʃælɪndʒ/
charge (£35 per hour) (v) (TS)	/tʃɑ:ʒ/
client (n) (TS)	/'klaɪənt/
company (n)	/'kʌmp(ə)ni/
have a day off	/'hæv ə deɪ 'ɒf/
department (n)	/dɪ'pɑ:tmənt/
details (n pl)	/'di:teɪlz/
earn (v)	/ɜ:n/
employ (v) (TS)	/'ɪm'plɔɪ/
employee (n)	/'ɪm'plɔɪi:; ,emplɔɪ'i:/
enclosed (adj)	/'ɪn'kləʊzd/
experienced (adj)	/'ɪk'spɪəriənst/
foreign travel (n)	/'fɔrɪn 'trævl/

## WERK

betalingsafdeling
vacature
reclame
soliciteren naar (een baan)
toestemming vragen
beschikbaar
slecht betaald
gestationeerd zijn in een pauze nemen
uitdaging
rekenen (£35 per uur)
klant
bedrijf
een dag vrij nemen
afdeling
details
verdiene
in dienst hebben
medewerker
bijgesloten
ervaren
buitenlandse reis

The **accounts department** is the place where a company keeps records of the money it receives and spends.

I saw your **advertisement** for a sales assistant and would like to apply.

**Advertising** is the business of making advertisements.

Edna is **applying for a position** as sales assistant in a department store.

When we wanted to go to the toilet we had to **ask for permission**.

I would be **available** for an interview at any time, even at short notice.

A lot of people think teachers and nurses are **badly paid**.

Jack works as a bodyguard and he's **based in** London.

You look tired – you should **have a break**.

I'm bored at home and feel I'm ready for a new **challenge**.

Kate earns a reasonably good salary – she **charges £35 per hour**.

Your **clients** are the people who you do work for.

Mark has his own **company** – he's a company director.

I never **had a day off** when I was an au pair!

Elsie runs the photography **department**.

Please see my Curriculum Vitae for more **details**.

In which job can you **earn** the most money?

We **employ** a staff of 105.

Arthur is our oldest **employee** at 87.

Please see my Curriculum Vitae, **enclosed**, for more details.

Edna is an **experienced** shop assistant who has worked in different departments.

My job as a bodyguard involves a lot of **foreign travel**.

go to the toilet	/ˌgəʊ tə ðə ˈtɔɪlət/	naar het toilet gaan	When we wanted to <b>go to the toilet</b> we had to ask for permission.
head office (n)	/ˌhed ˈɒfɪs/	hoofd kantoor	<b>Head office</b> is the main office of a company where most of the staff work.
import and export (n)	/ˌɪmpɔːt ən ˈeksɔːt/	in- en uitvoer	Someone who works in <b>import and export</b> deals with other countries buying and selling goods.
involve (v)	/ɪnˈvɒlv/	betekenen	My job as a bodyguard <b>involves</b> a lot of foreign travel.
look for a job in ...	/ˌlʊk fɔː ə ˈdʒɒb/	op zoek naar een baan in ...	Matt is unemployed but looking for a job in publishing.
look forward to (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈfɔːwəd tuː/	uitzien naar	"I <b>look forward to</b> hearing from you" is a good way of ending a letter when you apply for a job.
make a living	/ˌmeɪk ə ˈlɪvɪŋ/	een inkomen hebben	It can be hard to <b>make a living</b> as an actor.
marketing (n)	/ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ/	marketing	People who work in <b>marketing</b> decide how to sell their products by deciding on price, type of customer etc.
outdoors (adv)	/ˌaʊtˈdɔːz/	in de buitenlucht	Farmers work <b>outdoors</b> a lot of the time.
paid holiday (n)	/ˌpeɪd ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/	betaalde vakantie	Mr Reynold's employees get four weeks' <b>paid holiday</b> a year.
part-time (adj)	/ˈpɑːtˌtaɪm/	parttime	I need to work 5 days a week – I don't want a <b>part-time</b> job.
position (n)	/pəˈzɪʃn/	functie	Edna is applying for a <b>position</b> as sales assistant.
publishing (n)	/ˈpʌblɪʃɪŋ/	uitgeven	<b>Publishing</b> is the business of selling books and magazines.
quality control (n)	/ˌkwɒləti kənˈtrəʊl/	kwaliteitscontrole	Someone who works in <b>quality control</b> must make sure that things are of a good enough quality to sell.
resign (v)	/rɪˈzaɪn/	aftreden	She decided to <b>resign</b> when she got married.
be responsible for	/bi rɪˈspɒnsəbl fɔː/	verantwoordelijk zijn voor	Sarah is a receptionist and she's <b>responsible for</b> appointments and accounts.
retire (v)	/rɪˈtaɪə/	met pensioen gaan	We never force anybody to <b>retire</b> here.
retirement age (n)	/rɪˈtaɪəmənt ˌeɪdʒ/	pensioengerechtigde leeftijd	<b>Retirement age</b> in the UK is 60 for women and 65 for men.
run a business/department	/ˌrʌn ə ˈbɪznəs/ dɪˈpɑːtmənt/	een zaak/afdeling runnen	Mr Reynold's son is going to <b>run the business</b> from next year.
salary (n)	/ˈsæləri/	salaris	Our staff are happy because we pay them a decent <b>salary</b> .

sales and promotion (n)	/ˌseɪlz ən prəˈməʊʃn/	verkoop en promotie
self-employed (adj) (TS)	/ˌselfɪmˈplɔɪd/	onafhankelijk
at short notice	/ət ˌʃɔːt ˈnəʊtɪs/	op korte termijn
stressful (adj)	/ˈstresfl/	spanning gevend
take over (phr v) (TS)	/ˌteɪk ˈəʊvə/	overnemen
tourism (n)	/ˈtuərɪz(ɪ)m/	toerisme
training (n)	/ˈtreɪnɪŋ/	onderwijs
unemployed (adj)	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	werkloos
useful (adj)	/ˈjuːsfl/	nuttig
vocation (n) (TS)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃn/	roeping
well-paid (adj)	/ˌwelˈpeɪd/	goed betaald
work from home	/ˌwɜːk frəm ˈhəʊm/	werken vanuit huis
worker (n) (TS)	/ˈwɜːkə/	medewerkers
working conditions (n pl)	/ˈwɜːkɪŋ kənˌdɪʃənz/	werkomstandigheden

Layla is responsible for **sales and promotion** at a company called Bensons.

Someone who is **self-employed** works for themselves.

If you do something **at short notice**, you do it without having much time to prepare or think about it.

Nurses work long hours and the job can be very **stressful**.

My son's going to **take over** the business next year.

**Tourism** is the business of selling holidays to people.

Vets and doctors have to do a long **training**.

Someone who is **unemployed** does not have a job.

Nurses, teachers and police officers all do very **useful** jobs.

I've wanted to be a surgeon since I was a child – it's my **vocation**.

Top football players are very **well paid**.

**Working from home** can be lonely.

Half of the **workers** at Mr Reynold's store are over retirement age.

Good **working conditions** are important in any job.

## Review B (p.56)

advice (n)	/ədˈvaɪs/	advies
ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbiʃəs/	ambitieu
but (conj)	/bʌt/	maar
close (adj)	/kloʊs/	hecht
be complete opposites (TS)	/bi kəmˌplɪt ˈɒpəzɪts/	volledig tegengesteld zijn
drive (v)	/draɪv/	rijden
full-time (adj)	/ˈfʊlˌtaɪm/	fulltime

If you're not sure what to do, you can always ask for **advice**.

Helena's **ambitious** but I'm more relaxed.

Helena's ambitious **but** I'm more relaxed.

Helena and Kate have become much **closer** in the last five years.

Tom and I are very different. In fact we're **complete opposites**.

She earns a lot of money and **drives** a beautiful car.

I can't afford to work part time – I need a **full-time** job.

handsome (adj)	/ˈhænsəm/	knap(pe)
however (conj)	/haʊˈevə/	hoewel
kindness (n)	/ˈkaɪndnəs/	vriendelijkheid
lend (v)	/lend/	lenen
listener (n)	/ˈlɪsnə/	luisteraar
look after (phr v)	/ˌlʊk ˈɑːftə/	zorgen voor
on the other hand	/ɒn ði ˈʌðə ˌhænd/	aan de andere kant
pay rise (n)	/ˈpeɪ ˌraɪz/	salarisverhoging
researcher (n)	/rɪˈsɜːtʃə; ˈriːsɜːtʃə/	onderzoeker
save money	/ˌseɪv ˈmʌni/	geld verdienen
sensitive (adj)	/ˈsensətɪv/	gevoelig(e)
smart (adj)	/smɑːt/	strak
successful (adj)	/səkˈsesfl/	succesvol
turn off (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈɒf/	uitzetten
whereas (conj)	/weəˈæz/	terwijl

A **handsome** man is very good-looking.

In many ways we are similar. **However** there are some differences.

The best thing about Helena is her **kindness** – she always buys beautiful presents for everyone.

Could you **lend** me your mobile?

Kate's a great **listener**. If I have a problem, I can always talk to her.

Helena had to **look after** Kate because she was her older sister.

David talks too much about fashion. **On the other hand** he's the kindest person I know.

Nurses don't earn a lot – they should get a **pay rise**.

Kate works for a TV company as a **researcher**.

She's trying to **save money** by not buying new clothes.

**Sensitive** people often cry a lot.

She isn't interested in looking **smart** – she usually wears jeans and a T-shirt.

Helena is the director of a small but **successful** company.

**Turn off** your mobiles before going into the exam room.

David wants to work as an engineer **whereas** I want to be an architect.

## Unit 7 (p.60)

accommodation (n) (TS)	/əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/	verblijfplaats
arrest (v)	/əˈrest/	arresteren
authentic (adj) (TS)	/ɔːˈθentɪk/	authentiek(e)
break away (from) (phr v)	/ˌbreɪk əˈweɪ/	zich afscheiden (van)

Helen's **accommodation** will be with the Odoi family.

Police **arrested** five people.

"Don't you want to stay in a hotel?" "No, I want to have an **authentic** experience."

A small group of people **broke away from** the peaceful demonstrators.

be buzzing with activity	/bi ˌbʌzɪŋ wið ækˈtɪvəti/	zinderen van drukte
cause (v) (TS)	/kɔːz/	veroorzaken
construct (v)	/kənˈstrʌkt/	bouwen
coordinator (n) (TS)	/kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪtə/	coördinator
culture (n) (TS)	/ˈkʌltʃə/	cultuur
deliver a letter	/dɪˌlɪvər ə ˈletə/	een brief bezorgen
duty (n)	/ˈdjuːti/	plicht
embassy (n)	/ˈembəsi/	ambassade
event (n)	/ɪˈvent/	evenement
everybody (pron)	/ˈevriˌbɒdi/	iedereen
experience (v) (TS)	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	ervaren
family-run (adj)	/ˈfæmliˌrʌn/	familie
farmers' market (n) (TS)	/ˌfɑːməz ˈmɑːkɪt/	boerenmarkt
fight (against) (v)	/faɪt (əˈɡeɪnst) /	vechten (tegen)
fortunate (adj) (TS)	/ˈfɔːtʃənət/	gelukkig
gain (v)	/geɪn/	winnen
go through (phr v) (TS)	/ˌɡəʊ ˈθruː/	ergens doorheen gaan
have fun (TS)	/ˌhæv ˈfʌn/	plezier maken
imports (n pl) (TS)	/ˈɪmpɔːts/	geïmporteerde goederen
information (n) (TS)	/ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/	informatie
a large/small number of ...	/ə ˌlɑːdʒ/ˌsmɔːl ˈnʌmbər əv/	een grote/kleine hoeveelheid ...

Trafalgar Square was swarming with people and **buzzing with activity**.

Do you agree that multinational companies are **causing** global warming?

Volunteers help to **construct** houses, bridges and roads.

The volunteers' **coordinator**, Bob White, is meeting Helen when she arrives.

You really experience the local **culture** with Eco Holidays.

A group of protesters **delivered a letter** to the Prime Minister.

Volunteers do a lot of different **duties**.

Protesters marched from the US **embassy** to Trafalgar Square.

The Climate change march was a big **event** – 20,000 people took part.

In the survey, **everybody** had used plastic bags for their shopping.

You really **experience** the local culture with Eco Holidays.

I'm in favour of small **family-run** companies.

I support local **farmers** and buy food from farmers' markets.

Nelson Mandela **fought against** apartheid for over fifty years.

Helen wants to help people in developing countries who are less **fortunate**.

Volunteers learn new skills and **gain** self-confidence.

If you **go through** something again, you explain it again.

It's my first demonstration and I'm **having fun** with my friends.

I'm against food **imports** and support local farmers.

Eco Holidays will send you **information** about their holidays.

**A large number of** people have drunk bottled water in the past two weeks.

a long way (TS)	/ə 'lɒŋ ˌweɪ/	ver weg
make your way to	/ˌmeɪk jə 'weɪ tuː/	naar ... toe gaan
most people	/ˌmɔːst 'piːpl/	de meeste mensen
nobody (pron)	/ˈnəʊbɒdi/	niemand
ocean (n) (TS)	/ˈəʊʃn/	oceaan
only a few people	/ˌɔːnli ə ˌfjuː 'piːpl/	slechts een klein aantal mensen
organisation (n)	/ˌɔːgənaɪ'zeɪʃn/	organisatie
organise (v)	/ˈɔːgənaɪz/	organiseren
orphanage (n)	/ˈɔːf(ə)nɪdʒ/	weeshuis
package holiday (TS)	/ˌpækɪdʒ ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/	verzorgde reis
participate (v)	/ˌpɑː'tɪsɪpeɪt/	meedoen
penguin (n) (TS)	/ˈpeŋɡwɪn/	pinguin
pick sb up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌpɪk sʌmbədi ˈʌp/	iemand ophalen
piper (n)	/ˈpaɪpə/	doedelzakspeler
poetry reading (n)	/ˈpəʊɪtri ˌriːdɪŋ/	voorgelezen poëzie
polar bear (n) (TS)	/ˈpəʊlə ˌbeə/	ijsbeer
provided by	/prə'vaɪdɪd ˌbaɪ/	verzorgd door
river (n) (TS)	/ˈrɪvə/	rivier
self-confidence (n)	/self'kɒnfɪdəns/	zelfvertrouwen
set fire to sth	/ˌset ˈfaɪə tə ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	in brand steken
several (pron)	/ˈsevrəl/	verscheidene
sick (adj)	/sɪk/	ziek(e)
skill (n)	/skɪl/	vaardigheid
smash (v)	/smæʃ/	kapot slaan
start off (phr v)	/ˌstɑːt ˈɒf/	beginnen

I'm worried, Helen. Ghana's **a long way** from here.

A group of protesters on bicycles **made their way to** 10 Downing Street.

In the survey **most people** had bought a hamburger in a plastic container.

The survey found that **nobody** had paid more for environmentally-friendly products.

Multinational companies pollute rivers and **oceans**.

**Only a few people** have picked up litter.

I work for an **organisation** called Eco Holidays.

The event was **organised** by the Campaign Against Global Warming.

An **orphanage** is a place for children without parents.

We're against big hotels and **package holidays**.

20,000 people **participated** in the march.

I'm in favour of protecting wild animals like polar bears and **penguins**.

Who's **picking** you **up** at the airport?

Music was provided by bands and Scottish **pipers**.

The day started with speeches and **poetry readings**.

A **polar bear** is a large white bear that lives in cold regions.

Music was **provided by** bands and Scottish pipers.

Multinational companies pollute **rivers** and oceans.

Volunteers learn new skills and gain **self-confidence**.

Some protesters tried to **set fire to** a supermarket.

"**Several**" people or things is a number that is more than one or two, but not many.

**Sick** animals are animals that are ill or injured.

Volunteers learn new **skills** and gain self-confidence.

If you **smash** something that is made of glass, you break it.

The day **started off** early outside the US embassy.



be swarming with people	/bi 'swɔ:mɪŋ wið ˌpi:pl/
take part in sth	/ˌteɪk ˌpɑ:t ɪn 'sʌmθɪŋ/
tick (v)	/tɪk/
volunteer (n)	/ˌvɒləntɪə/
write down (phr v) (TS)	/ˌraɪt 'daʊn/

## CLIMATE CHANGE

campaign (n)	/kæm'peɪn/
carry banners	/ˌkæri 'bænz/
demand urgent action	/dɪˌmɑ:nd ˌɜ:ʒənt 'ækʃn/
demonstrate (against) (TS)	/ˈdemənˌstreɪt/
demonstration (n)	/ˌdemənˈstreɪʃn/
demonstrator (n)	/ˈdemənˌstreɪtə/
destroy (v)	/dɪ'strɔɪ/
global warming (n)	/ˌɡləʊbl 'wɔ:mɪŋ/
ice cap (n) (TS)	/ˈaɪs ˌkæp/
march (v)	/mɑ:tʃ/
melt (v) (TS)	/mɛlt/
peaceful (adj)	/ˈpi:sfl/
peacefully (adv)	/ˈpi:sf(ə)li/
protest (against) (v)	/ˌprə'test/

zwart zien van de mensen
deelnemen aan
tikken
vrijwilliger
opschrijven

## KLIMAATVERANDERING

campagne
spandoeken dragen
onmiddellijke actie eisen
demonstreren (tegen)
demonstratie
betoger
vernielen
klimaatverandering
ijskap
marcheren
smelten
vreedzaam
vreedzaam
protesteren (tegen)

Trafalgar Square **was swarming with people** and buzzing with activity.

In London today, 20,000 people **took part in** protest marches and demonstrations.

When a clock **ticks**, it makes a small noise.

Change your life and do something important. Become a **volunteer**.

**Write down** their name and address for me.

The event was organised by the **Campaign** Against Global Warming.

Protestors were **carrying banners** and shouting slogans.

They delivered a letter **demanding urgent action** on climate change.

The people from Eco Holidays are **demonstrating against** mass tourism.

In London today, 20,000 people took part in protest marches and **demonstrations**.

A small group of people separated from the peaceful **demonstrators**.

Matt thinks that the company is **destroying** the planet.

A lot of people think that air travel is responsible for **global warming**.

If the **ice caps** melt, where will penguins and polar bears live?

Protesters **marched** slowly to Trafalgar Square.

When ice caps **melt**, they disappear because the atmosphere is too warm.

A small group of people separated from the **peaceful** demonstrators.

Most of the protesters marched **peacefully**.

Thirty-six million people **protested** against the Iraq war in 2003.

protest march (n)	/ˈprəʊtest ˌmɑːtʃ/
protestor (n)	/prəˈtestə/
shout slogans	/ˌʃaʊt ˈsləʊgənz/
speech (n)	/spiːtʃ/
talks (n pl)	/tɔːks/
urgent action (n)	/ˌɜːdʒənt ˈækʃn/
world leaders (n pl)	/ˌwɜːld ˈliːdəz/

protest optocht
betoger
strijdkreten roepen
toespraak
besprekingen
onmiddellijke actie
wereldleiders

In London today, 20,000 people took part in **protest marches** and demonstrations.

A group of **protesters** on bicycles delivered a letter to the Prime Minister.

Protestors were carrying banners and **shouting slogans**.

The day started with **speeches** and poetry readings.

World leaders met for climate change **talks**.

The letter demanded **urgent action** on climate change.

**World leaders** are very important politicians in big countries.

## ENVIRONMENT

atmosphere (n)	/ˈætməsˌfiə/
bottle bank (n)	/ˈbɒtl ˌbæŋk/
cycle to school/work	/ˌsaɪkl tə ˈskuːl/ˈwɜːk/
drink bottled water	/ˌdrɪŋk ˌbɒtlɪd ˈwɔːtə/
environmentally-friendly (adj)	/ɪnˌvaɪrənmentliˈfrendli/
global warming (n)	/ˌɡləʊbl ˈwɔːmɪŋ/
green (adj)	/ɡriːn/
mass-produced (adj)	/ˌmæs prəˈdjuːst/
mass tourism (n) (TS)	/ˌmæs ˈtuəɪz(ə)m/
multinational company (n) (TS)	/ˌmʌltiˌnæʃn(ə)l ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/
organic farming/vegetables (n)	/ɔːˌɡæɪnɪk ˈfɑːmɪŋ/ ˈvedʒtəblz/
pick up litter	/ˌpɪk ʌp ˈlɪtə/

## HET MILIEU

atmosfeer
lege flessen inname
naar school/werk fietsen
gebotteld water
milieu vriendelijk
klimaatverandering
groen
massa geproduceerd(e)
massa toerisme
multinational
biologische landbouw/ groenten
troep opruimen

Matt thinks that Regal Chemicals is polluting the **atmosphere**.

A **bottle bank** is a place where people can take empty bottles for recycling.

**Cycling to work** is better for the environment than driving a car.

If you **drink bottled water**, you should recycle the bottles.

Would you pay more for **environmentally-friendly** products?

The slow increase in the temperature of the Earth is called **global warming**.

The aim of the survey was to find out how **green** the people of Greenville are.

**Mass-produced**, cheap clothes cannot be recycled.

**Mass tourism** can be bad for the local culture.

Do you agree that **multinational companies** are causing global warming?

Volunteers plant trees and do **organic farming**.

If you **pick up litter**, you pick up paper, bottles etc that people have left on the ground in a public place.

plant trees	/ˌplɑːnt ˈtriːz/
plastic bag (n)	/ˌplæstɪk ˈbæg/
plastic container (n)	/ˌplæstɪk kənˈteɪnə/
pollute (v) (TS)	/pəˈluːt/
public transport (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈtrænspɔːt/
recycle bottles	/rɪˌsaɪkl ˈbɒt(ə)lz/
renewable energy (n)	/rɪˌnjuːəbl ˈenədʒi/
travel by air	/ˌtrævl baɪ ˈeə/
wild animal (n) (TS)	/ˌwaɪld ˈæniml/

## OPINIONS

I'm against ...	/ˌaɪm əˈɡenst/
I'm not anti-cars/tourism etc	/ˌaɪm ˌnɒt ænti ˈkɑːz/ ˈtuərɪz(ə)m/
I believe in ...	/aɪ biˈliːv ɪn/
I don't really care about ...	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt riːli ˈkeə əˈbaʊt/
I'm in favour of ...	/ˌaɪm ɪn ˈfeɪvər əv/
I don't feel strongly about ...	/aɪ ˌdəʊnt fiːl ˈstrɒŋli əˈbaʊt/
I support ...	/aɪ səˈpɔːt/
I'm worried about ...	/ˌaɪm ˈwʌrɪd əbaʊt/

## ON THE PHONE

Could I speak to ...?	/ˌkʊd aɪ ˈspiːk tuː/
Who's speaking?	/ˌhuːz ˈspiːkɪŋ/

bomen planten
plastic tas
plastic bakje
vervuilen
openbaar vervoer
flessen hergebruiken
duurzame energie
vliegverkeer
wild dier

## MENINGEN

Ik ben tegen ...
Ik ben niet tegen auto's/toerisme etc
Ik geloof in ...
Ik heb niet echt interesse in ...
Ik heb een voorkeur voor ...
Ik heb geen sterke mening over ...
Ik steun ...
Ik maak me zorgen over ...

## AAN DE TELEFOON

Mag ik spreken met ...?
Met wie spreek ik?

Volunteers **plant trees** and do organic farming.  
Using **plastic bags** for your shopping is bad for the environment.  
The **plastic containers** for hamburgers are also bad for the environment.  
Multinational companies **pollute** rivers and oceans.  
Using **public transport** is better for the environment.  
Do you **recycle bottles**?  
**Renewable energy** can be replaced by natural processes and is never used up.  
**Travelling by air** is bad for the environment.  
I'm in favour of protecting **wild animals** such as polar bears and penguins.

**I'm against** food imports and support local farmers.  
**I'm not anti-cars** – I have a car – but I think people should use public transport more.  
I'm not against tourism but **I believe in** responsible tourism.  
**I don't really care about** people – they can look after themselves.  
**I'm in favour of** small family-run companies.  
**I don't feel strongly about** politics, but I'm worried about global warming.  
**I support** local farmers and buy food from farmers' markets.  
I don't feel strongly about politics, but **I'm worried about** global warming.

**Could I speak to** the Managing Director, please?  
"**Who's speaking?**" "My name's Matt Walker."

Hold on a moment, please.	/həʊld 'bɒn ə ,məʊmənt ˌpliːz/	Een moment geduld, alstublieft.
I'll try to put you through.	/aɪl ˌtraɪ tə ,pʊt ju 'θruː/	Ik zal u doorverbinden.
I'm afraid he's/she's out.	/aɪm ə ,freɪd hiːz/ʃiːz 'aʊt/	Ik ben bang dat hij/ zij er niet is.
Would you like to leave a message?	/wʊd juː ˌlaɪk tə ˌliːv ə 'mesɪdʒ/	Kan ik misschien een boodschap aannemen?

**Hold on a moment, please.** I'll try to put you through.

Hold on a moment, please. **I'll try to put you through.**

Hello. **I'm afraid Mr Carr is out** at the moment.

**"Would you like to leave a message?"** Yes, please."

## Unit 8 (p.68)

Absolutely.	/ˌæbsə'luːtli/	Zeker weten.
afterwards (adv)	/ˈɑːftəwɔːdz/	daarna
avoid (v)	/ə'vɔɪd/	vermijden
become (v)	/bɪ'kʌm/	worden
blood-red (adj)	/'blʌdred/	bloedrood/bloedrode
boarding house (n)	/'bɔːdɪŋ ˌhaʊs/	kosthuis
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/	schitterend(e)
cheek (n)	/tʃiːk/	wang
comment (n)	/'kɒment/	commentaar
complicated (adj) (TS)	/'kɒmplɪˌkeɪtɪd/	gecompliceerd
computer programmer (n)	/kəmˌpiːjʊːtə 'prɒɡræmə/	computer programmeur
controversial (adj)	/ˌkɒntrə'vɜːʃl/	controversiëel/ controversiële
cook (v)	/kʊk/	koken
couple (n)	/'kʌpl/	paar
customer (n)	/'kʌstəmə/	klant

"I think children need their mothers at home."

**"Absolutely."**

My father left school early and regretted it **afterwards**.

**Avoid** talking about subjects such as politics and religion.

It's very expensive to **become** a geisha.

Geishas have white faces and **blood-red** lips.

A trainee geisha has to leave her family and move into a special **boarding house**.

If you're unemployed, tell them about your plans for a **brilliant** career.

You should give Mum a quick kiss on the **cheek**.

If you make a **comment** about something, you criticise it.

Life was less **complicated** in my day.

More and more people are training to be **computer programmers**.

Avoid **controversial** topics of conversation.

You should **cook** for your boyfriend.

Do you think **couples** should live together before they get married?

A geisha has to serve and entertain **customers**.

date (n)	/deɪt/	afspraken	You should arrive on time for <b>dates</b> with your girlfriend.
definitely (adv)	/ˈdef(ə)nətli/	zeker	We're <b>definitely</b> not in a hurry to get married.
describe (v)	/dɪ'skraɪb/	beschrijven	We asked Makiko to <b>describe</b> what a geisha does.
develop photographs	/dɪ'veləp/	foto's ontwikkelen	Miss Lewis taught us to <b>develop</b> our own <b>photographs</b> .
disturb (v)	/dɪ'stɜːb/	storen	We couldn't <b>disturb</b> him because he was tired.
do well	/ˌduː 'wel/	het goed doen	Tony's father wanted him to <b>do well</b> at school.
the elderly (n pl)	/ˌðiː 'eldəli/	ouderen	" <b>The elderly</b> " is an expression meaning old people.
engineering (n)	/ˌendʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/	techniek	Andy went to university and studied <b>engineering</b> .
enjoy (v)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	genieten van	"Do you <b>enjoy</b> your life as a geisha?" "I love it."
entertain (v)	/ˌentə'teɪn/	onderhouden	A geisha has to serve and <b>entertain</b> customers.
entertainment (n)	/ˌentə'teɪnmənt/	vermaak	We didn't have a TV so we had to make our own <b>entertainment</b> .
equal (adj)	/ˈiːkwəl/	gelijk	You should pay when you go out. Women want to be <b>equal</b> , but not that <b>equal</b> !
fascinated (adj)	/ˈfæsɪneɪtɪd/	ge fascineerd	Both Japanese and foreigners are <b>fascinated</b> by geisha.
fasten (v) (TS)	/ˈfɑːsn/	vastmaken	<b>Fasten</b> your seatbelt, grandad.
It's fine to	/ɪts 'faɪn tuː/	Het is OK om	<b>It's fine to</b> wear jeans and a T-shirt most of the time, but not when you meet the parents.
firm (adj)	/fɜːm/	stevig(e)	Greet Dad with a <b>firm</b> handshake.
flower arranging (n)	/ˈflaʊə əˌreɪndʒɪŋ/	bloemschikken	<b>Flower arranging</b> is a traditional Japanese art.
foreigner (n)	/ˈfɔːrɪnə/	buitenlander	<b>Foreigners</b> are people who come from other countries.
free (adj)	/friː/	gratis	Scott thinks colleges and universities should be <b>free</b> for everybody.
freedom (n)	/ˈfriːdəm/	vrijheid	When Scott was at school, he had a lot of <b>freedom</b> .
geisha (n)	/ˈgeɪʃə/	geisha	We asked Makiko to describe what a <b>geisha</b> does.
generation (n)	/ˌdʒenə'reɪʃn/	generatie	A <b>generation</b> is a group of people who are born and live at about the same time.
greet (v)	/griːt/	begroeten	When you <b>greet</b> someone, you say hello to them or shake their hand.
grow up (phr v)	/ˌgrəʊ 'ʌp/	opgroeien	When I was <b>growing up</b> , my father was always at work.
handshake (n)	/ˈhændʃeɪk/	handdruk	Greet Dad with a firm <b>handshake</b> .

It's a hard life ...	/ɪts ə 'hɑ:d ˌlaɪf/	Het is een hard leven ...	<b>It's a hard life</b> for a trainee geisha – she has to leave her family and live in a boarding house.
be hard work	/bi 'hɑ:d ˌwɜ:k/	het is hard werken	I love being a geisha but it's <b>hard work</b> .
have sth in common (with sb)	/hæv ˌsʌmθɪŋ ɪn 'kɒmən/	iets gemeenschappelijk hebben	Find out if you <b>have anything in common with</b> the parents before you meet them.
hide (v)	/haɪd/	verbergen	I have a good relationship with my dad – I don't have to <b>hide</b> anything from him.
high school (n)	/'haɪ ˌsku:l/	middelbare school	Sometimes I want to wear jeans and go to <b>high school</b> like a normal teenager.
honest (adj)	/'ɒnɪst/	eerlijk	Don't tell lies. You should be <b>honest</b> about what you do.
a horse and cart (n) (TS)	/ə ˌhɔ:s ən 'kɑ:t/	een paard en wagen	"I thought you drove <b>a horse and cart</b> in your day." "Hmm, very funny!"
hungry (adj)	/'hʌŋɡri/	honger	Don't give him a salad if he's <b>hungry</b> .
be in a hurry	/bi: ɪn ə 'hʌri/	haast hebben	We're definitely not <b>in a hurry</b> to get married.
in my day (TS)	/ɪn ˈmaɪ ˌdeɪ/	toen ik jong was	Life was less complicated <b>in my day</b> .
in the back (TS)	/ɪn ðə 'bæk/	aan de achterkant	You have to fasten your seatbelt <b>in the back</b> .
instrument (n)	/'ɪnstɾəmənt/	instrument	Geishas have to learn to play <b>instruments</b> .
interior design (n) (TS)	/ɪnˌtɪəriə dɪˈzɑɪn/	binnenhuisarchitectuur	"I'm a sort of <b>interior design</b> consultant." "He works in a furniture shop."
keep sb waiting	/ˌki:p sʌmbədi ˈweɪtɪŋ/	iemand laten wachten	Women hate it when you <b>keep them waiting</b> .
kimono (n)	/kɪˈmɒnəʊ/	kimono	A <b>kimono</b> costs three million yen, that's about \$30,000.
kiss (n)	/kɪs/	zoen	Give Mum a <b>kiss</b> on the cheek.
learn (v)	/lɜ:n/	leren	Geishas have to <b>learn</b> traditional Japanese arts.
lips (n pl)	/lɪps/	lippen	Geishas have white faces and blood-red <b>lips</b> .
luxury (n)	/'lʌkʃəri/	luxe	I have to work to pay for any <b>luxuries</b> I want.
make conversation	/ˌmeɪk kɒnvə'seɪʃn/	gesprek voeren	A geisha has to sing, dance and <b>make conversation</b> .
make an effort	/ˌmeɪk ən ˈefət/	je best doen	<b>Make an effort</b> to dress smartly when you meet the parents.
make a good impression	/ˌmeɪk ə ˌɡʊd ɪmˈpreʃn/	een goede indruk maken	It's important to <b>make a good</b> first <b>impression</b> .
marriage (n)	/'mæɪrɪdʒ/	huwelijk	Attitudes to <b>marriage</b> have changed over the years.
medicine (n)	/'medsn/	medicijnen	You must study <b>medicine</b> for seven years before becoming a doctor.

military service (n)	/ˌmɪlɪt(ə)ri ˈsɜːvɪs/	dienstplicht
motorbike (n) (TS)	/ˈməʊtəˌbaɪk/	motorfiets
motorway (n) (TS)	/ˈməʊtəˌweɪ/	snelweg
mysterious (adj)	/mɪˈstɪəriəs/	geheimzinnig
obey (v)	/əˈbeɪ/	gehoorzamen
of course	/əv ˈkɔːs/	natuurlijk
Oh dear! (TS)	/əʊ ˈdɪə/	Oh jee!
go to the opposite extreme	/ˌɡəʊ tə ðiː ˈɒpəzɪt ɪkˈstriːm/	naar het andere uiterste gaan
photo album (n) (TS)	/ˈfəʊtəʊ ˌælbəm/	fotoboek
play a role	/ˌpleɪ ə ˈrɔːl/	een rol spelen
politics (n)	/ˈpɒlətɪks/	politiek
pregnant (adj)	/ˈpregnənt/	zwanger
Be prepared to ...	/bi ˈprɪˈpeəd tuː/	bereid zijn om ...
preserve (v)	/ˈprɪˈzɜːv/	bewaren
be proud of sb (TS)	/bi ˈpraʊd əv ˌsʌmbədi/	trots op iemand zijn
public place (n)	/ˌpʌblɪk ˈpleɪsəz/	openbare ruimte
regret (v)	/rɪˈɡret/	spijt hebben
relationship (n)	/rɪˈleɪʃnʃɪp/	relatie
religion (n)	/rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n/	godsdienst
research (n)	/rɪˈsɜːtʃ; ˈriːsɜːtʃ/	onderzoek
rules and regulations (n pl) (TS)	/ˌruːlz ən ˌregjʊˈleɪʃnz/	regels en geboden
seatbelt (n)	/ˈsiːtˌbelt/	veiligheidsgordel
serve (v)	/sɜːv/	dienen

Scott's grandfather was proud to do **military service**.

I had a beautiful **motorbike** – a Triumph.

We couldn't drive fast because there weren't any **motorways**.

Geishas are beautiful and **mysterious** women.

My father was very strict and we had to **obey** him.

"Can you have a family later?" "**Of course**, I can get married when I choose."

"You have to wear a seatbelt." "**Oh dear**. All these rules and regulations."

Don't **go to the opposite extreme** and wear your "job interview" clothes.

I'll get the **photo albums** and we can look at some photos.

University students **play an** important **role** in the future of the country.

Don't talk about **politics** or religion.

We got married when Louise found out she was **pregnant**.

**Be prepared to** answer questions.

Geishas play an important role in **preserving** Japanese culture and history.

Recently I won a photography competition – Miss Lewis would **be proud of me!**

We had to meet girlfriends in **public places**.

I left school early and **regretted** it.

Scott and his father have a close **relationship**.

Avoid subjects such as politics and **religion**.

Do some **research** and find out information about the parents before you meet them.

"You have to wear a seatbelt." "Oh dear. All these **rules and regulations**."

Fasten your **seatbelt**, grandad.

A geisha has to **serve** and entertain customers.

share (v)	/ʃeə/	delen	You probably don't <b>share</b> the same opinions so don't talk about politics or religion.
strict (adj)	/strikt/	streng	My father was very <b>strict</b> and we had to obey him.
Take a seat. (TS)	/ˌteɪk ə 'si:t/	Ga zitten.	Come in and <b>take a seat</b> .
take care of	/ˌteɪk 'keər əv/	zorgen voor	If you <b>take care of</b> someone, you look after them.
taste (n)	/teɪst/	proeven	You probably don't share the same opinions and <b>tastes</b> as the parents.
tea ceremony (n)	/ˌti: 'serəməni/	thee ceremonie	The <b>tea ceremony</b> is a Japanese custom that involves serving tea.
tell the truth	/ˌtel ðə 'tru:θ/	de waarheid vertellen	<b>Tell the truth</b> – you should be honest about what you do.
topic of conversation (n)	/ˌtɒpɪk əv kɒnvə'seɪʃn/	gespreksonderwerp	Avoid <b>topics of conversation</b> such as politics or religion.
traditional (adj)	/trə'dɪʃn(ə)l/	traditioneel	Geishas have to learn <b>traditional</b> Japanese arts.
trainee (adj)	/ˌtreɪ'ni:/	in opleiding	It's a hard life for a <b>trainee</b> geisha.
varied (adj)	/veəriəd/	gevarieerd	Her lessons were interesting and <b>varied</b> .
well-dressed (adj)	/ˌwel'drest/	goed gekleed	You may be good-looking and <b>well-dressed</b> but you have to make her laugh as well.
without question	/wɪˌðaʊt 'kwɛstʃ(ə)n/	zonder weerwoord	He was very strict – we had to obey him <b>without question</b> .

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

academic (adj) (TS)	/ˌækə'demɪk/
apply for a place	/əˌplai fər ə 'pleɪs/
competition (n) (TS)	/ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn/
course (n)	/kɔ:s/
degree (n)	/di'ɡri:/
end-of-year exam (n)	/ˌendəvɪjə ɪg'zæm/
entrance exam (n)	/ˈentrəns ɪg'zæm/
fail (an exam) (v)	/feɪl (ən ɪg'zæm) /
finals (n pl)	/ˈfaɪnəlz/

## ONDERWIJS EN OPLEIDING

academisch	I wasn't very <b>academic</b> at school, but I loved art.
aanmelden voor een positie	At 17 or 18 many students <b>apply for a place</b> at university.
wedstrijd	Recently I won a photography <b>competition</b> – Miss Lewis would be proud of me!
cursus	Students get a degree when they finish the <b>course</b> .
diploma	Students get a <b>degree</b> when they finish the course.
eindejaarsexamen	If you fail your <b>end-of-year exams</b> , you can usually take them again.
toelatingsexamen	You have to pass an <b>entrance exam</b> if you want to go to university.
zakken voor (een examen)	Did you pass your exam or <b>fail</b> ?
eindexamens	Final year exams are often called " <b>finals</b> ".



gap year (n)	/ˈgæp jɪə/	jaar ertussenuit	A <b>gap year</b> is a year between school and university when students often go abroad.
get a place at (university)	/ˌget ə ˈpleɪs/	een plek krijgen aan	When Tony was eighteen, he <b>got a place at university</b> . (een universiteit)
go to university	/ˌgəʊ tə juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/	naar de universiteit gaan	It costs a lot of money to <b>go to university</b> .
be good at sth	/bi ˈgʊd ət ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	goed zijn in iets	Art was Andy's favourite subject – he <b>was good at</b> it.
grant (n)	/grɑːnt/	beurs	My parents didn't support me financially because I got a <b>grant</b> .
homework (n)	/ˈhəʊm,wɜːk/	huiswerk	Tony had to do his <b>homework</b> every night after school.
leave school/university	/ˌliːv ˈskuːl/juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/	school/universiteit verlaten	Gordon <b>left school</b> early and regretted it afterwards.
lesson (n)	/lesn/	les	She was a really good teacher – her <b>lessons</b> were interesting and varied.
nursery school (n)	/ˈnɜːs(ə)ri ˌskuːl/	kleuterschool	Most children go to <b>nursery school</b> between the ages of 3 and 5.
pass (a test/exam) (v)	/pɑːs (ə test/ɪgzæm) /	slagen voor (een toets/examen)	Students get a degree when they <b>pass the</b> final <b>exams</b> .
primary school (n)	/ˈpraɪməri ˌskuːl/	basisschool	Children start <b>primary school</b> at the age of 5.
qualify (v)	/ˈkwɒlɪfaɪ/	kwalificeren	It takes seven years before you <b>qualify</b> as a doctor.
secondary school (n)	/ˈsekənd(ə)ri ˌskuːl/	middelbare school	Children start <b>secondary school</b> at the age of 11.
studies (n pl)	/ˈstʌdiz/	studie	Scott's parents pay for his college <b>studies</b> .
subject (n)	/ˈsʌbdʒekt/	onderwerp	What's your favourite <b>subject</b> at school?
support sb financially	/səˈpɔːt sʌmbədi faɪˈnænʃ(ə)li/	iemand financieel steunen	My parents didn't <b>support me financially</b> because I got a grant.
take a test/exam	/ˌteɪk ə ˈtest/ɪgzæm/	een examen doen	If you fail your end-of-year <b>exams</b> , you can usually <b>take</b> them again.
train (v)	/treɪn/	voorbereiden	What job would you like to <b>train</b> for?
vocational course (n)	/vəʊˈkeɪʃn(ə)l ˌkɔːs/	beroepsopleiding	A <b>vocational course</b> is one such as secretarial studies or car maintenance that trains you directly for a job.

## Unit 9 (p.76)

ability (n)	/ə'biləti/	vermogen	Someone who is confident is certain about their <b>abilities</b> .
addictive (adj)	/ə'dɪktɪv/	verslavend	Coffee can be <b>addictive</b> argument.
appear (v)	/ə'piə/	verschijnen	On some people, dimples <b>appear</b> in their cheeks when they smile.
around (prep)	/ə'raʊnd/	rondom	A true smile involves the muscles <b>around</b> the eyes.
authority (n)	/ɔ:'θɔrəti/	authoriteit	Someone who is a rebel has no respect for <b>authority</b> .
care (about) (v)	/keə (əbaʊt) /	aandacht hebben (voor)	Someone who is sensitive <b>cares about</b> other people's feelings.
the centre of attention	/ðə ˌsentər əv ə'tenʃn/	in het midden van de aandacht	Sensitive people don't usually like being <b>the centre of attention</b> in a crowd.
certain (adj)	/'sɜ:tn/	zeker	Someone who is confident is <b>certain</b> about their abilities.
a cold (n)	/ə 'kəʊld/	verkoudheid	When you have <b>a cold</b> , your nose is blocked and you cough.
at the corners of	/ət ðə 'kɔ:nəz əv/	in de hoeken van	A true smile involves the muscles <b>at the corners of</b> the mouth.
the cost of living (n)	/ðə ˌkɒst əv 'lɪvɪŋ/	de kosten van levensonderhoud	<b>The cost of living</b> is cheap in Thailand.
the country (n)	/ˌðə 'kʌntri/	het platteland	Do you like doing long walks in <b>the country</b> ?
crowd (n)	/kraʊd/	groep	Shy people do not feel confident in a <b>crowd</b> .
the edge of	/ˌdi: 'eɪdʒ əv/	de rand van	When people smile, wrinkles appear around <b>the edge of</b> their eyes.
encourage (v)	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	aanmoedigen	A listener will smile to <b>encourage</b> the speaker.
enjoyment (n)	/ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/	genot	The genuine smile of <b>enjoyment</b> makes us feel good, and other people too.
extremely (adv)	/ɪk'stri:mli/	ontzettend	A true smile is <b>extremely</b> hard to fake.
fake (adj)	/feɪk/	vals	<b>"Fake"</b> is the opposite of "true".
fake (v)	/feɪk/	net doen alsof	It's very difficult to <b>fake</b> a "true" smile.
for (prep)	/weək fə; strɒŋ fɔ:/	al	"How long have you been here, Jeff?" <b>"For</b> about six months."
genuine (adj)	/ˌdʒenjʊn/	authentiek	<b>"Genuine"</b> means the same as "true".

go up (phr v)	/ˌgəʊ ˈʌp/	omhoog gaan	When people smile their eyebrows <b>go up</b> .
have a conversation	/ˌhæv ə kɒnvəˈseɪʃn/	een gesprek voeren	When two people <b>have a conversation</b> , they talk to each other.
have a tooth out	/ˌhæv ə ˈtuːθ aʊt/	een tand laten trekken	When you <b>have a tooth out</b> , the dentist removes it.
honeymoon (n) (TS)	/ˈhʌniːmuːn/	huwelijksreis	A <b>honeymoon</b> is a holiday that two people have after they get married.
horrible (adj)	/ˈhɒrəbl/	verschrikkelijk	If your aunt gives you a <b>horrible</b> birthday present, you might give a polite smile.
inspiring (adj) (TS)	/ɪnˈspaɪərɪŋ/	inspirerend	An <b>inspiring</b> place makes you feel happy and excited.
irritating (adj)	/ɪˈrɪːtɪɪŋ/	irritant	Optimists can sometimes be <b>irritating</b> .
joker (n)	/ˈdʒɔːkə/	grappenmaker	A <b>joker</b> is someone with a good sense of humour who likes doing or saying funny things.
jungle (n)	/ˈdʒʌŋɡl/	oerwoud	The <b>jungles</b> in the north of Thailand are perfect for elephant trekking.
kill (v)	/kɪl/	doden	“I’ve got a cold.” “Don’t worry – it won’t <b>kill</b> you.”
laid-back (adj) (TS)	/ˌleɪdˈbæk/	rustig	A <b>laid-back</b> lifestyle is calm and relaxed.
lifestyle (n)	/ˈlaɪfˌstaɪl/	lifestyle	Your <b>lifestyle</b> is the type of life you lead.
lock (v)	/lɒk/	op slot doen	When you <b>lock</b> a door, you close it using a key.
make sb feel good	/ˌmeɪk sʌmbədi fi:l ˈɡʊd/	iemand een goed gevoel geven	A true smile <b>makes</b> you and <b>other people feel good</b> .
miserable (adj)	/ˈmɪz(ə)rəbl/	ellendig	“ <b>Miserable</b> ” means very sad or unhappy.
miss (v) (TS)	/mɪs/	missen	“What do you <b>miss</b> about home?” “Not the weather or food, but I miss my family and friends.”
mouth-watering (adj)	/ˈmaʊθˌwɔːtərɪŋ/	eetlust opwekkend	<b>Mouth-watering</b> food smells or tastes good.
obvious (adj) (TS)	/ˈɒbvɪəs/	voor de hand liggend	What does Jeff like about Thailand, apart from the <b>obvious</b> things like weather, food and lifestyle?
optimist (n)	/ˈɒptɪmɪst/	optimist	An <b>optimist</b> sees the positive side of life.
pessimist (n)	/ˈpesəˌmɪst/	pessimist	A <b>pessimist</b> sees the negative side of life.
polite (adj)	/pəˈlaɪt/	beleefd(e)	A <b>polite</b> smile is the sort of smile you give when someone gives you a horrible birthday present.
propose (v)	/prəˈpəʊz/	ten huwelijk vragen	I’m going to <b>propose</b> to Dawn – I hope she says “yes”.
raised (adj)	/reɪzd/	verhoogd(e)	<b>Raised</b> eyebrows and dimples in the cheeks are signs of a “true” smile.

realist (n)	/ˈrɪəlɪst/	realist	A <b>realist</b> knows that there are ups and downs in life.
rebel (n)	/ˈrebl/	rebel	Someone who is a <b>rebel</b> has no respect for authority.
rent (v) (TS)	/rent/	huren	Hans has <b>rented</b> a house in Thailand because he wants to write a novel.
respect (n)	/rɪˈspekt/	respect	Someone who is a rebel has no <b>respect</b> for authority.
rose petals (n pl) (TS)	/ˈrəʊz ˌpetlz/	rozenblaadjes	The Rayavadee Hotel is wonderful – they put <b>rose petals</b> in our bath!
sense of humour (n)	/ˌsens əv ˈhju:mə/	gevoel voor humor	Someone who has a good <b>sense of humour</b> can laugh at things and tell jokes.
the positive/negative side of life	/ðə ˈpɒzətɪv/ˈnegətɪv saɪd əv ˌlaɪf/	de positieve/negatieve kant van het leven	An optimist sees <b>the positive side of life</b> ; a pessimist sees <b>the negative side of life</b> .
since (prep)	/sɪns/	sinds	Becky and Jeff have been running a bar on the beach <b>since</b> 2004.
smile (n)	/smaɪl/	glimlach	Very often social <b>smiles</b> are not real; they are “fake” <b>smiles</b> .
smile (v)	/smaɪl/	glimlachen	According to research, we <b>smile</b> for many different reasons.
social smile (n)	/ˈsəʊʃl ˌsmaɪl/	sociale glimlach	Very often <b>social smiles</b> are not real; they are “fake” smiles.
speaker (n)	/ˈspi:kə/	spreker	A listener will smile to encourage the <b>speaker</b> .
start up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌstɑ:t ˈʌp/	beginnen	I hope to <b>start up</b> my own company soon.
stay away (phr v) (TS)	/ˌsteɪ əˈweɪ/	wegblijven	Tourists <b>stayed away</b> for a long time after the tsunami.
be sure of yourself	/bi ˈʃʊ: əv jəˌself/	zeker van jezelf zijn	People who <b>are sure of themselves</b> are often bossy and ambitious.
tighten (v)	/ˈtaɪtn/	spannen	“Fake” smiles are easy to do – you just have to <b>tighten</b> the muscles in your cheeks.
toothy (adj)	/ˈtu:θi/	met tanden	A <b>toothy</b> smile is one in which you show your teeth.
ups and downs (n pl)	/ˌʌps ən ˈdaʊnz/	goede en slechte momenten	A realist knows that there are <b>ups and downs</b> in life.
upset (v)	/ʌpˈset/	van streek raken	Someone who is easygoing is calm and is not easy to <b>upset</b> .
vibrant (adj)	/ˈvaɪbrənt/	zinderend	A place that is <b>vibrant</b> is lively and interesting.
waste time	/ˌweɪst ˈtaɪm/	tijd verdoen	I never <b>waste time</b> worrying about the future.

whatever (pron) (TS)	/wɒtˈevə/	het maakt niet uit	“Shall we go to the cinema?” “Yeah, <b>whatever</b> . I don’t really mind.”
wide (adj)	/waɪd/	breed/brede	A <b>wide</b> , toothy smile shows that a person is easygoing and friendly.
wrinkle (n)	/ˈrɪŋkl/	rimpel	<b>Wrinkles</b> are small lines that appear in the skin on your face.

## ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE CHARACTER

ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbɪʃəs/
bossy (adj)	/ˈbɒsi/
calm (adj)	/kɑ:m/
cheeky (adj)	/ˈtʃi:ki/
confident (adj)	/ˈkɒnfɪd(ə)nt/
easygoing (adj)	/ˌi:ziˈgəʊɪŋ/
friendly (adj)	/ˈfrendli/
hardworking (adj)	/ˌhɑ:dˈwɜ:kɪŋ/
loyal (adj)	/ˈlɔɪəl/
nervous (adj)	/ˈnɜ:vəs/
relaxed (adj)	rɪˈlæks
sensitive (adj)	/ˈsensətɪv/
shy (adj)	/ʃaɪ/
sociable (adj)	/ˈsəʊʃəbl/
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/
welcoming (adj)	/ˈwelkəmɪŋ/

## BIJVOEGLIJKE NAAMWOORDEN OM KARAKTER TE BESCHRIJVEN

ambitieux	Someone who is <b>ambitious</b> wants to be successful.
bezig	Someone who is <b>bossy</b> likes telling other people what to do.
kalm	Someone who is <b>calm</b> is relaxed and not easy to upset.
ondeugend	Someone who is <b>cheeky</b> has a good sense of humour but no respect for authority.
zelfverzekerd	Someone who is <b>confident</b> is certain about their abilities.
gemakkelijk	Someone who is <b>easygoing</b> is relaxed and calm.
vriendelijk	A <b>friendly</b> person enjoys being with other people.
hardwerkend(e)	<b>Hardworking</b> , ambitious people work hard to get what they want.
trouw(e)	A <b>loyal</b> friend continues to support you in difficult times.
zenuwachtig	Shy people are <b>nervous</b> in the company of other people.
ontspannen	A <b>relaxed</b> person is calm and does not worry a lot about things.
gevoelig(e)	<b>Sensitive</b> people care about other people’s feelings.
verlegen	<b>Shy</b> people can also be loyal, sensitive friends.
sociaal/sociale	<b>Sociable</b> people are friendly and enjoy being with other people.
warm(e)	If you have a <b>warm</b> personality, you are friendly and sociable.
gastvrij	The people in Thailand are warm and <b>welcoming</b> .

## BODY IDIOMS

cost an arm and a leg	/ˌkɒst ən ˌɑːm ən ə ˈleg/
give sb a hand	/ˌɡɪv ˌsʌmbədi ə ˈhænd/
keep your fingers crossed (for sb)	/ˌkiːp jə ˈfɪŋgəz ˌkrɒst/
not see eye to eye with sb	/nɒt siː ˌaɪ tuː ˈaɪ wið ˌsʌmbədi/
pull sb's leg	/ˌpʊl sʌmbədiz ˈleg/

## THE FACE/HAIR

cheeks (n pl)	/tʃiːks/
curly (adj)	/ˈkɜːli/
dimple (n)	/ˈdɪmpl/
eyebrows (n pl)	/ˈaɪbraʊz/
full (adj)	/fʊl/
mouth (n)	/maʊθ/
pale (adj)	/peɪl/
pointed (adj)	/ˈpɔɪntɪd/
rosy (adj)	/ˈrəʊzi/
square (adj)	/skweə/
straight (adj)	/streɪt/
teeth (n pl)	/tiːθ/
thick (adj)	/θɪk/

## LICHAAMSIDIOM

veel geld kosten
iemand een handje helpen
duimen (voor iemand)
het niet met iemand kunnen vinden/eens zijn
iemand voor de gek houden

## HET GEZICHT/HAAR

wangen
krullend
kuiltje
wenkbrauw
vol(le)
mond
bleek/bleke
puntig(e)
rood/rode
vierkant(e)
recht
tanden
dik(ke)

Something that **costs an arm and a leg** is extremely expensive.

If you **give someone a hand**, you help them.

If you **keep your fingers crossed** for someone, you hope that something good will happen to them.

People who do **not see eye to eye** with each other, do not get on together or agree.

If you **pull someone's leg**, you say something to them as a joke.

Your **cheeks** are the soft parts on each side of your face below your eyes.

**Curly** hair is not straight and falls in rings or circles.

In some people, **dimples** appear in their cheeks when they smile.

Raised **eyebrows** and dimples in the cheeks are signs of a "true" smile.

**Full** lips are wide and round.

Your **mouth** is the part of your face that you eat and speak with.

**Pale** cheeks are white in colour.

A **pointed** chin is long and narrow, with a point at the end.

**Rosy** cheeks are red or pink in colour.

A **square** chin has straight edges and is not curved or pointed.

1) **Straight** hair has no curls or waves.

2) **Straight** teeth are in the correct position and do not lean to one side.

It's important to brush your **teeth** regularly.

**Thick** eyebrows are wide with a lot of hairs.

thin (adj)	/θɪn/	dun(ne)
wavy (adj)	/'weɪvi/	golvend
white (adj)	/waɪt/	wit(te)

- 1) **Thin** lips are straight and narrow.  
 2) **Thin** eyebrows are narrow with not many hairs.  
**Wavy** hair has waves or small curls in it.  
**White** teeth are the same colour as milk and look clean.

## Review C (p.84)

close our eyes to sth (TS)	/ˌkləʊz aɪr 'aɪz tə sʌmθɪŋ/	je ogen dicht doen
fairly (adv)	/'feəli/	behoorlijk
gardener (n) (TS)	/'gɑːdnə/	tuinier
get tired of (TS)	/ˌget 'taɪəd əv/	moe worden van
go green	/gəʊ 'ɡriːn/	milieubewust worden
healthily (adv)	/'helθəli/	gezond
issue (n) (TS)	/'ɪʃuː; 'ɪʃjuː/	thema
persuade (v) (TS)	/pə'sweɪd/	overtuigen
serious (adj)	/'sɪəriəs/	serieus
split up (with) (phr v)	/ˌsplɪt 'ʌp/	uit elkaar gaan
worthwhile (adj)	/ˌwɜːθ'waɪl/	nuttig

We mustn't **close our eyes to** the problem of the environment.

"**Fairly**" is a word meaning "quite".

After Dad lost his job, he started working as a **gardener**.

Callum **gets tired of** eating potatoes, salad and apples.

If you **go green**, you start to live in a way that is healthy for the environment.

We eat very **healthily** now and I've learned to cook some interesting vegetables.

He started working as a gardener and that's how he became interested in green **issues**.

Environmental groups try to **persuade** people to change their lives.

Hazel knew Phil was **serious** about it, so she said yes.

Meg wants to **split up with** her boyfriend as they have nothing in common.

Meg wants to do something **worthwhile** so she's going to give some money to Greenpeace.

## Unit 10 (p.88)

ancestors (n pl)	/ˈænsɛstəz/	voorouders	Your <b>ancestors</b> are people related to you who lived a long time ago.
army officer (n)	/ˌɑːmi ˈɒfɪsə/	legerofficier	Darren is 26 and training to be an <b>army officer</b> .
as soon as	/əz ˈsuːn əz/	zodra	<b>As soon as</b> your husband arrives, he'll have a fitness test.
be like chalk and cheese	/bi laɪk ˌtʃɔːk ən ˈtʃiːz/	als water en vuur	"Is Pete's sister like him?" "Not at all – they're <b>like chalk and cheese</b> ."
click on (phr v)	/ˈklɪk ɒn/	klikken op	Once you're on the website, just <b>click on</b> the dish to see the complete recipe.
consider (v)	/kənˈsɪdə/	overdenken	If you <b>consider</b> something, you think about it.
consist (of) (v)	/kənˈsɪst (əv) /	bestaan (uit)	Their low-calorie diet <b>consists of</b> three quarters plant food and one quarter animal food.
cute (adj)	/kjuːt/	mooi	The little red Porsche was <b>cute</b> but I didn't use it much.
drive sb crazy	/ˌdraɪv sʌmbədi ˈkreɪzi/	iemand gek maken	My poor Daddy – I used to <b>drive him crazy!</b>
driving licence (n)	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ ˌlaɪsəns/	rijbewijs	I got a car for my 17th birthday, but I didn't even have a <b>driving licence</b> .
engrave (v)	/ɪnˈɡreɪv/	graveren	If you <b>engrave</b> something onto stone, you write it there using something such as a knife.
fitness test (n)	/ˈfɪtnəs ˌtɛst/	gezondheidstest	As soon as your husband arrives, he'll have a <b>fitness test</b> .
be full of beans	/bi ˈfʊl əv/	vol met energie zitten	If you <b>are full of beans</b> , you are very energetic.
guy (n)	/ɡaɪ/	kerel	He used to introduce me to all these nice <b>guys</b> , but I wasn't interested in them.
heaven (n)	/ˈhevn/	hemel	" <b>Heaven</b> " is the place where good people are supposed to go when they die.
introduce (v)	/ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs/	voorstellen	Daddy used to <b>introduce</b> me to all these nice guys, but I wasn't interested.
It's a piece of cake.	/ɪts ə ˌpiːs əv ˈkeɪk/	het is een makkie	It's not difficult at all, in fact <b>it's a piece of cake</b> .
knock (v)	/nɒk/	kloppen	If someone is ill, a neighbour will always <b>knock</b> on their door to see how they are.
lazy (adj)	/ˈleɪzi/	lui	When Darren was a student, he used to be very <b>lazy</b> .



love-hate relationship (n)	/ˌlʌvˈheɪt rɪˌleɪʃnʃɪp/	haat-liefde-verhouding	I had a <b>love-hate relationship</b> with that car – I loved it when it worked but I hated it when it broke down!
low-calorie (adj)	/ˌləʊˈkæləri/	calorie-arm	Okinawans eat a <b>low-calorie</b> diet.
luggage (n)	/ˈlʌɡɪdʒ/	baggage	We didn't take any <b>luggage</b> because there wasn't any room for suitcases.
non-existent (adj)	/ˌnɒnɪɡˈzɪst(ə)nt/	niet-bestaand	Nobody is in a hurry and timetables are <b>non-existent</b> .
not be sb's cup of tea	/nɒt bi ˌsʌmbədɪz ˌkʌp əv ˈtiː/	niet bij iemand horen	"What do you think of that guy?" "He's OK, but he's <b>not really my cup of tea</b> ."
be packed in like sardines proverb (n)	/bi ˌpækt ɪn laɪk ˈsɑːdɪnz/ /ˈprɒvɜːb/	als sardientjes in een blik spreekwoord	It was so crowded – we <b>were packed in like sardines</b> . A <b>proverb</b> is a short, well-known statement that gives practical advice about life.
serving (n)	/ˈsɜːvɪŋ/	portie	The Okinawans eat seven <b>servings</b> of fruit and vegetables every day.
set (v)	/set/	ondergaan	When the sun <b>sets</b> , it slowly disappears at the end of the day.
stamina (n) (TS)	/ˈstæmɪnə/	doorzettingsvermogen	Darren is very strong and has amazing <b>stamina</b> .
stone (n)	/stəʊn/	steen	Near a beach there is a large <b>stone</b> with a proverb engraved on it.
stress-free (adj)	/ˈstresˌfriː/	zonder stress	If you have a healthy diet and a <b>stress-free</b> lifestyle, you will live longer.
stress-resistant (adj)	/ˈstresrɪˌzɪst(ə)nt/	stress werend	If you have a <b>stress-resistant</b> personality, you do not suffer from stress.
strictly (adv) (TS)	/ˈstriktli/	volledig	You're not allowed to have a cigarette in here – it's a <b>strictly</b> no-smoking area.
tent (n)	/tent/	tent	Every weekend we left town with our <b>tent</b> in the back of the car.
timetable (n)	/ˈtaɪmˌteɪbl/	rooster	A <b>timetable</b> is a list of times at which you must do something or at which something happens.
be in trouble	/ˌbiː ɪn ˈtrʌbl/	in de problemen komen	If you have a cigarette in a no-smoking area, you'll <b>be in trouble!</b>
well-built (adj)	/ˌwelˈbɪlt/	goed gebouwd	Someone who is <b>well-built</b> has a body that looks strong.
youth (n)	/juːθ/	jongere	A <b>youth</b> is a young person, usually a teenager.

## CARS

air conditioning (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> eə kən,dɪʃnɪŋ/
bonnet (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> bɒnɪt/
boot (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> bu:t/
break down (phr v)	/ <sup>l</sup> breɪk 'daʊn/
bumper (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> bʌmpə/
economical (adj)	/ <sup>l</sup> i:kə'nɒmɪkl; <sup>l</sup> ekə'nɒmɪkl/
engine (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> endʒɪn/
environmentally friendly (adj)	/ <sup>l</sup> ɪn,vairənməntli'frendli/
fall off (phr v)	/ <sup>l</sup> fɔ:l 'ɒf/
flashy (adj) (TS)	/ <sup>l</sup> flæʃi/
gear stick (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> gɪə ,stɪk/
glamorous (adj) (TS)	/ <sup>l</sup> glæməərəs/
handbrake (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> hænd,breɪk/
headlights (n pl) (TS)	/ <sup>l</sup> hed,lɑ:ts/
leather seat (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> leðə 'si:t/
give sb a lift	/ <sup>l</sup> gɪv sʌmbədi ə 'lɪft/
made in your country	/ <sup>l</sup> meɪd ɪn jɔ: 'kʌntri/
number plate (n)	/ <sup>l</sup> nʌmbə ,pleɪt/
overtake (v)	/ <sup>l</sup> əʊvə'teɪk/

## AUTO'S

airconditioning	
motorkap	
kofferruimte	
kapot gaan	
bumper	
zuinig	
motor	
milieuvriendelijk	
ergens van afvallen	
opzichtig(e)	
versnellingspook	
elegant(e)	
handrem	
koplampen	
leren stoel	
iemand een lift geven	
in jouw land gemaakt	
nummerbord	
inhalen	

**Air conditioning** is a system that makes the air colder.

The **bonnet** is the front part of a car that covers the engine.

The **boot** is the back part of a car that you can put luggage into.

If your car **breaks down**, it stops working and you can't use it.

A **bumper** is a piece of metal or rubber at the front and back of a car that protects it.

A car that is **economical** to run does not use a lot of petrol.

The **engine** is the part of a car that uses petrol to produce movement.

A car that is **environmentally friendly** is designed not to harm the environment.

One day it was raining, and the windscreen wiper **fell off!**

I'd like to drive a Chevrolet with a silver bumper and big, **flashy** headlights.

The **gear stick** is the short metal stick in a car that you use when you increase speed.

I'd love to wear **glamorous** evening clothes and go to a restaurant in a Chevrolet!

You pull a **handbrake** with your hand to keep a car still after it has stopped.

The **headlights** are the lights on the front of a car that you use for driving at night.

A Chevrolet has soft **leather seats**.

Can you **give me a lift** to the station?

I only buy cars that are **made in my country**.

The **number plate** is the sign on the front and back of a vehicle with letters and numbers on it.

You should only **overtake** other drivers when the road ahead is clear.

park (v)	/pɑ:k/
posh (adj) (TS)	/pɒʃ/
run (v)	/rʌn/
run out of (phr v)	/ˌrʌn ˈaʊt əv/
rush hour (n)	/ˌrʌʃ ˌaʊə/
satellite navigation system (n)	/ˌsætələɪt nævɪˌgeɪʃn ˈsɪstəm/
seat belt (n)	/ˈsi:t ˌbɛlt/
sound system (n)	/ˈsaʊnd ˌsɪstəm/
spacious (adj)	/ˈspeɪʃəs/
steering wheel (n)	/ˈstiəriŋ ˌwi:l/
stretch your legs (TS)	/ˌstretʃ je ˈlegz/
sunroof (n)	/ˈsʌnˌru:f/
traffic jam (n)	/ˈtræfɪk ˌdʒæm/
tyre (n)	/taɪə/
wheel (n)	/wi:l/
windscreen (n)	/ˈwɪndˌskri:n/
windscreen wiper (n)	/ˈwɪndskri:n ˌwaɪpə/

## COLLOCATIONS

a brisk walk	/ə ˌbrɪsk ˈwɔ:k/
an extended family	/ən ɪkˌstendɪd ˈfæmli/
be in a hurry	/bi: ɪn ə ˈhʌri/
keep fit	/ˌki:p ˈfɪt/

parkeren
chic
rijden
zonder komen te zitten
spitsuur
navigatiesysteem
autogordel
geluidssysteem
ruim
stuur
je benen strekken
open dak
file
band
wiel
voorruit
ruitenwisser

## UITDRUKKINGEN

een stevige wandeling
de uitgebreide familie
haast hebben
gezond blijven

A lot of women want cars that are easy to **park**.

A place that is **posh** is expensive and attractive.

If you **run** a car, you own it and use it regularly.

If you **run out of** petrol, you have no more petrol left.

Most people hate driving during the **rush hour**.

A **satellite navigation system** shows you the in which you should travel.

Don't forget to fasten your **seat belt**!

A **sound system** is a piece of equipment for playing music.

The car is really **spacious**, with plenty of room to stretch your legs.

The **steering wheel** is the wheel that you hold and turn to control the direction of the car.

The car is really spacious, with plenty of room to **stretch your legs**.

A **sunroof** is part of the roof of a car that you can open.

If you are stuck in a **traffic jam**, you can't drive because there is too much traffic.

A **tyre** is the thick rubber cover around the wheel of a car.

A car has four **wheels**.

The **windscreen** is the large glass window at the front of a vehicle.

A **windscreen wiper** is the long, thin thing that moves across a windscreen and removes rain.

We usually go for a **brisk** four-hour **walk** in the morning.

**An extended family** is a larger family group that includes cousins, aunts, uncles etc.

In Okinawa, nobody **is in a hurry** and timetables are non-existent.

I go swimming twice a week to **keep fit**.

lead a healthy life	/ˌliːd ə ˌhelθi ˈlaɪf/	een gezond leven leiden
do martial arts	/ˌduː ˌmɑːʃl ˈɑːts/	vechtsporten doen
a network of friends	/ə ˌnetwɜːk əv ˈfrendz/	een netwerk van vrienden
a spectacular sunset	/ə spekˌtækjʊlə ˈsʌnset/	een spectaculaire zonsondergang

## FOOD & COOKING

add (v)	/æd/	toevoegen
aubergine (n)	/ˈəʊbəʒiːn/	aubergine
bake (v)	/ˈəʊbəʒiːn/	bakken
banana (n)	/bəˈnɑːnə/	banaan
banana-split (n)	/bəˌnɑːnəˈsplit/	banana split
batter (n)	/ˈbætə/	deeg
bean (n)	/biːn/	boon
boil (v)	/bɔɪl/	koken
brown sugar (n)	/ˌbraʊn ˈʃʊgə/	bruine suiker
butter (n)	/ˈbʌtə/	boter
carrot (n)	/ˈkærət/	wortel
cauliflower (n)	/ˈkɒliˌflaʊə/	bloemkool
cherry (n)	/ˈtʃeri/	kers
chicken (n)	/ˈtʃɪkɪn/	kip
chop (v)	/tʃɒp/	hakken
coconut (n)	/ˈkəʊkəˌnʌt/	kokosnoot

## VOEDSEL & KOKEN

Eating fruit and vegetables and doing sport is a good way to **lead a healthy life**.

If you **do martial arts**, you do sports such as judo or karate.

**A network of friends** is the group of friends you see regularly.

**A spectacular sunset** is very beautiful to watch.

**Add** vanilla ice cream to the bananas to make a banana split.

An **aubergine** is a vegetable with a dark purple skin and white flesh.

You can **bake** bananas in the oven in their skin.

A **banana** is a long curved fruit with a yellow skin.

**Banana split** is a dish that consists of bananas and ice cream.

**Batter** is a mixture of flour, milk and eggs used in cooking.

A **bean** is a seed of various plants; there are many different types such as green **beans**, soya **beans** etc.

If you **boil** something, you cook it in hot water.

You can grill bananas and put **brown sugar** on top.

Cut the bananas in half and fry them in **butter**.

A **carrot** is a long orange vegetable that grows under the ground.

A **cauliflower** is a vegetable with a hard, round white part surrounded by green leaves.

A **cherry** is a small round black or red fruit.

**Chicken** is the white meat of a chicken, eaten as food.

If you **chop** something, you cut it into pieces with a knife.

A **coconut** is a very large nut that is white inside and has a hard brown shell.

cucumber (n)	/ˈkjuːkʌmbə/	komkommer	A <b>cucumber</b> is a long thin vegetable with dark green skin, often eaten in salads.
cut in half	/kʌt ɪn ˈhɑːf/	door de helft snijden	If you <b>cut</b> something <b>in half</b> , you cut it into two equal pieces.
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	gerecht	Which of the banana <b>dishes</b> on the website would you prefer?
fresh (adj)	/freʃ/	vers	You can eat bananas raw in <b>fresh</b> fruit salad.
fritters (n pl)	/ˈfɪtəz/	beignets	Banana <b>fritters</b> are bananas that are fried in milk, flour and eggs.
fruit salad (n)	/ˈfruːt ˈsæləd/	fruit salade	<b>Fruit salad</b> is a dish consisting of small pieces of different fruit.
fry	/fraɪ/	frituren	<b>Fry</b> bananas in batter to make banana fritters.
garlic (n)	/ˈgɑːlɪk/	knoflook	<b>Garlic</b> is a vegetable similar to an onion that you use in cooking to add a strong flavour.
grape (n)	/greɪp/	druif	A <b>grape</b> is a small green or purple fruit that can be used for making wine.
grill (v)	/grɪl/	grillen	<b>Grill</b> bananas with brown sugar on top.
ice cream (n)	/aɪs ˈkriːm/	ijs	A banana split is a dish consisting of bananas and vanilla <b>ice cream</b> .
ingredient (n)	/ɪnˈɡriːdiənt/	ingrediënt	The <b>ingredients</b> of batter are milk, flour and eggs.
lemon (n)	/ˈlemən/	citroen	A <b>lemon</b> is a fruit with a hard yellow skin.
lettuce (n)	/ˈletɪs/	sla	<b>Lettuce</b> is a vegetable with large green leaves used for making salads.
milk (n)	/mɪlk/	melk	Black coffee is coffee without <b>milk</b> .
mix (v)	/mɪks/	mengen	<b>Mix</b> bananas with rice for a Cuban dish.
mushroom (n)	/ˈmʌʃruːm/	paddestoel	A <b>mushroom</b> is a soft brown or grey vegetable with a round top.
nut (n)	/nʌt/	noot	A <b>nut</b> is a dry fruit that grows inside a hard shell on some types of tree and bush.
onion (n)	/ˈʌnjən/	ui	An <b>onion</b> is a vegetable with thin dry skin that tastes and smells very strong.
orange (n)	/ˈɒrɪndʒ/	sinaasappel	An <b>orange</b> is a round fruit with hard orange skin.
oven (n)	/ˈʌvən/	oven	You can bake bananas in their skin in the <b>oven</b> .

peach (n)	/pi:tʃ/	perzik
peel (v)	/pi:l/	schillen
prawn (n)	/prɔ:n/	garnaal
raw (adj)	/rɔ:/	rauw
recipe (n)	/'resəpi/	recept
red pepper (n)	/'red 'pepə/	rode peper
rice (n)	/raɪs/	rijst
sardine (n)	/'sɑ:di:n/	sardientje
sausage (n)	/'sɒsɪdʒ/	worst
slice (v)	/'slaɪs/	snijden
soup (n)	/'su:p/	soep
spinach (n)	/'spɪnɪdʒ/	spinazie
sugar (n)	/'ʃʊgə/	suiker
tea (n)	/'ti:/	thee
tomato (n)	/'tə'mɑ:təʊ/	tomaat
trout (n)	/'traʊt/	forel
vanilla (n)	/'væ'nɪlə/	vanille

A **peach** is a fruit with soft yellow-pink skin that has a big stone inside.

If you **peel** fruit or vegetables, you take the skin off them.

A **prawn** is a type of small pink sea animal.

Food that is **raw** has not been cooked.

A **recipe** is a set of instructions for cooking a dish or meal.

A **red pepper** is a vegetable with small white seeds inside that you cook or eat raw in salads.

You can mix bananas with **rice** to make a Cuban dish.

A **sardine** is a common silver fish that is eaten as food.

**Sausages** are long tubes of meat mixed with spices.

**Slice** the bananas in half and add ice cream for a banana split.

**Soup** is a liquid food often eaten at the beginning of a meal.

**Spinach** is a vegetable with dark green leaves that you can cook or eat raw in salads.

**Sugar** is a very sweet substance that some people add to tea and coffee.

**Tea** is a hot brown drink made by pouring boiling water onto dried leaves.

A **tomato** is a very common round red fruit, often eaten in salads.

A **trout** is quite a large fish that lives in rivers and lakes and is often eaten as food.

**Vanilla** is the most common flavour of ice cream and is light yellow in colour.

## Unit 11 (p.96)

accidentally (adv)	/,æksɪ'dentli/	toevallig	Morris is a Siamese cat who <b>accidentally</b> deleted some valuable computer files.
activity (n)	/æk'tɪvəti/	activiteit	Do you think that hunting is a cruel <b>activity</b> ?
amused (adj)	/ə'mju:zd/	blij	When they discovered the cat had deleted some computer files, they were not <b>amused</b> .
arachnophobic (adj)	/ə,ræknə'fəʊbɪk/	iemand met een spinnenfobie	<b>Arachnophobic</b> describes someone who is afraid of spiders.
attitude (n)	/'ætɪtju:d/	mentaliteit	Different people have different <b>attitudes</b> to animals.
away (adv)	/ə'weɪ/	weg	Robert is often <b>away</b> on business for weeks, or even months.
bare (adj)	/beə/	naakt(e)	<b>Bare</b> walls are empty; someone who is <b>bare</b> is undressed.
on business	/,ɒn 'bɪznəs/	voor zaken	Robert isn't at home at the moment – he's away <b>on business</b> .
call (v)	/kɔ:l/	roepen	The mynah bird <b>calls</b> "Robbie" a few hours before Robert walks through the door.
change (n)	/tʃeɪndʒ/	wisselgeld	Would you keep the money if a shop assistant gave you too much <b>change</b> ?
companion (n)	/kəm'pænjən/	gezelschap	Pets can be very good <b>companions</b> for humans.
contact (v)	/'kɒntækt/	contact opnemen	Robert hardly ever <b>contacts</b> his parents when he's coming home.
cool (adj)	/ku:l/	vet	Gus thinks Hendrix the spider looks <b>cool</b> !
cruel (adj)	/'kru:(ə)l/	wreed/wrede	Do you think that hunting is a <b>cruel</b> activity?
delete (v)	/dɪ'li:t/	uitwissen	Morris is a Siamese cat who accidentally <b>deleted</b> some valuable computer files.
dislike (v) (TS)	/dɪs'laɪk/	een hekel hebben aan	"Are there any animals that you really <b>dislike</b> ?" "Spiders – I'm afraid of them."
essential (adj)	/'ɛsənʃl/	essentieel	Do you agree that animal testing is <b>essential</b> for progress in the medical field?
fictional (adj)	/'fɪkʃnəl/	fictief	A <b>fictional</b> character in a book is someone who does not exist in real life.
file (n)	/faɪl/	bestand	The deleted computer <b>files</b> were worth \$100,000!

fir (n)	/fɜː/	naald
fluently (adv)	/'fluːəntli/	vloeierend
frighten sb away	/,fraɪn sʌmbədi ə'wei/	iemand wegjagen
get in touch (with)	/'get ɪn 'tʌtʃ (wɪð) /	op de hoogte brengen
get on with	/'get 'ɒn wɪð/	verder gaan met
heavy breathing (n) (TS)	/'hevi 'briːðɪŋ/	diep ademen
human (n)	/'hjuːmən/	mensen
hunting (n)	/'hʌntɪŋ/	jagen
illegal (adj)	/'ɪliːgl/	illegaal
image (n)	/'ɪmɪdʒ/	beeld
imaginative (adj)	/'ɪmædʒɪnətɪv/	fantasierijk
insect (n)	/'ɪnsɛkt/	insect
keep an eye on	/'kiːp ən 'aɪ ɒn/	in de gaten houden
key in (phr v)	/'kiː 'ɪn/	intypen
keyboard (n)	/'kiːbɔːd/	toetsenbord
lead (n) (TS)	/'liːd/	riem
lift (v)	/'lɪft/	optillen
look alike	/'lʊk ə'laɪk/	op elkaar lijken
look up (phr v)	/'lʊk 'ʌp/	opkijken
medical field (n)	/'medɪkl 'fiːld/	medisch terrein
mirror (n)	/'mɪrə/	spiegel

A Christmas tree is a type of **fir** tree.

Someone who speaks a language **fluently**, speaks it very well.

Gus's spider **frightens** a lot of people **away**.

Robert hardly ever **gets in touch with** his parents to tell them he's coming home.

Ralph made Morris a bed in his office and **got on with** his work.

If you hear **heavy breathing**, you hear a person or animal breathing very loudly.

Do you think that animals are as important as **humans**?

A lot of people think **hunting** is very cruel.

Some people think animal testing is wrong and should be **illegal**.

A dolphin recognises its own **image** in a mirror.

A tale is an **imaginative** story.

**Insects** are small animals with six legs that often have wings.

Ralph took his sick cat into work to **keep an eye on** him.

The cat accidentally **keyed in** a secret code that deleted some computer files.

Morris got up and walked across the **keyboard** of the computer.

Angus takes the iguana for walks in the park on a **lead**!

Ants can **lift** fifty times their own weight!

"Do you and your pet **look alike**?" "I'm not that hairy – but I think he looks cool, like me!"

Pat and Tina **looked up** and suddenly realised they were surrounded by cows.

Do you agree that animal testing is essential for progress in the **medical field**?

A dolphin recognises its own image in a **mirror**.



misunderstood (adj)	/ˌmɪsʌndəˈstʊd/	verkeerd begrepen	When people do not understand a person or thing properly, you say that that person or thing is <b>misunderstood</b> .
Never mind.	/ˌnevə ˈmaɪnd/	Laat maar.	"Sorry, Emma, we're going to London this weekend." " <b>Never mind.</b> "
ornithologist (n)	/ˌɔːnɪˈθɒlədʒɪst/	ornitholoog	Someone who studies birds is an <b>ornithologist</b> .
own (v)	/əʊn/	bezitten	Ralph <b>owned</b> a Siamese cat called Morris.
owner (n)	/ˈəʊnə/	eigenaar	Some people say that pets and their <b>owners</b> often look alike!
pain (n)	/peɪn/	pijn	Animal testing is OK if there is no <b>pain</b> or suffering involved.
progress (n)	/ˈprɒʊgres/	voortgang	Is animal testing essential for <b>progress</b> in the medical field?
protect (v)	/prəˈtekt/	beschermen	Do you think that zoos are important for <b>protecting</b> endangered species?
pull up (phr v)	/ˌpʊl ˈʌp/	parkeren	They decided to <b>pull up</b> in a quiet place to have a picnic.
put up (phr v) (TS)	/ˌpʊt ˈʌp/	opzetten	When Richard <b>put</b> the tent <b>up</b> , there weren't any animals in the field.
recognise (v)	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	herkennen	A dolphin <b>recognises</b> its own image in a mirror.
respect (v)	/rɪˈspekt/	respecteren	I think animals should be <b>respected</b> and protected.
rule (v) (TS)	/ruːl/	heersen	"Why would you like to be a lion?" "Because they're big and tough and they <b>rule</b> ."
run (v)	/rʌn/	rennen	A cheetah can <b>run</b> at 100 kilometres per hour.
sauce (n)	/sɔːs/	saus	A <b>sauce</b> is a liquid food that you put on other food to give it flavour.
scary (adj)	/ˈskeəri/	eng	I'm frightened of sharks – I think they're really <b>scary</b> .
scientist (n)	/ˈsaɪəntɪst/	wetenschapper	Charles Darwin was the <b>scientist</b> who developed the theory of evolution.
secret code (n)	/ˌsiːkrət ˈkəʊd/	geheime code	The cat accidentally keyed in a secret code that deleted some computer files.
shadow (n) (TS)	/ˈʃædəʊ/	schaduw	"I could see a <b>shadow</b> outside the tent." "What was it?" "A big cow!"
suffering (n)	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	lijden	Animal testing is OK if there is no pain or <b>suffering</b> involved.

sunburn (n)	/ˈsʌn,bɜːn/	verbranding door de zon	Did you know that pigs can get <b>sunburn</b> ?
tale (n)	/teɪl/	verhaal	A <b>tale</b> is an imaginative story.
the theory of evolution	/ðə ˌθɪəri əv ˌiːvəˈluːʃn/	de evolutieleeër	Charles Darwin was the scientist who developed the <b>theory of evolution</b> .
the tip of the nose (TS)	/ðə ˌtɪp əv ðə ˈnəʊz/	het puntje van zijn neus	Angus's iguana is almost a metre long from <b>the tip of its nose</b> to the end of its tail.
tough (adj) (TS)	/tʌf/	taai	Lions are big and <b>tough</b> , and they rule.
tour (v)	/tuə/	rondrijden	They were <b>touring</b> in the north of England by car when they decided to stop for a picnic.
turn round (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈraʊnd/	zich omdraaien	When they put on a pop music CD the cows <b>turned round</b> and walked off!
turn up (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈʌp/	op komen dagen	They know when their son is going to <b>turn up</b> because the bird starts calling "Robbie"!
type (v)	/taɪp/	typen	If you <b>type</b> information into a computer, you write it using the keys on the keyboard.
unconditional love (n)	/ˌʌnkənˌdɪʃn(ə)l ˈlʌv/	onvoorwaardelijke liefde	<b>Unconditional love</b> has no limits.
undressed (adj)	/ʌnˈdrest/	uitgekleed	Someone who is <b>undressed</b> has no clothes on.
unnatural (adj)	/ʌnˈnætʃ(ə)rəl/	onnatuurlijk	I think zoos are depressing and <b>unnatural</b> .
unwell (adj)	/ʌnˈwel/	onwel	" <b>Unwell</b> " is a word that means "ill" or "sick".
visit (v)	/ˈvɪzɪt/	bezoeken	Zoos can be fun to <b>visit</b> for children.
walk off (phr v)	/ˌwɔːk ˈɒf/	weglopen	When they put on a pop music CD the cows turned round and <b>walked off</b> !
wallet (n)	/ˈwɒlɪt/	portemonnee	A <b>wallet</b> is a small flat container where men keep money.
weight (n)	/weɪt/	gewicht	Ants can lift fifty times their own <b>weight</b> !
without (prep)	/wɪðˈaʊt/	zonder	Which animal can last longer <b>without</b> water than a camel?
be worth \$100,000	/bi ˌwɜːθ wʌn ˌhʌndrəd ˌθaʊzənd ˈdɒləz/	\$100,000 waard zijn	The deleted computer files <b>were worth \$100,000</b> !
wrong (adj)	/rɒŋ/	verkeerd	Some people think that animal testing is <b>wrong</b> and should be illegal.

## ADJECTIVES AND PREPOSITIONS

be afraid of	/bi: ə'freɪd əv/
be allergic to	/bi: ə'lɜ:dʒɪk tu:/
be fond of	/bi 'fʌnd əv/
be interested in	/bi: 'ɪntrəstɪd ɪn/
be keen on	/bi 'ki:n ɒn/
be terrified of	/bi 'terəfaɪd əv/

## ANIMALS

alligator (n)	/'æljɪgətə/
animal testing (n)	/'ænɪml ,testɪŋ/
bat (n)	/bæt/
bear (n)	/beə/
bull (n)	/bul/
cage (n)	/keɪdʒ/
calf (n)	/kɑ:f/
camel (n)	/'kæml/
cat (n)	/kæt/
cheetah (n)	/'tʃi:tə/
chicken (n)	/'tʃɪkɪn/
cow (n)	/kau/
cricket (n) (TS)	/'krɪkɪt/
crocodile (n)	/'krɒkədail/
deer (n)	/diə/
dog (n)	/dɒg/

## BIJVOEGLIJKE NAAMWOORDEN EN VOORZETSELS

bang zijn voor
allergisch zijn voor
houden van
interesse hebben voor
in het bijzonder houden van
doodsbang zijn voor

I'm afraid of sharks – I think they're scary.  
Richard doesn't like cats because he's **allergic to** them.  
Harry **is fond of** all animals.  
Richard **is interested in** wild birds.  
Alicia likes most animals but she's particularly **keen on** horses.  
"Are you afraid of frogs" "Afraid?" "I'm **terrified of** them."

## DIEREN

kaaiman
vivisectie
vleermuis
beer
stier
kooi
kalf
kameel
kat
jachtluipaard
kip
koe
krekel
krokodil
hert
hond

An **alligator** is an animal with a long tail and sharp, pointed teeth that lives in water and on land.  
Do you think that **animal testing** should be illegal?  
A **bat** is an animal that flies at night.  
A **bear** is a large animal such as a panda with thick fur.  
A **bull** is an adult male cow.  
Emma keeps the snake in a **cage**.  
A **calf** is a young cow.  
A **camel** is a large animal, used for carrying people, especially in the desert.  
**Cats** and dogs are popular pets.  
**Cheetahs** can run at 100 kilometres per hour.  
A **chicken** is a young hen.  
A **cow** is a popular farm animal used for its milk and meat.  
**Crickets** are insects that move by jumping and make a noise.  
A **crocodile** has a long body and sharp teeth, and lives in water.  
A **deer** is a brown animal with long legs that is often very shy.  
Cats and **dogs** are popular pets.

dolphin (n)	/ˈdɒlfɪn/	dolfijn
eagle (n)	/ˈiːɡl/	adelaar
elephant (n)	/ˈelɪfənt/	olifant
endangered species (n)	/ɪnˌdɛndʒəd ˈspiːʃiːz/	met uitsterven bedreigde diersoort
fluffy (adj)	/ˈflʌfi/	wollig
foal (n)	/fəʊl/	veulen
frog (n)	/frɒɡ/	kikker
fur (n)	/fɜː/	bont
giraffe (n)	/dʒəˈrɑːf/	giraf
hairy (adj) (TS)	/ˈheəri/	behaard(e)
hamster (n)	/ˈhæmstə/	hamster
hen (n)	/hen/	hen
horse (n)	/hɔːs/	paard
iguana (n)	/ɪˈɡwɑːnə/	leguaan
kitten (n)	/ˈkɪtn/	katje
lamb (n)	/læm/	lam
lion (n)	/ˈlaɪən/	leeuw
loveable (adj) (TS)	/ˈlʌvəbl/	lief
mouse (pl mice) (n)	/maʊs (pl maɪs) /	muis (meerv. muizen)
mynah bird (n)	/ˈmaɪnə ˌbɜːd/	beo
paw (n)	/pɔː/	poot
pet (n)	/pet/	huisdier
pig (n)	/pɪɡ/	varken
puppy (n)	/ˈpʌpi/	puppy

**Dolphins** live in water and are very intelligent animals.

An **eagle** is a large bird that kills other bird for food.

**Elephants** can smell water that is fifteen kilometres away.

An **endangered species** is a type of animal that may soon no longer exist.

Animals that are **fluffy** are covered with a lot of fur and are nice and gentle.

A **foal** is a young horse.

**Frogs** are small animals with smooth green skin that live in water and on land.

**Fur** is the hair that covers some animals.

A **giraffe** is a very tall animal with a very long neck.

A spider has eight **hairy** legs.

**Hamsters** are popular pets for children.

A **hen** is a female chicken.

Can you ride a **horse**?

An **iguana** is a type of large lizard with points on its back.

A young cat is called a **kitten**.

A young sheep is called a **lamb**.

Gus likes **lions** because they're big and tough.

A **loveable** pet is one that is easy to love.

**Mice** are small furry animals with long tails that live in fields or that people sometimes keep as pets.

A **mynah bird** is a bird that can talk.

A **paw** is a dog's or cat's foot.

**Pets** are animals that people keep at home as companions.

A **pig** is a fat animal with pink skin that farmers keep for meat.

A **puppy** is a young dog.

rabbit (n)	/ˈræbɪt/	konijn
rat (n)	/ræt/	rat
reptile (n) (TS)	/ˈrep,taɪl/	reptiel
shark (n)	/ʃɑ:k/	haai
sheep (n)	/ʃi:p/	schaap
snake (n)	/sneɪk/	slang
tail (n)	/teɪl/	staart
tortoise (n)	/ˈtɔ:təs/	schildpad
whale (n)	/weɪl/	walvis
wild bird/animal (n)	/ˌwaɪld ˈbɜ:d/ˈænmɪl/	wilde vogel/wild dier
zoo (n)	/zu:/	dierentuin

## INSECTS

ant (n)	/ænt/	mier
bee (n)	/bi:/	bij
butterfly (n)	/ˈbʌtəflaɪ/	vlinder
cockroach (n)	/ˈkɒkrəʊtʃ/	kakkerlak
fly (n)	/flaɪ/	vlieg
mosquito (n)	/mɒsˈki:təʊ/	mug
spider (n)	/ˈspaɪdə/	spin
wasp (n)	/wɒsp/	wesp

## INSECTEN

**Rabbits** are furry and have long ears and some people keep them as pets.

A **rat** is an animal like a mouse with a long tail; a lot of people don't like them because they are dirty.

Crocodiles, alligators and iguanas are all **reptiles**.

A **shark** is a very large fish with large teeth that can kill people.

A **sheep** is an animal with white fur that is made into wool.

**Snakes** are long thin animals that move along the ground and can kill people.

Cats usually have long **tails**.

**Tortoises** have shells on their back and move very slowly.

The blue **whale** is the largest animal that has ever lived.

**Wild birds** or **animals** live in natural conditions and are not kept by humans.

A **zoo** is a place where wild animals are kept in cages so that people can see them.

An **ant** is a small insect that lives in large groups and can carry fifty times its own weight.

A **bee** is a yellow and black insect that flies and makes honey.

A **butterfly** is an insect with colourful, often beautiful wings.

A **cockroach** is a large black insect that lives in places where food is kept.

A **fly** is a very common small insect with wings.

A **mosquito** is a small flying insect that bites the skin of people and animals to feed on their blood.

**Spiders** are insects with eight hairy legs that a lot of people are frightened of.

A **wasp** is a yellow and black insect that can sting you.

## Unit 12 (p.104)

abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	naar het buitenland	Do you go <b>abroad</b> for your holidays?
adorable (adj)	/ə'dɔ:rəbl/	aanbiddelijk	That little girl is absolutely <b>adorable</b> !
ago (adv)	/ə'gəʊ/	geleden	"How long <b>ago</b> was the Alhambra built?" "In the 13th or 14th century."
all over the world	/ɔ:l ˌəʊvə ðə 'wɜ:lɪd/	over de hele wereld	The interior of the hotel is designed by artists from <b>all over the world</b> .
anniversary (n)	/ˌænɪ'vɜ:s(ə)ri/	verjaardag	The fifth <b>anniversary</b> of their relationship was on 1st July.
architect (n) (TS)	/ˈɑ:kɪtekt/	architect	"Who was the <b>architect</b> of the Alhambra." "I don't know."
arrangement (n)	/ə'reɪndʒmənt/	afspraak	The "two Lauras" have made <b>arrangements</b> to meet up.
attached (adj)	/ə'tætʃt/	vastgemaakt aan	Laura released a balloon with her name and address and a note <b>attached</b> .
awful (adj)	/ˈɔ:fl/	verschrikkelijk	"His suit isn't very nice." "It's absolutely <b>awful</b> !"
balloon (n)	/bə'lu:n/	ballon	A <b>balloon</b> is a child's toy that floats in the air.
build (v)	/bɪld/	bouwen	Every winter, work starts on <b>building</b> a new Ice Hotel.
building (n)	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	gebouw	Curro thinks that the Alhambra is the most incredible <b>building</b> he has ever seen.
celebrate (v)	/ˈseləbreɪt/	vieren	If you <b>celebrate</b> a birthday or anniversary, you have a party to show that it is special.
century (n)	/ˈsentʃəri/	eeuw	The Alhambra was built in the 13th or 14th <b>century</b> .
connecting flight (n)	/kə'nektɪŋ ˈflaɪt/	aansluitende vlucht	They both stopped in Singapore to wait for <b>connecting flights</b> .
crazy (adj)	/ˈkreɪzi/	gek	Something that is <b>crazy</b> is slightly mad.
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	heerlijk	"The food is tasty." "Yes, it's absolutely <b>delicious</b> !"
design (v)	/dɪ'zaɪn/	ontwerpen	The interior of the hotel is <b>designed</b> by artists from all over the world.
disappear (v)	/ˌdɪsə'piə/	verdwijnen	In spring, the Ice Hotel melts away and <b>disappears</b> .
enormous (adj) (TS)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	enorm	The Alhambra is very big, in fact it's an <b>enormous</b> building.

entirely (adv)	/ɪn'taɪəli/	volledig
exhausted (adj)	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	uitgeput
exist (v)	/ɪg'zɪst/	bestaan
expect (v)	/ɪk'spekt/	verwachten
fame (n)	/feɪm/	roem
golden wedding anniversary (n)	/ˌgəʊldən 'wedɪŋ ˌænɪvɜ:s(ə)ri/	gouden bruiloft
guest (n)	/gest/	gast
guinea pig (n)	/ˈɡɪni ˌpɪɡ/	cavia
helium-filled (adj)	/ˈhi:liəm ˌfɪld/	met helium gevuld(e)
hilarious (adj)	/hɪ'leəriəs/	hilarisch
ice cube (n)	/ˈaɪs ˌkju:b/	ijsblokje
In my opinion (TS)	/ɪn 'maɪ əˌpɪnjən/	Naar mijn mening
including (prep)	/ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/	inclusief
incredible (adj)	/ɪn'kredəbl/	ongelooflijk
inside (prep)	/ɪn'saɪd/	binnenin
interior (n)	/ɪn'tɪəriə/	interieur
journey (n)	/ˈdʒɜ:ni/	reis
king (n) (TS)	/kɪŋ/	koning
Labrador (n)	/ˈlæbrədɔ:/	Labrador
location (n)	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/	locatie
meet up (phr v)	/ˌmi:t 'ʌp/	ontmoeten
melt (away) (v)	/melt (əweɪ)/	wegsmelten

The Ice Hotel in Sweden is made **entirely** of ice.

“He looks tired, doesn’t he?” “He looks absolutely **exhausted**.”

A hotel made entirely of ice **exists** in Sweden.

“How many children will I have?” “More than you **expect**.”

**Fame** is the state or situation of being famous.

A **golden-wedding anniversary** is the day when a couple celebrates 50 years of marriage.

**Guests** at the hotel are given special arctic sleeping bags.

Both Lauras have a rabbit and a **guinea pig**.

A **helium-filled** balloon is a balloon filled with a gas that keeps it in the air.

Something that is **hilarious** is extremely funny.

You put **ice cubes** in drinks to make them cold.

**In my opinion**, the Alhambra is one of the seven wonders of the modern world.

All the furniture is made of ice, **including** the beds!

What’s the name of the most **incredible** building Curro has ever seen?

**Inside** the hotel, the temperature is always around -5°C.

The **interior** of the hotel is designed by artists from all over the world.

Amy didn’t know that Ian had just started his **journey** from Sydney to London.

The Alhambra Palace was built for the Moorish **kings**.

A **Labrador** is a type of large dog with short hair that is a popular pet.

The **location** of a building is the place or position where it is built.

If two people decide to **meet up**, they arrange to see each other.

In spring, the Ice Hotel **melts away** and disappears.

note (n)	/nəʊt/	briefje
outside (adv)	/ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/	buiten
overlook (v) (TS)	/ˌəʊvəˈlʊk/	uitkijken over
palace (n) (TS)	/ˈpæləs/	palijs
for pleasure	/ˌfɔː ˈpleʒə/	voor de lol
pretty (adj)	/ˈprɪti/	mooi
reindeer skin (n)	/ˈreɪndɪə ˌskɪn/	rendieren leer (n)
release (v)	/rɪˈliːs/	loslaten (v)
reply (n)	/rɪˈplɑɪ/	antwoord (n)
ridiculous (adj)	/rɪˈdɪkjʊləs/	belachelijk
shore (n)	/ʃɔː/	kust
be situated	/bi ˈsɪtʃueɪtɪd/	liggen
sleeping bag (n)	/ˈsliːpɪŋ ˌbæg/	slaapzak
spring (n)	/sprɪŋ/	lente
strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/	vreemd
stunning (adj)	/ˈstʌnɪŋ/	verbluffend
style (n)	/staɪl/	stijl
sweet (adj)	/swiːt/	lief
tasty (adj)	/ˈteɪsti/	lekker
temperature (n)	/ˈtemprətʃə/	temperatuur
unique (adj)	/juːˈniːk/	uniek
visitor (n)	/ˈvɪzɪtə/	bezoeker
Well, ... (interjection)	/wel/	Nou, ... (interruptie)
well-known (adj)	/ˌwelˈnəʊn/	bekend(e)

Laura released a balloon with her name and address and a **note** attached.

**Outside**, the temperature is -30°C.

The Alhambra is built on a hill **overlooking** the city of Granada.

The Alhambra is a beautiful **palace** in the south of Spain.

If you do something **for pleasure**, you do it because you like and enjoy it.

“That dress is very **pretty**.” “Yes, it’s absolutely gorgeous.”

The beds in the Ice Hotel are covered with **reindeer skins**.

If you **release** a balloon, you let it go into the air.

The letter was a **reply** from another Laura Buxton.

£7,500 for a dress? That’s absolutely **ridiculous**.

The hotel is situated on the **shores** of the Torne River.

It’s **situated** on the shores of the Torne River.

Guests at the hotel are given special arctic **sleeping bags**.

In **spring**, the Ice Hotel melts away.

Their daughter doesn’t look anything like them – that’s very **strange**.

Something that is **stunning** is very beautiful or spectacular.

The **style** of the Alhambra is Moorish, or Islamic.

“Look at that little girl – she’s very **sweet**.” “She’s absolutely adorable.”

**Tasty** food has a nice flavour.

Today will start off cold, with **temperatures** of -13°C.

A place that is **unique** is the only one of its type.

The hotel is described by **visitors** as “absolutely stunning”.

Can you imagine a hotel made entirely of ice? **Well**, it exists in Sweden, but only in winter.

Someone or something that is **well-known** is famous.



wherever (adv) (TS)	/wɛr'evə/	overal waar	At the Alhambra, you can hear water running <b>wherever</b> you go.
winter (n)	/'wɪntə/	winter	Every <b>winter</b> , work starts on building a new Ice Hotel.
one of the wonders of ... (TS)	/ɪwʌŋ əv ðə 'wʌndəz əv/	één van de wonderen van ...	Curro thinks the Alhambra is <b>one of the</b> seven <b>wonders of</b> the modern world.
write back (phr v)	/ˌraɪt 'bæk/	terugschrijven	If you <b>write back</b> to someone, you reply to them.

### COLLOCATIONS WITH DO, GET, GO, HAVE, MAKE, TAKE

### UITDRUKKINGEN MET DO, GET, GO, HAVE, MAKE, TAKE

do a course	/ˌduː ə 'kɔːs/	een cursus doen	I'm <b>doing a</b> part-time English <b>course</b> .
do some homework	/ˌduː səm 'haʊswɜːk/	wat huiswerk doen	In the evening, we usually have to <b>do some homework</b> .
do the housework	/ˌduː ðə 'həʊmwɜːk/	het huishouden doen	"Do you enjoy <b>doing the housework</b> ?" "No, I hate it."
do research	/ˌduː rɪ'sɜːtʃ/'riːsɜːtʃ/	onderzoek doen	If you <b>do research</b> , you study something in detail.
do the shopping	/ˌduː ðə 'ʃɒpɪŋ/	boodschappen doen	Mum has asked me to <b>do the shopping</b> this week.
get better	/ˌget 'betə/	beter worden	I've been ill but I'm <b>getting better</b> now.
get changed	/ˌget 'tʃeɪndʒd/	zich verkleeden	You should <b>get changed</b> before you go out.
get dressed	/ˌget 'drest/	zich aankleden	I had a shower, <b>got dressed</b> and had breakfast.
get lost	/ˌget 'lɒst/	verdwalen	It's easy to <b>get lost</b> when you're in a strange place.
get married	/ˌget 'mæɪɪd/	gaan trouwen	People often live together nowadays before they <b>get married</b> .
go for a drink	/ˌgəʊ fər ə 'drɪŋk/	een drankje drinken	Let's <b>go for a drink</b> after work.
go for a walk	/ˌgəʊ fər ə 'wɔːk/	een wandeling maken	I try to <b>go for a walk</b> every day.
go home	/ˌgəʊ 'həʊm/	naar huis gaan	What time do you <b>go home</b> from school?
go mad	/ˌgəʊ 'mæd/	gek worden	If they give us any more homework, I'll <b>go mad</b> !
go skiing	/ˌgəʊ 'skiːɪŋ/	op wintersport gaan	We <b>go skiing</b> every winter.
have a go	/ˌhæv ə 'gəʊ/	iets uitproberen	Everybody should <b>have a go</b> at doing something dangerous once in their life.
have a good time	/ˌhæv ə gʊd 'taɪm/	plezier hebben	The holiday was very enjoyable – we <b>had a</b> really <b>good time</b> .
have a laugh	/ˌhæv ə 'lɑːf/	lachen	If you can't <b>have a laugh</b> with your partner, you're in the wrong relationship.
have lunch	/ˌhæv 'lʌntʃ/	lunch eten	We usually <b>have lunch</b> at 13.00.
have a rest	/ˌhæv ə 'rest/	uitrusten	You've worked hard – it's time to <b>have a rest</b> .

make a decision	/ˌmeɪk ə dɪ'sɪʒn/	een beslissing maken
make a living	/ˌmeɪk ə 'lɪvɪŋ/	in levensonderhoud voorzien
make mistakes	/ˌmeɪk mɪ'steɪks/	fouten maken
make money	/ˌmeɪk 'mʌni/	geld verdienen
make a promise	/ˌmeɪk ə 'prɒmɪs/	een belofte doen
take a bus	/ˌteɪk ə 'bʌs/	de bus nemen
take an exam	/ˌteɪk ən ɪg'zæm/	een examen doen
take a photo	/ˌteɪk ə 'fəʊtəʊ/	een foto nemen
take responsibility	/ˌteɪk rɪˌspɒnsə'bɪləti/	verantwoordelijkheid nemen
take risks	/ˌteɪk 'rɪks/	risico's nemen

## WEATHER

breeze (n)	/bri:z/
breezy (adj)	/'bri:zi/
Celsius (n)	/'selsiəs/
cloud (n)	/klaʊd/
cloudy (adj)	/'klaʊdi/
cold (adj)	/kəʊld/
dark (adj)	/dɑ:k/
dry (adj)	/draɪ/
dull (adj)	/dʌl/
fine (adj)	/'faɪn/
fog (n)	/fɒg/
foggy (adj)	/'fɒgi/
freeze (v)	/'fri:z/
freezing (adj)	/'fri:zɪŋ/

## HET WEER

briesje
winderig
Celsius
wolk
bewolkt
koud
donker
droog
saai
mooi
mist
mistig
vriezen
ijskoud

It's important to **make a decision** in the next few days.

It can be hard to **make a living** as an actor.

Everyone **makes mistakes** when they're learning a language.

Do you agree that the only reason to get a job is to **make money**?

You should never **make a promise** if you can't keep it.

"Do you walk to school?" "No, I **take a bus**."

I'm **taking** my English **exam** in summer.

The press shouldn't **take photos** of famous people without their permission.

You have to learn to **take responsibility** for your own life.

If you don't **take risks**, you won't succeed in life.

A **breeze** is a light wind.

It was quite **breezy** walking by the sea.

The temperature is 20 degrees **Celsius**.

Look at those **clouds** in the sky – I think it's going to rain.

The weather tomorrow will be **cloudy** and dull.

Today will start off **cold**, with temperatures of -13°C.

The sky often becomes very **dark** before a storm.

If the weather is **dry**, it doesn't rain.

It was a **dull**, grey depressing day.

People feel happier when the weather is **fine** and sunny.

We couldn't see anything because of the **fog**.

Driving when it's **foggy** can be dangerous.

If it **freezes**, water on the ground and on windows turns to ice.

**Freezing** weather is weather that is very cold.

heat (n)	/hi:t/	hitte
hot (adj)	/hɒt/	heet
humid (adj)	/'hju:mɪd/	vochtig
humidity (n)	/'hju:ˌmɪdətɪ/	vochtigheid
ice (n)	/aɪs/	ijs
icy (adj)	/'aɪsi/	ijzig
minus 13/30 degrees	/ˌmaɪnəs ˌθɜ:ti:n/θɜ:ti dɪ'grɪ:z/	min 13/30 graden
mist (n)	/mɪst/	mist
misty (adj)	/'mɪsti/	mistig
rain (n)	/reɪn/	regen
rain (v)	/reɪn/	regenen
rainy (adj)	/'reɪni/	regenachtig
shower (n)	/'ʃaʊə/	bui
showery (adj)	/'ʃaʊəri/	buiïg
snow (n)	/snəʊ/	sneeuw
snow (v)	/snəʊ/	sneeuwen
storm (n)	/stɔ:m/	storm
stormy (adj)	/'stɔ:mi/	stormachtig
sun (n)	/sʌn/	zon
sunny (adj)	/'sʌni/	zonnig
warm (adj)	/wɔ:m/	warm
wet (adj)	/wet/	nat
wind (n)	/wɪnd/	wind
windy (adj)	/'wɪndi/	winderig

Walking long distances in the **heat** can be tiring.

It can be very **hot** here in the summer.

**Humid** weather is hot and wet in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable.

British people are not used to high levels of **humidity**.

The Ice Hotel in Sweden is made entirely of **ice**.

Tomorrow will be cold and **icy**, with temperatures of -13°C.

Temperatures are expected to be **minus 30 degrees**.

A **mist** is a very light fog.

Tomorrow will be a typical **misty** autumn day.

If the weather is dry, there is no **rain**.

Look at those clouds in the sky – I think it's going to **rain**.

**Rainy** weather is wet and unpleasant.

A **shower** is a short period of rain.

When it is **showery** there are a lot of short periods of rain.

We had a lot of **snow** last winter.

It's very cold – I think it might **snow**.

When there is a **storm**, a lot of rain falls very quickly, often with strong winds.

**Stormy** weather can be dangerous for drivers.

Most people like the **sun**.

The weather today will be warm and **sunny**.

The weather today will be **warm** and sunny.

Rainy weather is **wet** and unpleasant.

Rain and strong **winds** make driving conditions difficult.

It was very **windy** walking by the sea.

## Review D (p.112)

albatross (n)	/ˈælbəˌtrɒs/	albatros	An <b>albatross</b> is a very large white ocean bird with long, narrow wings.
approximately (adv)	/əˈprɒksɪmətli/	ongeveer	Around 1.5 million wildebeest travel <b>approximately</b> 3,000 km around Tanzania and Kenya.
birthplace (n)	/ˈbɜːθˌpleɪs/	geboorteplaats	Female green turtles return to their <b>birthplace</b> every 2 to 3 years to start a family.
come out (phr v) (TS)	/ˌkʌm ˈaʊt/	te voorschijn komen	Suddenly the rain stopped and the sun <b>came out</b> .
cover (v)	/ˈkʌvə/	bedekken	Green turtles <b>cover</b> their eggs on the beach before returning to the water.
die (v)	/daɪ/	sterven	In spring Monarch butterflies travel back east, where they lay their eggs and <b>die</b> .
dish (n)	/dɪʃ/	schaal	Put the olive oil and garlic in the bottom of a <b>dish</b> .
fix (v)	/fiks/	repareren	The car broke down and we had to wait three days for it to be <b>fixed</b> .
give birth	/ˌɡɪv ˈbɜːθ/	bevallen	The humpback whales swim to warmer waters in winter to <b>give birth</b> .
green turtle (n)	/ˌɡriːn ˈtɜːtl/	groene schildpad	Female <b>green turtles</b> return to their birthplace every 2 to 3 years to start a family.
humpback whale (n)	/ˌhʌmpbæk ˈweɪl/	bultrug walvis	<b>Humpback whales</b> are dark grey or black whales with large, round backs.
lay eggs	/ˌleɪ ˈegz/	eieren leggen	In spring the butterflies travel back east where they <b>lay</b> their <b>eggs</b> and die.
long-distance (adj)	/ˌlɒŋˈdɪstəns/	lange afstands	Humpback whales are experienced <b>long-distance</b> travellers.
olive oil (n)	/ˈɒlɪv ˌɔɪl/	olijf olie	<b>Olive oil</b> is a type of oil that is often used in cooking.
set off (phr v)	/ˌset ˈɒf/	vertrekken	We <b>set off</b> early in the morning and made good progress.
slow down (phr v)	/ˌsləʊ ˈdaʊn/	rustig aan doen	I should <b>slow down</b> . I'm always in a hurry.
turn back (phr v)	/ˌtɜːn ˈdaʊn/	terugkeren	The engine problems continued so we decided to <b>turn back</b> .
wildebeest (n)	/ˈwɪldəˌbiːst/	gnoe	A <b>wildebeest</b> is an African wild animal with curved horns.

## Grammar *Extra*

### Vragen

#### Woordvolgorde

De gebruikelijke woordvolgorde voor vragen is:

Vraagwoord	(hulp-) werkwoord	Onderwerp	
—	Is	she	happy?
—	Have	they	left?
What	does	'niece'	mean?
Where	are	you	going?
When	did	he	graduate?

#### Ja/Nee vragen en korte antwoorden

In Ja/Nee vragen met *be* zet je *am/are/is/was/were* voor het onderwerp.

'*Is she tired?*' 'Yes, she is.' '*Were they late?*' 'No, they weren't.'

In Ja/Nee vragen met de tegenwoordige tijd en de onvoltooid verleden tijd zet je *do/does/did* voor het onderwerp.

'*Do you live here?*' 'Yes, I do.' '*Did Jim and his two sisters go to university?*' 'No, they didn't.'

In Ja/Nee vragen met andere werkwoordsstructuren zet je het hulpwerkwoord voor het onderwerp.

'*Have you been to Oslo?*' 'Yes, I have.' '*Can she drive?*' 'No, she can't.'

#### Vragen met *Wh*

Vragen met *What, Where, How many*, etc. hebben dezelfde woordvolgorde als Yes/No vragen. Je zet een vraagwoord aan het begin van de vraag.

**Why** is she tired? **Where** do you live? **How many** times have you been to Oslo?

### Tijd herhaling

Tijd	Gebruik	Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag
Present simple	Feiten/ gewoonten/ routines	He <b>works</b> .	He <b>doesn't work</b> .	<b>Does</b> he <b>work</b> ?
Past simple	Voltooid handeling op een specifiek moment in het verleden	She <b>worked</b> yesterday.	She <b>didn't work</b> yesterday.	<b>Did</b> she <b>work</b> yesterday?
Present continuous	Activiteiten die op dit moment <b>plaatsvinden</b>	They're <b>working</b> now.	They <b>aren't working</b> now.	<b>Are</b> they <b>working</b> now?
Future (be) going to	Toekomst- plannen en intenties	We're <b>going to work</b> tomorrow.	We <b>aren't going to work</b> tomorrow.	<b>Are</b> we <b>going to work</b> tomorrow?
Present perfect	Voltooid handeling in "tijd tot nu toe"	It's <b>worked</b> recently.	It <b>hasn't worked</b> recently.	<b>Has</b> it <b>worked</b> recently?

## Unit 2 Zelfstandig naamwoorden en uitdrukkingen van kwantiteit

### Telbare naamwoorden


De meeste naamwoorden in het Engels zijn telbaar. Ze hebben een enkelvoudige en meervoudige vorm.

### Regelmatige vormen


Enkelvoud	Meervoud	Spelling
a place	two places	Voeg een <b>s</b> toe.
a church	three churches	Voeg <b>es</b> toe na <i>ch, sh, s, x</i> .
a city	ten cities	Voeg <b>ies</b> toe na een medeklinker + <i>y</i> .
a leaf	ten thousand leaves	Voeg <b>ves</b> toe na klinker + <i>v</i>

### Onregelmatige vormen

Enkelvoud	Meervoud
a person	two people
a child	two children
a man	two men
a woman	two women
a foot	two feet
a tooth	two teeth

 **a of an?** Met enkelvoudige zelfstandig naamwoorden gebruik je *a* voor de klank van een medeklinker: *a town, a university*.

Je gebruikt *an* voor de klank van een klinker: *an airport, an office*.

 **Naamwoorden in meervoud** Sommige zelfstandig naamwoorden zijn altijd meervoud en hebben geen enkelvoudige vorm. Je kunt *a/an* niet gebruiken noch een getal ervoor schrijven.

*I have some pink jeans. (NIET ~~I have a pink jeans.~~)*

Alledaagse zelfstandig naamwoorden in meervoud: *clothes, glasses, jeans, knickers, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers*.

### Ontelbare naamwoorden

Sommige zelfstandig naamwoorden in het Engels zijn ontelbaar. Ze hebben alleen een enkelvoudige vorm. Je kunt er geen *a/an* voor zetten.

*We had bad weather. (NIET ~~We had a bad weather.~~)*

Veel gebruikte ontelbare zelfstandig naamwoorden: *advice, architecture, food, furniture, homework, information, knowledge, love, money, music, news, traffic, transport, weather, work*.

### Uitdrukkingen van kwantiteit

Op deze manieren kun je praten over kwantiteit als je geen exact getal kunt of wilt gebruiken.

Met telbare zelfstandig naamwoorden: *(only) a few / (far) too many / How many ...?*

*Only a few people saw what happened.*

*How many emails do you get every day?*

Met ontelbare naamwoorden: *(only) a little / (far) too much / How much ...?*

*There's a little wine left but no beer.*

*How much homework do you get?*

Met telbare en ontelbare naamwoorden: *a lot of / lots of / not ... enough*

*She has a lot of problems.*

*He didn't give me enough information.*

*too + much/many* ((+ zelfstandig naamwoord) = zte veel of meer dan noodzakelijk.

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

## Unit 3 Onvoltooid verleden tijd en duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd

### Deel 1: Onvoltooid verleden tijd

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

### SPELLING: REGELMATIGE WERKWOORDEN

Voeg *ed/d* toe na de meeste werkwoorden: work – **work**ed****, demonstrate – **demonstrat**ed****

Laat *y* weg en voeg *ied* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen op een medeklinker + *y*: study – **stud**ied****, try – **tr**ied****


Voeg medeklinker + *ed* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen op één klinker + één medeklinker: stop – **stop**ped****, plan – **plann**ed****

De tien meest gebruikte onregelmatige werkwoorden zijn:

- 1 say – said
- 2 get – got
- 3 go – went
- 4 know – knew
- 5 think – thought
- 6 see – saw
- 7 make – made
- 8 come – came
- 9 take – took
- 10 give – gave

Zie voor een completere lijst met onregelmatige werkwoorden pagina 159.

Je kunt de onvoltooid verleden tijd gebruiken als hoofdtijd om te praten over dingen die in het verleden gebeurd zijn en situaties in het verleden. Het wordt vooral gebruikt om verhalen te vertellen.

 Er is maar één voltooid verleden vorm voor elk werkwoord behalve *be*.

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/He/She/It <b>was</b> tired.	I/He/She/It <b>wasn't (was not)</b> tired.	<b>Was</b> I/he/she/it tired?	Yes, I/he/she/it <b>was.</b>	No, I/he/she/it <b>wasn't.</b>
You/We/They <b>were</b> tired.	You/We/They <b>weren't (were not)</b> tired.	<b>Were</b> you/we/they tired?	Yes, you/we/they <b>were.</b>	No, you/we/they <b>weren't.</b>

### Deel 2: Duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/He/She/It <b>was</b> working.	I/He/She/It <b>wasn't (was not)</b> working.	<b>Was</b> I/he/she/it tired?	Yes, I/he/she/it <b>was.</b>	No, I/he/she/it <b>wasn't.</b>
You/We/They <b>were</b> working.	You/We/They <b>weren't (were not)</b> working.	<b>Were</b> you/we/they tired?	Yes, you/we/they <b>were.</b>	No, you/we/they <b>weren't.</b>

### Spelling: ing vormen

Laat *e* en voeg *ing* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen met *e*: have – **havin**g****; make – **making**

Voeg klinker + *ing* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen op een klinker + een medeklinker: run – **runn**ing****; stop – **stop**ping****

Je kunt de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid verleden tijd gebruiken om een 'langere' activiteit te beschrijven die bezig was toen andere dingen gebeurden. Je gebruikt het meestal in contrast met de onvoltooid verleden tijd.

*I saw her when I was driving home. They **were playing** tennis when it started raining.*

## Unit 4 Werkwoordspatronen. Onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd en duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd


### Deel 1: Werkwoordspatronen – werkwoorden met twee voorwerpen

Sommige gewone werkwoorden kunnen twee voorwerpen krijgen. Twee verschillende woordvolgordes zijn mogelijk, maar de betekenis is hetzelfde. De woord volgorde **werkwoord + persoon + ding** is gebruikelijker, vooral met voornaamwoorden als voorwerp (*me, you, him, etc.*)

(meewerkend voorwerp) (lijdend voorwerp)	=	(lijdend voorwerp) (meewerkend voorwerp)
<b>werkwoord + persoon + ding</b>	=	<b>werkwoord + ding + to/for + persoon</b>
I bought him a present.	=	I bought a present for him.
He lent her some money.	=	He lent some money to her.

Gewone werkwoorden met als patroon **werkwoord + ding + to + persoon**: *give, lend, offer, pass, read, send, show, teach, tell*

Gewone werkwoorden met als patroon **werkwoord + ding + for + persoon**: *buy, find, get, make*

 Je kunt de woordvolgorde werkwoord + persoon + ding met sommige werkwoorden niet gebruiken.

*He explained the situation to me. (NIET He explained me the situation.)*

*She said hello to us. (NIET She said us hello.)*

### Deel 2: Onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd en duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No 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.

### Spelling: 3e persoon enkelvoud

Voeg *s* toe na 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 na een medeklinker + *y*: *study – studies*

Onregelmatige vormen: *do – does, go – goes, have – has*

Je kunt de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om te praten over:

- dingen die altijd waar zijn. *He looks like his father. Ice forms at 0 degrees.*
- dingen die vaak of continue gebeuren. *He plays tennis on Friday. She never gets up before 9.00 a.m.*

### Duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No 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.



### Spelling: *ing* vormen

Laat *e* weg en voeg *ing* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen met *e*: have – **having**, make – **making**

Voeg een medeklinker + *ing* toe voor werkwoorden die eindigen op een klinker + een medeklinker: run – **running**, stop – **stopping**

Je kunt de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om te praten over:

- activiteiten die voortduren op het moment van spreken. *'What are you doing?' 'I'm writing an email.'*
- activiteiten die voortduren rond het moment van spreken. *Cars are getting cheaper, but house prices are going up.*

## Unit 5 Vergelijkende en overtreffende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden. Werkwoorden met vaste prepositie

### Deel 1: Vergelijkende en overtreffende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden

	Bijvoeglijk naamwoord	Vergelijkend	Overtreffend
<b>Korte bijvoeglijke naamwoorden: voeg <i>er/est</i> toe</b>			
Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die eindigen op een medeklinker of <i>e</i>	new nice	newer nicer	the newest the nicest
Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die eindigen op een enkele klinker + een enkele medeklinker	fit	Fitter	the fittest
Bijvoeglijke naamwoorden die eindigen op <i>y</i>	healthy	Healthier	the healthiest
<b>Onregelmatige bijvoeglijke naamwoorden</b>	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest
<b>Lange bijvoeglijke naamwoorden: voeg <i>more</i> / <i>the most</i> toe</b>	exciting	more exciting	the most exciting

Je gebruikt vergelijkende bijvoeglijke naamwoorden om mensen/dingen te vergelijken met andere mensen/dingen.

*Fernando Alonso is older than Lewis Hamilton.*

Je kunt *a bit* of *much* gebruiken om vergelijkingen te nuanceren.

*Wembley Stadium is a bit bigger than the Stade de France.*

*Cristiano Ronaldo is much better-looking than Wayne Rooney.*

Je gebruikt not as + bijvoeglijk naamwoord + as om negatieve vergelijkingen te maken.

*Golf is not as dangerous as motor racing.*

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

*Mohamed Ali was the greatest sportsman of all time.*

*Football is the most popular sport in the world.*

### Deel 2: Werkwoorden met een vaste prepositie

De term 'werkwoord met een vaste prepositie' verwijst meestal naar alle complexe werkwoorden, die bestaan uit een werkwoord + een voorzetsel. Werkwoorden met een vast prepositie kunnen verdeeld worden in drie basis categorieën.

#### 1 Werkwoord + voorzetsel (INTRANSITIEF)

Sommige werkwoorden met een vast voorzetsel zijn intransitief en krijgen geen lijdend voorwerp.

*Sit down and enjoy it.*

*When are you going to grow up?*

#### 2 Werkwoord + lijdend voorwerp + voorzetsel (TRANSITIEF – SCHEIDBAAR)

De grootste groep werkwoorden met een vast voorzetsel is transitief. Deze werkwoorden krijgen een lijdend voorwerp. Met scheidbare werkwoorden, als het lijdend voorwerp een zelfstandig naamwoord is, kun je die zowel voor of na de prepositie zetten.

*Take off your shoes. OR Take your shoes off.*

Wanneer het lijdend voorwerp een voornaamwoord is, moet je die tussen het werkwoord en de prepositie zetten.

*Switch it off, please. (NIET Switch off it.)*

#### 3 Werkwoord + voorzetsel + lijdend voorwerp (TRANSITIEF – NIET SCHEIDBAAR)

Bij deze klasse van werkwoorden met een vast voorzetsel zet je het lijdend

voorwerp – zelfstandig naamwoord of voornaamwoord – na het voorzetsel.

*She looks after her grandmother.*

*I ran after the bus, but it didn't stop.*

## Unit 6 Toestemming en verplichting (tegenwoordige tijd). Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd

### Deel 1: can voor toestemming; have to voor verplichting

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/You/He, etc. <b>can work.</b>	I/You/He etc. <b>can't (cannot) work.</b>	Can I/you/he, etc. <b>work?</b>	Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>can.</b>	No, I/you/he, etc. <b>can't.</b>

Je kunt can en can't gebruiken om te praten over toestemming:

- *can* betekent dat iets is toegestaan: het is OK.
- *can't* betekent dat iets niet is toegestaan: het is niet OK.

*In the UK, you can leave school when you are 16. You can't vote until you are 18.*

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/You/We/ They <b>have to work.</b>	I/You/We/They <b>don't have to worked.</b>	<b>Do</b> I/you/we/they <b>have to work?</b>	Yes, I/you/we/ they <b>do.</b>	No, I/you/ we/they <b>don't.</b>
He/She/It <b>has to work.</b>	He/She/It <b>doesn't have to work.</b>	<b>Does</b> he/she/it <b>have to work?</b>	Yes, he/she/ it <b>does.</b>	No, he/she/ it <b>doesn't.</b>

Je gebruikt have to / don't have to om te praten over noodzaak of verplichting:

- *have to* betekent dat iets noodzakelijk is of verplicht.
- *don't have to* betekent dat iets niet noodzakelijk of verplicht is.

In the UK, you **have to** drive on the left. You **don't have to** wear a helmet on a bicycle.

## Deel 2: Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No 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.

Zie de lijst met onregelmatige werkwoorden op pagina 159.

Je kunt de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om te praten over afgeronde handelingen in de tijd 'totaan het huidige moment'. Je geeft geen aandacht aan *wanneer*.

### Tijd 'totaan het huidige moment'

Het verleden

Nu

← I've done a lot of silly things in my life. →

Veelgebruikte uitdrukkingen van tijd die de tijd 'totaan het huidige moment' beschrijven: *today, this week, recently, never, over the years*. Met deze tijdsbepalingen gebruik je meestal de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd.

*My brother **has never been** to a pop concert.*

*I **haven't seen** any good films **recently**.*

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

Vergelijk de volgende zinnen:

- *He's been to Rome.* = He went and came back.
- *He's gone to Rome.* = He went and is in Rome now.

## 'Afgelopen' tijd

Het verleden

Nu

I did a lot of silly things *when I was at university*.

Alledaagse uitdrukkingen van tijd die 'afgelopen tijd' beschrijven: *yesterday, last month, when I was a student, in 1990, a few minutes ago*. Met deze uitdrukkingen van tijd gebruik je de onvoltooid verleden tijd.

*She called you a few minutes ago. I **didn't go** to the mountains last summer.*

## Unit 7 Dynamische en statische betekenissen. Toekomstige vormen

### Deel 1: Dynamische en statische betekenissen

#### Dynamische betekenissen: 'handelingen'

De meeste werkwoorden hebben een dynamische betekenis. Ze beschrijven handelingen: er 'gebeurt' iets. Je kunt ze met onvoltooiden vormen gebruiken om te praten over gewoontes of routines, of met duratieve vormen om te praten over handelingen die nog voortduren.

*I **recycle** all paper, plastic and bottles. We're **destroying** the planet. The phone **is ringing**.*

#### Statische betekenissen: 'toestanden'

Sommige werkwoorden die verbonden zijn met kennis, emotie of bezit hebben statische betekenissen. Ze beschrijven toestanden: er 'gebeurt' niets. Je kunt ze niet gebruiken met duratieve vormen.

*I **want** a fairer system. I **don't feel** strongly about politics.*

#### Gewone werkwoorden met statische betekenissen:

- gevoelens: *hate, like, love, prefer, want.*
- gedachten: *believe, feel, know, think, understand.*
- bezit: *belong, have, own.*

- zintuigen: *feel, hear, see, smell, sound, taste.*
- uiterlijk: *appear, look (like), seem.*

⚠ Sommige werkwoorden kunnen zowel een dynamische als een statisch betekenis hebben.:

*Rosie is having a great time at university.* (*have* = dynamische betekenis)

*Brian has a beautiful house.* (*have* = statische betekenis)

**Deel 2: Toekomstige vormen: (be) going to en de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd.**

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

Je kunt (be) going to gebruiken om te praten over toekomstige intenties. Je hebt een beslissing gemaakt over een gebeurtenis in de toekomst en je praat over die beslissing

Besluiten wat je wilt doen.

Praten over de beslissing

Het doen

Het verleden

Nu

De Toekomst

*One of these days I'm going to get fit. He's going to tell me all about his holidays.*

Je kunt de duratieve vorm van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd gebruiken om te praten over afspraken in de toekomst. Je hebt iets in de toekomst geregeld en je praat over hetgeen je geregeld hebt

Besluiten wat er moet gebeuren.

Het regelen.

Praten over wat je geregeld hebt

Het doen.

Het verleden

Nu

De Toekomst

*Are you doing anything on Thursday? We're meeting the President this afternoon at 2.00 p.m.*

Voor duratieve vormen van de onvoltooid tegenwoordige tijd zie pagina 132.

## Unit 8 Toestemming en verplichting (tegenwoordig en verleden). Advies

**Deel 1: can/could voor toestemming; have to / had to voor verplichting**

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/You/He, etc. could work.	I/You/He, etc. couldn't (could not) work.	Could I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. could.	No, I/you/he, etc. couldn't.

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/You/He, etc. had to work.	I/You/He, etc. didn't have to work.	Did I/you/he, etc. have to work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. did.	No, I/you/he, etc. didn't.

<b>Toestemming:</b> <i>can/could; can't/couldn't</i>		<b>Verplichting:</b> <i>have to / had to; had to / didn't have to</i>		
	<b>Toegestaan</b>	<b>Niet toegestaan</b>	<b>Noodzakelijk</b>	<b>Niet noodzakelijk</b>
<b>Tegenwoordig</b>	You <i>can</i> do it.	You <i>can't</i> do it.	You <i>have to</i> do it.	You <i>don't have to</i> do it.
<b>Verleden</b>	You <i>could</i> do it.	You <i>couldn't</i> do it.	You <i>had to</i> do it.	You <i>didn't have to</i> do it.

Je kunt *can/could* gebruiken om te praten over toestemming. *could* is de verleden vorm van *can*.

*When I was fourteen I **could** stay out as long as I wanted. Swiss women **couldn't** vote in elections until 1971.*

Je gebruikt *have to / had to* om te praten over noodzaak of verplichting. *had to* is de verleden vorm van *have to*.

*I **had to** wear a uniform at school. In the 1960s you **didn't have to** wear a helmet on a motorbike.*

#### Deel 2: *must* en *should* voor advies

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/You/He, etc. <b>must work.</b>	I/You/He, etc. <b>mustn't (must not) work.</b>	Must I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>must.</b>	No, I/you/he, etc. <b>mustn't.</b>
I/You/He, etc. <b>should work.</b>	I/You/He, etc. <b>shouldn't (should not) work.</b>	<b>Should</b> I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>should.</b>	No, I/you/he, etc. <b>shouldn't.</b>

Je kunt *must* en *should* gebruiken om advies te geven. *must* is sterker dan *should*.

*You **must** lose weight ((of je gaat dood)! You **should** lose weight (omdat je je dan veel gezonder voelt).*

### Unit 9 *for* en *since*. Voltooid tegenwoordige tijd en duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd

#### *for* en *since*

*for* + 'een tijdsinterval' en *since* + 'een moment in de tijd' zijn twee manieren om hetzelfde te zeggen. Je gebruikt *for* wanneer je het over de **lengte** van de tijd hebt: *for a few days / for three years / for ages*.

Je gebruikt *since* wanneer je het hebt over het begin van de tijd: *since Monday / since I left school / since 1997*.

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

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

Zie de lijst met onregelmatige werkwoorden op pagina 159.

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

Je gebruikt meestal de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd om de duur van een voortdurende of herhaalde handeling te beschrijven vanaf een punt in het verleden tot nu.

*We've been studying Greek for ten years.*

*She's been going to the same hairdresser since the 1990s.*

**!** **Statische betekenissen:** Je gebruikt de duratieve vorm van de voltooid tegenwoordige tijd niet voor werkwoorden met statische betekenissen. Gebruik de simpele vorm.

*She's known Tom since they were at school. (NIET ~~She's been knowing~~ ...)*

*They've had the same computer since 2003. (NIET ~~They've been having~~ ...)*

Zie de lijst met veel voorkomende werkwoorden met statische betekenissen op pagina 138.

**N.B.:** Je kunt ook de simpele vorm gebruiken om onveranderlijke, 'permanente' situaties aan te geven.

Vergelijk: *I've been living here since the summer. I've lived here all my life.*

## Unit 10 will (toekomst). Toekomstige bijzinnen. used to

### Deel 1: will (toekomst). Toekomstige bijzinnen

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/You/He, etc. <b>'ll (will) work.</b>	I/You/He, etc. <b>won't (will not) work.</b>	<b>Will</b> I/you/he, etc. <b>work?</b>	Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>will.</b>	No, I/you/he, etc. <b>won't.</b>

*will* is een modaal werkwoord. Je kunt *will* gebruiken om te praten over de toekomst als er op dit moment geen plan, intentie of afspraak is.

Vergelijk: *What are you doing I going to do this weekend?* (= Ik denk dat je plannen, intenties of afspraken hebt.)

*What will you do this weekend?* (= Ik denk dat je het niet weet.)

### Toekomstige bijzinnen

Wanneer je praat over de toekomst, gebruik je een toekomstige vorm in de hoofdzin maar je gebruikt een tegenwoordige tijd in de bijzin na *when, if, as soon as, before, after*, etc. Twee verschillende zinsformaties zijn mogelijk.

Voegwoord	Bijzin	Hoofdzin
<i>When</i>	<i>he gets home</i>	<i>he's going to have a bath.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>it rains tomorrow</i>	<i>we'll play at the weekend.</i>

OF

Hoofdzin	Voegwoord	Bijzin
<i>He's going to have a bath</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>he gets home.</i>
<i>We'll play at the weekend</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>it rains tomorrow.</i>

### Deel 2: used to

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
I/You/He, etc. <b>used to work.</b>	I/You/He, etc. <b>didn't use to work.</b>	Did I/you/he, etc. <b>use to work?</b>	Yes, I/you/he, etc. <b>did.</b>	No, I/you/he, etc. <b>didn't.</b>

Je kunt *used to* + infinitief gebruiken om te praten over gewoontes in het verleden (herhaalde handelingen in het verleden) of toestanden in het verleden. Het beschrijft dingen die waar waren in het verleden, maar die waarschijnlijk op dit moment niet meer waar zijn.

*I used to go to school by bus.*

*I didn't use to enjoy English lessons.*

*What sort of car did you use to have?*

**!** Het is niet mogelijk om *used to* + infinitief te gebruiken om te praten over een enkele handeling in het verleden.

(NIET *One weekend we used to go to Paris.*)

## Unit 11 Definiërende betrekkelijke bijzinnen. Onwerkelijke conditionele zinnen

### Deel 1: Definiërende betrekkelijke bijzinnen

Een betrekkelijke bijzin kan een persoon of ding definiëren of identificeren dat in de hoofdzin geïntroduceerd wordt. Het volgt onmiddellijk na het persoon of het ding dat het beschrijft.

*A cheetah is an animal **that can run at 100 kilometres an hour**. The woman **who does my hair** is called Muriel.*

Het betrekkelijk voornaamwoord (*that, which, who*) wordt het onderwerp van het werkwoord in de betrekkelijke bijzin. Je gebruikt *that* (of *which*) voor dingen en *who* (of *that*) voor mensen.

onderwerp    werkwoord  
People **who** **come** from Manchester are called Mancunians.

onderwerp    werkwoord  
A butcher's is a shop **that** **sells** meat.

### Deel 2: Onwerkelijke conditionele zinnen

Je kunt een conditionele zin gebruiken om te praten over een huidige of (toekomstige) situatie die denkbeeldig of niet waarschijnlijk is. Deze zinnen worden meestal 'onwerkelijke conditionele zinnen' genoemd. Ze hebben twee zinnen: een *if*-bijzin en een hoofdzin.

#### *if*-bijzin

Om te laten zien dat een huidige (of toekomstige) situatie denkbeeldig is, gebruik je een onvoltooid verleden tijd.

Werkelijke situatie		Denkbeeldige situatie
<i>I am not an animal.</i>	•	<i>If I was/were an animal, ...*</i>
<i>I live in an apartment</i>	•	<i>If I lived in an igloo, ...</i>

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

#### Hoofdzin

Je gebruikt meestal *would* + infinitief in de hoofdzin.

I/You/He, etc. 'd (would) work.	I/You/He, etc. wouldn't (would not) work.	Would I/you/he, etc. work?	Yes, I/you/he, etc. would.	No, I/you/ he, etc. wouldn't.
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<i>if</i> -bijzin	Hoofdzin
<i>If I had \$1million,</i> <i>If I could live anywhere</i>	<i>I'd travel round the world.</i> <i>I'd choose somewhere hot.</i>

## Unit 12 Voltooid verleden tijd. Passieve vormen

### Deel 1: Voltooid verleden tijd

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

Zie de lijst met onregelmatige werkwoorden op pagina 159.

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

*I'd had breakfast when I got to work this morning.*

Eerder verleden

Verleden

Nu

## Deel 2: Passieve vormen

In passieve zinnen wordt het lijdend voorwerp van het actieve werkwoord het onderwerp van het passieve werkwoord.

### Actief

onderwerp    werkwoord    lijdend voorwerp

Somebody built the first Ice Hotel in 1990.

### Passief

onderwerp    werkwoord

The first Ice Hotel was built in 1990.

Je kunt passieve werkwoorden gebruiken om te praten over handelingen als het niet uitmaakt (of je weet niet) wie ze uitgevoerd heeft.

*My shoes were designed in Italy. All the furniture is made of ice.*

Bevestigend	Ontkennend	Vraag	Kort Yes antwoord	Kort No antwoord
They're made in China.	They aren't made in China.	Are they made in China?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.
It was built in 1963.	It wasn't built in 1963.	Was it built in 1963?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.