


All Right!



WAKE ME UP
WHEN I'M
FAMOUS

NAAM EN KLAS:

All Right!

3 VMBO-GT Deel A

Engels

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Aan de slag met *All Right!*

Waarom Engels?

Engels is meer dan alleen de taal leren. Het helpt je de wereld verder te ontdekken. In *All right!* nemen we je mee op reis naar allerlei landen waar Engels gesproken wordt. Door verschillende thema's en opdrachten heen leer je niet alleen de taal, maar maak je ook kennis met het land en de cultuur.

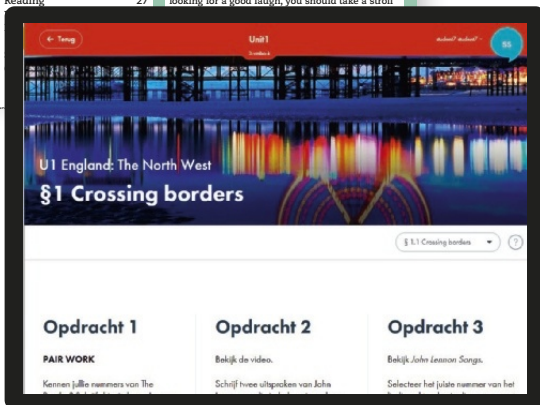


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Did you know?

Blackpool is the most popular seaside resort in the UK. It's known for its beach, promenade, and no less than three piers by the sea. But if you are looking for a good laugh, you should take a stroll



UNIT 1 • 4 READING

TEXT

Lake Semerwater

Lake Semerwater is a large lake in North Yorkshire. It's famous for a mysterious legend.

The story goes that Semerwater was a town where an old man begged for food. But the people didn't give him anything. The beggar put a curse on the town: 'Semerwater rise, Semerwater sink, take the town where they gave me no food or drink.' Immediately, the waters of the lake rose up, flooding the town and all its inhabitants.

Charlie, dive instructor
"The myth is absolutely true! There is a large big town on the bottom of the lake! I don't have an underwater camera, so I can't show you how extremely beautiful it is, but it's really incredible!"

Meghan, student
"I've been to the lake many times. Although a lot of people tell this story I have never seen the town."

Jacob, teacher
"We sailed on the lake during a school trip. All of a sudden, a group of pupils began to shout. They were really frightened! They said they saw the town under the surface. We sailed back to the spot, but we never saw it again."

WORDS TO HELP
surface (water/oppervlak)

3 Lees Lake Semerwater. Kruis aan of de stellingen *true* of *false* zijn.

	true	false
a Lake Semerwater is een groot meer in Engeland.		
b Er zijn maar weinig mensen die Lake Semerwater kennen.		
c De legende vertelt over een bedelaar die in Semerwater niets te eten krijgt.		
d De bedelaar laat een groot deel van Semerwater overstromen.		
e De duikinstrucator kan bewijzen dat de legende klopt.		
f Meghan heeft Semerwater niet gezien, terwijl ze het meer vaak heeft bezocht.		
g Een van Jacobs leerlingen begon te roepen.		
h De leraar heeft Semerwater met eigen ogen gezien.		

OPDRACHTEN | 4 Reading

Lake Semerwater

Lake Semerwater is a large lake in North Yorkshire. It's famous for a mysterious legend!

The story goes that Semerwater was a town where an old man begged for food. But the people didn't give him anything. The beggar put a curse on the town: 'Semerwater rise, Semerwater sink, take the town where they gave me no food or drink.' Immediately, the waters of the lake rose up, flooding the town and all its inhabitants.

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Opdracht 3

Lees Lake Semerwater.
Kruis of de stellingen *true* of *false* zijn.

- Lake Semerwater is een groot meer in Engeland.
- Er zijn maar weinig mensen die Lake Semerwater kennen.
- De legende vertelt over een bedelaar die in Semerwater niets te eten krijgt.
- De bedelaar laat een groot deel van Semerwater overstromen.
- De duikinstrucator kan bewijzen dat de legende klopt.
- Meghan heeft Semerwater niet gezien, terwijl ze het meer vaak heeft bezocht.

Werk in je boek én online!

Je docent kiest wat je online doet (met laptop, tablet of telefoon) en wat in je boek.

Elke unit bestaat uit zes lessen. Naast de vier vaardigheidlessen *listening*, *speaking*, *reading* en *writing* zijn er nog twee bijzondere lessen. Ontdek de leukste verhalen van over de hele wereld in *Literature* en leer over bijzondere gewoontes uit ieder land in *Crossing Borders*.

Voordelen van online

- Je ziet snel wat je goed of fout doet
- Je vindt hier leuke filmpjes bij de opstart van elke les. Ook de kijk- en luisteropdrachten staan hier.
- Je oefent op maat met trainers, testjes en oefentoetsen
- Je docent volgt precies hoe het met je gaat
- Je kunt altijd op een hoger of lager niveau en leerjaar werken.

Versterk jezelf!

Vind je grammatica lastig? **Versterk jezelf** helpt! Je oefent online tot je het onder de knie hebt. Woorden leer je snel én grondig met de **woordtrainer**.

GRAMMAR Voorzetsels van plaats ▶ Study box page 54

Je gebruikt de volgende voorzetsels om aan te geven waar iets of iemand is:

above	boven
under	onder
behind	achter
in front of	voor
between	tussen
near	bij
next to	in de buurt van
at	bij
in	in
on	op

7 Lees het grammaticablokje over voorzetsels van plaats. Bekijk de afbeeldingen. Vul de ontbrekende woorden in. Gebruik: above - behind - between - in - in front of - next to - on - under

a The window is _____ the seat.

b The girl is standing _____ the men. a, b, c

c The man is standing _____ the girl.

d The man is sitting _____ the park. d, e, f

e The man is sitting _____ the bench.

f The bench is _____ the tree.

g The man is standing _____ the books.

h The books are _____ the man. g, h

8 Lees het grammaticablokje over voorzetsels van plaats. Schrijf de zinnen op in het Engels.

a Schrijf op naast wie je zit.

I sit _____

b Schrijf op wie er voor of achter je zit.

c Schrijf op in welke plaats je woont.

d Schrijf op bij wat voor gebouw je in de buurt woont.

All Right! Mijn klas

Mijn klas Mijn lesstof

Versterk jezelf

Versterk jezelf

- Werkwoorden de tijd: Leer wanneer je welke werkwoordstijd gebruikt en hoe je deze vormt.
- Soorten werkwoorden: Leer naast tijden ook soorten werkwoorden, zoals "auxiliaire" (hulpwerkwoorden)...
- Woordsoorten: voorzetselwoorden: Pronouns (voornaamwoorden) vervangen een ander woord, bijv.: "Yesterday Joe played..."
- Over...

Voordelen van het boek

- Je leest lange teksten op papier
- Je markeert in teksten en maakt aantekeningen
- Je hebt snel overzicht van wat je moet doen voor de toets.

Slimmer leren voor je toets

Een hoofdstuk in *All Right!* eindigt met de *Study box*. Handig om je voor te bereiden op je toets. Twijfel je? Maak de **Test jezelf** in de online leeromgeving.

Study box

LESSON 2 Listening

English	Dutch	English	Dutch
to accuse	beschuldigen	Many people accuse him of lying in interviews.	
approach	aanpak	I think you need a new approach to solve this problem.	
breaking news	belangrijk nieuws	Our channel will bring you breaking news as it happens!	
to broadcast	uitzenden	Television stations broadcast 24 hours a day.	
citizen	inwoner, burger	He wanted to become an American citizen .	
to compare	vergelijken	If you compare prices between shops, you can save a lot of money.	
to cover	verslag doen van	She will cover the elections for NBC Television.	
deal	koop, overeenkomst	We got a good deal during the Black Friday sale.	
to decrease	dalen	The number of students will probably decrease next year.	
embarrassing	gilliant	It's so embarrassing when you forget someone's name!	
headline	brantenkop	The news was in every newspaper's headline .	
homeless	dakloos	After Jim lost his job, he was homeless for two months.	
law	wet	It's against the law to smoke in restaurants.	
notification	melding	I got a notification on my watch when someone calls me.	
poverty	armoede	Two million people in this country live in poverty .	
to refuse	weigeren	Most governors refuse to answer questions about taxes.	
remote control	afstandsbediening	Have you seen the remote control for the TV anywhere?	
solution	oplossing	There's no easy solution to this problem.	
viewer	kijker	She is a regular viewer of the evening news.	
Dutch	English		
aanbod	offer	He received an amazing offer for a job at a news website.	
aankondiging	announcement	The president made an announcement on TV yesterday.	
advertentie	advert	There's a big advert for the local radio station in the newspaper.	
artikel	article	I've just read an interesting article about technology.	
bepaald	specific	Is there a specific show you want to watch tonight?	
besparen	to save	You'll save a lot of time and money if you go by train.	
boos	upset	She was very upset that you didn't reply to her e-mails.	
dagelijks	daily	The show is broadcast daily except Sundays.	
fout, vergissing	mistake	I have discovered a mistake in this newspaper article.	
gebouwen	to happen	I really wanted to know what would happen next.	
kanaal	channel	He switched to another channel to watch football.	
nep	fake	The girl at the bar gave me a fake phone number.	
nieuws	news	We've got some good news : we're getting married!	
ontvangen	to receive	We receive only three radio stations at our house.	
programma	programme	I never miss an episode of my favourite TV programme .	

TEST JEZELF 1.2 Listening

Test Jezelf

Zo werkt Test Jezelf

- Met Test Jezelf test je jouw kennis van leerdoelen.
- Je kunt tussen-door stoppen en later verder gaan.
- Als je klaar bent, zie je welke leerdoelen je behoeft en welke niet.
- Je krijgt geen cijfer voor een Test Jezelf!

Deze Test Jezelf gaat over

Leerdoel A
Je kunt Engelse woorden rondom het thema humour gebruiken.

Leerdoel B
Je weet de betekenis van Engelse woorden rondom het thema humour.

Betekenis symbolen

- deze opdrachten vind je in de online leeromgeving
- bij deze opdracht werk je samen met een of meer klasgenoten
- bij deze opdracht hoort een filmpje

Vond je de oefeningen van de *lesson* moeilijk? Maak dan de *Challenge* aan het einde van de les. Vond je het makkelijk? Maak dan *The Extra Mile*.

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Unit 4 *The Caribbean*



Unit 5 *Alaska*



Unit 6 *England: the South West*



Naslagwerk

Speaking cards

Onregelmatige werkwoorden

Lesstofoverzicht

Thema's	1 Crossing Borders	2 Luisteren	3 Spreken en gesprekken voeren
 <p>1</p>	<p>England: The North West & Humour Accommodation Fantasy Art</p> <p><i>Lennon and his peace movement</i></p>	<p>A2 Luisteren naar mededelingen en instructies: Kan een korte uitleg begrijpen.</p> <p>A2 Kijken en luisteren naar audiovisuele media: Kan de wezenlijke informatie verstaan en onderscheiden in korte opgenomen passages over voorspelbare alledaagse zaken.</p>	<p>A2 Informele gesprekken: Kan eenvoudige alledaagse beleefdheidsvormen gebruiken om anderen te begroeten en aan te spreken.</p> <p>A2 Doelgerichte samenwerking: Kan communiceren over eenvoudige en alledaagse taken in eenvoudige bewoordingen om dingen te vragen en te verschaffen, eenvoudige informatie te verkrijgen en te bespreken wat er vervolgens moet gebeuren.</p> <p>A2 Zaken regelen: Kan eenvoudige informatie vragen en begrijpen met betrekking tot reizen en gebruik maken van het openbaar vervoer.</p> <p>A2 Informatie uitwisselen: Kan beperkte informatie uitwisselen over vertrouwde en alledaagse zaken van praktische aard.</p> <p>A2 Informatie uitwisselen: Kan een eenvoudig telefoongesprek voeren.</p> <p>A2+ Monoloog: Kan uitleggen wat hij of zij leuk of niet leuk vindt aan iets.</p>
 <p>2</p>	<p>The Four Corners: Arizona, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico & Media Emergency War Appearance</p> <p><i>The Navajo tribe</i></p>	<p>A2 Kijken en luisteren naar audiovisuele media: Kan zich een indruk vormen van de belangrijkste inhoud in een feitelijk nieuwsbericht op televisie.</p> <p>A2 Gesprekken tussen moedertaalsprekers begrijpen: Kan over het algemeen het onderwerp herkennen van de discussie rondom hem of haar.</p>	<p>A2 Informele gesprekken: Kan iemand correct ontvangen en op zijn/haar gemak stellen.</p> <p>A2 Formele discussies en bijeenkomsten: Kan relevante informatie uitwisselen en zijn of haar mening geven over praktische problemen wanneer dat rechtstreeks gevraagd wordt, mits hij of zij enige hulp krijgt bij het formuleren en indien nodig om herhaling van belangrijke punten kan vragen (A2+).</p> <p>A2 Informatie uitwisselen: Kan beperkte informatie uitwisselen over vertrouwde en alledaagse zaken van praktische aard.</p> <p>A2+ Informatie uitwisselen: Kan directe feitelijke informatie achterhalen en doorgeven.</p> <p>A2+ Monoloog: Kan korte, eenvoudige beschrijvingen geven van gebeurtenissen en activiteiten.</p> <p>A2 Monoloog: Kan in eenvoudige bewoordingen mensen, plaatsen en bezittingen beschrijven.</p>
 <p>3</p>	<p>India & Education Health Industry Religions</p> <p><i>Bollywood</i></p>	<p>A2 Luisteren naar mededelingen en instructies: Kan in vertrouwde situaties eenvoudige feitelijke informatie begrijpen.</p> <p>A2+ Een moedertaalspreker als gesprekspartner begrijpen: Kan over het algemeen heldere, tot hem of haar gerichte gesproken standaardtaal begrijpen over vertrouwde zaken, mits hij of zij af en toe om herhaling of herformulering kan vragen.</p>	<p>A2 Zaken regelen: Kan een eenvoudig gesprek aan een balie voeren.</p> <p>A2 Informatie uitwisselen: Kan informatie van persoonlijke aard vragen en geven.</p> <p>A2+ Informatie uitwisselen: Kan korte, eenvoudige opdrachten en aanwijzingen geven en opvolgen.</p> <p>A2+ Informatie uitwisselen: Kan vragen stellen en beantwoorden over gewoonten en routines.</p> <p>A2 Monoloog: Kan in een serie korte zinnen informatie geven over zichzelf en anderen.</p>
 <p>4</p>	<p>Caribbean & Disasters Food & drinks Music Feelings and emotions</p> <p><i>The real pirates of the Caribbean</i></p>	<p>A2+ Kijken en luisteren naar audiovisuele media: Kan het belangrijkste punt herkennen van nieuwsberichten op televisie waarin verslag wordt gedaan van gebeurtenissen, ongelukken en dergelijke en waarin het beeld het commentaar ondersteunt (A2+).</p> <p>A2 Kijken en luisteren naar audiovisuele media: Kan zich een indruk vormen van de belangrijkste inhoud in een feitelijk nieuwsbericht op televisie.</p>	<p>A2 Informele gesprekken: Kan op eenvoudige wijze voorkeur en mening uitdrukken over vertrouwde alledaagse onderwerpen.</p> <p>A2+ Informele gesprekken: Kan te kennen geven het (on)eens te zijn met anderen.</p> <p>A2 Formele discussies en bijeenkomsten: Kan zeggen wat hij of zij van zaken vindt wanneer hij of zij rechtstreeks wordt aangesproken op een formele bijeenkomst, mits hij of zij indien nodig om herhaling van belangrijke punten kan vragen.</p> <p>A2+ Monoloog: Kan uitleggen wat hij of zij leuk of niet leuk vindt aan iets.</p> <p>A2+ Monoloog: Kan korte, eenvoudige beschrijvingen geven van gebeurtenissen en activiteiten.</p>
 <p>5</p>	<p>Alaska & Travelling Sports Water life Law and punishment</p> <p><i>The Klondike gold rush</i></p>	<p>A2+ Een moedertaalspreker als gesprekspartner begrijpen: Kan over het algemeen heldere, tot hem of haar gerichte gesproken standaardtaal begrijpen over vertrouwde zaken, mits hij of zij af en toe om herhaling of herformulering kan vragen.</p> <p>B1 Luisteren naar mededelingen en instructies: Kan eenvoudige technische informatie begrijpen.</p>	<p>A2+ Informatie uitwisselen: Kan vragen stellen en beantwoorden over tijdverdrijf en vroegere of toekomstige activiteiten.</p> <p>A2+ Informatie uitwisselen: Kan vragen stellen en beantwoorden over gewoonten en routines.</p> <p>A2 Informatie uitwisselen: Kan beperkte informatie uitwisselen over vertrouwde en alledaagse zaken van praktische aard.</p> <p>A2 Informatie uitwisselen: Kan vragen stellen en beantwoorden over wat men op het werk en in de vrije tijd doet.</p> <p>A2 Openbare mededelingen: Kan zeer korte ingestudeerde mededelingen doen met een voorspelbare, uit het hoofd geleerde inhoud, die verstaanbaar zijn voor aandachtige luisteraars.</p> <p>A2+ Monoloog: Kan uitleggen wat hij of zij leuk of niet leuk vindt aan iets.</p>
 <p>6</p>	<p>England: the South West & Vehicles Work and occupation History Personality</p> <p><i>Banksy</i></p>	<p>A2+ Een moedertaalspreker als gesprekspartner begrijpen: Kan genoeg begrijpen om eenvoudige routinegesprekken te voeren zonder bovenmatige inspanning.</p> <p>B1 Luisteren naar mededelingen en instructies: Kan gedetailleerde aanwijzingen volgen.</p>	<p>A2 Een publiek toespreken: Kan een korte, ingestudeerde, eenvoudige presentatie geven over een vertrouwd onderwerp en kan duidelijke vragen naar aanleiding van de presentatie beantwoorden als hij of zij om herhaling kan vragen en als enige hulp bij het formuleren van het antwoord mogelijk is.</p> <p>A2+ Een publiek toespreken: Kan een korte, ingestudeerde presentatie geven over een onderwerp dat betrekking heeft op zijn of haar dagelijks leven, kan daarbij kort redenen en verklaringen geven voor meningen, plannen en handelingen en kan een beperkt aantal duidelijke vragen naar aanleiding van de presentatie beantwoorden.</p>

4 Lezen	5 Schrijven	6 Literature	Grammar
<p>A2 Lezen om informatie op te doen: Kan korte, beschrijvende teksten over vertrouwde onderwerpen begrijpen.</p> <p>A2 Lezen om informatie op te doen: Kan specifieke informatie begrijpen in eenvoudige teksten.</p>	<p>A2 Creatief schrijven: Kan in korte, eenvoudige zinnen vertrouwde zaken beschrijven.</p> <p>A2 Creatief schrijven: Kan in korte, eenvoudige zinnen een persoon beschrijven</p> <p>A2+ Creatief schrijven: Kan schrijven over alledaagse aspecten van zijn of haar omgeving in zinnen die met elkaar verbonden zijn</p>	<p><i>The Cave</i> by Bill Rogers</p>	<p><i>Present continuous & present simple</i></p> <p>Vorzetsels</p> <p>Bijwoorden: <i>intensifiers</i></p> <p>Vergelijkingen</p>
<p>B1 Lezen om informatie op te doen: Kan eenvoudige jeugdliteratuur lezen.</p> <p>A2 Lezen om informatie op te doen: Kan de hoofdlijn begrijpen van eenvoudige teksten in een tijdschrift, krant of op een website.</p>	<p>A2 Notities, berichten, formulieren: Kan eenvoudige en korte notities maken voor anderen.</p> <p>A2 Notities, berichten, formulieren: Kan korte, eenvoudige berichten schrijven over zaken van direct belang</p> <p>A2 Creatief schrijven: Kan in korte, eenvoudige zinnen vertrouwde zaken beschrijven.</p>	<p><i>Insignificant Events in the Life of a Cactus</i> by Dusti Bowling</p>	<p><i>Present perfect & past simple</i></p> <p><i>Who/which/that/whose/whom</i></p>
<p>B1 Correspondentie lezen: Kan een eenvoudige formele brief of e-mail voldoende begrijpen om adequaat te kunnen reageren.</p> <p>A2 Oriënterend lezen: Kan eenvoudige advertenties met weinig afkortingen begrijpen.</p>	<p>B1 Notities berichten, formulieren: Kan formulieren waarin meer informatie gevraagd wordt, gedetailleerd invullen.</p> <p>A2 Notities berichten, formulieren: Kan eenvoudige en korte notities maken voor anderen.</p>	<p><i>Q&A</i> by Vikas Swarup</p>	<p><i>The future</i></p> <p><i>Must, have to, should</i></p> <p><i>Some/any</i></p> <p><i>Can/could</i></p> <p><i>WH-questions</i></p>
<p>B1 Oriënterend lezen: Kan relevante informatie vinden en begrijpen in brochures en korte officiële documenten op internet of in andere media.</p> <p>B1 Lezen om informatie op te doen: Kan belangrijke feitelijke informatie begrijpen in korte verslagen en artikelen.</p>	<p>B1 Correspondentie: Kan persoonlijke brieven en e-mails schrijven of gebruikmaken van andere vormen van sociale media waarin ervaringen, gevoelens en gebeurtenissen enigszins gedetailleerd worden beschreven.</p> <p>A2+ Creatief schrijven: Kan schrijven over alledaagse aspecten van zijn of haar omgeving in zinnen die met elkaar verbonden zijn.</p>	<p><i>Marcus Vega doesn't speak Spanish</i> by Pablo Cartaya</p>	<p><i>Past continuous</i></p> <p><i>Past perfect</i></p> <p><i>If-sentences</i></p>
<p>B1 Instructies lezen: Kan helder geschreven, ondubbelzinnige instructies begrijpen.</p> <p>B1 Correspondentie lezen: Kan persoonlijke brieven, e-mails en vormen van sociale media voldoende begrijpen om met iemand te kunnen corresponderen.</p>	<p>A2+ Creatief schrijven: Kan zeer kort en elementair gebeurtenissen, activiteiten in het verleden en persoonlijke ervaringen beschrijven.</p> <p>B1 Notities, berichten, formulieren: Kan notities en berichten schrijven die eenvoudige informatie bevatten die van direct belang is voor vrienden, dienstverleners, onderwijzers, en anderen die een rol in zijn/haar dagelijks leven spelen, en daarbij begrijpelijk de punten overbrengen waarvan hij of zij vindt dat ze belangrijk zijn.</p>	<p><i>Not If I Save You First</i> by Ally Carter</p>	<p><i>Passive</i></p> <p>Gebiedende wijs</p> <p>Bijwoorden</p> <p>Korte ja-/nee-antwoorden</p>
<p>B1 Lezen om informatie op te doen: Kan belangrijke feitelijke informatie begrijpen in korte verslagen en artikelen.</p> <p>B1 Oriënterend lezen: Kan relevante informatie vinden en begrijpen in brochures en korte officiële documenten op internet of in andere media.</p>	<p>B1 Correspondentie: Kan deelnemen aan discussies over bekende thema's of over thema's uit het interessegebied via sociale media zoals internet.</p> <p>A2 Correspondentie: Kan een eenvoudig persoonlijk briefje schrijven via de post, e-mail of via andere sociale media.</p>	<p><i>Undertow</i> by Joanna Nadin</p>	<p><i>Tag questions</i></p> <p>Bijwoorden & bijvoeglijke naamwoorden</p> <p><i>Common mistakes</i></p>



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Unit 1 *England: The North West*



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Did you know?

Blackpool is the most popular seaside resort in the UK. It's known for its beach, promenade, and no less than three piers by the sea. But if you are looking for a good laugh, you should take a stroll on the comedy carpet. It's a large square with lots of jokes and funny texts on the floor. There's nothing like the British sense of humour!

LESSON

1


Crossing Borders



Lennon and his peace movement

John Lennon was a famous musician from Liverpool. Together with Paul McCartney he started the most popular pop group of all time: The Beatles. The band is still very well known, and people from all over the world come to Liverpool to see the places The Beatles sang about in their songs. The city's airport is even called John Lennon Airport.

After the band broke up in 1970, John started his peace movement. He created art, poetry and songs to promote peace all over the world.


-  1 **a PAIR WORK** Do you know any songs by The Beatles? Write down three titles. Use YouTube to look up a few songs.

For example:


Hey Jude, Help, Here Comes the Sun

- b** Had you heard of The Beatles before? Explain your answer.

I *had / hadn't* heard of this band, because *for example: my dad listens to their music.*

-  2 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

-  3 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.


Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

TEXT

The Key to Life

“When I was 5 years old, my mother always told me that happiness was the key to life. When I went to school, they asked me what I wanted to be when I grew up. I wrote down: happy. They told me I didn’t understand the assignment, and I told them they didn’t understand life.”

John Lennon

-  4 **a PAIR WORK** What kind of person do you want to be when you grow up? Write down your answer and talk about it with a classmate.

I want to be *for example: rich / famous / wise* _____ when I grow up.

- b** Read *The Key to Life*. After reading this, what do you think about your answer in exercise **a**? Did you change your mind? Explain your answer in English.

For example: I wrote that I wanted to be rich, but now I think _____
it's more important to be happy. _____

LESSON

2

Listening

LEARNING TARGETS

- Understanding short explanations
- Understanding information about everyday topics

Grammar 

- The present: present simple or present continuous

Words 

- Humour

WARMING UP



- 1 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers. _____

PRACTICE

- 2 Translate the words in brackets.

The Big Bang Theory is an American (a) *sitcom* (komische tv-serie). I think it's (b) *hilarious* (hilarisch)! My favourite character is Sheldon. His (c) *gags* (grappen) always make me (d) *giggle* (giechelen). I was (e) *amazed* (verbaasd) when I heard that they (f) *record* (opnemen) every (g) *episode* (aflevering) in front of a live audience. Unfortunately, tickets are almost always (h) *sold-out* (uitverkocht).



- 3 Listen to *Beats and Beatles*. The DJ mentions three events in Liverpool next weekend. Fill in:

- a The first event is: *a football game* _____.
- b The first event takes place in: *Anfield stadium* _____.
- c Are there still tickets available for the first event? *yes* _____
- d The second event is: *a performance by a comedian* _____.
- e The second event takes place in: *the Top-Notch comedy club* _____.
- f Are there still tickets available for the second event? *yes* _____
- g The third event is: *a workshop by a comedian* _____.
- h The third event takes place in: *the Holiday Inn hotel* _____.
- i Are there still tickets available for the third event? *yes* _____

4 Listen to *Beats and Beatles*. Tick: true or false.

		true	false
a	Radio station <i>Beats and Beatles</i> can only be heard in Liverpool.		×
b	This fragment was broadcast on Wednesday.	×	
c	On Saturday, there is a football match between Liverpool FC and Manchester United.		×
d	There are still a few good tickets for the football match available.		×
e	On Saturday night, a world famous comedian will give a performance.	×	
f	The workshops last one hour.		×
g	There are two ways to buy tickets for the workshops.	×	
h	The next song that will be played is from an English artist.	×	

5 Complete the sentences. **Note:** there are two extra words.
Use: annoy - applause - comedian - meaning - realise - sense - shout - silly - surprised - wrong

- a You were **wrong** about the time: the show started at 8 o'clock, not at 9!
- b I think her jokes are a bit **silly**.
- c We didn't **realise** that we had seen this episode before.
- d I'm not **surprised** that he didn't keep his promise.
- e Ellen DeGeneres is an American **comedian**. She is also a television host.
- f We have the same **sense** of humour.
- g Most of his jokes have a double **meaning**.
- h There is no need to **shout**, I can hear you.

▶ GA VERDER MET OPDRACHT 6 OP DE VOLGENDE BLADZIJDE

TEXT

The Elephant Gag

An elephant walks into a restaurant in Liverpool, sits down at a table near the window and says to the waiter, 'Good morning, could I have a cup of tea, please?'

The waiter is amazed.

'What's wrong?' the elephant asks, 'You look like you've seen a ghost.'

'I'm sorry. I've never heard an elephant talking before, and you speak perfect English,' the waiter replies.

'I don't know why you're so surprised,' the elephant says. 'I'm Indian, I grew up in Mumbai, and a lot of people speak English there. Anyway, can I have my tea, now?'

So the waiter goes into the kitchen and tells the manager that there is an Indian elephant sitting by the window, who wants a cup of tea.

'OK,' says the manager, 'we'd better give him some tea, then.'

The waiter goes back to the elephant and says, 'Here's your tea, Sir, and here's your bill for £3.50.'

The elephant says 'Thank you', picks up the cup with his trunk, and starts drinking. But a few moments later, the elephant throws the cup and the tray onto the floor and starts shouting.

The waiter is terrified, and says, 'What's wrong, Sir?'

'It's this tea!' the elephant shouts, 'You put milk in it! Don't you know anything about elephants? We never put milk in our tea!'

'I'm really sorry,' the waiter says, 'I didn't realise. It's just that we don't have elephants in this part of the world.'

'I get that,' the elephant says. '£3.50 for a cup of tea is much too expensive!'



6 Read *The Elephant Gag*.

a Put the events in the correct order.

- A De olifant legt uit waarom hij Engels kan spreken.
- B De olifant gooit zijn thee boos op de grond.
- C De ober geeft de olifant een kop thee.
- D De olifant zegt dat hij nu snapt waarom er zo weinig andere olifanten in Engeland zijn.
- E De ober verontschuldigt zich en zegt dat ze in deze omgeving geen olifanten gewend zijn.
- F De olifant komt binnen en bestelt een kop thee.
- G De ober loopt naar de keuken.

The correct order is: **F, A, G, C, B, E, D**

b Why are there no other elephants in England, according to the elephant?

For example: Because £3.50 is way too expensive for a cup of tea!



7 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

GRAMMAR THE PRESENT: <i>present simple or present continuous</i>		▶ Study box page 52
	Present simple	Present continuous
Wanneer?	Als iets een gewoonte of een feit is, of als iets herhaaldelijk of regelmatig (niet) gebeurt.	Als iets nu gebeurt of op dit moment bezig is.
+	<i>I always think about food.</i> <i>He never thinks about food.</i>	<i>I am thinking about pizza now.</i> <i>She is thinking about pizza now.</i> <i>We are thinking about pizza now.</i>
?	<i>Do you always talk so fast?</i> <i>Does she always talk so fast?</i>	<i>Am I talking too fast?</i> <i>Is he talking too fast?</i> <i>Are we talking too fast?</i>
-	<i>We don't watch many films.</i> <i>She doesn't watch many films.</i>	<i>I am not watching a film right now.</i> <i>She is not watching a film right now.</i> <i>They are not watching a film.</i>

8 Read the grammar box on the present simple and the present continuous. Read the sentences below.

1 She always laughs at my jokes.

2 They are laughing at the moment.

- a Underline with a blue pen the sentence with a habit. Mark the part which tells you that it's a habit.
- b Underline with a red pen the sentence in which something is happening right now. Mark the part which tells you that it's happening now.

9 Read the grammar box on the present. Look at Photo 1 and Photo 2 (on the next page). Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the present continuous.



Photo 1

- a (to laugh) Is _____ Julia laughing _____ at the moment?
- b (to laugh) Yes, she is laughing / 's laughing _____ at the comedian's jokes.
- c (to get) Does _____ she always get _____ someone else's jokes?
- d (to get - not) No, sometimes she does not get / doesn't get _____ the joke.



Photo 2

- e (to clap) What's that sound? **Are** _____ the people in the audience **clapping** _____?
- f (to clap) Yes, the people in the audience **are clapping** _____.
- g (to cheer) **Do** _____ you often **cheer** _____ when you're giving applause?
- h (to cheer) No, when I give applause, I never **cheer** _____.

10 Read the grammar box on the present. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

- a **We watch** _____ that sitcom every Saturday night. (*we - to watch*)
- b **They are rehearsing** _____ for the show right now. (*they - to rehearse*)
- c Look! **He is trying** _____ to keep a straight face, but I think he's going to laugh. (*he - to try*)
- d **Do you** _____ always **remember** _____ the punchline of a joke? (*you - to remember*)
- e **Silly jokes** _____ sometimes **annoy** _____ me. (*silly jokes - to annoy*)
- f 'Hurry up! It's time to leave.' 'OK, **I'm coming** _____.' (*I - to come*)
- g Although there is a script, **the actors** _____ often **improvise** _____.
(*the actors - to improvise*)
- h **Jimmy** _____ never **gets** _____ my jokes. (*Jimmy - to get*)


11 You have made a reservation for yourself and a friend for a comedy workshop in the morning. However, you want to change your reservation, because something has come up. You want to attend the workshop on Saturday afternoon.

- a Listen to *Top-Notch Ticket Hotline*. Fill in the correct numbers.
- 1 In the main menu, you should press **3** _____.
 - 2 In the next menu, you should press **1** _____ to change your reservation.
 - 3 The confirmation number consists of **5** _____ digits.
 - 4 To attend the workshop at a different time, you should press **2** _____.
 - 5 To confirm the change, you should press **1** _____.

- b** Write a message to your English friend to let him/her know you changed the reservation. Inform your friend of all the necessary details to make sure nothing can go wrong!


For example: Hi Jesse,
I have changed the reservation for Scott Burke's comedy workshop next Saturday. I have to work on Saturday morning, so I changed our reservation to 2 p.m. Note: the afternoon workshop takes place in the Holiday Inn at Fleet Street, NOT at the Top-Notch Comedy Club! We need to be present 15 minutes before the workshop starts and we need to pay for our tickets in advance, in cash (£30 per person). Shall we meet at the entrance of the Holiday Inn at 1.30 p.m? That gives us plenty of time to buy the tickets.
See you on Saturday! Michael

CHALLENGE

-  12 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

THE EXTRA MILE

-  13 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

-  *Maak Test jezelf.*
 Heb je nog moeite met de *present simple* of *present continuous*? Oefen met *Versterk jezelf*.

LESSON

3

Speaking

LEARNING TARGETS

- Having a telephone conversation
- Asking for information (over the phone)
- Giving information (over the phone)
- Talking about what you prefer
- Talking about practical arrangements

Words 

- Accommodation

WARMING UP



- 1 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

PRACTICE

- 2 Fill in the correct word behind the descriptions.

Use: *double room - hostel - ideal - pet-friendly - to rent - roomy - rule - traditional*

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| a A hotel for travellers on a budget. | <i>hostel</i> _____ |
| b A room for two persons. | <i>double room</i> _____ |
| c A statement that says what is and isn't allowed. | <i>rule</i> _____ |
| d To pay an amount of money for the use of an accommodation. | <i>to rent</i> _____ |
| e When you can bring your cat or dog with you. | <i>pet-friendly</i> _____ |
| f Things that haven't changed in a long time. | <i>traditional</i> _____ |
| g Somewhere with a lot of space. | <i>roomy</i> _____ |
| h When something is perfect for you. | <i>ideal</i> _____ |

TEXT

Call to Cumbria Getaways

Vikram and three friends want to go away together in the summer. They've seen some nice accommodation on the Cumbria Getaways website and call its customer service for more information.

Operator: Cumbria Getaways. How can I help you?

Vikram: This is Vikram. I'm calling to ask for some information about a holiday home.

Operator: I shall put you through to the rental department. Please hold!

Vikram: Thank you!

Rachel: Hello, this is Rachel from Cumbria Getaways.

Vikram: Hello, this is Vikram. I have seen some very nice holiday homes on your website. I hope you can give me some more information.

Rachel: I'm glad you've found us, Vikram! I'm sure I can find you somewhere nice to stay. Could you tell me more about what you're looking for?

Vikram: Three friends and I are looking for a holiday home in July. We've got the whole summer off and want to go somewhere fun. We'd love to stay somewhere near the beach.

Rachel: Hmm, that is in two months and the summer holiday is the busiest time of the year. Lots of people have booked already. Let me see what we've got available. I will be right back with you.

Vikram: Thanks!

Rachel: Good news! We've got some vacancies at our park near Seascale on the Cumbrian coast. Shall I send you an e-mail with our options so you and your friends can take a look?

Vikram: That would be great! My e-mail address is vikram_mcr@yazoo.co.uk.

Rachel: I'm sending you the e-mail now. Please call again if you have any more questions. I can also arrange your booking.

Vikram: I will get back to you soon. Goodbye!



3 Listen to *Call to Cumbria Getaways* and read along. How are the following things said? Write down the English phrases.

a Zeggen dat je belt voor meer informatie over een vakantiehuis.

I'm calling to ask for some information about a holiday home.

b Aangeven dat je doorverbindt naar de verhuurafdeling.

I shall put you through to the rental department.

c Vragen wat de beller zoekt.

Could you tell me more about what you're looking for?

d Zeggen met hoeveel personen je zoekt, en wat voor accommodatie en wanneer.

Three friends and I are looking for a holiday home in July.

e Zeggen dat je zo bij de beller terugkomt.

I will be right back with you.

f Zeggen dat iemand kan terugbellen als er meer vragen zijn.

Please call again if you have any more questions.

EXPRESSIONS

▶ Study box page 54

A Having a telephone conversation

- **This is** Vikram. **I'm calling to ask for** some information about a holiday home.
- **I shall put you through to** the rental department. **Please hold!**
- **Please call again if** you have any more questions.
- **Thank you very much for your help.**
- **I will be right back with you.**

B Asking for more information

- Three friends and I **are looking for** a holiday home in July.
- **Could you tell me more** about what you're looking for?
- **Can you give me more details on** the location?
- **Could you also tell me if** bed linen is included?
- **How many** bedrooms **does** the bungalow **have**?
- **What's** the public transportation **like near** the park?
- **How far is it from** the swimming pool?
- **How much is** the weekly rent?

C Talking about your preferences

- **Would you prefer to** rent a room or a holiday home?
- **We would rather** stay somewhere more luxurious.
- **I prefer to be** close to the beach, because I like to swim.
- **I'm more interested in** a cabin, as it's more private than an apartment.

D Making arrangements

- **Is it available from** the 22nd **to** the 29th of July?
- Your house **will be ready for you at** 3 p.m.
- **I'm afraid it's booked** on the 22nd. **How about starting your holiday on** the 23rd?
- **It's a 15-minute walk from** the train station **to** the park entrance.
- **We've got a budget of** 450 pounds for one week.

4 **PAIR WORK** Study expressions A and B. Act out the following conversation with a classmate.

One of you is Rachel from Cumbria Getaways. The other calls Cumbria Getaways to ask for information. Afterwards, switch roles and practice the conversation again.

- Rachel:** Neem de telefoon op en stel jezelf voor namens het bedrijf.
You: Stel jezelf voor en zeg dat je een vakantiewoning in Liverpool zoekt voor jezelf en een vriend in augustus.
Rachel: Vraag of de beller meer kan vertellen over wat hij/zij zoekt.
You: Zeg dat je een modern appartement zoekt.
Rachel: Zeg dat zo terug bent bij de beller.
(kleine pauze)
 Zeg dat je een appartement hebt op Midland Holiday Parks.
 Zeg dat het appartement 75 pond per nacht kost.
You: Vraag hoeveel slaapkamers het appartement heeft.
Rachel: Vertel dat het appartement 2 slaapkamers heeft.
You: Vraag of de handdoeken bij de prijs zijn inbegrepen.
Rachel: Zeg dat dat zo is.
You: Bedank voor de informatie en neem afscheid.
Rachel: Neem afscheid.

TIP *Datums uitspreken*

Je spreekt datums uit als *the + rangtelwoord + of + maand* (in het Brits-Engels):

6 mei - *the sixth of May*

25 december - *the twenty-fifth of December*

De meeste rangtelwoorden worden gemaakt door *-th* achter het getal te zetten. Alleen bij 1^e, 2^e en 3^e (ook bij 21^e, 22^e, 23^e, 31^e enzovoort) is dat niet het geval.

1 st	first	10 th	tenth
2 nd	second	11 th	eleventh
3 rd	third	12 th	twelfth
4 th	fourth	20 th	twentieth
5 th	fifth	21 st	twenty-first
6 th	sixth	22 nd	twenty-second
7 th	seventh	23 rd	twenty-third
8 th	eighth	30 th	thirtieth
9 th	ninth	31 st	thirty-first

5 a Finish the following sentences by writing the dates in numbers.

- 1 My birthday is on *for example: 24-11* _____
- 2 My best friend's birthday is on *for example: 8-8* _____
- 3 My favourite holiday is on *for example: 14-2* _____

b Now write down three dates that are important to you. Think about your idol's birthday, when your next sports match or holiday is, et cetera.

For example: *My dad's birthday is on 19-5.* _____

- 1 *For example: Beyoncé's birthday is on 4-9.* _____
- 2 *For example: My next football match is on 12-8.* _____
- 3 *For example: My next holiday is on 22-10.* _____



c **PAIR WORK** Work with a classmate.

- Read the tip.
- Read your sentences from exercise a out loud. Your classmate writes down the dates as numbers.
- Check the answers together. Did you write down the same dates?
- When you're done, switch roles.

- 6 Fill in the missing words. Use:
accommodation - affordable - among - owner - private - rate - rental agreement - vacant
- a This cabin has a *private* _____ garden that you won't have to share.
- b I'm going to call them about the *rate* _____ and find out what the room costs.
- c The *owner* _____ will meet us at the cottage to hand over the key.
- d What kind of *accommodation* _____ are you looking for? A caravan or a bungalow?
- e I would like to stay *among* _____ other young people.
- f Always read a *rental agreement* _____ carefully before you sign it.
- g We've got a small budget, so we need an *affordable* _____ cottage.
- h The room is *vacant* _____. You can rent it if you want.

TEXT

Making a Reservation

Vikram calls back Cumbria Getaways. He would like some more information on accommodation.

Rachel: Cumbria Getaways. This is Rachel speaking.

Vikram: Hi Rachel, this is Vikram again. We've looked at the information in your e-mail and were just wondering ... What's the public transportation like near the park? We haven't got a car.

Rachel: It's a 15-minute walk from the train station to the park entrance.

Vikram: That's great! We quite like the bungalow called Ocean Breeze.

Rachel: That's our standard bungalow. It has one bedroom with two bunk beds.

Vikram: We would rather stay somewhere more luxurious. We're on vacation after all.

Rachel: Then I suggest the bungalow called Sandy Cove. It's more modern.

Vikram: Can you give me more details on the location? I prefer to be close to the beach, because I like to swim.

Rachel: Let me check. Ah, that bungalow is right next to the activity centre and a 5-minute walk from the sea.

Vikram: Excellent. Just what we need. Is it available from the 22nd to the 29th of July?

Rachel: I'm afraid it's booked on the 22nd. How about starting your holiday on the 23rd? It's available until the 30th. So you'd have a full week.

Vikram: That would also suit us. We're quite flexible. How much is the weekly rent?

Rachel: Lovely! It's 400 pounds for the week. Does that suit your budget? Payment is due 30 days before your stay.

Vikram: That's perfect! We've got a budget of 400 pounds for one week. Could you also tell me if bed linen is included?

Rachel: Yes, that's including everything; bed linen, electricity and Wi-Fi. Shall I arrange the booking for you?

Vikram: Yeah, you can make the booking. At what time will the house be available on the 23rd?

Rachel: Your house will be ready for you at 3 p.m.

Vikram: I'm already looking forward to it. Thank you very much for your help!

Rachel: I hope you'll have a lovely stay. Goodbye!

Vikram: Bye!



7 Listen to *Making a Reservation* and read along.

a Vikram has written down the information to pass on to his friends. Finish his notes.

Name of bungalow: *Ocean Breeze*

Location of bungalow: *next to activity centre and 5-minute walk from the sea*

Dates of booking: *23-30 July*

Included: *bed linen, electricity, Wi-Fi*

Weekly rate: *400 pounds*

Time house ready: *3 p.m.*



b PAIR WORK Study expressions B–D. Vikram calls one of his friends to pass on the information.

Use your notes from exercise **a**. Act out the following conversation with a classmate.

Afterwards, switch roles and practice the conversation again.

Vikram: Stel jezelf voor. Zeg dat je een bungalow geboekt hebt.

Jake: Vraag naar de locatie van de bungalow. Zeg dat je graag dicht bij het activiteitscentrum zit, omdat je van bowlen houdt.

Vikram: Geef antwoord.

Jake: Vraag naar de datums van de reservering.

Vikram: Geef antwoord.

Jake: Vraag wat de huur is per week.

Vikram: Geef antwoord.

Jake: Vraag wat er bij de prijs inbegrepen is.

Vikram: Geef antwoord.

Jake: Vraag hoe laat de vakantiewoning klaar is.

Vikram: Geef antwoord.

Jake: Bedank voor de informatie en neem afscheid.

▶ GA VERDER MET **OPDRACHT 8** OP DE VOLGENDE BLADZIJDE

TEXT



www.newspaper.uk



Britain's Worst Hotel

The Birmingham Best Hotel in Oldbury should think about changing its name. More than 300 'terrible' ratings on the review website TripAdvisor make clear it's far from best.



Taylor Farley, 24, stayed at the hotel and described it as 'absolutely horrible'. She said: 'I was happy that they had a vacant room so last minute. When we got in to the room I understood why. There were stained walls and furniture, ceiling coming down, graffiti on the walls, broken windows, garbage outside the doors, it was just disgusting. I was even afraid to sleep. The bed linen was so dirty that I was afraid I would get ill.'

Roland Blankley, 73, stayed in a room at the hotel in April. He said: 'I wasn't expecting The Ritz, not with a rate of £25 for one night. But I thought it would be clean and that I could get some sleep, but I couldn't even do that. The bathroom was so dirty that I went to use the toilet at McDonald's. It's definitely Britain's worst hotel - it's a hotel from hell.'

- 8 Read *Britain's Worst Hotel*. You have also stayed at The Birmingham Best Hotel. You write a review. You want everyone to know how terrible your stay was. Use at least three examples from the text. Use about 40–70 words.

For example: I stayed at The Birmingham Best Hotel yesterday and it was absolutely horrible. The walls and furniture were dirty. When I wanted to take a shower, the water was brown and I got even dirtier! It was freezing in the room, because the window was broken. I've got a cold now. I didn't sleep because I was afraid the ceiling would fall on me. It's a hotel from hell!



- 9 a **PAIR WORK** Study expressions A–D. You and your classmate are going to talk about a holiday destination. One of you works at the customer service of Cumbria Getaways (A). The other is calling for information about the accommodation (B). Act out the conversation.

A: Neem de telefoon op en stel jezelf voor namens het bedrijf.

B: Stel jezelf voor. Zeg dat je een blokhut zoekt voor jezelf en drie vrienden van 3 tot 10 augustus.

A: Zeg dat er een moderne blokhut vrij is in Keswick.

B: Zeg dat je liever iets traditioneels hebt.

A: Zeg dat er een traditionele blokhut vrij is in Lakeside.

B: Vraag of de blokhut rolstoelvriendelijk is.

A: Zeg dat dit zo is.

B: Vraag hoeveel slaapkamers er zijn.


A: Vertel dat er twee slaapkamers zijn.


B: Vraag hoe het openbaar vervoer geregeld is.

A: Zeg dat het twintig minuten lopen is naar de bushalte.

B: Bedank voor de hulp en zeg dat je het zult overleggen met je vrienden. Neem afscheid.

A: Neem afscheid.

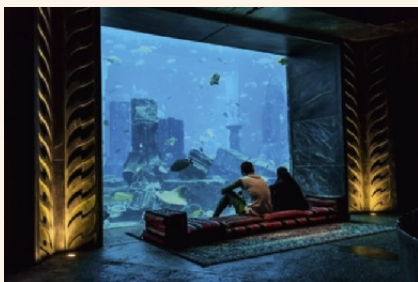
-  **b PAIR WORK** Switch roles. Act out the conversation.
- A:** Neem de telefoon op en stel jezelf voor namens het bedrijf.
- B:** Stel jezelf voor. Zeg dat je een hotelkamer zoekt in Kendal voor jezelf en een vriend(in), van 15 tot 17 juni.
- A:** Zeg dat er een goedkope kamer vrij is in een hostel.
- B:** Zeg dat je liever een luxe kamer hebt en dat je budget 120 pond per nacht is.
- A:** Zeg dat je een luxe kamer in Castle Green Hotel beschikbaar hebt en dat deze 110 pond per nacht kost.
- B:** Vraag of de kamer ruim is.
- A:** Zeg dat dit zo is.
- B:** Vraag hoe het openbaar vervoer geregeld is.
- A:** Vertel dat het vijf minuten lopen is naar het treinstation.
- B:** Bedank voor de hulp en zeg dat je het zult overleggen met je vriend(in).
Neem afscheid.
- A:** Neem afscheid.

-  **10 PAIR WORK** Work together with a classmate. One of you works at the Lancashire Stays customer service, an organisation that lets holiday homes. The other one wants to rent a holiday home. One person uses speaking card 1.1A on page 182 and the other 1.1B on page 186.

CHALLENGE

Unique Stays Hawaii

Book a unique stay in Hawaii, for instance in our cool underwater suite or in the tropical treehouse. Like nothing you've ever experienced before!



- 11** Have a look at *Unique Stays Hawaii*. Work together with a classmate. One of you works at Unique Stays, an organisation that lets holiday homes. The other one wants to rent a holiday home. One person uses speaking card 1.2A on page 183 and the other 1.2B on page 187. Read the speaking card before you start and write down keywords if you find it difficult.

THE EXTRA MILE

12 a Imagine that you live in your dream home. First, think about what it looks like. Write down a few keywords about the following subjects:


- the location of the house;
- what the house looks like;
- the number of bedrooms;
- the number of bathrooms;
- at least five things that make the house special. For example: a swimming pool, games room, cinema, et cetera. Use your imagination!

For example: in Los Angeles on the beach. enormous, white villa. eight bedrooms and eight bathrooms. bowling alley, indoor cinema, swimming pool, underground garage with twenty cars, a hot tub.

 b **PAIR WORK** You are going to interview your classmate about his/her home. Ask about:

- the location of the house;
- what the house costs;
- what the house looks like;
- how many bedrooms and bathrooms there are;
- what makes the house so special.

End the interview by giving your opinion on the house.

 c **PAIR WORK** Now switch roles. Who made up the most spectacular house?

 Oefen met de woordtrainer.
Maak *Test jezelf*.

LESSON

4

Reading

LEARNING TARGETS

- Understanding specific information in texts
- Understanding short descriptive texts

Grammar 

- Intensifiers
- Prepositions

Words 

- Fantasy

WARMING UP

TEXT



The Beast of Cumbria?



View all 5 comments

katiebrowning Last night, my family and I were walking home from a restaurant in Langdale. Dusk had just fallen and suddenly we heard a loud noise. We thought we saw two creatures staring at us from the forest. This is the only photo I took, because we didn't want to stay there for too long! Once we had hurried home, I used Google and read about a fantasy creature called the 'Beast of Cumbria' which is believed to be roaming around in Cumbria. What do you think? Scary, right!? #beastofcumbria

1 Read *The Beast of Cumbria?*

a In English, write a comment on the Instagram post. Use 7-15 words.

For example: That's creepy! You shouldn't go there anymore!



b PAIR WORK With a classmate, discuss the comments you have written on Katie's Instagram post in exercise **a**. Have you ever heard about any fantasy beasts in the Netherlands?

PRACTICE

2 Match each word with the correct definition.

a to roam	⊗	⊗	1 Following someone trying not to be seen
b imagination	⊗	⊗	2 A living thing
c to make something up	⊗	⊗	3 A brown, wild animal that eats grass and leaves
d average	⊗	⊗	4 The time before night, when it's not yet completely dark
e to stalk someone	⊗	⊗	5 Wandering around without having a specific goal
f deer	⊗	⊗	6 Forming pictures in your head
g creature	⊗	⊗	7 Telling something that didn't actually happen
h dusk	⊗	⊗	8 normal, not unusual

TEXT

Lake District Walkers Scared by Beast of Cumbria

‘It’s the Beast of Cumbria!’ Lake District walkers had the scare of their lives after seeing a ‘black panther’.



Husband and wife Liz and Stuart Wild were heading towards Little Langdale, in Cumbria, earlier today, when they saw the jet black panther stalking a herd of sheep. But the couple are not the only ones who said they have seen the infamous creature. Last July, holidaymaker Jason Young also saw the panther as it chased an extremely **scared** deer by the old Roman

ruins near the tourist town of Ambleside.

Mrs Wild, 54, explained: ‘There were some sheep in the field and one of my friends said: ‘Look at that dog’. ‘But it was very **feline** and really **big**. You know how a cat stalks? It was like that. It was jet black and walking slowly.’ Her husband, from Worcester, added: ‘It had a big, black long tail.’ ‘It looked very much like the pictures of black panthers I found when I searched online, but it was too **far** away to tell for sure.’ Unfortunately, the couple did not have time to get their binoculars or camera out to get a better look at the creature.

Mr Young said: ‘It was so **fast**. It was not a dog, it was some kind of panther and jet black. To see something like that on an average Saturday in Ambleside is quite **unusual**.’

Eyewitness and tool shop owner Adrian Brown, 50, says the beast maybe had babies, adding: ‘I saw a mother with two cubs. I couldn’t believe it.’

WORDS TO HELP

infamous	<i>berucht</i>
feline	<i>katachtig</i>

3 Read *Lake District Walkers Scared by Beast of Cumbria*.

Are these statements true or false? Tick: *true* or *false*.

		true	false
a	The text mentions three eyewitnesses.		×
b	Mr Wild is from Worcester.	×	
c	Mr and Mrs Wild were far away from the creature.	×	
d	Mr Young saw the creature during the weekend.	×	
e	All of the eyewitnesses describe the beast as a panther.		×
f	The text mentions only one beast.		×

4 Read *The Beast of Cumbria?* on page 27 and *Lake District Walkers Scared by Beast of Cumbria* on page 29 again.

a If people told the same stories about your local forest, would you still go there? Answer in Dutch and explain your answer.

Bijvoorbeeld: Nee, ik zou hoe dan ook te bang zijn.

b Do you think Langdale's city council should do anything about the 'beast', based on these eyewitness accounts? Answer in Dutch and explain your answer.

Bijvoorbeeld: Ja. Je kunt je afvragen of het Beast of Cumbria wel echt bestaat. Misschien is het gewoon een wolf. Maar als er echt schapen zijn aangevallen, zou de gemeente wel iets moeten ondernemen.

5 Look at the six underlined words in *Lake District Walkers Scared by Beast of Cumbria*. These words say something about other words.

a Mark the words about which the underlined words say something.

b What is the function of the underlined words? Explain in Dutch.

Bijvoorbeeld: Ze versterken de betekenis van het volgende woord (het bijvoeglijk naamwoord).

GRAMMAR Intensifiers

► Study box page 56

Je kunt een bijwoord gebruiken om de betekenis van het volgende woord te versterken.

<i>John is ill.</i>	John is ziek.
<i>John is very ill.</i>	John is erg ziek.
<i>I'm tired.</i>	Ik ben moe.
<i>I'm really tired.</i>	Ik ben echt moe.

Veelgebruikte versterkers zijn:

<i>absolutely</i>	absoluut
<i>deeply</i>	diep-
<i>extremely</i>	enorm
<i>perfectly</i>	perfect, volkomen
<i>quite</i>	redelijk, nogal
<i>really</i>	echt
<i>seriously</i>	ernstig
<i>so</i>	zo
<i>too</i>	te
<i>very</i>	erg

6 Read the grammar box on intensifiers. Choose the correct intensifier in each sentence.

Note: sometimes, multiple answers are correct!

a The panther was so / *very* / *extremely* fast that the deer didn't stand a chance.

b You have been *very* / *too* / *extremely* helpful! Thank you *seriously* / *very* / *so* much!

c This story is far *perfectly* / *absolutely* / *too* scary for me. I can't continue reading.

- d I'm quite / too / seriously certain that the fairy tale will end well, but it could surprise me.
- e Are you so / absolutely / too sure there's no beast in that forest?
- f The witch was very / really / too sorry about what she did.
- g We were too / perfectly / deeply saddened when our dog passed away.
- h He is seriously / deeply / really ill, he hasn't been to school for a whole week.

GRAMMAR *Prepositions of place*

▶ Study box page 57

Je gebruikt de volgende voorzetsels om aan te geven waar iets of iemand is:

<i>above</i>	boven
<i>under</i>	onder
<i>behind</i>	achter
<i>in front of</i>	voor
<i>around</i>	om, rondom
<i>between</i>	tussen
<i>near</i>	(vlak) bij, in de buurt van
<i>next to</i>	naast
<i>at</i>	bij
<i>in</i>	in
<i>on</i>	op

- 7 Read the grammar box on prepositions. Underline the correct preposition in each sentence.
- a There's an ocean behind / between / under the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
- b According to this fairy tale, the witch lived in a small house between / in / on the forest.
- c There's a children's song about a gnome sitting at / between / on a red toadstool.
- d The evil queen stood above / around / in front of the magic mirror.
- e Dragons like flying above / at / on the clouds.
- f The beautiful princess wore jewellery around / on / under her neck.
- g There's a statue of a hunter in the park above / around / behind that building.
- h Cinderella met the prince when she arrived at / between / on the castle.
- 8 Read the grammar box on prepositions. Write six sentences about yourself. Use a different preposition in each sentence. You can write about where you live, where you go to school, where you would like to go on holiday, what your room looks like, et cetera.

 For example: In class, I sit next to Danny.
For example: We always go on holiday near big cities.
There is a football field in front of our house.
I go to school in Leiden.
At dinner, I often sit between my dad and my sister.
There is a poster of my favourite rock band above my bed.
I really like the swimming pool next to my school.

- 9 Fill in the gaps. Use the English translations of the Dutch words:
bewijzen - dorp - enorm - piepklein - onderzoeken - opwindend - sprookje - staart
- a Some creatures are so **tiny** _____ you almost can't see them.
- b The panther's **tail** _____ was extremely long.
- c The police are going to **investigate** _____ the place the eyewitness talked about.
- d Little Red Riding Hood is an example of a classic **fairy tale** _____.
- e No one can **prove** _____ there really is a monster in Lake Windermere.
- f I could barely sleep after that night. It was all so **exciting** _____.
- g A **village** _____ is much smaller than a city.
- h I had never seen an animal that big! It was **huge** _____!

TEXT



www.langdale.uk



Langdale Searching for Tizzie Whizzies!

Since the start of the twentieth century, stories are told of creatures living along Lake Windermere. These water-loving Tizzie Whizzies had a hedgehog's body, a tail of a squirrel and wings like a bee. Mr Atkinson, an inn keeper from Langdale, spent all his life in and around Windermere. His father was a boatman on the lake and explained that the Tizzy Whizzy is a fictional creature created by his fellow Windermere boatmen to attract more tourists. The boatmen told people they could go Tizzy Whizzy hunting with their evening cruise.

This summer, Langdale's Tourist Office is planning to set out a Tizzy Whizzy hunt for children and their parents! In parts of the Lake District they will be able to encounter 'Tizzy Whizzies'. However, the Tourist Office needs your help! Are you looking for a way to earn some money over the summer? Be a Tizzy Whizzy!

We need someone who ...

- ... is at least 15 years old;
- ... is free in the months of June, July and/or August;
- ... loves dressing up;
- ... is great with children aged 2-10 years old;
- ... has a maximum height of 1.70 metres;
- ... has an outgoing personality;
- ... is willing to take initiative.

Are you this person and are you interested in the job? Please send your application to:
 tizzywizzyhunt@citycouncillangdale.uk

WORDS TO HELP

hedgehog	<i>egel</i>
squirrel	<i>eekhoorn</i>

- 10 Read *Langdale Searching for Tizzy Whizzies!*. Underline the mistake in each of the following sentences.
- Al sinds het eind van de twintigste eeuw worden er verhalen verteld over Tizzy Whizzies.
 - Mr Atkinsons vader was een herbergier uit Langdale.
 - De Tizzy Whizzy is door schippers verzonnen om toeristen weg te jagen.
 - De speurtocht die de gemeente organiseert, is niet alleen voor kinderen, maar ook voor hun ouders.

TEXT

Possible Tizzy Whizzies

Tess

... is 16 years old and loves her 8 year old twin brothers very much. She has been in a theatre group since she was 10 and this year she is organising a new charity event she came up with at her school. She has quite a creative mind!

Ang

... already is too tall to walk through a door without bumping his head, even though he's only 16 years old. Fancy dress parties are his favourite and because he's a bit shy he really likes to dress up as masked superheroes like Spiderman.



Oliver

... is a very lucky 17-year-old, because this summer his parents are taking him to Thailand for three weeks. He's extremely excited! His first job was babysitting his neighbours' children, who were 4 and 6 years old.

- 11 Read *Possible Tizzy Whizzies*. Match each statement with a person. Tick the boxes.

		Tess	Ang	Oliver
a	'Last year, I dressed up as Batman for Halloween!'		X	
b	'I'm so excited about the wild monkeys I'm going to see!'			X
c	'Once, I hit my head so hard, I fell down and broke my arm.'		X	
d	'The next theatre show we're going to do is called <i>Wicked!</i> '	X		
e	'I already found five sponsors who are willing to help out!'	X		

- 12 Read *Langdale Searching for Tizzy Whizzies!* and *Possible Tizzy Whizzies* again. Who would be the perfect candidate for this job, and who wouldn't? Put Tess, Ang, and Oliver in order, best to worst, and – in Dutch – explain why.

Tess is de beste kandidaat; zij voldoet aan alle eisen in de advertentie.

Oliver komt daarna. Hij is geschikt, maar heeft één nadeel: hij is in de zomer drie weken niet beschikbaar.

Ang is de minst geschikte kandidaat. Hij is te lang, en ook verlegen, terwijl in de advertentie wordt gevraagd om een spontaan iemand.

CHALLENGE

TEXT



www.visitwindermere.uk



Beatrix Potter Tour

Visit the Beatrix Potter house and some of the Lake District's prettiest locations on this 3.5-hour afternoon tour from Windermere.

You first travel to Bowness-on-Windermere by minibus for your 30-minute sightseeing cruise. Enjoy Lake Windermere, England's biggest lake, and take lots of photo's!

Then you will step ashore at Waterhead. The minibus will drive you to Hill Top, Beatrix Potter's home (which she bought in 1905 using money she earned with her first children's book *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*). The rooms and garden look exactly like they did in the 1900s. View her writing desk, other furniture and personal things, and learn about her daily life there.

Next, we continue to Hawkshead, a lovely village, famous for its whitewashed cottages and cobbled lanes.

After a short stop in Tarn Hows, we drive back to Windermere, where your tour ends with a hotel drop-off.



Departure

Main departure: Windermere Information Centre, 11.50 a.m.

Other pickup points: Bowness Pier, 11.40 a.m.; Kelsick Road Ableside 12.10 a.m.

Please make sure you are there on time, as the tour cannot wait for late passengers.

Additional Info

- Children must be 5 years or older.
- There will be places in Hawkshead to buy food and drink, but we recommend you have lunch before the tour.
- Minimal walking is involved.
- Luggage storage is available at the Windermere Information departure location.
- Seats cannot be reserved.
- Hill Top House is closed every Friday, however the gardens and the shop are open.

Ticket prices:

Adults: £40

65+: £30

Children under 16: £20

- 13 Read *Beatrix Potter Tour*. Complete the sentences with information from the text.
- A **minibus** will take you to Bowness-on-Windermere for a **(30-minute) (sightseeing) cruise**.
 - England's biggest lake is called **Lake Windermere**.
 - The Tale of Peter Rabbit* is Beatrix Potter's first **children's book**.
 - In Beatrix Potter's home, you can see: her **writing desk**, other **furniture** and **personal things**.
 - Tarn Hows** is the last stop before you are dropped off at **your hotel**.
 - The earliest pickup is at **Bowness Pier** at **11.40 a.m.**
 - Children **under 5** are not allowed on the tour.
 - On **Fridays**, Hill Top House is closed.

THE EXTRA MILE

- 14 Read *Beatrix Potter Tour*. Pretend you went on this tour. Afterwards, you leave a message for the organisation on TripAdvisor. Write about:
- when and with whom you went on the tour;
 - two things you liked about the tour, and why you liked them;
 - how the organisation could do things even better (give a tip!);
 - if you think this tour is worth the price.

For example: Yesterday I went on this tour with my aunt and cousin. I really liked Beatrix Potter's house, because you could see how she lived. I also loved the cruise on the lake, because the weather was so nice. However, I would have liked to see more of Tarn Hows, so maybe they could make that stop a bit longer. I think the price of the tour is a bit too high.



Maak Test jezelf.

Heb je nog moeite met de *intensifiers of prepositions*? Oefen met *Versterk jezelf*.

LESSON

5

Writing

LEARNING TARGETS

- Describing an image
- Describing a person
- Writing a short text

Grammar 

- Comparisons: -er / -est, more ... / most ..., (not) as ... as

Words 

- Art

WARMING UP

TEXT



#mymanchester



The Manchester City Council is calling all artists, professional and amateur, to create an artwork to show us their Manchester. It can be in the form of a sculpture, drawing, photograph or maybe even a mural. Let your creativity flow! Use the hashtag #mymanchester and we will post our favourite artworks on our Instagram page every day.

[View all 9 comments](#)

@tyler0161 took this brilliant black and white photo of the Town Hall. He wrote: 'I took the photo from a low angle, to make the tower look more impressive. It's my favourite building in Manchester.' #mymanchester

1 Read #mymanchester.

a What does the Manchester City Council want people to show them?

An artwork that shows Manchester as they see it.

b What would you post if you wanted to show your city or village? Write down in 15–25 words what kind of artwork you would make and why.

For example: I would take a photo of the Dom Tower in Utrecht, because it's the most famous building in my city.

PRACTICE

- 2 Fill in the missing words. Use:
to blend - frame - genius - masterpiece - mood - mural - poem - to reach
- I wrote a *poem* _____ about my first day at school.
 - Many art critics call Vincent van Gogh a *genius* _____.
 - John Lennon wanted to *reach* _____ a lot of people with his music.
 - A large *mural* _____ was painted on the wall.
 - You have to *blend* _____ yellow and red to make orange paint.
 - The *mood* _____ of this painting is very sad and dark.
 - I've put a poster of my favourite film in a *frame* _____.
 - The artist calls this painting his *masterpiece* _____.

EXPRESSIONS

▶ Study box page 58

E Describing an image

- The woman **in the painting** is dancing in a field.
- This statue **was created by** John Cassidy.
- The light in the painting **looks very realistic**.
- **At the bottom of the drawing** there's a signature.
- **In the picture you can see** some buildings on the right-hand side.
- **The artist has used** a lot of dark colours.
- **There aren't any** people in the painting.
- **I'm not fond of** the materials that the artist used.
- **I like that** this mural is more colourful than that one.
- The sculpture **is covered in** black and white dots.

▶ GA VERDER MET **OPDRACHT 3** OP DE VOLGENDE BLADZIJDE

- 3 Study expressions E and look at the two images. Write down three expressions to describe each image.



Image 1:

For example: The woman in the painting is dancing in a field. _____
 The artist has used a lot of dark colours. _____
 On the bottom of the drawing there's a signature. _____



Image 2:

For example: The light in the painting looks very realistic. _____
 There aren't any people in this painting. _____
 In the picture you can see some buildings on the right-hand side. _____

TIP Uitleggen waarom je iets vindt

Met *because* geef je aan waarom je iets vindt of waarom iets zo is.

- *The jury liked her artwork, **because** it was the most original.*
- *I'm fond of Picasso, **because** his work is strange and colourful.*

- 4 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

TEXT

Be(e) in the City



Map of the Worker Bees - Caroline Coates

The worker bee is the symbol of Manchester. Inspired by the little creature, we started last year's art project: *Bees in the City*. We asked local artists to decorate over 100 bees. They were on display all throughout Manchester. More than three million people followed the art trail through the city to see them all.

This bee sculpture is created by Caroline Coates. She is an artist inspired by the city and the people around her. The sculpture is covered in maps of Manchester. Caroline has painted old and new maps to show how much the city has grown. She has used a lot of bright colours. The bee is sitting on a blue and pink podium. We're fond of the sculpture, because it's so colourful.

What is your favourite bee?

- 5 Read *Be(e) in the City*.
- a Why did the council decide upon bee sculptures and not another animal?

A bee is the symbol of Manchester.

- b Who decorated the bees?

Local artists.

- c Study expressions E. Below you see another bee, created by artist Jayne Ford. Write a description of her bee. You can edit the underlined sentences in *Be(e) in the City* to write your own description. Also write about if you like the sculpture or not, and why.

This bee sculpture is created by Jayne Ford. The body of the bee is covered in tiles. The artist has used grey colours. The bee is sitting on a yellow podium. I am fond of the sculpture, because it's so shiny.



TEXT

Bee Nice

Have you seen our #beeinthecity bees around Manchester? We love Jayne Ford's bling bee and Caroline Coates' map bee. Which one is your favourite?

View all comments

Leona16 - I think Caroline's bee looks nicer. It is more original than Jayne's.

itstony - Jayne's bee is definitely the shiniest! Just look at all that bling!

StockportUK - I can't choose! I think Jayne's bee is as nice as Caroline's.

6 Read *Bee Nice*. How are the following words written in English?

- a mooier nicer
- b origineler more original
- c meest glimmende the shiniest
- d net zo mooi als as nice as

GRAMMAR Comparisons

► Study box page 59

Bijvoeglijk naamwoord dat bestaat uit...		Vergrotende trap	Overtreffende trap
één lettergreep	<i>cool</i>	<i>cooler (than)</i>	<i>(the) coolest</i>
één lettergreep die eindigt op -e	<i>nice</i>	<i>nicer (than)</i>	<i>(the) nicest</i>
één lettergreep die eindigt op klinker + medeklinker	<i>big</i>	<i>bigger (than)</i>	<i>(the) biggest</i>
twee lettergrepen eindigend op -y	<i>pretty</i>	<i>prettier (than)</i>	<i>(the) prettiest</i>
twee of meer lettergrepen	<i>original</i>	<i>more original (than)</i>	<i>(the) most original</i>
Onregelmatige bijvoeglijke naamwoorden	<i>good</i> <i>bad</i> <i>little</i> <i>far</i>	<i>better (than)</i> <i>worse (than)</i> <i>less (than)</i> <i>further (than)</i>	<i>(the) best</i> <i>(the) worst</i> <i>(the) least</i> <i>(the) furthest</i>

Andere vormen van vergelijking:

<i>Jayne is as talented as Caroline.</i>	net zo ... als ...
<i>My painting is not as colourful as yours.</i>	niet zo ... als ...

7 Read the grammar box on comparisons. Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets.

- a That is the nicest (nice) painting that I have seen.
- b My sister thinks she's more intelligent than (intelligent) me, but I don't agree!
- c *Avatar* is probably the worst (bad) film that was ever made!
- d I think October is the wettest (wet) month of the year.
- e My sweater was less expensive than (little) yours.
- f Who is more powerful (powerful), the prime minister or the queen?
- g I think *Finding Nemo* was funnier than (funny) *Finding Dory*.
- h This statue is as old as (old) that painting. They're from the same year.
- i Is the Mont Blanc higher than (high) Mount Snowdon?

8 Read the grammar box on comparisons. You are now going to write your own comparisons. Use the words in brackets.

a Vergelijk jezelf met een klasgenoot. (*tall*)

For example: I am not as tall as Lout.

b Vergelijk jouw kamer met die van je beste vriend(in). (*messy*)

For example: My room is messier than Amir's room.

c Vertel wie er het creatiefst is van de klas. (*creative*)

For example: Jitske is the most creative.

d Vergelijk jouw huis met dat van de buren. (*large*)

For example: My house is as large as our neighbour's house.

e Vertel wie er het slimst is van de klas. (*smart*)

For example: I am the smartest.

f Vertel wie de beste zanger(es) van de wereld is. (*good*)

For example: Rihanna is the best singer in the world.

g Vergelijk jouw outfit met die van een klasgenoot. (*original*)

For example: My outfit is more original than Merlijn's outfit.

9 a Put the words into the correct category. Use:

brilliant - clay - crayon - lovely - original - photo - portrait - sketch - watercolour

Materials:

clay - For example: The pot is made of clay.

crayon - I used a crayon to make this drawing.

watercolour - You need water and a brush to paint with watercolour.

Kinds of artworks:

photo - For example: This selfie is my favourite photo.

portrait - This portrait doesn't look like me.

sketch - The artist makes a sketch before he starts painting.

Opinions on artwork:

brilliant - For example: The artist is really brilliant.

lovely - This statue looks lovely.

original - think this painting is very original.

b Make a meaningful sentence with each word you used in exercise a. Write the sentences behind the words.

This is #mymanchester



A This is my portrait of Liam Gallagher. Oasis will always be the best band from Manchester. #mymanchester



B I made a digital drawing of Emmeline Pankhurst, who helped women win the right to vote. #mymanchester



C Here's #mymanchester. Old Trafford stadium!

10 Look at *This is #mymanchester*. Describe the artworks.

a Describe artwork A in 16–30 words:

The painting looks very realistic. The artist has used a lot of dark colours. The background is white.

b Describe the person in artwork B and the artwork itself in 25–35 words.

The woman has brown hair. She is wearing an orange hat and a grey coat. She is holding a sign. On the bottom of the drawing is her name.

c Describe what you see and don't see in artwork C in 25–35 words.

In the foreground of the photograph there's a statue of three football players. In the background you can see a stadium. There aren't any people in this photo.

d Write three sentences in which you compare the three artworks.

For example: The drawing of Emmeline Pankhurst is less colourful than the painting of Liam Gallagher.

The painting of Liam Gallagher is more realistic than the drawing of Emmeline Pankhurst.

The photo of Old Trafford stadium is nicer than the painting of Liam Gallagher.

e Write down what you think of the artworks and why you think this.

- Liam Gallagher *For example: I'm not fond of the dark colours that the artist used, because I prefer bright and colourful paintings.*
- Emmeline Pankhurst *For example: I like that the artwork looks like a cartoon, because I like (reading) cartoons.*
- Old Trafford stadium *I think this photo is brilliant, because I'm a fan of Manchester United.*

- 11 a Type in *artwork* on Google Image Search. Choose two artworks. One of them has to have at least one person in it. Also make sure you choose two very different artworks. Save them to your computer or print them.
- b Describe the two artworks you chose in exercise a. Write down what you think of the artworks and why. Use 40–60 words per description.

Artwork 1: *For example: The painting is created by Mary Adshead. The artist has used a lot of blue and white. The woman in the painting is dancing. She is wearing a white dress. On the left and the right of the painting you can see trees. I like this painting, as it's very realistic and original.*

Artwork 2: *For example: It is an abstract painting. It is made by Judith Allsopp. She has used yellow, blue and purple. The background is yellow. In the middle there is a blue line. On the left and the right, you see the same purple shape. I'm not fond of this painting, because I prefer realistic paintings.*

c Write down two sentences in which you compare the two artworks.

For example: The painting by Mary Adshead is more realistic. The painting by Judith Allsopp is more colourful.

CHALLENGE

12 a Look at the graffiti in photo A and B. Answer the questions in English.



Photo A by El Mac



Photo B artist unknown

Photo A

– Wie heeft het gemaakt?

The graffiti was created by El Mac.

– Welke kleuren heeft de kunstenaar gebruikt?

The artist has used white, black and red.

– Hoe ziet de man op het kunstwerk eruit?

The man has got a moustache. He is wearing a cowboy hat.

– Wat zie je nog meer? Bedenk zelf een zin.

For example: The man in the graffiti looks serious.

Photo B

– Wat zie je boven aan en onder aan het kunstwerk?

At the top of the artwork are the words 'things fall apart'.

At the bottom are the words 'I'm too sad to tell you.'

– Wat voor soort kleuren heeft de kunstenaar gebruikt?

The artist has used a lot of bright colours.

– Hoe ziet het meisje op het kunstwerk eruit?

The girl looks young. She has got short hair.

– Wat zie je nog meer? Bedenk zelf een zin.

For example: I can see letters and the face of a boy.

b Now write a longer text about the artwork you like best. Use about 40–55 words.

Write:

- why this artwork is the best;
- three sentences about what the artwork looks like;
- a comparison between the two artworks.

For example: I like the artwork by El Mac, because it's very realistic. The artist has used white, black and red. The man has got a moustache. He is wearing a hat and he looks serious. This artwork is more realistic than the artwork with the two faces.

THE EXTRA MILE



- 13 **a** Take a photo of something you like. It can be a photo of anything.
- b PAIR WORK** Exchange your photo with a classmate. Write a review of around 60–80 words about his/her photo. Write about:
- who took the photo;
 - what you see in the photo;
 - what you think of the photo and why;
 - which of your photos you like best and why.

For example: The photo is taken by Shivani Ramcharan. In the foreground of the photo you can see a statue of King Willem II. In the background you can see a church. There are a few people in the photo. In the sky there are some birds. I'm fond of the photo, because it shows the nicest part of our city. Shivani's photo is the best photo, because it's more original.



- c PAIR WORK** Read each other's review. Do you agree with one another?

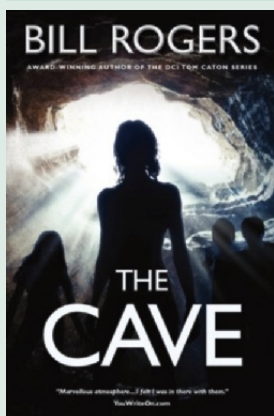


Oefen met de woordtrainer.
Maak *Test jezelf*.

LESSON

6

Literature



The Cave

In *The Cave* by Bill Rogers, a group of teenagers from a school in Manchester go on their yearly adventure trip in nature. On the second day, they are exploring the caves beneath the Pennine Hills when tragedy strikes. The tunnel behind them collapses, leaving the group stuck deep below the ground. *The Cave* is the story of how a group of students from very different backgrounds work together and share their personal stories until help arrives.

BEFORE READING

- 1 Put yourself in the position of the characters in the book. You and your classmates are underground when the entrance caves in.

a What would your first reaction be?

For example: I would scream very loudly and I would cry.



- b **PAIR WORK** Work with a classmate. How do you think that he/she would react in the same situation? Write this down first.

For example: She would stay calm and look for another exit.



- c **PAIR WORK** Read each other's answers. How well do you know your classmate?

Own answer.

TEXT

Stuck Underground

The group is exploring the tunnels when suddenly the entrance caves in. They're stuck underground.

All the blood seemed to have drained from my body. My teeth were clamped shut, I felt unbearably cold, and my hands were shaking uncontrollably. I would have fallen too, but Charlie was clinging to me like a limpet.

Jag was swearing continuously like a bad case of Tourette's. Devon was leaning over Naomi trying to rouse her. Daniel appeared to be taking stock. He came over and put one arm around me and the other around Charlie.

'We're going to be alright,' he said with as much conviction as he could muster. He leant closer and whispered. 'You've got to be brave Grace, for the sake of the others. I'm counting on you.' He sounded like my father, and felt like an older brother. It was what I needed to get through this moment of panic.

'Why don't you take Charlie over there, sit yourselves down, and check that he's alright.' He pointed to a hollow in the side wall to our right. It was a command, not a question, and I was glad of it.

From: *The Cave* by Bill Rogers

WORDS TO HELP

limpet	<i>zeeslak</i>
to rouse	<i>wakker maken</i>
to take stock	<i>inventariseren</i>

AFTER READING

2 Read *Stuck Underground*.

a Everyone handles the situation differently. Write down how each character reacts.

Grace: *clamps her teeth shut, feels cold and starts shivering. Almost falls over.*

Charlie: *clings to Grace.*

Jag: *swears continuously.*

Daniel: *takes stock of the situation. Calms Grace and Charlie and tells them what they should do.*

b Who do you think has the best reaction? Explain your answer with examples from the text.

Bijvoorbeeld: Daniel. Hij blijft heel rustig en zorgt dat het met iedereen goed gaat door advies te geven. Grace zegt dat zijn woorden precies waren wat ze nodig had.

c Look at your answer in exercise 1a. Is there a character that reacts in the same way that you would? Explain your answer.

For example: No. There's nobody who starts crying.

TEXT

Amina's England

Underground, the teenagers have deep conversations and hear each other's life stories. One of these stories is that of Amina. She has fled from the African country of Somalia when she was ten years old. Grace asks her what she likes about England.

'What do you like most about England Amina?' I asked. Her eyes widened and her whole face became a huge smile.

'So many things: that it is never too hot or too cold; the rain that makes your hills and fields green; the fact everyone queues in the shops, and for buses and trams. All the things that seem to annoy the English.'

I had never heard her laugh before. It was light and musical like the trill of a song bird.

'Also the National Health Service, and that the streets are clean...' 'That we don't carry guns in the street?' Devon suggested. Her face clouded over. 'Yes, that too.' 'What don't you like?' said Daniel. She had to think hard about the answer.

'That you don't seem to appreciate how lucky you are, and how precious your democracy and freedom of speech really is.'

From: *The Cave* by Bill Rogers

WORDS TO HELP

to queue

in de rij staan

3 Read *Amina's England*.

a Choose the five things that Amina likes about England according to the text.

- 1 The weather is nice most of the time.
- 2 It's never too hot or too cold.
- 3 The hills and the fields are nice.
- 4 The rain makes everything nice and green.
- 5 Everyone queues.
- 6 There's great public transport.
- 7 The National Health Service.
- 8 The hospitals are clean.
- 9 The streets are clean.

b Check your answers in exercise a. Write down the five numbers you checked and write down why you think Amina likes these things. Take her place of birth into account when you give your answer.

For example: 2 The weather is always warm in Somalia.

4 In Somalia it hardly ever rains. It's not green, but quite dry.

5 People in Somalia probably don't queue.

7 Healthcare in Somalia is very bad.

9 The streets in Somalia are quite dirty.

TEXT

Don't Feel Guilty

When Daniel tells his story, he says he feels guilty about something that his family did in the past. Amina responds to this.

'Then I do not understand what it is that you feel guilty about?' She allowed him take up time, but Daniel didn't have an answer.

'Your anger, sadness and disappointment I can understand,' she said. 'But no one should feel a sense of guilt because of something that people of their own race, culture, religion, country, or even their own family, believes or does. You are a good person Daniel. Use your concern to try to make things better, in however small a way.'

From: *The Cave* by Bill Rogers

4 Read *Don't Feel Guilty*.

a Do you agree or disagree with Amina? Explain your answer.

For example: I agree with Amina. It's not your fault if your family does bad things. You should only feel guilty about things you have done yourself.



b **PAIR WORK** Werk samen met een klasgenoot. Lees elkaars antwoord. Schrijf op wat je van de mening en toelichting van je klasgenoot vindt. Zijn jullie het met elkaar eens?

Bijvoorbeeld: Ik ben het niet eens met Lisa. Je hebt niet altijd invloed op de dingen die anderen doen.

TEXT

Phone Call from Down Below

The group has found a narrow gap where daylight shines into the cave. Charlie is the only one thin enough to climb through it. He tries to call the emergency hotline.

'I've got through Grace!' He shouted. 'I'm through!' 'Calm down Charlie,' I told him. 'Just answer their questions.' I heard them cheering down below. I thought it far too premature. 'They want to know where we are.'

'Charlie, tell them we're about 600 metres North East from where the tunnel collapsed, and about 15 metres below the hillside,' I suggested.

I could have been way out, but all along I had been using my compass, and trying to estimate how far we'd travelled each time we moved camp.

'And tell them I'll sound our distress call with the whistle for one minute every five minutes until they get here.'

Shortly afterwards Charlie slid down the wall and his face appeared in the centre of my beam. He was grinning from ear to ear.

From: *The Cave* by Bill Rogers

WORDS TO HELP

whistle

fluitje

- 5 Read *Phone Call from Down Below*. Finish the notes of the emergency hotline with the information from the text and from other fragments in this lesson.

Caller: *Charlie*

Location: *Pennine Hills. Stuck in a tunnel underground. 600 metres North East from where the tunnel collapsed. 15 metres below the hillside.*

How many people? *6*

How to find them: *Listen for a whistle.*

Study box

LESSON 2

Listening

WORDS Humour

 Practise online

English	Dutch	
according to	volgens	What is the correct answer, according to you?
to attend	meedoen met; deelnemen aan	I would like to attend the comedy workshop.
amazed	verbaasd	I was amazed that she didn't complain.
to bring the house down	de tent afbreken	The comedian could bring the house down with his jokes.
to disguise yourself	jezelf vermommen	She decided to disguise herself as a hairy monster.
episode	aflevering	We never miss an episode of our favourite TV show.
event	evenement; gebeurtenis	The Olympic Games are a big sporting event .
gag	grap	He told a gag about an elephant.
to giggle	giechelen	Her jokes always make me giggle .
habit	gewoonte	He has a habit of biting his nails when he's nervous.
hilarious	hilarisch; heel grappig	We thought the film was hilarious .
to improvise	improviseren	The actor started to improvise .
to involve	verbonden zijn aan, betreffen	Her job involves a lot of traveling.
to keep a straight face	het gezicht in de plooi houden; niet lachen	He tried to keep a straight face .
laughter	gelach	I heard some laughter in the room next door.
to lead	leiden	You lead and we'll follow right behind you.
pun	woordspeling; woordgrap	She made a funny pun about a newspaper.
punchline	clou	I didn't understand the punchline of his joke.
to record	opnemen	We want to record our wedding on video.
to rehearse	repeteren; oefenen	They need to rehearse for the show.
sink	gootsteen	He was standing at the sink , doing the dishes.
sitcom	komische tv-serie	My favourite sitcom is <i>Modern Family</i> .
sold-out	uitverkocht	Tonight's show is completely sold-out .
witty	gevat; ad rem	My favourite comedian is very witty .
Dutch	English	
applaus	applause	The comedian got some loud applause for his performance.
begrijpen; snappen	to get	I never get his jokes.
beseffen	to realise	I realise how difficult it will be, but we must try.
betekenis	meaning	What is the meaning of this word in English?
dezelfde	the same	I was staying at the same hotel as my teacher.
flauw	silly	I'm tired of watching this film. It's too silly .
fout; verkeerd	wrong	Three of your answers are wrong .

Dutch	English	
gevoel	sense	She has a really good sense of humour.
humor	humour	He has no sense of humour .
irriteren	to annoy	They always annoy me with their stupid jokes.
juichen	to cheer	In the stadium we cheer when we score.
klappen	to clap	When people clap their hands, it means they like it.
komiek	comedian	Jerry Seinfeld is a famous comedian from America.
lachen	to laugh	Her jokes always make me laugh .
onthouden; herinneren	to remember	We all remember that old song.
roepen; schreeuwen	to shout	There's no need to shout , I can hear you.
vergeten	to forget	We will never forget that special vacation to Hawaii.
vermakelijk	amusing	He told a very amusing story.
verrast	surprised	I'm surprised to see you here.
zich verontschuldigen	to apologise	You must apologise to the teacher for being so rude.

GRAMMAR *The present: present simple or present continuous*
 Practise online

Om te praten over het heden (nu), kun je de *present simple* of de *present continuous* gebruiken.

Als je wilt zeggen dat iets altijd, nooit, herhaaldelijk of regelmatig gebeurt, gebruik je de *present simple*. Vaak staat er dan een signaalwoord in de zin, bijvoorbeeld: *always, never, sometimes, every day*.

+	<i>I eat an apple every day.</i>	Ik eet elke dag een appel.
+	<i>My sister never eats an apple.</i>	Mijn zus eet nooit een appel.
-	<i>Tim doesn't eat apples.</i>	Tim eet geen appels.
-	<i>You don't eat apples, do you?</i>	Jij eet geen appels, of wel?
?	<i>Does your dad eat an apple every day?</i>	Eet je vader elke dag een appel?
?	<i>Do they sometimes eat an apple?</i>	Eten zij af en toe een appel?

Gebruik de *present continuous* (*am / is / are + werkwoord + -ing*) als je wilt zeggen dat iets nu bezig is. Soms staat er dan een signaalwoord in de zin, bijvoorbeeld: *at the moment, right now*. In het Nederlands zeg je dan: 'Ik ben aan het ...'

+	<i>I am watching TV right now.</i>	Ik ben nu tv aan het kijken.
+	<i>Mum is watching TV again.</i>	Mam is weer tv aan het kijken.
+	<i>Be quiet, we are watching TV.</i>	Wees stil, we zijn tv aan het kijken.
-	<i>I'm not watching TV at the moment.</i>	Ik ben op het moment geen tv aan het kijken.
-	<i>They aren't watching TV right now.</i>	Zij zijn nu geen tv aan het kijken.
-	<i>My sister isn't watching TV at the moment.</i>	Mijn zus is op dit moment geen tv aan het kijken.
?	<i>Are you watching TV? Really?</i>	Ben je tv aan het kijken? Echt?
?	<i>Is Layla watching TV right now?</i>	Is Layla nu tv aan het kijken?
?	<i>Are they watching TV again?</i>	Zijn ze weer tv aan het kijken?

LESSON
3

Speaking

WORDS Accommodation

 Practise online

English	Dutch	
accommodation	verblijfplaats	Can you find some cheap accommodation for the holidays?
affordable	betaalbaar	This room is affordable at only £20 per night.
among	tussen	I prefer being among friends to being alone.
ceiling	plafond	The ceiling in this house is too low for a tall person.
cosy	knus	The fireplace makes the cottage quite cosy .
detached	vrijstaand	Our detached house is surrounded by a large garden.
to expect	verwachten	They expect us to tidy the room before we leave.
to let	verhuren	Home owners can let a room for extra money.
to own	bezitten	I hope to own a huge villa someday.
owner	eigenaar	The owner gave us a tour of the house.
private	privé; eigen	We prefer a room with a private bathroom.
rate	tarief	What's the weekly rate for that bungalow?
rental agreement	huurovereenkomst	Can I read the rental agreement before booking?
vacant	leeg; onbezet	The hotel room had been vacant for months.
Dutch	English	
bespreken	to discuss	Let's discuss where we will go next holiday.
borg	deposit	Do I pay a deposit before our stay?
bushalte	bus stop	The bus departs from the bus stop at 1 p.m.
eenpersoonskamer	single room	A single room is perfect as I'm travelling solo.
hostel	hostel	We only need a bed, so a hostel is fine.
hotelkamer	hotel room	The luxury hotel room has a jacuzzi.
huisdiervriendelijk	pet-friendly	I need a pet-friendly hotel so I can bring my dog.
huren	to rent	They rent the same holiday home every year.
ideaal	ideal	This spot near the lake is ideal for fishing.
kluis	safe	You can lock the safe with a security code.
modern	modern	I prefer a modern house with new gadgets.
nacht	night	Let's just rent a room for the night .
regel	rule	The most important rule in travelling is: keep your passport and money safe.
rolstoel	wheelchair	Can we access the bungalow with a wheelchair ?
ruim	roomy	The large windows make the kitchen feel roomy .
schoonmaakkosten	cleaning fee	We will charge you a cleaning fee if you leave a mess.
traditioneel	traditional	Every year they serve a traditional Christmas dinner.
tweepersoonskamer	double room	My parents are staying in the double room .

EXPRESSIONS

Dutch	English
A Having a telephone conversation	
Je spreekt met Vikram. Ik bel voor wat informatie over een vakantiehuis.	This is Vikram. I'm calling to ask for some information about a holiday home.
Ik zal je doorverbinden met onze verhuurafdeling. Blijf aan de lijn!	I shall put you through to the rental department. Please hold!
Ik ben zo bij u terug.	I will be right back with you.
Bel gerust terug als u meer vragen hebt.	Please call again if you have more questions.
Heel erg bedankt voor uw hulp.	Thank you very much for your help.
B Asking for more information	
Ik zoek met drie vrienden een vakantiehuisje in juli.	Three friends and I are looking for a holiday home in July.
Kunt u me meer vertellen over wat u zoekt?	Could you tell me more about what you're looking for?
Kunt u me meer details geven over de locatie?	Can you give me more details on the location?
Kunt u me ook vertellen of het beddengoed bij de prijs is inbegrepen?	Could you also tell me if bed linen is included?
Hoeveel slaapkamers heeft de bungalow?	How many bedrooms does the bungalow have ?
Hoe is het openbaar vervoer geregeld bij het park?	What's the public transportation like near the park ?
Hoe ver is het van het zwembad?	How far is it from the swimming pool?
Hoeveel is de huur per week?	How much is the weekly rent?
C Talking about your preferences	
Hebt u een voorkeur voor een kamer of een vakantiehuisje?	Would you prefer to rent a room or a holiday home?
We zouden liever op een plek verblijven met wat meer luxe.	We would rather stay somewhere more luxurious.
Mijn voorkeur gaat uit naar een plek dicht bij het strand, omdat ik van zwemmen houd.	I prefer to be close to the beach, because I like to swim.
Ik heb meer interesse in een blokhut, omdat die meer afgezonderd is dan een appartement.	I'm more interested in a cabin, as it's more private than an apartment.
D Making arrangements	
Is het beschikbaar van 22 tot 29 juli?	Is it available from the 22 nd to the 29 th of July?
Jullie huisje zal gereed zijn om 3 uur 's middags.	Your house will be ready for you at 3 p.m.
Ik ben bang dat het al bezet is op de 22 ^e . En als u de vakantie op de 23 ^e begint?	I'm afraid it's booked on the 22 nd . How about starting your holiday on the 23 rd ?
Het is een wandeling van 15 minuten van het treinstation naar de entree van het park.	It's a 15-minute walk from the train station to the park entrance.
We hebben een budget van 450 pond voor één week.	We've got a budget of 450 pounds for one week.

LESSON

4

Reading

WORDS *Fantasy*
 Practise online

English	Dutch	
average	normaal; gemiddeld	The amount of tea she drinks is average .
binoculars	verrekijker	We looked at the birds through binoculars .
boosaardig	evil	In a lot of fairy tales, there is a witch who is evil .
creature	wezen	A creature is a living thing.
deer	hert	<i>Bambi</i> is a children's story about a young deer .
dragon	draak	The dragon flew over the mountains.
dusk	schemering	Alice always has to be home before dusk .
eyewitness	ooggetuige	He was able to give an eyewitness account of the beast.
fictional	verzonnen	This story didn't really happen, it's completely fictional .
giant	reus	The giant destroyed homes by stepping on them.
gnome	kabouter	Have you ever seen a garden gnome without a beard?
to hunt	jagen	In this forest, you are not allowed to hunt without permission.
imagination	verbeelding; fantasie	You need a lot of imagination to write a book.
impossible	onmogelijk	It's impossible to finish this difficult game.
jet black	pikzwart	The panther we saw in the zoo was jet black .
to make up	verzinnen	People sometimes make up stories to use as an excuse.
mind	geest; verstand	Open your mind to new ideas, if you want to get inspired.
possible	mogelijk	Anything is possible if you try hard enough.
to reveal	onthullen	They're going to reveal the name of the store today.
to roam	ronddwalen	Wolves like to roam the forest at night.
to stalk (someone)	(iemand/iets) besluipen	Cats often stalk mice and birds.
suddenly	plotseling	It happened so suddenly , we didn't see it coming.
surroundings	omgeving	In these surroundings you hardly see any wild animals.
unfortunately	helaas	Unfortunately , the restaurant had just closed.
witch	heks	The witch in the story wears a pointy black hat.
wizard	tovenaar	A wizard is the male version of a witch.
Dutch	English	
beest	beast	Did you see the large teeth of that beast ?
bestaan	to exist	Witches only exist in fairy tales.
bewijzen	prove	No one can prove Tizzy Whizzies are real.
dorp	village	We live in a small village in the countryside.
echt	real	Are you sure these diamonds are real ?
enorm	huge	Look at that elephant! It's huge !
geloven	to believe	You shouldn't believe everything people tell you.
gevaarlijk	dangerous	Wild bears can be very dangerous .
landschap	landscape	My favourite landscape has a lot of trees.
legende	legend	The legend goes that the girl never returned.
lijken op	to look like	Liam and Andrew look a lot like their dad.
mythe	myth	A myth is an old story, made up to try to explain events.
onderzoeken	to investigate	The police are going to investigate what happened.
ongelooflijk	unbelievable	That can't be true! It's unbelievable !

Dutch	English	
onzin	nonsense	I don't believe you. I think it's nonsense .
piepklein	tiny	She lives in a large house, but her bedroom is tiny .
spannend	exciting	Going on holiday to a new country can be very exciting .
sprookje	fairy tale	Susan's favourite fairy tale is <i>Rapunzel</i> .
staart	tail	Terry's dog is always chasing its own tail .
staren	to stare	It's not very nice to stare at people.
vleugel	wing	The bird's wing might be broken.
vreemd	strange	Strange , I just saw my keys, but now I can't find them.
zeker weten	to be sure	Just to be sure , did you lock the front door?

GRAMMAR *Intensifiers*
 Practise online

Intensifiers zijn woorden die je kunt gebruiken om de betekenis van een ander woord te versterken. Ze staan direct vóór het woord waar ze iets over zeggen en geven antwoord op de vraag: Hoe? (*How?*)

Bijvoorbeeld:

<i>Ralph is angry.</i>	Ralph is boos.
How <i>angry is Ralph?</i>	Hoe boos is Ralph?
<i>Ralph is <u>really</u> angry.</i>	Ralph is <u>echt</u> boos.
<i>She is creative.</i>	Ze is creatief.
How <i>creative is she?</i>	Hoe creatief is ze?
<i>She's <u>extremely</u> creative.</i>	Ze is <u>enorm</u> creatief.

De volgende *intensifiers* worden veel gebruikt. Leer ze uit je hoofd, op dezelfde manier als waarop je woordjes leert:

<i>absolutely</i>	absoluut	<i>You must be absolutely quiet during the concert.</i>
<i>deeply</i>	diep-	<i>I'm feeling deeply unhappy about my bad grade.</i>
<i>extremely</i>	enorm	<i>Hannah's extremely excited about the book.</i>
<i>perfectly</i>	volkomen, perfect	<i>I'm perfectly happy where we live now.</i>
<i>quite</i>	nogal, redelijk	<i>These two creatures look quite different.</i>
<i>really</i>	echt	<i>It's really great that you're my friend.</i>
<i>seriously</i>	ernstig	<i>I'm seriously worried about her.</i>
<i>so</i>	zo	<i>I'm so sorry about that.</i>
<i>too</i>	te	<i>I feel too sick to go to school today.</i>
<i>very</i>	erg	<i>You're very good at drawing!</i>

GRAMMAR *Prepositions*

Je gebruikt de volgende voorzetsels om aan te geven waar iets of iemand is. Leer deze voorzetsels uit je hoofd, op dezelfde manier als waarop je woordjes leert:

<i>above</i>	boven	<i>The pictures are above the shelves.</i>
<i>under</i>	onder	<i>The dog is sleeping under the table.</i>
<i>behind</i>	achter	<i>There is a big tree behind the house.</i>
<i>in front of</i>	voor	<i>He parked the car in front of the shop.</i>
<i>around</i>	om, rondom	<i>He put his arms around her.</i>
<i>between</i>	tussen	<i>I sat between Andy and Janice on the couch.</i>
<i>near</i>	(vlak) bij, in de buurt	<i>We parked the car near the library.</i>
<i>next to</i>	naast	<i>Her house is next to the park.</i>
<i>at</i>	bij	<i>He is waiting at the bus stop.</i>
<i>in</i>	in	<i>David is in the kitchen.</i>
<i>on</i>	op	<i>Don't sit on the grass. It's wet.</i>

Let op!

Het voorzetsel *on* gebruik je om te zeggen dat iets ergens bovenop ligt of zit:

*I'm sitting **on** the chair.* Ik zit **op** de stoel.

Het voorzetsel *at* gebruik je om te zeggen dat iemand of iets op een bepaalde locatie is:

*I'll see you **at** school. (Dus niet: I'll see you on school.)* Ik zie je **op** school.

LESSON
5

Writing

WORDS *Art*

English	Dutch	
angle	hoek	From this angle I could not see his face.
to be on display	worden tentoongesteld	Her paintings are on display in the museum.
to blend	mengen	You can blend colours to create a new one.
brightness	helderheid	I love the brightness of the colours in this painting.
composition	compositie	The composition of this artwork is complex.
depth	diepte	The contrast between light and dark gives this painting a lot of depth .
frame	lijst	The old painting has a beautiful golden frame around it.
genius	genie	Ben is so talented that I think he's a genius .
masterpiece	meesterwerk	The <i>Mona Lisa</i> is Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece .
mood	stemming	The dark colours in this painting give it a sad mood .
mural	muurschildering	In the castle they discovered a huge mural from the Middle Ages.
oil paint	olieverf	You get brighter colours when you use oil paint .
pattern	patroon	The crazy pattern in the wallpaper makes me dizzy.
poem	gedicht	He was so in love, he wrote a poem for her.
to reach	bereiken	Famous artists reach a lot of people with their work.

Dutch	English	
aan de bovenkant	at the top	Is that a crack at the top of the painting?
abstract	abstract	In an abstract painting we often see only colours and shapes.
beeldschoon	lovely	The young woman in the photo looks lovely .
bord	sign	The protester in the demonstration is holding a sign up in the air.
briljant	brilliant	I think Banksy is a brilliant artist.
creativiteit	creativity	Use your creativity to make something new.
foto	photo	Is that a photo of your grandparents?
galerij	gallery	Every artwork in the gallery is for sale.
geïnspireerd door	inspired by	I was inspired by Vincent van Gogh when I painted this.
klei	clay	Working with clay gives you dirty hands.
krijt(je)	crayon	I used to draw all my paintings with crayon .
op de achtergrond	in the background	Can you see what's in the background ?
op de voorgrond	in the foreground	In the foreground of the drawing there's a man.
origineel	original	Is that Rembrandt original or fake?
portret	portrait	Can you sit still so I can draw your portrait ?
schets	sketch	Most artists make a sketch before they start.
stilleven	still life	A still life is a painting of objects such as flowers or fruit.
tegel	tile	I broke a kitchen tile when I dropped a jar by accident.
vasthouden	to hold	Is this the right way to hold a paintbrush?
watervarf	watercolour	You can't use watercolour without water.

EXPRESSIONS

 Practise online

Dutch	English
E Describing an image	
De vrouw op het schilderij is aan het dansen in een veld.	The woman in the painting is dancing in a field.
Het standbeeld is gemaakt door John Cassidy.	This statue is created by John Cassidy.
Het licht in het schilderij ziet er erg realistisch uit.	The light in the painting looks very realistic.
Onder aan de tekening staat een handtekening.	At the bottom of the drawing there's a signature.
Op de afbeelding aan de rechterkant zie je wat gebouwen.	In the picture you can see some buildings on the right-hand side.
De kunstenaar heeft veel donkere kleuren gebruikt.	The artist has used a lot of dark colours.
Er zijn geen mensen in het kunstwerk.	There aren't any people in the artwork.
Ik ben geen liefhebber van de materialen die de kunstenaar heeft gebruikt.	I'm not fond of the materials that the artist has used.
Ik vind het mooi dat deze muurschildering kleurrijker is dan die.	I like that this mural is more colourful than that one.
Het beeld is bedekt met zwarte en witte stippen.	The sculpture is covered in black and white dots.

GRAMMAR Comparisons

 Practise online

Om in het Engels dingen met elkaar te vergelijken, gebruik je de vergrotende trap (...-er than / more ... than) of de overtreffende trap (the ...-est / the most ...):

<i>Her dress is shorter than mine.</i>	Haar jurk is korter dan die van mij.
<i>Which way is the shortest?</i>	Welke weg is de kortste ?
<i>This rule is more important than that rule.</i>	Deze regel is belangrijker dan die regel.
<i>But that is the most important rule.</i>	Maar dat is de belangrijkste regel.

Let op:– **Woorden die eindigen op ...**

- een -e -> alleen – r / st

<i>nice - nicer - nicest</i>	aardig - aardiger - aardigst
------------------------------	------------------------------

- een -y -> -ier / -iest:

<i>busy - busier - busiest</i>	druk - drukker - drukst
--------------------------------	-------------------------

- een klinker + medeklinker -> medeklinker verdubbelen:

<i>big - bigger - biggest</i>	groot - groter - grootst
-------------------------------	--------------------------

- Bij **lange woorden met meerdere lettergrepen** gebruik je *more* en *most*:

<i>powerful</i>	<i>This engine is more powerful than the last one.</i>	Deze motor is krachtiger dan de vorige.
<i>interesting</i>	<i>That is the most interesting film ever.</i>	Dat is de interessantste film ooit.

- Er zijn ook **onregelmatige woorden**, zoals:

<i>bad - worse - worst</i>	slechter - slechter - slechtst
<i>good - better - best</i>	goed - beter - best
<i>far - further - furthest</i>	ver - verder - verst
<i>little - less - least</i>	weinig - minder - minst

Er is ook nog een andere manier om mensen, dieren en dingen te vergelijken: (*not*) *as ... as*

<i>You are as clever as your brother.</i>	Je bent net zo slim als je broer.
<i>This restaurant is not as fancy as that one.</i>	Dit restaurant is niet zo chic als dat andere.

Overhoor jezelf

LESSON

2

Listening

I can:

- understand short explanations.
- understand information about everyday topics.
- use the present simple or present continuous.

LESSON

3

Speaking

I can:

- have a telephone conversation.
- ask for information (over the phone).
- give information (over the phone).
- talk about what I prefer.
- talk about practical arrangements.

LESSON

4

Reading

I can:

- understand specific information in texts.
- understand short descriptive texts.
- use intensifiers.
- use prepositions of place.

LESSON

5

Writing

I can:

- describe an image.
- describe a person.
- write a short text.
- make comparisons.



Ben je klaar voor de toets? Test je kennis met *Test jezelf* en de woordtrainer in het online lesmateriaal.



1 2 3 4 5 6

Unit 2 Four Corners: Arizona, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico



Contents

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Did you know?

The Four Corners Monument in the Southwestern United States marks the point where the states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah meet. The only place in America where you can be in four states at once! The monument also marks the boundary between the Navajo Nation and the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Reservation, where the native American people still live.

LESSON

1

Crossing Borders

The Navajo tribe



The Navajo are the people who are native of the Four Corners region. The Navajos live in a very large reservation on their traditional territory: Navajo Nation. This is land that belongs to them and is under their control. The Navajo Nation has its own government, laws, police, and services, just like a small country. However, they are also US citizens and must obey American law. The Navajo people still honor a lot of their old traditions.

- 1 **PAIR WORK** Read the introduction and look at the photo. Work with a classmate. Make a word web which shows what you know about the Navajo.

TEXT

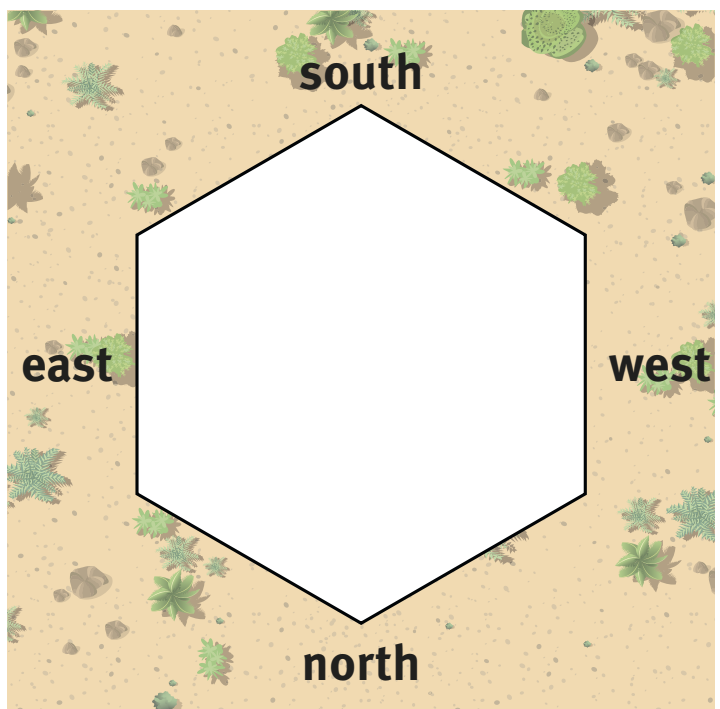
Life in a Hogan

In olden days, Navajo people lived in a hogan, meaning 'home place'. These were built of logs, plastered with mud. A hogan had an entrance that faced east, so the people could see the rising sun. In front of the entrance was an overhang, providing shade from the heat.

Inside there was only one room, without interior walls or windows. A hole in the roof allowed smoke to escape. Women kept food and household items like dishes on one side of the room. On the other side, men stored their hunting tools, like bows and arrows. There was no furniture. A Navajo family would sit on deerskins around the central fire and sleep around it too.



- 2 Read *Life in a Hogan*.
 a Below you see a map of a hogan.
 Draw the interior of the hut.



- b Would you want to live in a hogan? Write down at least two reasons why (not). Explain your answer with examples from the text.

For example: No, because you have no privacy. There aren't any walls. It doesn't sound comfortable to live without furniture. You always have to sit and sleep on the floor.

- 3 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

TEXT

Navajo Colours

Colours mean many things in many different cultures. For the Navajos, there are four colours that have special meaning: black, white, blue, and yellow. These colours can symbolise many different things. They can also be found on the flag of the Navajo Nation.



- 4 Read *Navajo Colours* and look at the flag.
- a The colours of the mountains in the flag have two meanings: the compass point and a time of day. What do you think each colour stands for? Search a compass point and time of day with each colour.

Tip: For the time of day you can think about what colour the sky has during that time.

Colours: black, blue, white, yellow

Directions: north, east, south, west

Time of day: dawn, day, dusk, night

	Colours	Directions	Time of day
1	black	<i>north</i>	<i>night</i>
2	blue	<i>south</i>	<i>day</i>
3	white	<i>east</i>	<i>dawn</i>
4	yellow	<i>west</i>	<i>dusk</i>

- b If you had to pick a colour for your family, what colour would that be? Explain your answer.

The colour *for example: blue* symbolises my family, because *for example: we always go on holiday to Greece and the ocean is very blue there.*

LESSON

2

Listening

LEARNING TARGETS

- Recognising the main topic of a discussion
- Understanding the important points in TV news segments

Grammar 

- The past: *past simple* or *present perfect*
- Irregular verbs

Words 

- Media

WARMING UP



- 1 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

PRACTICE

- 2 Fill in the missing words. Use:
advert - announcement - channel - fake - press - reduce - specific - upset

Yesterday, the boss of a large television (a) *channel* made an important (b) *announcement*. He said that they were going to (c) *reduce* the number of (d) *adverts*. From now on, they are only going to show them between (e) *specific* shows. But today, that turned out to be (f) *fake* news: it was an April Fools' Day joke. The audience and the boss seem to have a different sense of humour, and many people are now (g) *upset*. The boss is going to talk to the (h) *press* later today to apologise.



- 3 Listen to *Breaking News*. Tick: *true* or *false*.

	true	false
a Andrew is geïnteresseerd in wat Grace vertelt.		X
b Andrew vindt het belangrijk om het nieuws bij te houden.	X	
c Andrew leest alleen de koppen van de krant.		X
d Grace is nieuwsgierig wat voor bericht Andrew ontvangt.	X	
e Volgens Andrew is Grace ook goed op de hoogte van het nieuws.		X
f Grace en Andrew sparen voor een vakantie naar het buitenland.		X
g Andrew is verbaasd dat Grace een bericht op haar telefoon krijgt.	X	



- 4 Listen to *Breaking News*. Answer the questions.
- a What kind of message does Andrew receive on his phone?

Andrew receives a notification from a news app.

- b What is this notification about?

The notification is about an announcement from the president.

- c What kind of app does Grace receive a notification from on her phone?

Grace receives a notification from an app that tracks prices.

- d What is this notification about?

The notification is about a price reduction / price cut for a certain product she wants.

GRAMMAR The past: *past simple* or *present perfect* ▶ Study box page 110

	Past simple	Present perfect
Wanneer?	Als je wilt zeggen dat iets in het verleden is gebeurd en nu is afgelopen. Bijvoorbeeld: <i>We saw an interesting programme yesterday.</i> <i>As a reporter, she covered the elections last night.</i>	Als je wilt zeggen: - dat iets in het verleden is begonnen en nu nog steeds doorgaat. Bijvoorbeeld: <i>We have already saved \$900 for our wedding.</i> - dat iets uit het verleden nu nog steeds belangrijk is. Bijvoorbeeld: <i>Quiet, please! I have just received an important notification.</i>
Vorm	- hele werkwoord + <i>-(e)d</i> (bij regelmatige werkwoorden) - eigen vorm (bij onregelmatige werkwoorden)	<i>have / has</i> + voltooid deelwoord Voltooid deelwoord = - hele werkwoord + <i>-(e)d</i> (bij regelmatige werkwoorden) - eigen vorm (bij onregelmatige werkwoorden)
Tijdbepaling	Bijvoorbeeld: <i>in 2018, yesterday, last weekend, two hours ago, a second ago, at three o'clock, this morning, etc.</i>	<i>for, yet, never, ever, just, already, since</i>

- 5 Read the grammar box on past simple or present perfect. In each sentence, mark the correct form of the verb: *past simple* or *present perfect*.

- a They **lived** / *have lived* in London in 2010.
- b They *lived* / **have lived** here for many years.
- c She *finished* / **has finished** her homework already!
- d She **finished** / *has finished* her work at two o'clock.
- e The police *found* / **have found** the thief already.
- f The police **found** / *have found* the missing girl this morning.
- g I **played** / *have played* tennis last weekend.
- h I *played* / **have played** hockey since I was twelve.

- 6 Read the grammar box on past simple or present perfect. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Look carefully whether the sentence should be affirmative (+), negative (-) or interrogative (?).
- a (?) *Did you see* _____ the news this morning? (you - to see)
- b (+) Yes, *I saw* _____ it five minutes ago. (I - to see)
- c (?) *Has Eric* just *started* _____ his new job? (Eric - to start)
- d (-) No, *he hasn't / has not started* _____ his new job yet. (he - to start)
- e (?) *Did your friends arrive* _____ yesterday? (your friends - to arrive)
- f (+) Yes, *they arrived* _____ last night. (they - to arrive)
- g (?) *Have you* ever *made* _____ a vlog? (you - to make)
- h (-) No, *I have / I've* _____ never *made* _____ a vlog. (I - to make)

GRAMMAR *Irregular verbs*

▶ Study box page 111

Net als het Nederlands heeft het Engels veel werkwoorden met een onregelmatige vorm in de verleden tijd. Hieronder staan een paar voorbeelden.

Hele werkwoord	Past simple	Voltooid deelwoord	Hele werkwoord	Past simple	Voltooid deelwoord
<i>to be</i>	<i>was / were</i>	<i>been</i>	<i>to hear</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>heard</i>
<i>to become</i>	<i>became</i>	<i>become</i>	<i>to know</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
<i>to begin</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>begun</i>	<i>to make</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>
<i>to bring</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>to say</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>said</i>
<i>to come</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>to see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>
<i>to do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>	<i>to take</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>
<i>to find</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>to think</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
<i>to get</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>got / gotten</i>	<i>to write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>
<i>to have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>			

Op bladzijde 190 en 191 staat de volledige lijst met onregelmatige werkwoorden. Leer deze onregelmatige vormen uit je hoofd.

- 7 Read the grammar box on irregular verbs. Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences.
- a (to lose) I **have lost** _____ my phone. I can't find it.
- b (to go) Ben **went** _____ home ten minutes ago.
- c (to win) Barcelona **won** _____ the game yesterday.
- d (to speak – never) I **have never spoken** _____ to her.
- e (to break) Look! Somebody **has broken** _____ that window.
- f (to fly) Last Tuesday, Lisa **flew** _____ from London to Madrid.
- g (to buy) Yesterday, I **bought** _____ two newspapers instead of one.
- h (to read – already) I **have already read** _____ that magazine, thanks.

TIP *Uitspraak van read*

Het werkwoord *to read* ('lezen') is onregelmatig. De vorm voor zowel de *past simple* (verleden tijd) als het voltooid deelwoord is: *read*. Dit spreek je uit als in *red* (de kleur rood).

- 8 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.
- Go to the online assignment to find these answers.* _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- 9 Translate the words in bold to Dutch.
- a I became an American **citizen** in 2010. *inwoner / burger* _____
- b It's against the **law** not to wear seatbelts. *wet* _____
- c What has been your most **embarrassing** moment? *gênant* _____
- d The reporter was asked to **cover** the elections. *verslaan / verslag doen van* _____
- e I want to switch channels, but I can't find the **remote control**. *afstandsbediening* _____
- f Channel Five will **broadcast** the show live. *uitzenden* _____
- g The programme attracted millions of **viewers**. *kijkers* _____
- h The new president has a different **approach** to the problem. *aanpak* _____

10 Read the news items below. Write a suitable headline for each item.

a *For example: 15-year-old boy makes videos about animals* _____

Cole Shirk is a 15-year-old boy. He knows a lot about animals. He wants to teach everything he knows! He has his own YouTube channel with over 120 videos about animals. His whole family loves animals. They have sixteen pets. Cole posts a new video every week.

b *For example: New Facebook app is just for children* _____

Facebook has a new app, especially for kids. This is special, because children under 13 can't join Facebook. It's against the law because Facebook shows adverts. That's why Facebook has now made an app called Messenger Kids. Children can use the app to send messages to their parents. They can also chat with their friends. The app will be released on Monday.

c *For example: 11-year-old girl sells a million lollipops* _____

Alina Morse is only 11 years old, but she already has her own business. She invented Zollipop, which are lollipops without sugar. They are a huge success. Alina has just sold her millionth lollipop. She has worked on making the candy taste even better. The new Zollipops will come out later this year.

Based on: newsela.com



11 Listen to *Have I Got News for You*. Answer the questions.

a What kind of programme are Oscar and Madison watching?

They are watching the news. _____

b What issue is discussed in this programme?

In the programme, they talk about a governor who has broken the law. _____

c Oscar and Madison are having a discussion about this programme. In your own words, summarise their arguments for and against this programme. Use 30–50 words.

For example: Oscar hates the news, because it upsets him. _____


According to him, only rumours and scandals are being discussed, in order to attract enough viewers for the commercial breaks. _____

Madison, however, likes watching the news, because she thinks it's important to stay up-to-date. _____

d Write down your own opinion on these arguments. Do you (dis)agree with Oscar or Madison, or both? Use 30–50 words.


For example: I agree with Oscar, because in my opinion the news should focus on more important issues than what the VIPs have been doing. Also, I think there are way too many commercial breaks, these are very annoying. _____

CHALLENGE

-  12 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers. _____

THE EXTRA MILE

-  13 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers. _____



Maak Test jezelf.

Heb je nog moeite met de *past simple* of *present perfect*, of met onregelmatige werkwoorden? Oefen dan met *Versterk jezelf*.

LESSON

3

Speaking

LEARNING TARGETS

- Calming someone down
- Exchanging information
- Collecting and passing on information
- Describing what happened
- Describing a location

Words 

- Emergency

WARMING UP



- 1 Find this assignment online. You can note down any answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

PRACTICE

TEXT

Breaking News!



There has been another incident with a mountain lion on Horsetooth Mountain. They are usually calm creatures, but can be **(a) deadly** when you run away from them. 17-year-old Josh Miller was

riding his mountain bike when he came face to face with the mountain lion. He tried to **(b) escape** by cycling really fast, but mountain lions can run up to a speed of 50 mph. The **(c) chase** lasted for only a few minutes when the lion **(d) grabbed** Josh by his arm. Josh fell from his bike and **(e) hit** his head. Luckily, a park ranger was nearby. She was able to **(f) locate** Josh by following the sound of his screams. She scared the lion off with the sound of a horn. Felicia dialled 911 to call in the **(g) emergency**. She stayed with the **(h) victim** until help arrived. Josh is currently in hospital, reportedly doing fine.

2 Read *Breaking News!* Translate the words in bold to Dutch.

a dodelijk	e stootte / stoten
b ontsnappen	f vinden
c achtervolging	g noodgeval
d greep / grijpen	h slachtoffer

TEXT

Calling for Help

You are going to listen to two 911 calls.

One:

911 operator: 911. What's your emergency?

Dan: Yes... hi.... I want to report a car accident near the supermarket on Charles Street.

911 operator: Please calm down and tell me exactly what has happened.

Dan: A man on a motorcycle has been hit by a car. The car was driving straight ahead, then the motorcycle just came out from the alley on the right! There was a huge crash! The driver and the biker are both injured.

911 operator: Please first tell me your exact location so I can send out an alert.

Dan: I'm on Charles Street in Flagstaff, Arizona. The accident happened opposite the Whole Foods Market.

911 operator: Thank you. The police and ambulance will be there soon. Can you keep talking to me? How are the victims?

Dan: The biker is lying on the ground and the driver has a head wound. Someone is pressing a towel against the wound to slow the bleeding.

911 operator: Can you check on the biker? Is he conscious?

Dan: Okay.. okay. It's a woman. She is awake, but in a lot of pain. She says her chest hurts.

911 operator: Please tell her to lay still and don't move. The ambulance will be there very soon.

Two:

911 operator: 911. What's your emergency?

Maggy: My friend and I ... We were cycling near Camp Verde and now we're in the middle of a forest fire. The woods below us are burning and we can't get down.

911 operator: Where are you exactly?

Maggy: We're on the i17 north of Phoenix, near the Verde river.


911 operator: Have you been injured?


Maggy: No we're not. We're really scared, because the fire is spreading so fast. Please help us!

911 operator: Stay calm. We will send someone over to help you straight away. Try to work out the wind direction and then walk the opposite way. Keep talking to me. What's your name?

Maggy: It's Maggy ...

911 operator: Okay Maggy, what were you ...

-  3 a Listen to *Calling for Help* and read along. Use the underlined phrases from the text to finish the 911 calls.
- 1 Caller: I need an ambulance fast! Please hurry!
911 operator: Please calm down and tell me exactly what has happened.
 - 2 911 operator: How are the two victims doing?
Caller: The biker is lying on the ground and the driver has a head wound.
 - 3 911 operator: Have you been injured?
Caller: Yes. I've hit my head and now it's bleeding.
 - 4 911 operator: We will send someone over to help you straight away.
Caller: Thank you very much. I hope they will be here soon.
 - 5 911 operator: How is the woman doing?
Caller: She is awake, but in a lot of pain. She says her chest hurts.
 - 6 Caller: We were cycling near Camp Verde and now we're in the middle of a forest fire.
911 operator: Can you tell me how big the fire is?

-  b **PAIR WORK** Act out the conversations in exercise a. Switch roles in every item. Act out your role as victim as convincingly as possible. Who is the best actor?

- 4 Finish the conversation. Translate and use the following words:
aanval - bang - gaan zitten - politie - politieagent - stil zijn - veilig - verstoppen

911 operator: 911. What's your emergency?

Carrol: I'm in my office, working late at the tyre factory on 207th street in Naples and I can hear someone downstairs. I'm really (a) scared .

911 operator: I've alerted the police. Can you lock the door to your office? Please do so, but (b) be quiet so the intruder can't hear you.

Carrol: Okay, I've locked the door.

911 operator: Good, that should keep you (c) safe .

Carrol: I'm having trouble breathing and my heart is beating fast. I think I'm having a panic (d) attack .

911 operator: (e) Sit down on the ground and try to breathe slowly.

(f) Police will be there soon.

Carrol: I will (g) hide under my desk so he can't see me through the window. I'm going there now... Wait, I can see his face. Oh, my gosh! It's just my colleague!

911 operator: It sounds like you won't need the police after all. I will let the (h) police officer that was on her way know that it was a false alarm.

EXPRESSIONS

▶ Study box page 112

A Calming someone down

- **We will send someone over** to help you straight away.
- **Don't panic.** Help will be there soon!
- **Please stay calm** and try to speak clearly.

B Describing a location

- **What is your exact location?**
- I'm not sure where I am exactly. **It looks like** a factory.
- **I hear the sound of** a railroad nearby.
- **I'm standing next to** an abandoned shack.

C Talking about what happened

- Please calm down and **tell me exactly what has happened.**
- **Have you been injured?**
- **Someone has been hurt.** He needs an ambulance!
- **I want to report** a car accident near the supermarket on Charles Street.
- We were cycling near Camp Verde and now we're **in the middle of** a forest fire.
- **There has been a robbery** at my store.
- I was hiking but now **I'm lost.**
- A man on a motorcycle **has been hit by a car.**

D Giving information

- The biker **is lying on the ground** and the driver **has a head wound.**
- She is awake, but **in a lot of pain.** She says her chest hurts.
- He is **feeling dizzy** and is **having trouble breathing.**
- **I'm at** 6 Main Street in Denver. It's the big store on the corner.
- I'm on the American Lake trail. **About two miles from** Richmond Hill.
- **We're on** the i17 **north of** Phoenix.
- We're really scared, because **the fire is spreading** so fast.

5 a Study expressions A–D. Finish the conversation. Edit the expressions if needed.

911 operator: 911. What's your emergency?

You: (a) *I have been attacked. I need the police and an ambulance.*
(Zeg dat je bent aangevallen en je de politie en ambulance nodig hebt.)

911 operator: (b) *What is your exact location?*
(Vraag de exacte locatie.)

You: (c) *I'm at 12 North Street in Santa Fe.*
(Geef je adres door: 12 North Street in Santa Fe.)

911 operator: (d) *Have you been injured?*
(Vraag of de beller gewond is.)

You: (e) *My head hurts and I'm feeling dizzy.*
(Zeg dat je hoofd pijn doet en je duizelig bent.)

911 operator: (f) *I will send someone over to help you straight away.*
(Zeg dat je meteen iemand stuurt om te helpen.)

You: (g) *Thank you.*
(Bedank hem of haar)



b **PAIR WORK** Act out the conversation. Afterwards, switch roles and practice the conversation again.

TIP *Controleren of je het goed hebt begrepen*

Soms heb je een gesprek met iemand waarbij je belangrijke informatie goed moet begrijpen. Het is slim om tussendoor even te controleren of je het goed hebt begrepen. Dit kun je doen door de volgende vragen te stellen:

- *So what happened is that ... ?* - Dus, wat er is gebeurd is dat ...?
- *So what you need is a Is that right?* - Dus je hebt een ... nodig. Klopt dat?



6 **PAIR WORK** Read the tip. Work with a classmate. One of you works as a 911 operator. You use speaking card 2.3A on page 183. The other one is in an emergency and calls 911. You use speaking card 2.3B on page 188.

TEXT

A 911 Call from Space

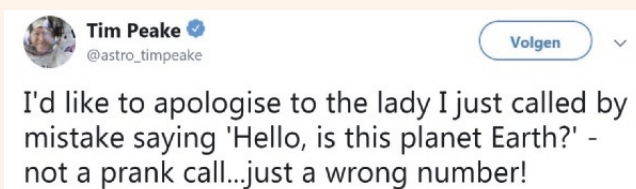
Dutch astronaut André Kuipers accidentally called 911 from the International Space Station. The astronaut was trying to dial an international number, but he missed a number.

‘First you dial the 9 for an outside line, and then 011 for an international line,’ he explained. ‘I made a mistake and forgot the ‘o’. I quickly hung up when I realised my mistake, hoping nobody would notice.’



Then, the next day, André received an email message: Did you call 911? He was a bit disappointed that the emergency services hadn't come to check on him.

Accidental calls from space are nothing new. British astronaut Tim Peake once posted an apology on Twitter for a mistaken call.



And, no, it doesn't work the other way. You can't accidentally call the space station.

7 Read *A 911 Call from Space*.

a Are these statements true or false? Tick: *true* or *false*.

	true	false
1 André Kuipers wanted to make an internal call within the spaceship.		×
2 André Kuipers had forgotten to dial a 0.	×	
3 André Kuipers was called back right away to ask him what was wrong.		×
4 Astronaut Tim Peake once made a prank call from space.		×
5 Somebody once called the space station from earth by accident.		×

b Write a tweet in the name of André Kuipers in which you tell what happened when he tried to make a phone call.

André Kuipers (@astro_andre): I accidentally dialed 911 instead of 9011.
I wanted to call an international line. Sorry for worrying you!

TEXT

It's an Emergency

You are going to listen to two 911 calls.

One:

911 operator: 911. What's your emergency?

Liam: Someone has been hurt. He needs an ambulance!

911 operator: Please calm down and tell me exactly what's happened.

Liam: There has been a robbery at the store. Someone came running out with a baseball bat. I went inside to check it out, and the teller is sitting on the floor with blood pouring from his head.

911 operator: So what happened is that the store was robbed and the cashier has been injured. Is that right?

Liam: Yes, that's correct.

911 operator: What is your exact location?

Liam: I'm at 6 Main Street in Denver. It's the big store on the corner.

911 operator: Emergency services are on their way to you. Is the injured man able to speak to you? How is he feeling?

Liam: Yes. Hold on. He's feeling dizzy and is having trouble breathing. His head is giving him a lot of pain.

911 operator: Please tell him to try to take deep breaths.

Liam: Okay. I will.

911 operator: Good. Stay with him and make sure he stays awake. The ambulance will be there any minute now.

Two:

911 operator: 911. What's your emergency?

Lucille: Hi! I was hiking but now I am lost. I feel so stupid. My mom told me it was a bad idea to go alone. It's getting dark and I've been walking for hours.

911 operator: Have you been injured?

Lucille: No, I'm OK. I'm just really cold.

911 operator: It's going to be alright. Whereabouts were you hiking?

Lucille: I'm on the American Lake trail. About two miles from Richmond Hill. I started my hike at the Elk Mountain Lodge, but seem to be going in circles.






911 operator: Right. I'm trying to track your phone. Keep talking so I can find your exact location. Can you describe what you see?

Lucille: I'm standing next to an abandoned shack. I think it's an old cabin.

911 operator: OK. And can you hear something that might help me locate you?

Lucille: I hear the sound of a railroad nearby. I'm not sure which direction the sound comes from. I'm so scared.

911 operator: Don't panic. Help will be there soon! I was able to track your phone and with the information you gave me the rescue team will find you real soon.

-  8 Listen to *It's an Emergency* and read along.
- a** Make notes in the name of the 911 operator to pass on to emergency services. Finish the notes.
- Call 1:**
Which emergency service is needed: ambulance / coastguard / fire department / police / rescue team
- What happened: Attack. Man hit on head.
- Location: 6 Main Street, Denver.
- Injuries: Man bleeding from head. Dizzy and trouble breathing.
- Call 2:**
Which emergency service is needed: ambulance / coastguard / fire department / police / rescue team
- What happened: Girl lost (her way).
- Location: American Lake Trail. 2 Miles from Richmond Hill. Next to abandoned shack. Close to railroad.
- Injuries: No.
-  **b PAIR WORK** Work with a classmate. One of you plays the role of a 911 operator. The other works at the emergency service. Pass on all the information you've written down about the first phone call. Don't just read your notes, but use whole sentences, and speak like you are in an actual conversation.
-  **c PAIR WORK** Switch roles. Again one of you plays the role of a 911 operator and passes on the information, this time from the second phone call. The other works at the emergency services. Don't just read the notes, but use whole sentences, and speak like you are in an actual conversation.
- 9 **a** Think about a situation that happened to you in which you got hurt. Make notes in Dutch.
- Omschrijf wat er is gebeurd: Bijvoorbeeld: Ik ben aangevallen en mijn telefoon is gestolen.
- Verwondingen: Bijvoorbeeld: Mijn arm doet zeer en ik heb een wond op mijn been.
- Waar ben je? Bijvoorbeeld: 2 West Street in Denver.
-  **b PAIR WORK** Work with a classmate. One of you has the role of a 911 operator. The other one is the caller who answers questions about his/her emergency from exercise **a**. The 911 operator makes notes while asking questions. End the phone call by saying which emergency service you think the caller needs and asking them if that's correct.
- Situation: For example: Attacked and phone stolen.
- Injuries: Leg hurts and arm bleeding.
- Location: 2 West Street in Denver.
-  **c PAIR WORK** Switch roles. One of you is the 911 operator and uses the information from exercise **b** to interview the caller. The other one uses his/her notes from exercise **a**. Did you both guess the correct emergency services?

- 10 **PAIR WORK** Work with a classmate. One of you works as a 911 operator and uses speaking card 2.4A on page 184. The other calls 911 and uses speaking card 2.4B on page 188.

CHALLENGE

- 11 **a PAIR WORK** There has been an accident. Look at the photos and read the conversation below. Divide the roles between you and your classmate; one of you is the caller, the other one is the 911 operator. Write down some keywords that will help you while speaking.



911 operator: 911. What's your emergency?

You: *For example: Need ambulance.*

(Zeg welke hulpdienst je nodig hebt.)

911 operator: *What happened?*

(Vraag wat er is gebeurd.)

You: *Cycling in Red Rock State Park. Fallen. Hear nobody nearby.*

(Zeg dat je aan het fietsen bent in Red Rock State Park en je bent gevallen. Je hoort geen mensen in je omgeving.)

911 operator: *Exact location?*

(Vraag de exacte locatie.)

You: *Not sure. Abandoned barn. Grass. Fence. Mountains.*

(Zeg dat je niet weet waar je bent. Omschrijf de plek.)

911 operator: *Hurt? / Injured?*

(Vraag of de beller gewond is.)

You: *Knee is bleeding. Very scared.*

(Vertel of je gewond bent. Zeg dat je heel bang bent.)

911 operator: *Stay calm. Help will be there soon!*

(Kalmeer de beller. Zeg dat je meteen iemand stuurt om te helpen.)

You: *Thank you.*

(Bedank de 911-medewerker.)



b PAIR WORK Act out the conversation with your classmate.

c PAIR WORK There has been an accident. Look at the photo and read the conversation below. Divide the roles between you and your classmate; if you were the caller in the previous conversation, you are now the operator. Write down some keywords that will help you while speaking.



911 operator: 911. What's your emergency?

You: *For example: Need coastguard.*

(Zeg welke hulpdienst je nodig hebt.)

911 operator: *What happened?*

(Vraag wat er is gebeurd.)

You: *Sailing near the coast. Boat is broken. A storm is coming.*

(Zeg dat je aan het zeilen bent bij de kust. Je boot is kapot. Er komt een storm aan.)

911 operator: *Exact location?*

(Vraag de exacte locatie.)

You: *Not sure. Island with two mountains. Started at Santa Barbara.*

(Zeg dat je niet weet waar je bent. Omschrijf wat je ziet. Vertel dat je begonnen bent bij Santa Barbara.)

911 operator: *For example: Hurt? / Injured?*

(Vraag of de beller gewond is.)

You: *Not injured. Very scared. Cold.*

(Zeg dat je niet gewond bent, maar wel erg bang. Je bent nat en hebt het koud.)

911 operator: *Don't panic. Sending help.*

(Kalmeer de beller. Zeg dat je meteen iemand stuurt om te helpen.)

You: *Thank you.*

(Bedank de 911-medewerker.)



d PAIR WORK Act out the conversation with your classmate.

LESSON

4

Reading

LEARNING TARGETS

- Reading youth literature
- Understanding the main message in a text

Grammar 

- Linking words

Words 

- War

WARMING UP

TEXT

U.S. Draft Lottery to Begin Tonight

December 1, 1969 - Millions of men who were born between 1944 and 1950 will be nervously watching the TV today. Tonight, they will find out if they will join our troops in Vietnam next year.

How does this lottery work? The 366 days of the year (including February 29) are printed onto pieces of paper. They are each put into a capsule, mixed and then dumped into a deep jar. Congressman Alexander Pirnie will draw the capsules and will read the dates aloud. All the men born on the first date that is drawn, will have to report for duty first. All the men born on the date that is drawn second will be next, et cetera.

Present at the draw will be reporters, television cameras, government officials and citizen observers. They will make sure everything goes correctly. After the draw, the men with the lowest lottery numbers will receive a letter from the government with further instructions.

- 1 Read *U.S. Draft Lottery to Begin Tonight*.
 - a Do you think this draft lottery was a fair way to recruit soldiers for the Vietnam War? Explain your answer.
For example: I think it was fair, because everyone had the same chance to get drafted.
 - b How could people be sure that the lottery draw was done correctly, according to the text?
For example: Because reporters, TV cameras, people from the government and citizens were present at the draw.
 - c What would you do if your birthday was drawn first and you had to report for duty immediately?
For example: I would report for duty and fight for my country.

PRACTICE

TEXT

Vietnam Veterans Memorial State Park

Vietnam Veterans Memorial State Park in New Mexico is a state park to (a) **honor** veterans of the Vietnam War.

The initiative for the (b) **memorial** was taken by Victor and Jeanne Westphall, the parents of (c) **marine** David Westphall. David joined the (d) **navy** in 1959. He was killed in a (e) **battle** near Con Thien, South Vietnam on May 22, 1968. Seventeen other U.S. soldiers (f) **died** in the battle.



At the memorial you can also find a UH-1D helicopter. It was badly damaged - 135 (g) **bullet** holes - in Vietnam. It was sent to the U.S. for repairs, but it (h) **remained** here and was donated to the memorial.

- 2 Lees *Vietnam Veterans Memorial State Park*. Schrijf de Nederlandse vertaling op van de vetgedrukte woorden.

- a **eren** _____
- b **monument / gedenkteken** _____
- c **marinier** _____
- d **marine** _____
- e **strijd / gevecht** _____
- f **gingen dood / zijn doodgegaan / overleden / zijn overleden** _____
- g **kogel** _____
- h **bleef** _____

TEXT



www.weeklyclippings.com



Vietnam Draft Dodgers

We all know stories of men who fought in the Vietnam War, but the stories not often told are of the men who didn't want to join the army. Many drafted men fled the U.S., all with their own reasons. These men were called 'draft dodgers', because they dodged their duty.

We have a quote from a draft dodger who left for Mexico in 1969.

'When my wife and I arrived at the Arizona-Mexico border, we were very nervous. We told the Mexican customs agent that we were just married and wanted to have our honeymoon in La Paz. The agent knew what was going on, but still let us pass. As soon as we had crossed the border, I felt truly free.'

The best-known draft dodger is the famous boxer Muhammed Ali. Here's what he said about the Vietnam War that he refused to join.

'If I thought the war was going to bring freedom and equality to 22 million of my people, they wouldn't have to draft me, I'd join tomorrow. I have nothing to lose by standing up for my beliefs.'

Ali was sentenced to five years in prison, had to pay a fine of \$10,000 and was banned from boxing for three years.

What's your opinion on draft dodging? Leave a comment below and tell us what you think.

Comments:

Lilly Moonbeam - Everyone should decide for themselves if they want to join the army or if they want to stay home. We are 'the land of the free' after all.

Randy Daytona - Those dodgers aren't real Americans. A true American fights for his country. So they should have the courage to fight.

- 3 a Read *Vietnam Draft Dodgers*. Then read the three summaries below. Which one is the best summary of the text?
- A Draft dodgers all had their own reasons for not wanting to join the war. One American couple fled the country and lied to the Mexican customs agent about their reason for leaving America. He let them in to Mexico, even though he knew they were lying. Punishment for draft dodging could mean some years in prison or a fine.
 - B Draft dodgers are people that fled the U.S. when they were drafted for the Vietnam War. An American couple that ran away was afraid they would get busted. But the Mexican customs agent let them through, even though he knew they were running away. The famous boxer Muhammed Ali was not so lucky. He was punished for not reporting for duty.
 - C Muhammed Ali was a famous draft dodger. He didn't want to fight in the Vietnam War because he believed the war didn't bring any good. As a punishment for not reporting for duty, he had to pay a fine of \$10,000 and wasn't allowed to join in official boxing matches for three years.
- b Explain in Dutch why you didn't choose the other two summaries.

*De eerste samenvatting is niet goed, omdat daarin niet _____
wordt uitgelegd wat een 'draft dodger' is. Bovendien wordt _____
Muhammed Ali er helemaal niet in genoemd.*

*De derde samenvatting is niet goed omdat hij alleen over _____
Muhammed Ali gaat en er niets wordt verteld over wat 'draft
dodging' is en over het stel dat uit Amerika is gevlucht.*

- 4 a Read the comments below *Vietnam Draft Dodgers*. Now write your own comment by choosing whether you 'agree' or 'disagree' with draft dodgers, and then finishing the sentence. Do this in English.

I agree / disagree with draft dodgers, because *for example: it is not fair that they had to go to war when they didn't want to.*

- b Write down three reasons why you agree or disagree with draft dodgers.

For example: Everybody has to decide for themselves. Not everybody agrees with the war. It's not right to force people to do something they don't want to do.



- c **PAIR WORK** Find a classmate who has the opposite opinion. Try to persuade him/her of your opinion.

- 5 a Some words in *Vietnam Draft Dodgers* are underlined. Find these words in the text and write them behind their Dutch translation.

en *and*

of *or*

maar *but*

omdat *because*

dus *so*

- b What is the function of these words in the text?

- A They describe another word.
 B They link two sentences together.
 C They say where something / someone is.

GRAMMAR *Linking words*

► Study box page 114

Linking words zijn voegwoorden. Dit zijn woorden die twee zinnen met elkaar kunnen verbinden. Je kunt zeggen: *I like to read. My brother loves to write.*

Maar je kunt óók zeggen: *I like to read and my brother loves to write.*

Je hebt dan de twee losse zinnen samengevoegd met het voegwoord *and*.

Veelvoorkomende voegwoorden zijn:

<i>after</i>	na; nadat
<i>and</i>	en
<i>because</i>	omdat; doordat
<i>before</i>	voor; voordat
<i>but</i>	maar
<i>for</i>	want
<i>nor</i>	evenmin
<i>or</i>	of
<i>so</i>	dus
<i>until</i>	tot(dat)
<i>yet</i>	toch

TIP Voegwoorden: ezelsbruggetje

Er is een ezelsbruggetje om een groot deel van de veelvoorkomende voegwoorden te onthouden. *fanboys*: **for, and, nor, but, or, yet** en **so**

- 6 Study the grammar box on linking words. Choose the correct linking word.
- Soldiers get training *after* / *before* / *or* they go out to war.
 - I studied until 11 p.m., *before* / *nor* / *so* I'm very tired.
 - Denver has a good music scene *and* / *or* / *yet* Santa Fe is great for shopping.
 - He was feeling sick, *because* / *but* / *so* he went to school anyway.
 - I love going to Colorado *because* / *so* / *yet* the Rocky Mountains are great for hiking.
 - The weather was terrible, *for* / *or* / *yet* we had a lot of fun.
 - Did he join the army *but* / *nor* / *or* did he stay home and finish school?
- 7 Use the linking words in brackets to write answers to the following questions.
- Why don't you join the army? (because)
For example: I don't want to join the army, because I don't like to fight.
 - What did you do on your last birthday? (and)
For example: We ate cake and then we went to the cinema.
 - What do you do on schooldays, before you leave for school? (before)
For example: I always eat breakfast before I leave for school.
 - What do you want to do after you have finished school? (after)
For example: I want to work at my dad's farm after I finish school.
 - What's going on? Why didn't you pick up your phone? (so)
For example: I was very tired, so I went to bed early.
 - You want to do something fun after school. What's a question you would ask your best friend? Suggest two activities. In your question, use (or).
For example: Would you like to go to the cinema or shall we hang out at my house?
- 8 Write the correct word behind the definition. Note: there are two words too many. Choose from: *army - citizen - flag - to flee - to pass - to protect - to return - uniform - war - weapon*
- The clothing a soldier wears. *uniform*
 - Something a soldier can use to fight with. *weapon*
 - When two countries or groups within a country fight each other. *war*
 - A person who is a member of a country. *citizen*
 - To keep someone safe. *to protect*
 - A piece of fabric with the colours of a country on it. *flag*
 - To run away from something. *to flee*
 - Going back to where you came from. *to return*

TEXT

Vietnam Vocab

Jamie Dexter's brother TJ joins the army and is sent to Vietnam. Jamie is trying to find out more information on the war in Vietnam, because her brother's letters don't tell her much. She talks to Sergeant Byrd, who gives her an army vocabulary lesson.

'How come they do that?' I asked. 'I mean, how come they make up words for everything that already has its own word?'

'I don't know. Maybe it makes it less real, more like a cartoon, something that's not happening directly to you. Or else it's just fun to do it. The human animal is an endless creative creature, in my experience.'

So I learned 'chop chop' was food and a 'daily-daily' was the anti-malaria pill GIs had to take. Medics were called 'Docs' and band-aids were 'bac-si', and infantrymen were called 'grunts.' An army helmet was a 'steel pot,' and camouflage uniforms were nicknamed 'tiger suits.' If you were KIA you'd been killed in action, and if you were KBA, you'd been killed by artillery. A 'glad bag' was a body bag. 'Expectations' were wounded soldiers who were expected to die.

Fragment from Shooting the Moon, by Frances O'Roark Dowell

WORDS TO HELP

GI	<i>andere naam voor een Amerikaanse militair</i>
band-aids	<i>pleisters</i>
artillery	<i>geschut</i>

9 Read *Vietnam Vocab*.

a Why, according to Sergeant Byrd, do soldiers make up their own army vocabulary?

It makes the war less real and it's fun to do.

b How did American soldiers in the Vietnam War call the items below? Write the names underneath the pictures.



daily-daily



Doc / Docs



chop chop



steel pot



bac-si



tiger suit / tiger suits

TEXT

A Worthless War?

Jamie's father is a Colonel, and Jamie always thought he was proud that her brother TJ joined the Vietnam War. She talks to him about it.

'It's a worthless war?' My mouth hung open. The Colonel was calling Vietnam a worthless war? 'We got into it for the right reasons,' the Colonel said, leaning forward and looking straight at me, like he needed me to believe him. 'That's what all those anti-war types don't understand. They don't understand that the Soviets and the communist Chinese are a real threat to our security. We can't let 'em have Southeast Asia.'

The Colonel sat back in his chair and frowned. 'Problem is, we don't know what we're doing over there. We're in over our heads. It's a jungle war against an enemy that's just plain smarter than we are when it comes to that kind of fighting. If we had any sense, we'd admit defeat and get out. Save a lot of lives that way.'

I sat down on the grass. The tips of my fingers and toes felt numb. 'Did you tell TJ that?'

'I told him over and over. He wouldn't listen. He's eighteen and thinks he knows everything there is to know.'

'Does he know you tried to keep him out of Vietnam?'

'You're the only one in this family who knows that. Your mother doesn't even know.' The Colonel pushed himself out of the chair. 'I thought college would keep TJ out of the war, but I was wrong. I thought I could keep him safe, but I was wrong about that, too.'

Fragment from Shooting the Moon, by Frances O'Roark Dowell

WORDS TO HELP

worthless	<i>waardeloos</i>
threat	<i>bedreiging</i>
We're in over our heads.	<i>Het is meer dan we aankunnen.</i>
numb	<i>gevoelloos</i>

- 10 a Read *A Worthless War?* It's the second fragment from *Shooting the Moon*. Jamie asks her father why he calls the Vietnam War a 'worthless war'. Write down her father's answer in your own words. Write in Dutch about:
- why America started the war;
 - what Jamie's father thinks of the war and why;
 - what he thinks America should do.

Bijvoorbeeld: Amerika is met deze oorlog begonnen omdat de Russen en de Chinese communisten voor Amerika een bedreiging vormden. Zuidoost-Azië mag niet in hun handen vallen. Maar, Amerika kan deze manier van oorlog voeren gewoon niet aan. In de jungle is de vijand veel slimmer dan de Amerikanen. Daarom kunnen we beter onze nederlaag toegeven en vertrekken uit Vietnam. Dat zou veel levens sparen.

- b What do you think the Colonel said to his son TJ when he told his father he wanted to join the army? Answer this question in English. Use 25–35 words.

For example: Please don't join the army! The Vietnam War is a worthless war and we can't win. The enemy is much smarter than we are. They know how to fight in the jungle, we don't. Please stay home!

CHALLENGE

TEXT

The Day War Came

by Nicola Davies

1 The day war came there were flowers on the window sill
and my father sang my baby brother back to sleep.
My mother made my breakfast, kissed my nose
and walked with me to school.

2 That morning I learned about volcanoes, I sang a song about how tadpoles turn at last to
frogs.
I made a picture of myself with wings.
Then, just after lunch, while I watched a cloud shaped like a dolphin, war came.
At first, just like a spattering of hail
a voice of thunder...
then all smoke and fire and noise, that I didn't understand.

3 It came across the playground.
It came into my teacher's face.
It brought the roof down.
and turned my town to rubble.

4 I can't say the words that tell you
about the blackened hole that had been my home.

5 All I can say is this:

war took everything

war took everyone

I was ragged, bloody, all alone.

6 I ran. Rode on the back of trucks, in buses;
walked over fields and roads and mountains,
in the cold and mud and rain;
on a boat that leaked and almost sank
and up a beach where babies lay face down in the sand.

7 I ran until I couldn't run
until I reached a row of huts
and found a corner with a dirty blanket
and a door that rattled in the wind

8 But war had followed me.
It was underneath my skin,
behind my eyes,
and in my dreams.
It had taken possession of my heart.

9 I walked and walked to try and drive war out of myself,
to try and find a place it hadn't reached.
But war was in the way that doors shut when I came down the street
It was in the way the people didn't smile, and turned away.

10 I came to a school.
I looked in through the window.
They were learning all about volcanoes
And drawing birds and singing.

11 I went inside.
My footsteps echoed in the hall
I pushed the door and faces turned towards me
but the teacher didn't smile.
She said, there is no room for you,
you see, there is no chair for you to sit on,
you have to go away.

12 And then I understood that war had got here too.

13 I turned around and went back to the hut, the corner and the blanket
and crawled inside.
It seemed that war had taken all the world and all the people in it.

14 The door banged.
I thought it was the wind.
But a child's voice spoke
'I brought you this,' she said 'so you can come to school.'
It was a chair. A chair for me to sit on and learn about volcanoes, frogs and singing
And drive the war out of my heart.

15 She smiled and said 'My friends have brought theirs too, so all the children here can come to school'

16 Out of every hut a child came and we walked together,
on a road all lined with chairs.
Pushing back the war with every step

- 11 a Read paragraphs 1–5 of *The Day War Came*. What happened?
- A A girl learned about war in school. The teacher told them what it would be like if war came to their town. The thought of losing everyone made the girl feel very alone.
 - B A girl went to school like any other day, but then war came to her town. The whole town and her home were destroyed. She lost her family.
 - C A girl walked home after a normal school day and saw that her house had been destroyed. She lost her whole family and had only her teacher left to take care of her.
- b Read paragraphs 6–9 of *The Day War Came*. Put the sentences in the correct order. Number them 1–7.
- 5 ____ De oorlog had helemaal bezit van haar genomen.
- 7 ____ Mensen deden de deur dicht en draaiden zich om als ze haar zagen.
- 2 ____ Ze liep over velden, wegen en bergen in barre weersomstandigheden.
- 6 ____ Ze bleef lopen, op zoek naar een plek waar het nog geen oorlog was.
- 1 ____ Ze reed mee in vrachtwagens en bussen.
- 3 ____ Ze voer mee met een leuke boot die bijna zonk.
- 4 ____ Ze vond een hoekje in een hutje met een krakende deur.
- c Read paragraphs 10–12 of *The Day War Came*. What did the teacher think about the girl coming to their school?
- A Poor girl. I will help her and make her forget about the war.
 - B She can come in and I will teach her about volcanoes.
 - C She can't come to our school. It's full. There's no room for her.
- d Read paragraphs 13–16 of *The Day War Came*. What did the children of the village do?
- A They brought chairs for all the refugee children, so they could go to school.
 - B They put chairs on the road to school, so the refugee children couldn't go there.
 - C They told the girl that the chairs were theirs and she could not sit on them.

THE EXTRA MILE

- 12 Read *The Day War Came* again. Tell the story of the girl in your own words. Write about:
- what happened when the war came to her home town;
 - her journey;
 - where she is now.

You can do this in Dutch or in English.

Bijvoorbeeld: Een meisje woonde in een dorpje en was daar gelukkig. Tot op een heel gewone schooldag de oorlog naar haar dorp kwam en ze haar hele familie verloor. Ze was helemaal alleen. Ze moest vluchten, reed mee achter op trucks, liep in barre omstandigheden, zonk bijna in een lekkende boot. Toen ze uiteindelijk bij een dorp aankwam, deden de mensen daar de deur dicht toen ze haar zagen. Bij de school werd ze weggestuurd door de docent, die zei dat er geen plek voor haar was. Maar toen ze weer terug was in het hutje waar ze verbleef, kwamen de schoolkinderen naar haar toe. Ze hadden allemaal hun stoel meegenomen, om haar te zeggen dat zij en alle andere vluchtelingkinderen wel welkom waren op hun school.



Maak *Test jezelf*.

Heb je nog moeite met *linking words*? Oefen dan met *Versterk jezelf*.

LESSON

5

Writing

LEARNING TARGETS

- Taking short notes
- Writing short messages
- Describing animals

Grammar 

- relative pronouns: *who / which / that / whose*

Words 

- Appearance

WARMING UP



Milk Snake

**katiegoescamping** 2 hours ago

Last weekend I went camping with my family in Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona. We had a good time until I spotted a snake in my tent! I hate reptiles, so it gave me the creeps! My dad said it was a milk snake. It normally lives in forests, between rocks. Last weekend it was crawling through my tent. Lucky me ;-). It was incredibly fast and made this annoying rattling sound with its tail. Luckily, the milk snake isn't poisonous!
#camping #milksnake #outdoors #utah

1 Read *Milk Snake*.

- a Write down three things you have learned about the milk snake. You can answer in Dutch.

De slang leeft normaal gesproken in het bos, tussen rotsen / stenen.

De melkslang beweegt heel snel en maakt een ratelend geluid met zijn staart.

De slang is niet giftig.

- b What would you do if you saw a snake in the wild? Explain why.

If I saw a snake, I would for example: run away as fast as I could, because I am really scared of snakes.

PRACTICE

2 Translate the words in bold.

Last summer, I went on a holiday to New Mexico. During one of our walks I picked up a **rock (a)** and found a **lizard (b)** underneath! It moved **extremely (c)** fast! It found a new hiding place in a bush before I knew it. Shortly after, we heard a snake **hiss (d)** too, but couldn't tell where the noise came from. We had more luck later that day. While we were walking we saw a turtle on the road. It was brown, quite small and **slow (e)**!

We also saw lots of different beetles! The **beetle (f)** is my absolute favourite insect! I think they look amazing. Their colours can be a bit odd, but that's what I like about them! If you take a **bee (g)** for example, you know it always has black and yellow stripes. Beetles, however, can have all kinds of colours! Insects in general are a **species (h)** I've always been interested in.

a <i>rots / steen</i>	e <i>langzaam</i>
b <i>hagedis</i>	f <i>kever</i>
c <i>buitengewoon / extreem</i>	g <i>bij</i>
d <i>sissen</i>	h <i>soort</i>

EXPRESSIONS

► Study box page 116

E Describing an animal

- This type of snake **lives in the desert**.
- Most spiders **have long, thin legs**.
- **The stripes** on this caterpillar **are black and yellow**.
- The crocodile's skin **has a rough texture**.
- This animal's colours **are a bit odd**.
- All salamanders **move fast**.
- This insect **is about 1 inch long** and it **hardly ever bites** people.
- It **has red markings on its back**.
- As you can see, it's **covered in spots**.
- This animal is **the largest I have ever seen**.


TEXT


Watch Your Step

Kyle Adams 2 weeks ago

They're tiny but can be very dangerous! The creepy crawlers below can cause a lot of pain. When I was hiking in Colorado I was almost bitten by a black widow. It crawled onto me and I didn't know it was poisonous. I thought it was beautiful and let it walk on my arm. That's why I want to start this list with information on insects you can meet on your hikes. Read it before you go outside and watch your step!

- 3 Study expressions E and read *Watch Your Step*. Use the information in brackets to complete the forms. Adjust the expressions when necessary.

Name	The Black Widow
Habitat	This type of spider lives in dark, quiet places.
Dangerous?	A black widow's bite is poisonous. Most people will feel pain in their muscles and get nauseous. Small children and older people could die from a bite.
Appearance?	<p>a <i>She has long, thin legs.</i> (Ze heeft lange, dunne poten.)</p> <p>b <i>She has red markings on her back.</i> (Ze heeft rode tekeningen op haar rug.)</p> 

Name	Red Velvet Ant
Habitat	This type of ant lives in warm, sandy places.
Dangerous?	<p>c <i>The red velvet ant moves very fast.</i> (De red velvet ant beweegt heel snel.)</p> <p>Its sting is extremely painful, but luckily not deadly (unless you are allergic). Your skin will swell and itch too.</p>
Appearance?	<p>d <i>This insect is about 1 inch long.</i> (Dit insect is ongeveer 1 inch lang.)</p> 

Name	Rocky Mountain Wood Tick
Habitat	e <u>This type of tick lives in forests and open fields.</u> (Deze tekensoort leeft in bossen en open velden.)
Dangerous?	Its bite can cause Colorado Tick Fever and can paralyze you if it's attached to your skin for longer than 4 days.
Appearance?	f <u>This tick is the smallest animal I have ever seen.</u> (Deze teek is het kleinste dier dat ik ooit heb gezien.) It's so tiny, you almost can't spot it.



- 4 a Which words do the underlined words refer to? Mark the words they refer to.
- Example:** This is my **sister**, who is 2 years older than I am.
- The beetle**, which was hiding under a rock, was quite big.
 - We're looking for a **hiker** who is not afraid of heights.
 - Who was **that lady** that waved at us?
 - The bird**, whose wing was broken, couldn't fly.
 - How much is **the painting** that hangs on the wall?
 - The tent**, which was 3 years old, was very small.
- b Match the words with what they refer to. In some cases multiple answers are correct.

A who	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1 people
B which	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	2 things
C that	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	3 animals

GRAMMAR Relative pronouns: *who, which, that, whose*

► Study box page 116

Relative pronoun	Gebruik	Voorbeeld
<i>who</i>	om te verwijzen naar mensen	<i>This is <u>the woman</u> who lives next door.</i> <i>Thomas, who lives next door, is on holiday.</i>
<i>which</i>	om te verwijzen naar dieren en dingen	<i>This is <u>my laptop</u>, which is very old.</i> <i>The <u>cake</u> which is filled with jam is my favourite.</i>
<i>that</i>	kan gebruikt worden in plaats van <i>which</i> of <i>who</i> in zinsdelen waar <u>geen</u> komma voor staat	<i>It's <u>the friend</u> that lives in Denver.</i> <i>Here's <u>the aquarium</u> that is for sale.</i>
<i>whose</i>	om aan te geven van wie of wat iets is	<i>That's <u>the friend</u> whose wallet was stolen.</i> <i>That's <u>the house</u> whose windows are broken.</i>

- 5 Study the grammar box about relative pronouns. Underline all relative pronouns that are correct.
- My dad is into lasagna, who / which / that is my favourite food too.
 - Is that the umbrella who / which / that broke during the storm?
 - My dog, who / which / that is the cutest animal in the world, is on the sofa.
 - That's the book who / which / that has every insect species in the world in it.
 - Who is the athlete who / which / that won the 100 metres sprint last weekend?
 - Abraham Lincoln was the US president who / which / that abolished slavery.
 - Phoenix, who / which / that has 1.615.017 inhabitants, is the biggest city in the state of Arizona.
 - The Gila Monster, who / which / that is a large lizard, lives in the Sonoran Desert.

- 6 Study the grammar box about relative pronouns. Fill in all the relative pronouns that are correct. Choose from:
that - which - who - whose

- Do you know the guy who / that is feeding the snakes?
- Have you seen that documentary which / that is about Africanized Bees?
- The birthday girl, whose cake was just delivered, was jumping up and down.
- The wildlife ranger whose compass I borrowed was very kind.
- The rattlesnake, which is very dangerous, mostly lives in South-West America.
- Who is the girl who / that wrote you this letter?
- What kind of spider is the one which / that has a red marking on its back?
- Olivia, who is always talking about animals, works at the zoo.

- 7 a Put the English words in the correct category. Choose from:
to crawl - feeler - hairy - head - to jump - slimy - smooth - to swim - tongue

body parts	texture	movement
<u>feeler</u>	<u>hairy</u>	<u>to crawl</u>
<u>head</u>	<u>slimy</u>	<u>to jump</u>
<u>tongue</u>	<u>smooth</u>	<u>to swim</u>

- b Use the words from exercise a to write two sentences about an animal. Make sentences of at least ten words. Each sentence should at least have two words from exercise a.

For example: A bee has six legs, four wings and two feelers on its head, and it flies.

A caterpillar is often very hairy and crawls from leaf to leaf.

- 8 Read *Creepy Crawlers in Arizona* and study expressions E. Complete the information with the help of the following notes. Add one extra description that's not in the notes but can be seen on the photo.

- a *The Sonora Desert Toad*
- heeft bruine vlekken
 - heeft een slijmerige huid
 - leeft in de woestijn
 - ...

- b *The Africanized Bee*
- heeft zwarte en gele strepen
 - heeft vier vleugels en een harig hoofd
 - heeft twee voelsprietten
 - ...

TEXT

Creepy Crawlers in Arizona

Kyle Adams 3 hours ago

Two weeks ago I warned you for some poisonous insects in Colorado. A friend of mine lives in Arizona and asked me to share this information with you.



The Bark Scorpion

Mind the bark scorpion! If they sting you, you will feel pain and a burning sensation. You can even lose your consciousness! Clean the wound with soap and water and cool it. Then call the Poison Control Centre ASAP.

Description

This type of scorpion lives in dry and warm areas. It is about 4 inches and it has orange spots on its back.



The Sonora Desert Toad

This creature's poison is strong enough to kill a grown dog. So be careful when you take your dog on a hike! Its venom can be deadly to humans too, but you would have to lick or eat A LOT of these (and they probably aren't very tasty).

Description

(a) For example: This toad is covered in brown spots. It has a slimy skin. This type of toad lives in the desert. It has four legs and no tail.



The Africanized Bee

This innocent looking creature is just as poisonous as a normal bee, but much more aggressive. When they attack you, they do so in groups (swarms), so you don't stand a chance. They move very fast and keep chasing you. When you get stung by a whole swarm, your body is likely to go into shock. It's important to go to hospital and seek help.

Description

(b) For example: This bee has black and yellow stripes. It has two wings and a hairy head. It has two feelers on its head. This bee has six legs.

TEXT



www.hikingintheunitedstates.com/arizona/animals



Hiking in Arizona – Animals

Hiking in Arizona can be quite an adventure! To help you, we wrote down important information on some of the dangerous animals you could find on your path. Remember what they look like and stay out of their way!

The Coral Snake


This type of snake lives in the Sonoran Desert. When it feels threatened, this beauty will bite you before you even see it. We say ‘beauty’, because it looks amazing! It likes to live under rocks or burrow into sand or soil. If you’re planning on sitting down on a rock or on the ground: Check for snakes first! The Coral Snake has a yellow stripe over its black head. It grows to about 2 feet long, so it’s quite easy to spot!

Its black skin has a smooth texture. Its body has a stripe pattern. Black, yellow, red, yellow, black, etc. The yellow stripes are smaller than the black and red ones.

The Giant Desert Centipede

Speaking of a creepy crawler! We would hate to find one of these in our shoe (or anywhere else!). This centipede is about 8 inches long in the wild. That’s as long as a pencil! A bite from its sharp pincers is poisonous and can be very painful! This creature lives in the Sonoran Desert. If you ever decide to go there: Don’t wear your flip flops.

Apart from its pincers it has 23 pairs of short and pointy legs (br.). It has a brown body and a black head. ‘Fun’ fact: This centipede’s front looks the same as its back! This makes this creepy crawler even creepier.

 **9 PAIR WORK** Work together with a classmate. One of you will read *The Coral Snake*, the other will read *The Giant Desert Centipede*.

a Make notes on the appearance of the animal you read about. Use a maximum of 25 words.

For example: Coral Snake: Black head with yellow stripe over it. 2 feet long. Black skin. Body has stripe pattern (black, yellow, red, yellow, black, etc). Yellow stripes are smaller. Giant Desert Centipede: 8 inches long (as long as a pencil). Has pincers. 23 pairs short pointy legs. Brown body. Black head and black back. Front and back look the same.

b Swap your notes. Draw the animal on a separate piece of paper, using your classmate’s notes.

c Use Google Images to check if your drawing is correct.

TEXT

Gila Monster


Meet the Gila Monster. This type of reptile lives in the South Western part of Arizona in the desert. It's a poisonous lizard. It's about 2 feet long, which makes it a pretty big guy! If you see this creature, just avoid it. It has short legs and it's crawling very slowly. It will only attack you if it feels like it's in danger. People who were attacked say the Gila Monster won't let go of you once it bites you. Its bite is extremely painful. It makes you feel like you're on fire and it can make your heart stop. As you can see, its body is covered in black spots and its tail has black and orange stripes. All in all, it's hard to miss!

10 Read *Gila Monster*.

- a Complete the *Fact File: The Gila Monster* below. Be as complete as possible and use all the useful information from the text.

Fact File: the Gila Monster	
Habitat	<i>The South Western part of Arizona, in the desert.</i>
Bite	<i>Bite is painful.</i> <i>Only attacks when it feels like it's in danger.</i> <i>Won't let go.</i> <i>Bite feels like you're on fire and can make your heart stop.</i>
Appearance	<i>- 2 feet</i> <i>- black and orange striped tail</i> <i>- covered in black spots</i> <i>- short legs</i>
	

- b Read *Fact File: the Kissing Bug* below. Use the information from the fact file and the photo in it to write a short description of this animal. Use about 65–70 words.

Fact file: the Kissing Bug	
Habitat	In bushes and between rocks in Arizona and New Mexico
Bite	- bites your face in your sleep - can cause an allergic reaction - can give you Chagas disease
Appearance	
Description	<i>For example: The kissing bug is an insect that lives in bushes and between rocks in Arizona and New Mexico. The insect, whose bite can cause a serious allergic reaction, often bites your face in your sleep. The kissing bug has black wings which have yellow stripes on them. It has also got six thin, black legs and two long feelers. As you can see, its head has a different color / colour. This is the creepiest insect that I have ever seen.</i>

CHALLENGE

TEXT

Win Two Tickets!

Have you always loved movies directed by Tim Burton? His new movie premieres on 31 October. You will get the chance to win two tickets to the event!

Tim Burton's movies are always full of strange creatures and so is this one! To win the tickets, you will have to use your own imagination. If you can create the strangest and most creative creature, you might go to the movie's premiere and meet lots of famous actors and actresses!

Send your creature to: timburtoncompetition@warnerbros.com before 1 October. On 8 October, we will announce the winner!

11 Read *Win Two Tickets!* You join in in the competition and make up an animal.

a Fill in the form. Use complete English sentences.

	Your Imaginary Creature
Name	For example: The Feathered Frog
Habitat	This type of animal lives in areas with a lot of trees.
Appearance	The Feathered Frog is about 20 cm tall.
	It has four wings that are covered in purple and green feathers.
	It has six long, thin legs.
	The creature has a smooth and slimy skin.
Dangerous? (explain why)	The Feathered Frog isn't / is not dangerous.
Speed	The creatures walks very slowly, but swims and flies very fast.
Other	It can change colour and is very shy.

b Study expressions E. Use your information from exercise a to give a description of your animal. Use about 70 words.

For example: My creature is called the Feathered Frog. This type of frog is much larger than a normal frog. It lives in trees. Most Feathered Frogs are purple and green. They have four wings and six long thin legs. Apart from their feathered wings they are smooth and slimy. They also can change color / colour, which is handy, because they are very shy. This creature is not dangerous, because it doesn't have any teeth. It eats by catching insects with its two tongues.

THE EXTRA MILE

- 12 a Go to the website of National Geographic Kids and search for the regal horned lizard. Use keywords to make notes on this lizard.

For example: Desert. Spikes. Squirts blood from eyes. Sticky tongue. Changes colors / colours. Inflates. Blood tastes bad.

- b Use your notes from exercise a to write a description on the regal horned lizard. Use at least 70 words.

For example: The regal horned lizard lives in the desert. It has spikes on its head. It can change colors / colours to camouflage itself. If another animal wants to attack a horned lizard it has some tricks to scare them off. It sucks in air to inflate like a balloon. Then they're so big, they can't be eaten. If that doesn't work it can shoot blood from its own eyes. They aim the blood in the predator's mouth. Because of the bad taste of it, they scare them.



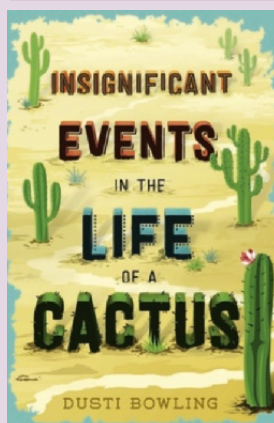
Maak *Test jezelf*.

Heb je nog moeite met *relative pronouns*? Oefen dan met *Versterk jezelf*.

LESSON

6

Literature



Insignificant Events in the Life of a Cactus

Dusti Bowling wrote this novel about Aven Green, a girl who was born without arms. At age 13, not having arms hasn't stopped Aven from doing almost anything. Then, her parents get to take over the management of Stagecoach Pass, a Western theme park in Arizona. Aven has to leave everything behind and start again. She is determined to make her new life a success, even at this new place where she's only seen as 'the girl with no arms'.

BEFORE READING

- 1 What would be more difficult in your life if you didn't have arms? Write down three things, and also what your solution would be.

For example: Sending text messages. – Talking to Siri on my iPhone.

Scratching when I have an itch. – Rubbing against a wall.

Turning the page when I read a book. – Using my nose to turn the page.

TEXT

The Up and Downsides of Not Having Arms

Aven has her own blog. She writes about the up and downsides of life without arms.

- 1 I don't have to worry about accidentally using my hand in soccer.
- 2 Less money spent on jewelry - rings, bracelets, watches, etc.
- 3 No fighting over the arm rest at the movies.
- 4 No hand or arm massages. I hear they feel super good.
- 5 No leaving behind fingerprints at a crime scene – very helpful if I ever rob a bank.
- 6 No smacking people no matter how badly I may want to.
- 7 No wiping away a friend's tears when he's hurt.
- 8 Not reaching things on the top shelf.

From: Insignificant Events in the Life of a Cactus, by Dusti Bowling

AFTER READING

- 2 Read *The Up and Downsides of Not Having Arms*.
- a Write the numbers of the phrases in the correct category.

The upsides of not having arms	The downsides of not having arms
1, 2, 3, 5	4, 6, 7, 8



- b **PAIR WORK** Look at your answers in exercise 1. Do they match the things that Aven writes about? Talk with a classmate about why Aven's issues would or wouldn't be a problem for you.

TEXT

How Aven Lost Her Arms

When Aven is looking for a quiet spot to have lunch at her new school, she meets Connor. He is also hiding during lunchbreak. They have a conversation.

"How did you lose your arms?" he finally asked. ...

"Well," I said, "I used to be a trapeze artist. You know what that is, right?" "Don't they, like, hang from ropes and stuff? Like acrobats or something?" I nodded. "Yeah, you see, my partner and I were trying out this new routine. I was going to flip three times in the air before he caught me by the arms. But the speed I needed to do such an amazing stunt was just too much. When he caught me ..." I closed my eyes and breathed in deeply for drama. "When he caught me, my shoulder sockets came loose and my arms tore right off."

He gaped at me. "What?"

"It was awful," I went on. "Him just hanging up there holding some arms, blood showering the screaming audience. It was all over the news. Didn't you see it?"

We continued staring at each other, like we were in a contest to see who would blink first.

Finally, he grinned a little. Then a lot. Then he started laughing. "You're totally joking", he said and laughed even louder. I was happy he found my story funny.

From: Insignificant Events in the Life of a Cactus, by Dusti Bowling

- 3 Read *How Aven Lost Her Arms*.
- a Aven often makes up a spectacular story of how she lost her arms. What's the story that she tells Connor?

She tells him that she was an acrobat and was doing a trick with her partner. She was going to do a flip in the air three times and he would catch her. But she was flying so fast that her arms tore off when he grabbed her hands.

- b Why do you think Aven makes up stories about how she lost her arms?

For example: Because everyone asks her what happened to her arms and she doesn't / she does not want to tell the same story over and over again.

- c Make up your own exciting story of how Aven lost her arms. Use 30-50 words.

For example: I was walking home when I saw a puppy on the train track. A train was coming. I pushed the puppy between the train tracks, but the train ran over my arms. The puppy survived but I lost my arms.

TEXT

Every Day is a Challenge

Connor wordt Avens beste vriend. Hij komt liever niet op plekken waar veel mensen zijn, omdat hij het syndroom van Gilles de la Tourette heeft. Hierdoor heeft hij tics die hij niet onder controle heeft. Op een dag komt hij verdrietig bij Aven aan.

“Aven ... you don’t understand. It’s like it doesn’t even matter that you don’t have arms. You still play the guitar and go to museums and restaurants and do all kinds of stuff. I can’t do anything. I can’t even go out in public.”

From: Insignificant Events in the Life of a Cactus, by Dusti Bowling

- 4 Read *Every Day is a Challenge*. Do you agree with Connor? Is life easier for Aven? Explain your answer.

For example: I don’t think it’s is easier for Aven, but she has learned how to do everything without arms. Nobody taught Connor how to handle his Gilles de la Tourette.

TEXT

Connor’s Story

Connor vertelt waarom hij zo verdrietig is.

“You want to know why I was so upset when I got here?”

I nodded. “Yes.”

His ticcing was getting bad again. He shrugged his shoulders manically as he spoke. I walked ... to the store before coming here. I wanted to get you some gummy bears.”

I gaped at him. I know it sounds silly, but to me this was like the equivalent of him going to Antarctica and back to bring me a feather from a penguin’s butt.

He struggled to get the words out now. “I saw ... someone ... filming me ... on their ... phone.”

My stomach dropped like it did when I rode a roller coaster. “What?”

“Yeah ... Aven ... they were filming ... the freak. ... Next week I’ll be on YouTube with a bunch of snarky comments about ... what a psycho I am. I’m never going out in public again.”

From: Insignificant Events in the Life of a Cactus, by Dusti Bowling

WORDS TO HELP

shrug	<i>schouders ophalen</i>
equivalent	<i>gelijkwaardig aan</i>
snarky	<i>gemeen</i>

5 Read *Connor's Story*.

a With what does Aven compare the fact that Connor went to the store to buy gummy bears?

Going to Antarctica and back to bring her a feather from a penguin's butt.

b Why does she make this comparison?

Because it's very difficult for Connor to go to a store or another crowded place. He is ashamed of his tics.

c What do you think of what the person in the store did? Explain your answer.

For example: I think it's is very mean that the person filmed him. I feel sorry for Connor. He wanted to do something nice for Aven, and now he's even more afraid to go to the store.

d What do you think Aven would have said if she had been there in the supermarket?

For example: Go away! Stop filming or I will break your phone!

Study box

LESSON

2

Listening

WORDS *Media*
 Practise online

English	Dutch	
to accuse	beschuldigen	Many people accuse him of lying in interviews.
approach	aanpak	I think you need a new approach to solve this problem.
breaking news	belangrijk nieuws	Our channel will bring you breaking news as it happens!
to broadcast	uitzenden	Television stations broadcast 24 hours a day.
citizen	inwoner, burger	He wanted to become an American citizen .
to compare	vergelijken	If you compare prices, you can save a lot of money.
to cover	verslaan, verslag doen van	She will cover the elections for NBC Television.
deal	koop, overeenkomst	We got a good deal during the Black Friday sale.
decade	periode van 10 jaar	He has been married to her for a decade .
to decrease	dalen	The number of students will probably decrease next year.
embarrassing	gênant	It's so embarrassing when you forget someone's name!
to handle	aanpakken, omgaan met	A good politician knows how to handle a difficult interview.
headline	(kranten)kop	The news was in every newspaper's headline .
homeless	dakloos	After Jim lost his job, he was homeless for two months.
law	wet	It's against the law to smoke in restaurants.
listener	luisteraar	When I'm sad, my friend Anna is such a good listener !
notification	melding	I get a notification on my watch when someone calls me.
policy	beleid	It's our school's policy that we're allowed to use our phone in the classroom.
poverty	armoede	Two million people in this country live in poverty .
to refuse	weigeren	Most governors refuse to answer questions about taxes.
remote control	afstandsbediening	Have you seen the remote control for the TV anywhere?
to represent	vertegenwoordigen	Tom is going to represent the company in a TV interview.
solution	oplossing	There's no easy solution to this problem.
viewer	kijker	She is a regular viewer of the evening news.
Dutch	English	
aanbod	offer	He received an amazing offer for a job at a news website.
aankondiging	announcement	The president made an announcement on TV yesterday.
advertentie	advert	There's a big advert for the local radio station in the newspaper.
artikel	article	I've just read an interesting article about technology.
bepaald	specific	Is there a specific show you want to watch tonight?
besparen	to save	You'll save a lot of time and money if you go by train.
boos	upset	She was very upset that you didn't reply to her e-mails.
dagelijks	daily	The show is broadcast daily except Sundays.
exclusief	exclusive	You can watch exclusive videos on our website.
fout, vergissing	mistake	I have discovered a mistake in this newspaper article.

Dutch	English	
gebeuren	to happen	I really wanted to know what would happen next.
kanaal	channel	He switched to another channel to watch football.
nep	fake	The girl at the bar gave me a fake phone number.
nieuws	news	We've got some good news : we're getting married!
onrealistisch	unrealistic	I always have an unrealistic idea on how much I can do in a day.
ontvangen	to receive	We receive only three radio stations at our house.
op de hoogte	up-to-date	I keep up-to-date with the news by listening to the radio.
pers	press	She didn't want to talk to the press about her divorce.
programma	programme	I never miss an episode of my favourite TV programme .
reclame	commercial	Have you seen the commercial for that new kind of soap?
schandaal	scandal	I think it's a scandal that people are treated in this way!
verminderen, beperken	to reduce	The president wants to reduce the numbers of interviews.
verslaggever	reporter	He works as a reporter for the local newspaper.

GRAMMAR The past: *past simple* or *present perfect*
 Practise online

Om te praten over het verleden, kun je de *past simple* of de *present perfect* gebruiken.

Wat zeg je met welke tijd?

<i>Past simple</i>	<i>Present perfect</i>
<p><i>I worked there three years ago.</i></p> <p>– Je werkte er drie jaar geleden, maar nu niet meer.</p>	<p><i>I have worked there for three years.</i></p> <p>– Je bent er drie jaar geleden begonnen met werken en je werkt er nu nog steeds.</p>
<p><i>She had dinner at a restaurant yesterday.</i></p> <p>– Ze heeft gisteren in een restaurant gegeten. Daar is ze nu niet meer aan het eten.</p>	<p><i>She hasn't had dinner yet.</i></p> <p>– Ze heeft nog niet gegeten en dat is nog steeds zo.</p>

Past simple

Je gebruikt de *past simple* voor dingen die in het verleden zijn gebeurd en die nu afgelopen zijn. In de zin zie je dan tijdbepalingen als: *in 2013, yesterday, last weekend, two hours ago, at two o'clock, this morning* enzovoort.

Vorm: hele werkwoord + (e)d

+	<i>This morning, I walked to school.</i>	Vanochtend liep ik naar school.
-	<i>I didn't go to the party last weekend.</i>	Ik ben vorig weekend niet naar het feest gegaan.
?	<i>Did they eat something off yesterday?</i>	Hebben ze gisteren iets verkeerd gegeten?

Present perfect

Je gebruikt de *present perfect* voor iets uit het verleden wat nu nog steeds doorgaat of nu nog steeds belangrijk is. In de zin zie tijdbepalingen als: *for, yet, never, ever, just, already* en *since*.

Vorm: *have / has* + voltooid deelwoord

+	<i>We have lived in Birmingham for two years.</i>	Wij wonen al twee jaar in Birmingham.
-	<i>I haven't invited my friends yet.</i>	Ik heb mijn vrienden nog niet uitgenodigd.
?	<i>Has she ever watched The Voice?</i>	Heeft zij ooit naar <i>The Voice</i> gekeken?

GRAMMAR Irregular verbs

 Practise online

Net als het Nederlands heeft het Engels veel werkwoorden met een onregelmatige vorm in de verleden tijd. Hieronder staan een paar voorbeelden.

hele werkwoord	past simple	voltooid deelwoord
<i>to be</i>	<i>was / were</i>	<i>been</i>
<i>to become</i>	<i>became</i>	<i>become</i>
<i>to begin</i>	<i>began</i>	<i>begun</i>
<i>to bring</i>	<i>brought</i>	<i>brought</i>
<i>to come</i>	<i>came</i>	<i>come</i>
<i>to do</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>done</i>
<i>to find</i>	<i>found</i>	<i>found</i>
<i>to get</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>got / gotten</i>
<i>to have</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>

hele werkwoord	past simple	voltooid deelwoord
<i>to hear</i>	<i>heard</i>	<i>heard</i>
<i>to know</i>	<i>knew</i>	<i>known</i>
<i>to make</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>
<i>to say</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>said</i>
<i>to see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>
<i>to take</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>
<i>to think</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
<i>to write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>

Op bladzijde 190 en 191 staat de volledige lijst met onregelmatige werkwoorden. Leer deze onregelmatige vormen uit je hoofd.

 LESSON
3

Speaking

WORDS Emergency

 Practise online

English	Dutch	
chase	achtervolging	Did you see the police chase on TV last night?
deadly	dodelijk	There has been a deadly accident near Denver.
to drown	verdrinken	I'm afraid to drown , because I can't swim.
emergency	noodgeval	In case of an emergency , you call 911.
emergency services	hulpdiensten	Emergency services arrived within 10 minutes at the place of the accident.
to escape	ontsnappen	The car thief couldn't escape the police.
first aid kit	EHBO-set	Can you get the bandages from the first aid kit ?
to grab	grijpen	I had to grab my little brother to keep him from falling.
to hit	stoten	She hit her head when she got out of the car.
to locate	vinden	We're trying to locate a missing person.
nurse	verpleegkundige	The nurse put a bandage around my arm.
to shake	trillen	It's normal to shake when you're nervous.
shelter	opvang	Is the shelter big enough for all the homeless people?
stretcher	brancard	They carried the wounded girl out of the building on a stretcher .
urgent	dringend	Please hurry, it's urgent .
victim	slachtoffer	The victim is on the ground and isn't moving.
Dutch	English	
aanval	attack	There has been a terrorist attack in Paris.
bang	scared	Are you scared when you're alone in the dark?
brandweerwagen	fire truck (US); fire engine (UK)	The fire truck is racing to the fire.
diefstal	theft	The old lady accused the pickpocket of theft .

Dutch	English	
eerstehulpverlener	paramedic	What's the name of the paramedic that saved me?
gaan zitten	to sit down	Sit down and breathe slowly.
helikopter	helicopter	A helicopter can reach places an ambulance can't.
kustwacht	coastguard	The coastguard began a search at sea.
politie	police	Police have arrested three men.
politieagent	police officer	The nice police officer helped me when I was lost
redden	to rescue	It takes a whole team of firemen to rescue him out of that car.
reddingsteam	rescue team	The rescue team reached the building in time to save the man.
stil zijn	to be quiet	Be quiet and don't make a sound.
veilige	safe	I thought that the top floor was a safe place to hide.
verstoppen	to hide	The thief tried to hide from the police officer.
zenuwachtig	nervous	You've got nothing to hide, so don't be nervous .
zorgen voor	to take care of	I will take care of you until the ambulance arrives.

EXPRESSIONS

 Practise online

Dutch	English
A Calming someone down	
We sturen meteen iemand om je te helpen.	We will send someone over to help you straight away.
Geen paniek. Er zal snel hulp zijn.	Don't panic. Help will be there soon!
Blijf rustig en probeer duidelijk te praten.	Please stay calm and try to speak clearly.
B Describing a location	
Wat is je precieze locatie?	What is your exact location?
Ik weet niet precies waar ik ben. Het ziet eruit als een fabriek.	I'm not sure where I am exactly. It looks like a factory.
Ik hoor het geluid van een spoorweg vlakbij.	I hear the sound of a railroad nearby.
Ik sta naast een verlaten hutje.	I'm standing next to an abandoned shack.
C Talking about what happened	
Blijf rustig en vertel me precies wat er is gebeurd.	Please calm down and tell me exactly what has happened.
Ben je gewond?	Have you been injured?
Er is iemand gewond. Hij heeft een ambulance nodig!	Someone has been hurt. He needs an ambulance!
Ik wil melding maken van een auto-ongeluk bij de supermarkt aan Charles Street.	I want to report a car accident near the supermarket on Charles Street.
We waren aan het fietsen bij Camp Verde en we zijn midden in een bosbrand beland.	We were cycling near Camp Verde and now we're in the middle of a forest fire.
Er is een overval geweest in mijn winkel.	There has been a robbery at my store.
Ik was aan het wandelen en nu ben ik verdwaald.	I was hiking but now I'm lost.
Een man op een motorfiets is aangereden door een auto.	A man on a motorcycle has been hit by a car.
D Giving information	
De motorrijder ligt op de grond en de bestuurder heeft een hoofdwond.	The biker is lying on the ground and the driver has a head wound.
Ze is bij bewustzijn, maar heeft veel pijn. Ze zegt dat haar borst zeer doet.	She is awake, but in a lot of pain. She says her chest hurts.
Hij voelt zich duizelig en heeft problemen met ademen.	He is feeling dizzy and is having trouble breathing.

Dutch	English
Ik ben bij Main Street 6 in Denver. Het is de grote winkel op de hoek.	I'm at 6 Main Street in Denver. It's the big store at the corner .
Ik ben op het American Lake-pad. Ongeveer 2 mijl van Richmond Hill.	I'm on the American Lake trail. About 2 miles from Richmond Hill.
We zijn op de I17 ten noorden van Phoenix.	We're on the I17 north of Phoenix.
We zijn erg bang, omdat het vuur zich zo snel verspreidt.	We're really scared, because the fire is spreading so fast.

LESSON
4

Reading

WORDS *War*

 Practise online

English	Dutch	
air force	luchtmacht	He became a pilot in the U.S. air force .
battle	strijd; gevecht	More than 600 people were killed at the battle of Hué.
bullet	kogel	It's dangerous to fire a bullet into the air.
customs agent	douanebeambte	We showed our passports to the customs agent .
to defend	verdedigen	She learned karate to be able to defend herself.
to die	doodgaan; overlijden	When he fought in the war, he thought he would die .
to dodge	ontwijken	Why do you always dodge my questions?
to draw	trekken (in loterij)	I hope they draw my number in the lottery tonight.
defeat	nederlaag	The Second World War ended in defeat for the German army.
draft	dienstplicht	In the U.S., the military draft ended in 1973.
duty	(militaire dienst)plicht	He had to report for military duty on 1 May.
fit	geschikt	With his bad eyesight he wasn't fit to become a pilot.
gun	geweer	Did he learn how to shoot a gun in the army?
to honor (US) to honour (UK)	eren	We will honor the soldiers for their bravery.
marine	marinier	A marine is a soldier who is trained for military actions at sea and on land.
medic	hospik, militair verpleegkundige	A medic is someone who does medical work in the army.
memorial	monument; gedenkteken	We lay flowers at the war memorial every year.
navy	marine	The navy protects our seacoast.
peace	vrede	The war was followed by a long period of peace .
present	aanwezig	Doors will close at 7 p.m. sharp, so be present on time.
to remain	blijven	Will you flee or remain in your country?
to stand up for	opkomen voor	We should all stand up for our rights.
troops	soldaten; troepen	The troops marched into the village.
truly	echt	They truly believed that they could win the war.
to surrender	zich overgeven	He raised the white flag to surrender to the enemy.
victory	overwinning	Fireworks were blasting to celebrate the victory .

Dutch	English	
(zich) aansluiten bij	to join	What was his reason to join the army?
aanvallen	to attack	That dog looks like it's going to attack .
afvuren	to fire	There'll be a loud bang when I fire the gun.
beschermen	to protect	He joined the army to protect his country.
bewaken	to guard	It's your turn to stay awake and guard our camp.
boete	fine	The draft dodger was lucky to only get a fine .
bom	bomb	The soldier dismantled the bomb .
burger	citizen	She is proud to call herself an American citizen .
camouflage	camouflage	Using smoke as camouflage , the army marched up the hill.
doden	to kill	Could you kill an animal to eat it?
leger	army	The rank of general is the highest in the army .
oorlog	war	The war in Vietnam lasted for twenty years.
passeren	to pass	You can only pass the checkpoint if you show an ID.
pot	jar	Is there any strawberry jam left in the jar ?
soldaat	soldier	His father served as a soldier in the Vietnam War.
terugkeren	to return	The mother hoped her son would soon return from the war.
uniform	uniform	Officers in the navy wear a white uniform .
vechten	to fight	They used their weapons and fists to fight .
veiligheid	security	Terrorists are a danger to our security .
vlag	flag	The American flag was hanging from every window.
vluchteling	refugee	It takes a lot to make a refugee forget about the war.
vluchten	to flee	The war forced the families to flee from their homes.
vrijheid	freedom	On Independence Day, Americans celebrate their freedom .
wapen	weapon	You need a permit to carry a weapon in the U.S.

GRAMMAR *Linking words*
 Practise online

Linking words zijn voegwoorden. Dit zijn woorden die twee zinnen of delen van zinnen met elkaar kunnen verbinden.

Je kunt zeggen: *I like to read. My brother loves to write.*

Maar je kunt óók zeggen: *I like to read **and** my brother loves to write.*

Je hebt dan de twee losse zinnen samengevoegd met het voegwoord *and*.

Veelvoorkomende voegwoorden zijn:

Voegwoord	Vertaling	Voorbeeld
<i>after</i>	na; nadat	<i>He went back to work at the farm after the war was over.</i>
<i>because</i>	omdat; doordat	<i>He joined the army because he wanted to protect his family.</i>
<i>before</i>	voor; voordat	<i>He was a sergeant before he became a lieutenant.</i>
<i>but</i>	maar	<i>I want to go swimming, but I have to work today.</i>
<i>nor</i>	evenmin	<i>He didn't want to fight nor shoot the enemy soldier.</i>
<i>or</i>	of	<i>Shall I flee to Mexico or shall I go to war?</i>
<i>so</i>	dus	<i>He didn't lose anyone during the war, so he was lucky.</i>
<i>until</i>	totdat	<i>He enjoyed his time at home until he was drafted.</i>
<i>yet</i>	toch	<i>It was cold and rainy, yet we had to wait outside.</i>

LESSON
5

Writing

WORDS Appearance

 Practise online

English	Dutch	
bee	bij	Watch out! There is a bee in your lemonade.
beetle	kever	The beetle is an insect with two pairs of wings.
bush	bosje	Don't hide there. That bush is full of spiders.
color (US); colour (UK)	kleur	The American flamingo is a beautiful color pink.
creepy	eng	I had a nightmare about that creepy looking snake.
extremely	buitengewoon	You need to be extremely careful when you see a black widow.
favorite (US); favourite (UK)	favoriet(e)	His favorite bird is the American eagle.
to hiss	sissen	Do snakes always hiss when they feel threatened?
lizard	hagedis	I saw a lizard in the desert today.
pincers	scharen (bij kreeftachtige dieren)	Crabs have a pair of very sharp pincers .
rock	rots	Let's sit down on that rock and have a rest.
short	kort	This salamander's legs are very short .
slow	langzaam	My computer is slow . I really should clean it up.
tick	teek	A tick is a tiny insect that lives in the woods.
species	soort	A species is a type of animal, such as birds or fish.
Dutch	English	
beet	bite	My neighbour's dog gave me a nasty bite .
giftig	poisonous	Poisonous insects can cause a lot of pain when they sting or bite you.
glad	smooth	The snake I touched in the zoo felt very smooth .
glijden	to slide	My sister hates the snails that slide through our garden.
harig	hairy	The bumblebee has quite a hairy body.
kop	head	The grasshopper has two feelers on its head .
kruipen	to crawl	Is your baby brother able to crawl yet?
onschadelijk	harmless	Most spiders are harmless and won't bite you.
pad	toad	A toad looks a lot like a frog.
reptiel	reptile	A crocodile is a large reptile with sharp teeth.
slijmerig	slimy	Not all frogs have a slimy skin.
springen	to jump	Have you ever seen a mouse jump that high?
steken	to sting	Bees only sting when they think they are in danger.
tong	tongue	Frogs use their long tongue to catch insects.
voelspriet	feeler	Butterflies have very long feelers .
wezen	creature	That creature with the long, blue legs looks weird.
zwemmen	to swim	Be careful not to swim too far into the sea!

EXPRESSIONS

 Practise online

Dutch	English
E Describing an animal	
Deze slangensoort leeft in de woestijn.	This type of snake lives in the desert.
De meeste spinnen hebben lange, dunne poten.	Most spiders have got long, thin legs.
Deze rups heeft zwarte en gele strepen.	This caterpillar has black and yellow stripes.
De huid van de krokodil heeft een ruwe textuur.	The crocodile's skin has a rough texture.
De kleuren van dit dier zijn een beetje vreemd.	This animal's colors are a bit odd.
Alle salamanders bewegen snel.	All salamanders move fast.
Dit insect is ongeveer 1 inch lang en het bijt eigenlijk nooit mensen.	This insect is about 1 inch long and it hardly ever bites people.
Hij heeft rode tekeningen op zijn rug.	It has red markings on its back.
Zoals je kunt zien, is het bedekt met vlekken.	As you can see, it's covered in spots.
Dit dier is het grootste dat ik ooit heb gezien.	This animal is the largest I have ever seen.

GRAMMAR Relative pronouns: *who, which, that, whose*
 Practise online

Soms wil je extra informatie geven over iemand of iets. Dan gebruik je een bijzin die begint met een betrekkelijk voornaamwoord, zoals *who, which, that* of *whose*.

– *Who* verwijst naar personen:

<i>This is the girl who helped me.</i>	Dit is het meisje dat mij hielp.
<i>This is my sister, who shares a room with me.</i>	Dit is mijn zus, die een kamer met me deelt.

– *Which* verwijst naar dieren en dingen:

<i>This is a picture of his house, which he built himself.</i>	Dit is een foto van zijn huis, dat hij zelf gebouwd heeft.
<i>I like music which has a good beat.</i>	Ik houd van muziek die een goede beat heeft.

– *That* kun je gebruiken in plaats van *who* en *which*. Dit mag alleen in bijzinnen die je niet kunt weglaten, omdat de zin dan onbegrijpelijk wordt. Er staat dan geen komma voor de bijzin.

<i>There's the man who / that helped us yesterday.</i>	Daar is de man die ons gisteren heeft geholpen.
<i>This shop assistant, who is very old, has worked here for 30 years.</i>	Deze winkelmedewerker, die erg oud is, werkt hier al 30 jaar.

– *Whose* kan verwijzen naar personen, dieren en dingen en geeft bezit aan:

<i>The boy whose bike I borrowed is over there.</i>	De jongen wiens fiets ik leende staat daar.
<i>That is the house whose owner died.</i>	Dat is het huis waarvan de eigenaar is overleden.

Overhoor jezelf

LESSON

2

Listening

I can:

- recognise the main topic of a discussion.
- understand the important points in TV news segments.
- use the past tenses: past simple and present perfect.
- use irregular verbs.

LESSON

3

Speaking

I can:

- calm someone down.
- exchange information.
- collect and pass on information.
- describe what happened.
- describe a location.

LESSON

4

Reading

I can:

- read youth literature.
- understand the main message in a text.
- use linking words.

LESSON

5

Writing

I can:

- take short notes.
- write short messages.
- describe animals.
- use relative pronouns: who / which / that / whose.



Ben je klaar voor de toets? Test je kennis met *Test Jezelf* en de woordtrainer in het online lesmateriaal.



1 2 3 4 5 6

Unit 3 *India*



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Did you know?

India is the land of many people, languages and religions. India has two official languages: Hindi and English. India has been independent since 1947, after being part of the British empire for 90 years. English is still an important language in India. Another thing that remained in India after the British rule, is cricket. Indians love cricket! Did you know that India has the highest cricket ground in the world? It lies at 2.444 meters altitude in Himachal Pradesh.

LESSON

1

Crossing Borders



Bollywood

Bollywood is the term for Hindi language films. Hindi is the most spoken language in the northern part of India. Bollywood combines the words 'Bombay' and 'Hollywood'. The genre isn't very popular outside of India, but it's the largest film industry in the world.

TEXT

About Bollywood

Thousands of Bollywood films are being produced each year. Many Bollywood films are called 'Masala films'. In Hindi, Masala means 'mixed spices'. These films usually have lots of emotions, songs, dances and examples of the differences between rich and poor in them. Masala films don't stick to one genre, a lot of genres are mixed in the films.



Here are some statistics: The average Bollywood film costs \$1.5 million to make and is about 3 hours long. In 2017, Bollywood produced almost 2,000 films, making it the largest film industry in the world.

- 1 Read *About Bollywood*. Put the next sentences in the right category: **H**ollywood or **B**ollywood.
- A These films have about six dance scenes per film.
 - B Most of these films don't have dance scenes.
 - C These films are 1.5 to 2 hours long.
 - D These films are 3 hours long.
 - E These films are mostly spoken in Hindi.
 - F These films are mostly spoken in English.
 - G This industry produced about 2,000 films in 2017.
 - H This industry produced about 800 films in 2017.
 - I These films cost about \$45 million to make.
 - J These films cost about \$1.5 million to make.

Hollywood	Bollywood
B, C, F, H, I	A, D, E, G, J

- 2 Find this assignment online. You can note down your answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

TEXT

Bollywood Life Lessons

It's not all just romance and dances. Bollywood can get pretty deep. Here are four quotes from Bollywood films that will inspire you.

- 1 *"It's never late to learn something new."* – Shashi, English Vinglish
- 2 *"It is cool to lead a regular life and even cooler to own your choices."*
– Naina, Yeh Jawaani Hai Deewani
- 3 *"Don't let a new experience scare you. Take the challenge and you'll come out a winner."*
– Rani, Queen
- 4 *"Even if it takes you a while, speak up against those who have wronged you."*
– Veera, Highway

- 3 Read *Bollywood Life Lessons*. Which of the sayings is a good advice for these people below? Write the number of the sayings behind the problems.

a "All my friends want to become actors or famous singers. I really just want to become a baker and maybe have my own bakery. Am I weird?"

2

b "Last year I was bullied a lot. It's better now. I have great friends, but I still see the bullies at school every day and can't let it go. What should I do?"

4

c "My teacher thinks I'm a great singer. She says I should enter the local talent show. But I'm afraid to sing on stage. What if everyone's better than me?"

3

d "I'm 25 years old and a big fan of music. I've never learned to play a musical instrument. I'd love to play the guitar, but everyone I know learned to play when they were young. Am I too old to start now?"

1

- 4 If there was going to be a Bollywood film about your life, which four genres would be in this film?
Examples of genres are: *action, comedy, drama, fantasy, horror, musical, romance*.
Write behind each genre which moment from your life would be filmed.

Genre	Scene from your life
<i>fantasy</i>	<i>When I dressed up as a hobbit for a costume party.</i>
For example: <i>comedy</i>	<i>When I scared my best friend and she screamed really loudly.</i>
<i>horror</i>	<i>When I was young and thought there was a monster under my bed.</i>
<i>drama</i>	<i>When my parents got a divorce.</i>
<i>romance</i>	<i>When my boyfriend and I went on our first date.</i>

LESSON

2

Listening

LEARNING TARGETS

- Understanding simple facts in familiar situations
- Understanding clearly spoken language about familiar subjects


Grammar 

- Future: *will* or *going to*

Words 

- Education






WARMING UP




-  1 Find this assignment online. You can note down your answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

PRACTICE

- 2 Translate the words in bold.


To: **RaishaAgrawel@yadoo.in**

Subject: **I feel terrible!**

Hi Raisha,

I'm in so much trouble! We had to know a lot of maths rules (a) **by heart** and I hadn't had time to study. I wanted to (b) **revise** for math last night, but I was just too tired. So, I made a (c) **cheat sheet**. (I know, STUPID!) During the test, I took it out of my pocket when I thought the teacher wasn't looking. But he did see, and caught me! I'm afraid they're going to (d) **expel** me from school. I hope the (e) **principal** will make an (f) **exception** for me, because I've never done anything like this before. Okay, wish me luck, because I have to tell my parents now. I'm sure they will give me a (g) **lecture** on how wrong it is to cheat. I feel so foolish! ☹


xoxo Garima




a <i>uit het hoofd / uit mijn hoofd</i>	e <i>schoolhoofd / rector</i>
b <i>herhalen</i>	f <i>uitzondering</i>
c <i>spiekbrieftje</i>	g <i>preek</i>
d <i>schorsen / van school sturen</i>	

TIP Watch a video closely

When watching a video, don't just use your ears – use your eyes as well. The images can tell you a lot about what is being said. In fact, sometimes information is only shown, not told. So, when watching a video, don't just listen carefully – watch closely as well.

-  3 Find this assignment online. You can note down your answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers. _____

-  4 Find this assignment online. You can note down your answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers. _____

- 5 Look at the two examples below. Then, finish the sentences in exercises **a** and **b** with *will* or *going to*.

Example 1:

Rajesh: 'We've got an English test tomorrow.'

Kareem: 'Yes, I know. I'm going to study all night.'

Example 2:

Rajesh: 'We've got an English test tomorrow.'

Kareem: 'Oh, really? I will study all night!'

a You use *going to* _____ when it's about something you've planned earlier.

b You use *will* _____ when you plan something at the moment of speaking.

GRAMMAR Future: will or going to

▶ Study box page 170, 171

	Gebruik	Voorbeeld
<i>to be going to</i> + hele werkwoord	bij een plan / beslissing die al vaststaat of al eerder is afgesproken	<i>We're going to study together in the library at 3:30 this afternoon.</i>
	bij een voorspelling op basis van een aanwijzing	<i>She's going to fail her test. She hasn't written anything down.</i>
<i>will / shall</i> + hele werkwoord	bij een wens of een voorspelling waar geen concrete aanwijzingen voor zijn	<i>We'll win the next football match!</i>
	bij een voorstel / aanbod / beslissing die op het moment zelf wordt gemaakt	<i>Shall we meet in the schoolyard after class?</i>

- 6 Study the grammar box on the future. Finish the sentences using *will* / *'ll* or *going to*.
- She *'s / is going to* _____ have her birthday party next Thursday.
 - I think you *'ll / will* _____ find this lesson very interesting.
 - You *'re / are going to* _____ have a meeting with Mr Thompson at 11 a.m.
 - I'm sorry, I can't join you after school. I *'m / am going to* _____ meet my brother in town.
 - I really hope we *'ll / will* _____ win Eurovision this year.
 - Be careful! You *'ll / will* _____ get caught when you cheat.
 - 'What would you like to eat?' – 'I *'ll / will* _____ have a pizza, please.'
 - It *'s / is going to* _____ rain! I just felt a drop.
- 7 Study the grammar box on the future. Also, study the grammar on the future on page 169. Finish the sentences, using the words in brackets and the correct form of the future.
- We aren't / are not going to solve* _____ (we - not - to solve) this problem before the end of class. It's way too difficult!
 - She's / She is going to hand in* _____ (she - to hand in) her essay after school. She's got an appointment with the teacher.
 - It isn't / is not going to rain* _____ (it - not - to rain) in the next 30 minutes. There isn't a cloud in the sky!
 - Are you going to wear* _____ (you - to wear) your new T-shirt to school tomorrow?
 - Oh, I'm so nervous! I think *I'll / I will fail* _____ (I - to fail) my exam.
 - Nancy and I have just decided we're going out tonight. *Will you come* _____ (you - to come) too?
 - My teacher isn't / is not going to make* _____ (my teacher - not - to make) an exception. He told me!
 - Shall we get together* _____ (we - to get together) to do our homework after school?

8 Match each description (A–H) with the correct word (1–8).

A What students use to measure and draw lines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1 pencil case
B When you write down important information from a lesson.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	2 degree
C Where you put your pens and pencils.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	3 to correct
D The way in which someone writes.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	4 handwriting
E What the teacher gives you on a test.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	5 mark
F What you receive when you've passed your exams.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	6 notice
G What the school sends out to alert students to something.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	7 ruler
H When you change a wrong answer into a good one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	8 to take notes

9 Find this assignment online. You can note down your answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

10 Listen to *Back in the Days*.

a How was it back in the days, and how is it now? Fill in the table, using keywords.

Fragment	Subject	Back in the days	Nowadays
1	- costs of school trips - food and drinks at school trips	- 150 Rupees - bring your own sandwiches	- 4.000 Rupees - allowance from parents to buy food and drinks
2	- taking notes at school	- writing with pen in notebook	- taking pictures with phone of school board
3	- break times	- playing games in school yard	- using social media on cell phone

b For each fragment, write down with whom you agree: dad or Arush. Use information from the fragment to explain your answer. Do this in English.

Fragment 1: *For example: I agree with Arush. Dad shouldn't complain so much, because it's just normal that school trips are more expensive now, so many years later. And Arush says he will bring his own sandwiches, so he doesn't need money from his parents.*

LESSON

3

Speaking

LEARNING TARGETS

- Asking for and giving personal information
- Giving and following simple instructions
- Giving information about yourself and others
- Having a conversation at a counter
- Talking about habits and routines

Words 

- Health (2)

WARMING UP



- 1 Find this assignment online. You can note down your answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

PRACTICE

- 2 Translate the words in bold.

I'm on holiday in Agra with mum and I have been feeling sick for a few days now. ☹ We bought snacks at a food truck, but I guess they were not very **(a) hygienic** in preparing the food. My stomach started to **(b) bother** me an hour after I had my snack. I could do nothing else but vomit. It got so bad that I went to the doctor for an **(c) examination**. Turns out, I've got a **(d) bacteria** in my stomach. **(e) Sigh!** Just my luck. There isn't any quick **(f) treatment** for this. I just have to drink a lot and get some rest. Mum did pick up some extra vitamins at the **(g) chemist**. I hope I will **(h) recover** soon, because there's so much I want to see here! No more food trucks though.



a *hygiënisch*

b *last geven / hinderen*

c *onderzoek*


d *bacterie*

e *zucht*

f *behandeling*

g *apotheek*

h *herstellen*

-  **3 PAIR WORK** Work with a classmate. One of you works as a doctor's assistant. The other person is sick and reports at the counter of the doctor's office.
- a** The doctor's assistant asks questions to fill in the patient file. The patient uses speaking card 3.5A on page 184 to answer the questions. (The doctor's assistant doesn't use a speaking card.)

Patient file
Patient name: <i>Yutika Patel</i>
Age: <i>15</i>
Address: <i>23 Arundel Road, London</i>
Symptom(s): <i>swollen and itching leg</i>

- b** Switch roles. One of you works as a doctor's assistant. Ask questions and fill in the patient file. The patient uses speaking card 3,5B on page 189 to answer the questions. (The doctor's assistant doesn't use a speaking card.)

Patient file
Patient name: <i>Arush Patel</i>
Age: <i>17</i>
Address: <i>481 Sahar Road, Mumbai</i>
Symptom(s): <i>vomiting and feeling dizzy</i>

▶ GA VERDER MET **OPDRACHT 4** OP DE VOLGENDE BLADZIJDE

TEXT

What's Wrong with Me?



Yutika is visiting her cousin Arush in India. They're both feeling unwell, so they go to see the doctor.

Dr. Laghari: Hello! What seems to be the problem?

Arush: You can go first Yutika, before your leg falls off.

Yutika: Very funny Arush. Just be careful you don't throw up again.

(Dr. Laghari coughs)

Yutika: Yes, hi, sorry. My leg is really swollen and it itches. I can't stop scratching it.

Dr. Laghari: Let me take a look. Have you ever had similar symptoms?

Yutika: I get stung by mosquitos a lot. But it never swelled up like this before.

Dr. Laghari: It looks like you were bitten and the bite became infected. I will clean it and give you something to put on it later. This might sting a little.

Dr. Laghari: Now, on to Arush. What's the matter with you?

Arush: I feel like I'm going to faint and I keep being sick.

Dr. Laghari: Do you often feel nauseous or dizzy?

Arush: No, never.

Dr. Laghari: Have you had anything unusual to eat? Something you don't normally have?

Arush: Uhm... yeah. We had some crabs at the marketplace earlier today.

Dr. Laghari: Are you used to eating shellfish?

Arush: We never eat them at home, because they make my mum sick. Oh... do you think that might be it?

Dr. Laghari: You might have had an allergic reaction. Let me run a blood test to be sure.

OK Arush, you're going to feel a small pinch...

Arush: Stop, wait! Uhm... Don't you have another test? Like a tongue swab test or something?

Yutika: What's up Arush? You're normally quite brave and can't be afraid of needles. You're always talking about getting a tattoo as soon as you're old enough.

Arush: Uhm, well... That's something completely different!

Yutika: Not so tough now, are you?

4 Listen to *What's Wrong with Me?* and read along. Write down the correct expression for each question.

a Hoe vraagt Dr. Laghari of Yutika vaker dezelfde klachten heeft?

Have you ever had similar symptoms?

b Hoe zegt Dr. Laghari wat hij denkt dat er aan de hand is met Yutika?

It looks like you were bitten and the bite became infected.

c Hoe vraagt Dr. Laghari of Arush vaker last heeft van die klachten?

Do you often feel nauseous or dizzy?

d Hoe zegt Dr. Laghari wat er mogelijk met Arush aan de hand is?

You might have had an allergic reaction.

e Hoe zegt Yutika dat Arush zich normaal anders gedraagt?

You're normally quite brave and can't be afraid of needles.

EXPRESSIONS

▶ Study box page 173

A Asking about habits

- **Have you ever had similar symptoms?**
- **How much do you usually** drink at home?
- **Are you used to** eating shellfish?
- **What do you normally do** to protect yourself from mosquitos?
- **Do you often feel** nauseous or dizzy?

B Talking about habits

- **I rarely** drink **more than** two glasses of water a day.
- **I'm used to** keeping my window open **when** it's hot.
- **I get** stung by mosquitos **very often**.
- **You're normally quite** brave and can't be afraid of needles.
- **We never** eat them at home, **because** they make my mom sick.

C Saying what you think is the matter

- **I think you have** a stomach virus.
- **You might have** an allergic reaction.
- **It sounds like** you're dehydrated.
- **It looks like you** were bitten **and** the bite got infected.
- **Let me run a blood test to be sure.**

D Giving advice

- **You must** drink at least 2.5 litres of fluids **every day**.
- **Wear** long trousers **so** mosquitos can't sting you.
- **You can use** a bug spray on your exposed skin.
- **Stay clear of** shellfish the next time you order food.
- **You've got to stick to** water and dry bread **for a few days**.
- **I will give you** an ointment. **Put it on** the bite three times a day **until** the swelling is gone.

▶ GA VERDER MET OPDRACHT 5 OP DE VOLGENDE BLADZIJDE

- 5 a Study expressions A–C. Finish the conversation. Use the expressions when possible. For the other sentences you need to think back to what you've learned before.

Doctor: (a) *What's wrong? / What's the matter? / What is it?*
(Vraag wat er aan de hand is.)

You: My stomach hurts and I keep throwing up.

Doctor: (b) *Have you ever had similar symptoms?*
(Vraag of de patiënt vaker soortgelijke klachten heeft gehad.)

You: (c) *No. / No, I haven't.*
(Zeg dat dit niet zo is.)

Doctor: Did you drink tap water?

You: Yes, I did. But not too much.
(d) *I rarely drink more than two glasses of water a day.*
(Zeg dat je zelden meer dan twee glazen water per dag drinkt.)

Doctor: This is India. One sip of tap water can make you sick.
(e) *I think you have a stomach virus.*
(Zeg dat je denkt dat de patiënt een buikvirus heeft.)
(f) *Let me run a blood test to be sure.*
(Zeg dat je een bloedtest wilt doen om het zeker te weten.)

You: OK. (g) *Thank you. / Thanks (doctor).*
(Bedank de dokter.)



b PAIR WORK Act out the conversation. Afterwards, switch roles and practise the conversation again.

- 6 Fill in the translation of these words in the right place. Use:
flauwvallen - huisarts - injectie - opnemen in het ziekenhuis - overgeven - pil - rustig aan doen - zwak
- Today a foreign patient was (a) *admitted to hospital* for dehydration. He had to (b) *vomit / throw up* a lot and couldn't keep any food in. He was also very dizzy and felt like he was going to (c) *faint*. I ran a blood test, and it turned out he had an allergic reaction to something he had eaten. I gave him an (d) *injection* to stop the symptoms. I also gave him a (e) *pill* to take for his stomach. He will most likely feel (f) *weak* for a few days, because his body is low on energy. I advised him to (g) *take it easy* and keep activities to a minimum. Also, I told him to see his (h) *GP* if he didn't feel better in a few days.

- 7 a Study expressions A–C. Finish the conversation. Use the expressions and words and phrases you've learned before.

Doctor: (a) *What's wrong? / What's the matter? / What is it?*

(Vraag wat er aan de hand is.)

You: (b) *I feel nauseous and weak.*

(Zeg dat je je misselijk en zwak voelt.)

Doctor: (c) *Did you vomit?*

(Vraag of de patiënt heeft overgeven.)

You: Yes, I was sick on the beach.

Doctor: Ah, you were on the beach!

(d) *Are you used to being in the sun?*

(Vraag of de patiënt het gewend is om in de zon te zijn.)

You: (e) *I'm used to sunbathing.*

(Zeg dat je het gewend bent om te zonnebaden.)

Doctor: (f) *What do you normally do to protect yourself from the sun?*

(Vraag wat de patiënt normaal gesproken doet om zich te beschermen tegen de zon.)

You: I use SPF 20 sunscreen.

Doctor: That's not enough. The sun in India is much stronger.

(g) *I think you have mild sunstroke. Take it easy today and drink a lot of water.*

(Zeg dat je denkt dat de patiënt een kleine zonnesteek heeft. Zeg dat de patiënt het rustig aan moet doen vandaag en veel water moet drinken.)

You should feel better soon.

You: (h) *Thank you doctor.*

(Bedank de dokter.)



- b PAIR WORK** Act out the conversation. Afterwards, switch roles and practise the conversation again.

TEXT

The Doctor's Advice

Yutika is visiting her cousin Arush in India. They were both feeling unwell, so they went to the doctor for help.

Dr. Laghari: All right, I'm back with your test results Arush. You're allergic to shellfish, as I thought. I will give you an injection of epinephrine and you will feel better soon.

Arush: Oh no, not again!

Dr. Laghari: Now that we've got that over with, your stomach most likely will be bothering you for a while. You've got to stick to water and dry bread for a few days.

Arush: That might be even worse than the injection!

Dr. Laghari: I'm sure you will survive. Stay clear of shellfish the next time you order food.

Arush: Don't worry, I'm never eating another sea creature in my life!

Dr. Laghari: Good. As for you, Yutika... Oh, you look a bit pale there. Are you OK?

Yutika: I feel a bit dizzy and really thirsty.

Dr. Laghari: It sounds like you're dehydrated. How much have you had to drink? You must drink at least 2.5 litres of fluids every day.

Yutika: 2.5 litres?! I rarely drink more than two glasses of water a day.

Dr. Laghari: That might keep you going in England, but not in 40-degree India! Here, drink this.

Yutika: Thank you.

Dr. Laghari: Also, I've got something to put on the mosquito bite. I will give you an ointment. Put it on the bite three times a day until the swelling has gone.


Yutika: OK, I will. What can I do to protect myself from getting stung again?

Dr. Laghari: Wear long trousers so mosquitos can't sting you.

Yutika: Didn't you just say it is 40 degrees outside?

Dr. Laghari: Right... Well... Long trousers really are best. But I understand shorts are more comfortable. You can use a bug spray on your exposed skin. That should keep them away.

Yutika: Great! Thanks doctor!

-  8 a Study expressions A–D. Listen to *The Doctor's Advice* and read along. Finish the doctor's notes in the patient files. Write down what's wrong with the patient (diagnosis), what should be done about it (treatment) and what advice the doctor gives.

Patient file
Name of the patient: Arush Patel
Diagnosis: <i>shellfish allergy</i>
Treatment: <i>epinephrine injection</i>
Advice: <i>Don't eat shellfish. Water and dry bread for next days.</i>

Patient file
Name of the patient: Yutika Patel
Diagnosis: <i>infected mosquito bite and dehydrated</i>
Treatment: <i>ointment for mosquito bite</i>
Advice: <i>Drink more water. Wear long trousers or use bug spray.</i>



b PAIR WORK Work with a classmate. One of you takes the role of Arush's mother or father, who calls the hospital to ask what's wrong with Arush. The other takes the role of doctor. The doctor uses the notes from exercise **a** to inform about:

- the diagnosis;
- the treatment;
- his / her advice.



c PAIR WORK Now switch roles. Yutika's mother / father calls the hospital to ask what's wrong with Yutika. The doctor uses her patient file from exercise **a** to inform her about:

- the diagnosis;
- the treatment;
- his / her advice.

TIP *Woorden veranderen met -ness*

Sommige Engelse bijvoeglijke naamwoorden kun je aanpassen door er *-ness* achter te zetten. Het wordt dan een zelfstandig naamwoord. Dit verandert de betekenis.

sick → + *-ness* → *sickness* ziek - ziekte
happy → *y = i + -ness* → *happiness* vrolijk - vrolijkheid

9 Read the tip. Look at images a–d. Use the adjectives (*bijvoeglijke naamwoorden*) to make a word that you can use to say what's the matter with these people. Use:

bald - dizzy - lonely - weak



This woman suffers from *loneliness* _____.



This woman's *weakness* _____ are her knees.



This boy complains of *dizziness* _____.



This man wants to treat his *baldness* _____.

- 10 Find this assignment online. You can note down your answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.

- 11 **PAIR WORK** Work with a classmate. One of you works as a doctor's assistant and uses speaking card 3.7A on page 185. The other is the patient and uses speaking card 3.7B on page 189.

CHALLENGE

- 12 a You're going to see the doctor. Read the conversation. If you think it's going to be difficult to act out, you can write down some keywords in the conversation.

Doctor: *What's wrong?*

(Vraag wat er aan de hand is.)

You: *bad muscle ache*

(Zeg dat je heel erge spierpijn hebt.)

Doctor: *often muscle ache?*

(Vraag of de patiënt hier vaker last van heeft.)

You: *no*

(Zeg dat dit niet zo is.)

Doctor: *do today?*

(Vraag wat de patiënt vandaag gedaan heeft.)

You: *hiked for 25 kilometres*

(Zeg dat je 25 kilometer gewandeld hebt.)

Doctor: *used to walking far?*

(Vraag of patiënt het gewend is om ver te lopen.)

You: *not used to it*

(Zeg dat het niet gewend bent.)

Doctor: *take it easy, ointment for muscle ache, use two times a day*

(Zeg dat de patiënt het rustig aan moet doen. Zeg dat je een zalfje geeft voor de spierpijn.

Vertel dat de patiënt het twee keer per dag op de pijnlijke spieren moet smeren totdat de spierpijn weg is.)

You: *thank you*

(Bedank de dokter.)



b PAIR WORK Act out the conversation.

c You're going to see the doctor. Read the conversation. If you think it's going to be difficult to act out, you can write down some keywords in the conversation.

Doctor: What's wrong?

(Vraag wat er aan de hand is.)

You: nauseous, vomit

(Zeg dat je misselijk bent en moet overgeven.)

Doctor: ever had similar symptoms?

(Vraag of de patiënt deze klachten vaker heeft gehad.)

You: no

(Zeg dat dit niet zo is.)

Doctor: do today?

(Vraag wat de patiënt vandaag gedaan heeft.)

You: dinner foodtruck

(Zeg dat je bij een foodtruck gegeten hebt.)

Doctor: think allergic reaction

(Zeg dat je denkt dat de patiënt een allergische reactie heeft.)

You: used to eating fried food

(Zeg dat je het gewend bent om gefrituurd eten te eten.)

Doctor: run a test to be sure

(Zeg dat je een test doet om het zeker te weten.)

You: thank you

(Bedank.)

...

Doctor: stomach virus, stick to water and dry bread

(Vertel dat de patiënt een buikvirus heeft. Zeg dat de patiënt het de komende dagen moet houden bij water en droog brood.)

You: thank you

(Bedank de dokter.)



d PAIR WORK Switch roles. Act out the conversation.

THE EXTRA MILE

- 13 Make a video in which you talk about when you were sick or something was medically wrong with you. Talk about:
- what you had;
 - what your symptoms were;
 - if you went out to seek advice from your GP;
 - how you got better.



Oefen met de woordtrainer.
Maak *Test jezelf*.

LESSON

4

Reading

LEARNING TARGETS

- Understanding a simple formal letter well enough to respond adequately
- Understanding simple advertisements

Grammar (A)

- Moeten: *must, have to, should*
- *Some, any, somebody, anybody, ...*

Words (A)

- Industry

WARMING UP

TEXT

Grand Opening!



On 8 October, our new wholesale company, Fair Fashion Mumbai, will open its doors!

To celebrate, we offer you the chance to go on a tour through the factory of our new brand. You will get

to meet our employees and get a look behind the scenes. From the design department to packaging and logistics, we will show you every detail of the process!

Our products are:

- fair trade;
- sustainable;
- of excellent quality;
- sold globally.

Saturday 8 October

10.00 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

Bapty Road 37, Mumbai

You can sign up for the tour until 5 October by filling out the registration form and sending it to info@fairfashionmumbai.com

1 Read *Grand Opening!*

a What comes to your mind when you think of 'fair trade'? Write this down in English keywords.

For example: a better deal for third world producers - fair wages for employees - good prices for products - decent conditions for workers - no child labour - no sweatshops - support for local suppliers

b How important is it to you personally that your clothes are fair trade? Explain your answer in English.

For example: I think it's important, but it also depends on the price. I only buy fair trade clothes if they are not too expensive, because I don't have a big budget.

c Fill out the registration form to take part in the factory tour.

Fair Fashion Mumbai Factory Tour Registration Form	
Name	For example: T. van Helderer
Email address	t.van.helderer@gmail.com
Private or Business*? *If Business, please write down company name	Private
How many are you? (Contact us if you are 10 or more.)	We are a group of 4.
How did you hear about us?	social media / poster / magazine / from a friend / radio / television / other (please specify):
Which department(s) are you interested in visiting?	design / fabrics / financial / logistics / sewing / packaging & transport
Preferred timeslot	10 – 11 a.m. / 11 – 12 noon / 1 – 2 p.m. / 2 – 3 p.m. / 4 – 5 p.m.

PRACTICE

2 Translate the words in bold.

a **Wholesale** stores sell their products in large amounts.

groothandel / groothandel-
verpakking

b The material products are sold in is called the **packaging**.

c The **logistics** department is responsible for getting products from A to B.

logistiek

d To save the environment, we should all be as **sustainable** as we can.

duurzaam

e Our clothes are produced in India and sold **globally**.

wereldwijd

f Most shops allow you to pay the **invoice** within 30 days.

factuur / rekening

g A **consumer** is a person who buys and uses a product.

consument

h Most of the employees don't like working night **shift**.

dienst

3 Read the three sentences below. The verbs *must*, *should* and *have to* were used. Match each verb (A–C) to the correct meaning (1–3).

1 Employees must tie their hair back before operating a machine.

2 You have to check the client's address before you send off that order.

3 Rajani, you should take some time off. You work too hard.

A must	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	1 to give someone advice
B have to	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	2 to tell someone to do something (really important, formal)
C should	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	3 to tell someone to do something (informal)

GRAMMAR Moeten: <i>have to</i> , <i>must</i> , <i>should</i>		▶ Study box page 175
Hulpwoord	Gebruik	Voorbeelden
<i>have to / has to</i>	als iets noodzakelijk is of moet; neutraal / informeel	<i>I have to help my colleague with that order.</i> <i>Everyone has to work efficiently.</i>
<i>must</i>	als iets noodzakelijk is of moet; formeler dan <i>have to / has to</i> ; om extra te benadrukken dat het heel belangrijk is	<i>You must make that deadline!</i> <i>At the end of the shift, all machines must be turned off.</i>
	als iets niet anders kan: het moet wel zo zijn	<i>The machine doesn't work anymore; something must be broken.</i> <i>That batch must be delayed; it hasn't arrived yet.</i>
<i>should</i>	als iets 'zou moeten'; vaak gebruikt om advies te geven	<i>You should email that client.</i> <i>You should order new fabric in time.</i>

4 Study the grammar box on *have to*, *must*, *should*. Complete the sentences with the correct forms.

- You **must** follow the safety rules when operating heavy machines.
- All workers **have to** keep their workplace tidy.
- You look tired. You **should** take a break on time.
- Everyone **should** drink 2 litres of water per day.
- Remember, that invoice **must** be paid today!
- Factories **should** produce as little waste as possible.
- This company **has to** buy new machines every 5-6 years.
- That client **must** be very angry. We sent them the wrong order!

GRAMMAR Hoeveelheden: <i>some of any</i>		▶ Study box page 176	
Bevestigende zinnen	je verwacht het antwoord 'ja'	some, somewhere, someone/ somebody, something	<i>I think there's something wrong with this machine.</i>
Vragen			<i>Can you give me some of that fabric?</i>
	het antwoord is (misschien) 'nee'	any, anywhere, anyone/ anybody anything	<i>That packaging must be somewhere.</i>
Ontkennende zinnen			<i>Can I help someone/ somebody?</i>
			<i>Do you produce any shoes?</i>
			<i>Have you seen her anywhere?</i>
			<i>Has anyone/ anybody sent out that order yet?</i>
			<i>I can't hear anything!</i>
			<i>This machine is too loud.</i>

5 Study the grammar box on *some, any, something, anything...* Underline the correct option for each sentence.

- a Do you have *some* / *any* further questions about this product?
- b Have you seen those red boxes *somewhere* / *anywhere*?
- c Can *somebody* / *anybody* lend me their pencil?
- d I can't find *something* / *anything* in that huge warehouse!
- e I can't hear you. Is there *something* / *anything* wrong with your phone?
- f Is there *someone* / *anyone* here who knows how to operate this machine?
- g Where are the keys to the truck? - I'm sure they must be *somewhere* / *anywhere*.
- h Is there *some* / *any* cotton fabric left?

6 Study the grammar boxes on *some, any, something, anything...* and *have to, must, should*. Translate the Dutch sentences.

a A: Have you seen my scissors?

B: No, I haven't seen them anywhere.

(Nee, die heb ik nergens gezien.)

b A: Where's the red fabric?

B: It must be somewhere in the warehouse.

(Die moet ergens in het magazijn zijn.)

c A: Would you like to go and see a film tonight?

B: No, sorry. I have to be at the factory tomorrow at 7 a.m.

(Nee, sorry. Ik moet morgen om 7 uur in de fabriek zijn.)

d A: I've been working for five hours straight. I'm so tired!

B: You should really take a break on time!

(Je zou echt op tijd pauze moeten nemen!)

e A: Hey! I didn't see you at the factory yesterday.

B: I know. I asked someone / somebody to take over my shift.

(Ik heb iemand gevraagd om mijn dienst over te nemen.)

f A: Do you know anyone / anybody who works at Fair Fashion Mumbai?

(Ken jij iemand die bij Fair Fashion Mumbai werkt?)

B: Yes, I know someone who works at the logistics department.

g A: Look, this client has sent back the order.

B: Yes, I see. There must be something wrong with that order.

(Ja, ik zie het. Er moet iets mis zijn met die bestelling.)

h A: Is there anything I have to do before I go home?

(Is er iets wat ik moet doen voor ik naar huis ga?)

B: No, not really. Just make sure to lock the doors.

7 Complete the sentences by filling in the translations of the words. Choose from: *afdeling - bedienen - chauffeur - industrie - kwaliteit - merk - tevreden*

- a In this town lots of people work in the textile **industry** _____.
- b If you have any questions about the invoice, please contact someone from the finance **department** _____.
- c The **quality** _____ of these clothes is awful. You can't wear them for more than one season.
- d That **brand** _____ only sells men's sneakers, not women's.
- e You must complete a training course before you're allowed to **operate** _____ that machine.
- f We are very sorry to hear that you aren't **pleased** _____ with the product.
- g That truck **driver** _____ shouldn't be behind the wheel. He seems tired!

TEXT

← → ↻ fairfashionmumbai.com



Working at Fair Fashion Mumbai

Fair Fashion Mumbai is growing fast. We opened our doors on October 8 and have been busy ever since. Orders keep coming in and we need more hands!

That's why we are looking for a

production technician

Responsibilities:

- Loading and unloading of trucks
- Dating and putting away materials in the warehouse
- Performing machine maintenance
- Operating basic control systems
- Weighing materials for batch preparations
- Checking product quality
- Joining daily meetings



Requirements:

You should be able to:

- work standing up 70% of the time;
- work at heights, climb stairs and ladders;
- work in small spaces;
- work in an environment with loud noises.

Your hours will be full-time (40h a week) and you will need to work on weekends twice a month. We offer you a great team to work with and a fair wage!

Apply by sending us your motivation and cv at info@fairfashionmumbai.com

- 8 Read *Working at Fair Fashion Mumbai*. Are the following statements true or false? Tick the correct boxes.

		true	false
a	In deze functie moet je wekelijks een vergadering bijwonen.		X
b	In deze functie moet je de voorraden in het magazijn tellen.		X
c	Een van de taken is het onderhoud van de machines.	X	
d	In deze functie moet je goed tegen lawaai kunnen.	X	
e	In deze functie moet je lang kunnen staan.	X	
f	Een van de taken is het controleren van de veiligheid van de producten.		X

- 9 Read *Working at Fair Fashion Mumbai* again. The following sentences are from application letters on this advertisement. Which sentences will help getting the job and which won't? Check the box and explain your answer. You can do this in Dutch.

will help	won't help	sentences from the letter
	X	a 'I am looking for a part-time job, so I can combine work with school.' want: <i>Bijvoorbeeld: Deze sollicitant zoekt een parttimebaan, maar de advertentie is voor een volledige baan (40 uur).</i>
X		b 'I think my fitness is very important. That's why I go to the gym four times a week.' want: <i>Bijvoorbeeld: Deze sollicitant gaat 4 keer per week naar de sportschool. In de advertentie staat dat een van de taken het in- en uitladen van vrachtwagens is. Hier moet je sterk voor zijn.</i>
	X	c 'Every Saturday I volunteer at a charity shop here in Jaipur.' want: <i>Bijvoorbeeld: Deze sollicitant werkt elke zaterdag als vrijwilliger in een liefdadigheidswinkel. Maar een van de eisen voor deze baan is dat je twee keer per maand in het weekend beschikbaar moet zijn om te werken.</i>
X		d 'I am not afraid of heights and love rock climbing in my spare time.' want: <i>Bijvoorbeeld: Deze sollicitant heeft geen hoogtevrees en klimt graag in zijn vrije tijd. In de advertentie wordt gevraagd naar iemand die op hoogte kan werken en ladders op en af kan.</i>

TEXT



Order Email

From: Rajesh Khatri <rajesh@dtimfashion.com>
To: Fair Fashion Mumbai <info@fairfashionmumbai.com>
Subject: Order winter collection

Dear Sir / Madam,

I am thinking about placing an order with Fair Fashion India for the upcoming winter collection. I would like your company to produce two of my DTIM Fashion designs: a denim jacket (120 units) and a pink cotton blouse (100 units). You will find all the details of the designs in the attachment.

I would like you to send me a sample of each design before August 2nd and I would like to receive the complete batch before October 1st. As regards payment, I will pay you 25% of the invoice after I have approved the samples and the rest when I have received the full batch.

Could you please send me an offer?

Yours faithfully,
Rajesh Khatri
DTIM Fashion

▶ GA VERDER MET **OPDRACHT 10** OP DE VOLGENDE BLADZIJDE

TEXT



Reply to Order Email

From: Fair Fashion Mumbai <info@fairfashionmumbai.com>
 To: Rajesh Khatri <rajesh@dtimfashion.com>
 Subject: RE: Order winter collection

Dear Mr Khatri,

Thank you for your email. We would love to welcome DTIM Fashion as our client. It would be an honour to produce part of your winter collection for you.

Could you please send us the details on what kind of jacket and blouse you want us to produce for you?

We could have the samples transported to you by September and the finished products by the end of October.

We always ask our clients to pay half of the invoice after seeing the sample, and the other half after the complete order has been delivered.

We would like to know if you accept this offer.

Kind regards,

Sahana Patel
 Customer Service Representative
 Fair Fashion Mumbai

10 Read *Order Email* and *Reply to Order Email*.

- a Put Rajesh Katri's wishes in the order of his email. Write down the numbers 1–5 in the second column.

Rajesh Katri's order email	Order (1-5)
voorbeelden klaar vóór 2 augustus	2 _____
verzoek om een offerte te sturen	5 _____
25% van de factuur betalen na goedkeuring van de voorbeelden	4 _____
complete partij klaar voor 1 oktober	3 _____
verzoek om kleding te maken volgens de details in de bijlage	1 _____

- b** Now read *Reply to Order Email* again. What things in Fair Fashion Mumbai's (FFM's) reply won't please Rajesh Katri? Complete the second column of the table **a**. You can do this in Dutch.

Rajesh Katri's order email	What's wrong in FFM's reply?
voorbeelden klaar vóór 2 augustus	FFM wil de voorbeelden pas in september leveren.
verzoek om een offerte te sturen	FFM geeft geen offerte.
25% van de factuur betalen na goedkeuring van de voorbeelden	FFM wil dat 50% van de factuur betaald wordt na het zien van de voorbeelden.
complete partij klaar voor 1 oktober	FFM kan de complete partij pas eind oktober leveren.
verzoek om kleding te maken volgens de details in de bijlage	FFM heeft de bijlage over het hoofd gezien.

- c** Rajesh Khatri writes a letter of complaint to Fair Fashion Mumbai. Complete the letter, using the information from parts **a** and **b**.

Dear Ms Patel,

Thank you for your reply to my order email. Unfortunately, I am not sure if we completely understand each other.

Firstly, I have already sent you the (1) *details* _____ of the two designs, in an (2) *attachment* _____ with my order email.

Secondly, I want to ask you to change the following:

- I would really like to receive the (3) *samples* _____ before August 2nd and the (4) *complete batch* _____ before October 1st, as I have asked you in my first email. Please let me know if this is possible. September would be too late for us.
- I don't agree with the payment details. I am not willing to pay (5) *50* _____ % of the invoice after only seeing the samples. I would be willing to pay (6) *25* _____ % of the invoice after I have approved both of the samples, as I wrote to you in my first email.

I'm sorry, but I can't accept your (7) *offer* _____ yet. But I do hope we will come to an agreement.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Rajesh Khatri

TEXT



New Order

To: Fair Fashion Mumbai <order@fairfashionmumbai.com>
 From: Kareem Gupta <info@clothesbykareem.com>
 Subject: Order Summer Collection

Dear Sir / Madam,

Last week I was at your factory, where we discussed the designs for our new order: a summer dress and a polo shirt. Can you confirm the following for me?

- Your design department will have the two samples ready before the end of January.
- The complete batch will consist of 600 units of the dress and 800 units of the polo shirt, both in sizes S, M and L.
- We will pay 40% of the invoice after the samples have been approved. We will pay the rest of the invoice after the complete order has been delivered.

So far we have been very pleased with the process and we look forward to doing business with you.

Yours faithfully,
 Kareem Gupta
 Clothes by Kareem

TEXT



Order Overview

Order no.: SU132 SAMPLE	Delivery date	February 5 th
	Product	Polo shirt
	Fabric	96% cotton 4% elastane
	Length	28"
	Units	700
Order no.: SU133 SAMPLE	Delivery date	23 January
	Product	Summer dress
	Fabric	Organic cotton
	Length	40"
	Units	600

- 11 Read *New Order*, then take a look at the *Order Overview*. (Both texts are on page 147.)
When Kareem Gupta receives the order overview from Fair Fashion Mumbai, he notices two mistakes.
On behalf of Kareem Gupta, write a letter of complaint to Fair Fashion Mumbai.
Point out the mistakes and ask for a new overview. Use the letter from exercise **10c** as an example.

Dear Sir / Madam,

Thank you for sending me the overview. Unfortunately, I am afraid you did not understand some of my requests.

I want to ask you to change the following:

- The overview says the polo shirt will be delivered on February 5th, but I asked you to transport the samples to me before the end of January.
- I ordered 800 polo shirts, but the overview says I will only get 700 units.

Please correct the mistakes and send me a new overview of the order.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Kareem Gupta
Clothes by Kareem

CHALLENGE

TEXT

Complaints towards Fair Fashion Mumbai

1 “The denim used for the sample was a lot lighter in colour than the denim used for the jeans we received yesterday. Since we will use it in our summer collection, we prefer the sample colour. Apart from this, it looks like the machine might need maintenance, since most of the jeans are different lengths.”

2 “Your logistics must be great: we received the batch a lot sooner than expected! However, there is one aspect we would like to see changed. We asked

you not to use any plastic for the packaging, but the T-shirts were all wrapped in plastic. We want to work as sustainable as possible, so this is something we are not pleased with.”

3 “Unfortunately, the quality of the dresses is not as high as we would like it to be. And again, we received the samples too late. We really are not pleased with the whole process and are thinking about looking for a new supplier. We will not pay the invoice until a good solution is found.”

12 Read *Complaints towards Fair Fashion Mumbai*.

a Are the following statements true or false? Tick the correct boxes.

		true	false
1	One of the clients complains about the length of the products.	X	
2	One of the clients mentions something positive.	X	
3	One of the clients doesn't want any packaging.		X
4	One of the clients refers to an earlier order with Fair Fashion Mumbai.	X	
5	All three clients have a complaint about the clothing.		X
6	One of the clients suggests Fair Fashion Mumbai should keep their machines in a better condition.	X	

b Fair Fashion Mumbai replies to the complaints. Each of the following sentences is from one of these replies. Match each sentence with a complaint. Tick the correct boxes.

		#1	#2	#3
1	'We kindly ask you to return the complete batch and we will adjust the products for you.'	X		
2	'We want to offer you a discount of 30% because of your waiting time.'			X
3	'We could also bleach and colour the product again.'	X		
4	'We will only use paper in the future. Thank you for making us aware of this.'		X	
5	'We are very sorry to hear this. Is there anything we can do or offer to change your mind?'			X
6	'We are very pleased to hear this!'		X	

THE EXTRA MILE

13 Read *Complaints towards Fair Fashion Mumbai*.

Choose one of the complaints and write a reply on behalf of Fair Fashion Mumbai.

- Apologise for the mistake.
- Explain how or why the mistake could have been made.
- Offer a good solution.

For example (#1):

Dear Sir / Madam,

We are very sorry to hear that you aren't pleased with our product. We always try to produce the best quality possible. And normally all jeans of one size are the same length. You are right, our machines needed maintenance.


We kindly ask you to return the jeans. We will adjust the length of the trousers and bleach them. If you're not pleased with the result, we will of course produce new jeans for you.

We hope to hear from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

[name]

Fair Fashion Mumbai

-  Maak *Test jezelf*.
 Heb je nog moeite met het gebruik van *some / any of must, have to, should* (moeten)? Oefen dan met *Versterk jezelf*.

LESSON

5

Writing

LEARNING TARGETS

- Filling in more detailed forms
- Writing about familiar topics

Grammar 

- WH-question words
- *Can, could, to be able to, to be allowed to*

Words 

- Religion

WARMING UP

TEXT



teenexchangeindia.com



Teen Exchange India

Imagine living in a different country. Learning, and speaking a foreign language, eating exotic food, making international friends, and experiencing secondary school life in another country. Teen Exchange India makes it possible for young adventurers like you to pack your bags and go on an epic trip abroad.

From India? Fill in the form to experience a foreign country. – click [here](#) to sign up

From another country? This is your chance to spend time in mystical India. – click [here](#) to sign up

There's simply no place on earth that's quite like India. I will never forget my time there.

- Dagny, Norway

It really is the best way to learn another culture and even a new language. C'est super!

- Aashi, India



1 Read *Teen Exchange India*.

a Write down five things that you can learn and experience during an exchange with Teen Exchange India.

For example: learn a new culture; see another country; make new foreign friends; experience school life in another country; learn and speak a new language.

b Would you like to go on an exchange to India? Give three reasons why (not).

For example: I would not like to go to India, because I don't like foreign food. I would be afraid that I wouldn't feel at home with my host family. If they speak Hindi (and I don't), how will they understand me?

PRACTICE

2 Complete the sentences. Translate the words in brackets.



Diwali is the festival of lights. The whole country lights up on this day. People cover the streets in oil lamps and

(a) **candles** _____ (*kaarsen*).

In the evening, they (b) **light** _____ (*aansteken*) fireworks. It's a real spectacle.



Tathagata is celebrated on the day Buddha was born, so we honour his (c) **birth** _____ (*geboorte*).

A special (d) **ceremony** _____ (*ceremonie*) called 'bathing the Buddha' also takes place on this day. During this

(e) **ritual** _____ (*ritueel*), people pour water over a statue of Buddha. It's a great

(f) **honour** _____ (*eer*) to do this.



Hola Mohalla is a three-day festival of the Sikh

(g) **religion** _____ (*religie*). They

(h) **accept** _____ (*accepteren*) all people who want to to celebrate with them, not only Sikhs. Throughout

the day there are demonstrations of Sikh weapons and sword dancing. In the evening the festival-goers listen to

poetry and eat delicious vegetarian food.




EXPRESSIONS

► Study box page 178

E Writing about what you do and don't do

- **I start my mornings by** saying a prayer.
- **I don't eat** meat, **because** I believe animals should be respected.
- **We celebrate** Diwali with lots of lights.
- **We come together at** the temple **every Wednesday**.
- **I always** wear a long, orange robe.
- **I am not allowed** to stay out after 10 p.m.
- **I wear** a mark on my forehead.
- **During** Ramadan, **we don't** eat between sunrise and sunset.
- **I find it important** to accept others for who they are.

3 Study expressions E. Use a fitting expression to finish the texts.

	<p>My family and I are Hindu. I see my uncles, aunts and cousins once a week. (a) <i>We come together at the temple every Wednesday.</i></p> <p>It's my favourite day of the week.</p> <p>(b) <i>I wear a mark on my forehead.</i></p> <p>It's called a bindi and it is a small, red dot.</p>
	<p>I am a Buddhist. (c) <i>I don't eat meat, because I believe animals should be respected.</i></p> <p>I don't miss it, because there's lots of other food to enjoy. My outfit is the same every day.</p> <p>(d) <i>I always wear a long, orange robe.</i></p>
	<p>I am a Sikh.</p> <p>(e) <i>I start my mornings by saying a prayer.</i></p> <p>It's the first thing I do, even before I have breakfast. I've got friends from a lot of different backgrounds.</p> <p>(f) <i>I find it important to accept others for who they are.</i></p> <p>As long as they accept me for who I am as well.</p>

GRAMMAR WH-question words

► Study box page 178

Vraagwoord	Voorbeeld
who	<i>Who is ringing the doorbell?</i>
what	<i>What are you doing after school?</i>
where	<i>Where do you go to pray?</i>
when	<i>When do you have time to hang out?</i>
why	<i>Why weren't you in school yesterday?</i>
how	<i>How does he do those cool tricks?</i>

4 Read the grammar box on WH-question words. Use the correct question words to finish the sentences.

- a **What** _____ did you do after school yesterday? Did you hang out with Jess?
 b **How** _____ does this app work? I can't figure it out.
 c **Who** _____ did you invite to your party? Is Tom coming?
 d **Where** _____ are you going on holiday this summer? I'm going to India.
 e **When** _____ can we see each other again? Does tomorrow evening work for you?
 f **Why** _____ aren't you allowed to eat meat? Can you explain?

5 Read the grammar box on WH-question words. Use the correct question words to finish the first column in the application form.

Teen Exchange Application Form		
a What _____ is your name?	Damini	
b How _____ old are you?	16 years old	
c Where _____ are you from?	Delhi , India	
d What _____ is your religion?	Hindu	
e Who _____ should we contact in case of an emergency?	parents	
f What _____ habits do you have?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – always eat cereal for breakfast – pray every morning – don't eat between sunrise and sunset on Sundays 	
g What _____ are you not allowed to do?	go out alone	
h What _____ are you allergic to?	peanuts	
i When _____ do you want to go abroad?	20 July–22 August	
j Why _____ do you want to go abroad?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – learn another language – meet new people 	
k What _____ are your hobbies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – dancing – watching Bollywood films 	
Extra information about you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – important to be nice to others – I'm very social 	

- 6 a Read the Teen Exchange Application Form in exercise 5 again. Use Damini's answers and expressions E to write an email to her host family.

From **Teen Exchange India**
Subject: **Possible new guest**

Dear Jones family,

I am looking for a host family for an Indian girl and I think you're the perfect candidates! Her name is Damini. She is 16 years old and lives in Delhi, India.

She is Hindu. She doesn't eat meat, because she is a vegetarian. She starts her mornings by saying a prayer. She always eats cereal for breakfast. Except on Sundays. On that day she doesn't eat between sunrise and sunset.

She is not allowed to go out alone. She's allergic to peanuts. She wants to go abroad from 20 July to 22 August. She wants to learn another language and meet new people. She likes dancing and watching Bollywood films. She finds it important to be nice to others and is a very social person. In case of an emergency you should contact her parents.

Please let me know if you would like to be her host.

Kind regards,
Aditi Chakyar
Teen Exchange India

- b Would you want Damini to come and stay at your house? Answer in 25–35 words.

For example: Yes, because she is the same age as me and I also like to dance. I think she's a nice person, because she says it's important to be nice to others.

- 7 Look at the sentences. Note down what you think the words in bold mean.

- a 'I **can** speak Polish, because my mum is from Poland.'

Can betekent in deze zin *kunnen*.

- b 'My dad **could** run very fast when he was young.'

Could betekent in deze zin *konden*.

- c 'We **are allowed to** eat in the classroom.'

To be allowed to betekent in deze zin *mogen / toestemming hebben*.

- d 'I think I'm **able to** give you directions. I know the city well.'

To be able to betekent in deze zin *kunnen*.

GRAMMAR *Can, could, to be able to, to be allowed to*

▶ Study box page 179

<i>can</i>	Betekent 'kunnen' of 'mogen'. Je gebruikt het ook om te vragen of iets kan of mag (aan bekenden).
<i>can't</i>	Betekent 'niet kunnen' of 'niet mogen'.
<i>could</i>	Betekent 'konden' of 'mochten'. Je gebruikt het ook om te zeggen dat iets zou kunnen, om te vragen of iets zou kunnen of iets zou mogen (aan onbekenden).
<i>couldn't</i>	Betekent 'konden niet' of 'mochten niet'.
<i>to be able to</i>	Betekent 'kunnen' of 'in staat zijn'.
<i>to be allowed to</i>	Betekent 'mogen' of 'toestemming krijgen'.

Na *can, could* en een vorm van *to be able to* of *to be allowed to* gebruik je het hele werkwoord.

- 8 Read the grammar box on *can, could, to be able to, to be allowed to*. Finish the sentences.
- We *could* _____ go for a drink after school tomorrow, if you like.
 - He won't *be able to* _____ see his sister grow up if she moves overseas.
 - We will never *be allowed to* _____ go to that party on Friday!
 - You *can / could* _____ always ask if you aren't sure.
 - Of course he *can* _____ swim. He's a lifeguard!
 - She *isn't able to* _____ (*not*) read that, because she's blind.
 - We *couldn't / weren't able to* _____ (*not*) do our homework yesterday, because we had baseball practice.
 - At summer camp, we *are/re allowed to / can* _____ listen to music in our rooms until 9 p.m.
- 9 You're going to interview a classmate.
- Note down four questions that you can ask a classmate. Use a different WH-question in each question.
 - For example: Where was your father born?* _____
 - Why do you always wear trainers?* _____
 - Who is your best friend?* _____
 - When is your birthday?* _____
 - Note down four questions with *can / could / to be able to / to be allowed to* that you can ask a classmate.
 - For example: Can you speak Spanish?* _____
 - Could you read the newspaper before you came to school?* _____
 - Are you able to say the alphabet backwards?* _____
 - Are you allowed to go to the party?* _____



- c PAIR WORK** Ask the questions from exercises **a** and **b** to your classmate. He/She needs to use *can / could / to be able to / to be allowed to* to answer questions 5–8. Write down his/her answers.

For example: 1 My father was born in Suriname.

2 I always wear trainers because I like the look of them and they're comfortable.

3 My best friend is Anique.

4 My birthday is on May 25.

5 Yes, I can (speak Spanish).

6 No, I couldn't (read the newspaper before I came to school).

7 No, I'm not able to say the alphabet backwards. / No, I can't.

8 Yes, I am allowed to go to the party. / Yes, I can.

- 10 Put the words in the right sentence. There are two words too many. Choose from: *choir - faith - headscarf - heaven - holy - influence - miracle - monk - to remember - to worship*

- a** Some religions believe you go to **heaven** after you die.
b I sing in a **choir** of 15 people in church every Sunday.
c Hindus **worship** their gods by offering water, fruit and flowers.
d I think it's a **miracle** that he wasn't hurt in the accident.
e The **monk** dresses in a long, brown robe.
f His religion has a positive **influence** on his life.
g The Quran is the **holy** book of Muslims.
h I have **faith** in you. Everything will be all right.

TIP *Formal e-mail - Aanhef*

Als je een formele Engelse e-mail stuurt, is het belangrijk om een juiste aanhef te gebruiken.

<i>Dear Sir,</i>	Geachte heer,	Mannelijke geadresseerde, naam onbekend
<i>Dear Madam,</i>	Geachte mevrouw,	Vrouwelijke geadresseerde, naam onbekend
<i>Dear Sir / Madam,</i>	Geachte heer, mevrouw,	Naam en geslacht van de geadresseerde onbekend
<i>Dear Mr. Smith,</i>	Geachte heer Smith,	Mannelijke geadresseerde, naam bekend
<i>Dear Mrs. Smith,</i>	Geachte mevrouw Smith,	Vrouwelijke geadresseerde, getrouwd, naam bekend
<i>Dear Miss Smith,</i>	Geachte mevrouw Smith,	Vrouwelijke geadresseerde, ongetrouwd, naam bekend
<i>Dear Ms. Smith,</i>	Geachte mevrouw Smith,	Vrouwelijke geadresseerde, burgerlijke staat onbekend, naam bekend

TEXT

Meet Ranbir

Ik ben Ranbir (a). Ik ben 17 jaar oud (b) en woon in Bathinda, India (c) met mijn ouders en twee broers (k). Ik ben een sikh (d), daarom draag ik altijd een patka op mijn hoofd. Ik mag geen vlees eten (e) en ik bid twee keer per dag (f). We komen elke zondagochtend bij elkaar met andere sikhs bij de gurdwara (f). Dat is ons gebedshuis. Mijn favoriete feestdag is Hola Mohalla (k). We vieren het met veel vegetarisch eten (k). Jum!

Ik ren elke dag vijf km (j). Ik vind het belangrijk om in vorm te blijven (k). Mijn ouders zijn best streng. Ik mag geen computerspelletjes spelen na acht uur 's avonds (g), terwijl dat mijn grootste hobby is (j). Oh, en wat wel belangrijk is om te weten... Ik ben allergisch voor aardbeien (h). Mijn hele gezicht zwelt op als ik ze eet!

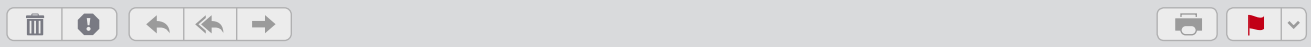
Ik wil ontzettend graag op uitwisseling naar het buitenland, omdat ik een ander land wil zien en een nieuwe taal wil leren (i).

- 11 a Read *Meet Ranbir*. Use the information about Ranbir to fill in the application form in English. Use full sentences.

Teen Exchange application form	
a Name	Ranbir
b Age	I am 17 years old.
c Where do you live?	I live in Bathinda, India.
d What is your religion?	I am a Sikh.
e Do you have dietary restrictions?	I am not allowed to eat meat.
f What are your religious customs?	I pray twice a day. We come together at the gurdwara every Sunday morning.
g What are you not allowed to do?	I am not allowed to play computer games after 8 p.m.
h Do you have allergies?	I am allergic to strawberries.
i What are your reason for signing up for exchange?	I want to see another country and I want to learn a new language.
j What are your hobbies?	I run 5km every day. I like to play computer games.
k Extra information about you:	I have two brothers. Hola Mohalla is my favourite holiday. We celebrate it with lots of vegetarian food. I find it important to stay in shape.



- b** Your family signed up as a host family. You've received Ranbir's application form. You need to let Teen Exchange India know whether you and your family would like him to stay at your house or not. Use at least five facts about Ranbir to explain why (not).



To: **info@teenexchangeindia.com**
Subject: **Reaction to Ranbir's application form**

Dear Sir / Madam, _____

We would like Ranbir to stay at our house. We are vegetarians too, so it's no problem that Ranbir doesn't eat meat. _____

I like to play computer games, just like Ranbir. I always play in the afternoon. I also find it important to stay in shape, so we can work out together. _____

I don't know a lot about the Sikh religion, but I am very interested in other cultures and religions. _____

I know a lot of cool places in the Netherlands to show Ranbir. _____

Kind regards, _____
Joost Hoogendoorn _____

- 12 a You and your family want to sign up as a host family for Teen Exchange. Fill in the application form.

Host family application form	
(1) Name:	<i>For example: Julie de Rooij</i>
(2) Address:	<i>Weteringenstraat 34</i> <i>8920NM Putten</i> <i>The Netherlands</i>
(3) What are the names and ages of family members that live at the same address?	<i>Marie, 48 years old.</i> <i>Martin, 51 years old.</i> <i>Jules, 10 years old.</i>
(4) Do you have any pets? If so, which animals?	<i>Yes, we've got two rabbits and a cat.</i>
(5) What is your family's daily routine?	<i>We start our mornings with having breakfast together.</i> <i>We always have dinner together around 6 o'clock.</i> <i>We sometimes watch Netflix in the evening.</i>
(6) Do any family members have any special activities? If so: what and when?	<i>Jules plays football every Saturday morning.</i> <i>I play hockey every Wednesday afternoon and Saturday afternoon.</i>
(7) What's not allowed in your household?	<i>We are not allowed to swear.</i> <i>We are not allowed to go out after 9 p.m.</i>
(8) What are two things that are important to you and your family?	<i>We find it important to be helpful.</i> <i>We find it important to do things together.</i>
(9) Which holiday is a great experience for a foreign guest? How do you celebrate it?	<i>Sinterklaas. We celebrate it with lots of presents and food. We also play boardgames together.</i>
(10) What are two other things your guest needs to know about your family?	<i>We all like to laugh and can be a bit crazy.</i> <i>We go to church every Sunday.</i>

- b** Teen Exchange India has asked you to write something for their website about yourself and your family. Name at least seven things that a foreign guest should know about you as a hosting family. Write in English.

For example: Hi everyone! My name is Julie de Rooij and I live in the Netherlands with my crazy family. My brother and I are really into sports. He plays football and I play hockey. We always eat breakfast and dinner together, because we find it important to do things together. You should come to stay with us in December when we celebrate Sinterklaas. We celebrate it with lots of presents and food. We also play board games together. It's a lot of fun! We're looking forward to being your host!

CHALLENGE

- 13 a** You want to sign up as a host family for Teen Exchange. Make a list of eight questions that are important for you to know about a guest. Ask about:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 naam; | 5 of de gast allergieën heeft; |
| 2 woonplaats; | 6 wat de gast niet mag thuis; |
| 3 geloof; | 7 wat de gast voor gewoontes heeft; |
| 4 wat de gast niet eet / drinkt; | 8 wat er belangrijk is voor de gast. |

Write down eight questions in the left column of the question form.

Question form - Teen Exchange	
Questions	Answers
1 What's your name?	For example: Nina de Jong
2 Where are you from?	Rotterdam, the Netherlands
3 What's your religion?	Not religious. / None.
4 What are things you don't eat / drink?	I don't eat meat, because I'm a vegetarian.
5 Do you have allergies?	I am allergic to spinach.
6 What are you not allowed to do at home?	I am not allowed to stay out after 11 p.m.
7 What habits do you have?	I start every morning with cereal. We chill out together at my friend's house every Friday. I play football every weekend.
8 What's important to you?	I find it important to always be positive.
9 Can you play tennis?	Yes, I can play tennis.
10 Who is your favourite singer?	My favourite singer is Beyoncé.
11 Do you have any pets?	I have two rabbits.
12 What do you want to be when you grow up?	I want to be a journalist when I grow up.



- b** Now write down four extra questions (**9-12**) in the question form on the previous page about things you really want to know about someone before he or she comes to stay at your house.
- c PAIR WORK** Give your classmate your list of questions. Answer each others questions, and return the list and answers when you're finished.
- d** Read your classmate's answers. Then take four pieces of paper. On each paper you write something about your classmate that you know from the question list. Start every note with: This person ...

For example: *This person is allergic to spinach.*



- Make sure NOT to write your classmate's name on the paper.
- e GROUP WORK** Now work together with 5-7 classmates. Collect the pieces of paper. Take turns to read the notes. Can you guess who it's about? If you guess right, you get the note. The one who has the most notes, wins the game!

THE EXTRA MILE



- 14** Find this assignment online. You can note down your answers here.

Go to the online assignment to find these answers.



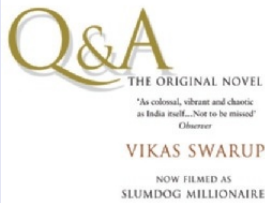
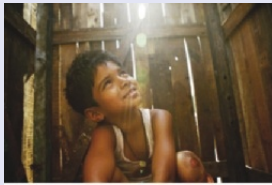
Maak *Test jezelf*.

Heb je nog moeite met het gebruik van *WH-question words* of *can, could, to be able to, to be allowed to*?
Oefen dan met *Versterk jezelf*.

LESSON

6

Literature



Q&A

This story is about an 18-year-old waiter from the slums of Mumbai called Ram Mohammad Thomas. He has won one billion rupees because he answered twelve questions correctly on a TV quiz show. Instead of getting to celebrate, he is arrested because the heads of the quiz show suspect him of cheating. Because how could a kid without any education know all the answers? In this book by Vikas Swarup, Ram tells his lawyer Smita about his life lessons; his adventures in India which taught him the answers to all the quiz questions.

BEFORE READING

- 1 Do you think that someone who never went to school could answer every question in a difficult quiz correctly?

For example: Yes, when somebody has read a lot of books. / When this person has seen a lot of documentaries on television.

TEXT

The Juvenile Home

Ram lives at an orphanage in Delhi with his best friend Salim. In this part of the book he is ten years old. He tells what it's like at the orphanage.

The Juvenile Home has a capacity of seventy-five, and a juvenile population of one hundred and fifty. It is cramped, noisy and dirty. It has just two toilets with leaky washbasins and filthy latrines. Rats scurry through its hallways and kitchen. It has a classroom with ramshackle desks and a cracked blackboard. And teachers who haven't taught in years. It has a sports ground where grass grows as tall as wickets and where, if you are not careful, you can graze yourself against stones the size of footballs. There is a sports instructor in crisp white cotton bush shirt and knife edge pressed trousers. He keeps cricket and badminton equipment in a nice glass case, but never allows us to touch it. The mess hall is a large room with cheap flooring and long wooden tables. But the surly head cook sells the meat and chicken that is meant for us to restaurants, and feeds us a daily diet of vegetable stew and thick, blackened chapattis. He picks his nose constantly and scolds anyone who asks for more. The warden, Mr Agnihotri, is a kind, elderly man who wears starched kurta pyjamas made of khadi cotton cloth, but we all know that the real power is wielded by his deputy, Mr Gupta, nicknamed the Terror of Turkman Gate. He is the worst of the lot, a short, hairy man who smells of leather and chews paan all day. He wears two thick gold chains around his neck which jangle when he walks, and carries a short bamboo cane with which he whacks us whenever he feels like it.

From: Q&A, by Vikas Swarup

WORDS TO HELP

ramshackle	<i>bouwvallig</i>	kurta pyjamas	<i>traditionele kleding voor Indiase mannen</i>
wicket	<i>wicketpaaltje (bij de sport cricket)</i>	to wield	<i>uitoefenen</i>
surly	<i>nors</i>	paan	<i>bladeren waar mensen in India op kauwen</i>
chapattis	<i>dunne pannenkoekjes (Indiaas gerecht)</i>	cane	<i>stok</i>
to scold	<i>een uitbrander geven</i>		

AFTER READING

- 2 a Read *The Juvenile Home*. Look at the table in exercise b. Find the English words in the text for the places and people mentioned in the first column of the table. Underline these words in the text.
- b Write down what Ram says about the places and people in the column 'Juvenile Home'. Answer in Dutch.

Plek / persoon	Juvenile Home	Jouw school
toilet ruimtes	Wasbakken lekken en wc's zijn vies.	Bijvoorbeeld: Worden elke dag schoongemaakt en alles werkt.
sportvelden	Erg hoog gras en er liggen stenen waaraan je jezelf kunt bezeren.	Mooie grasvelden.
gymleraar	Heel netjes gekleed. Laat de kinderen nooit aan de cricket- en badmintonspullen komen.	Best streng, maar laat ons leuke spelletjes doen.
kantine	Grote ruimte met lange, houten tafels.	Grote ruimte met ronde tafels.
kok	Verkoopt het vlees voor de kinderen aan restaurants en geeft de kinderen goedkoop eten. Hij peutert de hele tijd in zijn neus en wordt boos als kinderen om meer vragen.	Vriendelijke dames. Dragen allemaal dezelfde kleding. Verkopen lekkere broodjes.
directeur	Lieve, oude man die de hele dag rondloopt in een lang, katoenen overhemd.	Draagt altijd een pak en is best aardig.
adjunct-directeur	Klein, harig mannetje dat naar leer ruikt. Kauwt de hele dag op paanbladeren. Draagt twee gouden kettingen en loopt met een houten stok waarmee hij de kinderen slaat.	Die hebben we niet.

- c Write in the last column what these places and people are like at your school. Answer in Dutch.
- d Imagine that Ram visited your school for a day. Which three things would impress him most? Use your comparisons from the table in exercise b to finish Ram's message.

Hi Salim! I'm at the Dutch secondary school *for example: Ostrea Lyceum* _____, and you wouldn't believe how nice it is! *For example: They have the best sport fields where you can play every sport you can think of. The food in the canteen is really good. Also, they clean the toilets here every day!* _____
 It's so different from the Juvenile Home. You would love it here.
 Bye! Ram

TEXT

Dharavi

When he's 18, Ram lives in a 'slum' (sloppenwijk) in Dharavi. He tells where he lives.

I live in a corner of Mumbai called Dharavi, in a cramped hundred-square-foot shack which has no natural light or ventilation, with a corrugated metal sheet serving as the roof over my head. It vibrates violently whenever a train passes overhead. There is no running water and no sanitation. This is all I can afford. But I

am not alone in Dharavi. There are a million people like me, packed in a two-hundred-hectare triangle of swampy urban wasteland, where we live like animals and die like insects.

From: Q&A, by Vikas Swarup



WORDS TO HELP

shack	<i>hut</i>
corrugated metal sheet	<i>golflaat</i>
sanitation	<i>sanitaire voorzieningen</i>

- 3 a Read *Dharavi* and look at the photo. Note down three answers from the text that you also see in the photo.

- 1 *kleine hutjes met golflaten als daken* _____
- 2 *de treinrails die vlak langs de hutjes lopen* _____
- 3 *mensen wonen erg dicht op elkaar* _____

- b What do you think Ram means when he says: "...where we live like animals and die like insects"? Use information from the text to explain your answer. Answer in Dutch.

Hij zegt dat ze leven als dieren want hun huisjes zijn net stallen, ze hebben geen water of toiletten en wonen erg dicht op elkaar. Hij zegt dat ze sterven als insecten want het leven van insecten is niets waard, ze worden vaak als lastig ervaren en niemand geeft er iets om als ze doodgaan. Ram geeft aan dat de mensen in de sloppenwijk zich net zo voelen. _____

TIP *The moral of a story*

The **moral of a story** is the lesson a story teaches you. The moral is supposed to show you how to be a better person. Examples of morals that can be found in different stories are:

- Real beauty has nothing to do with appearances. (*Beauty and the Beast*)
- A lie is a lie. No matter how small. (*Pinocchio*)
- Caring for others is more important than making money. (*A Christmas Carol*)

- 4 Read the tip. Can you name a film or a book that you think has a moral? What is that moral, do you think?

For example: Matilda (book by Roald Dahl, also made into a movie). No matter how small you are, you can always make a difference.

TEXT

The Lucky Coin

In the book, Ram makes important decisions by tossing a coin. His lawyer, Smita, asks him about it.

‘Can I ask you a question?’ Smita asks me.

‘Sure.’

‘That same evening, when I first brought you home, before you told me your stories, you flipped a coin. Why?’

‘I was not sure whether to trust you. The coin toss was my decision-making mechanism. Heads I would have told you everything. Tails it would have been goodbye. As it turns out, it was heads.’

‘So if it had been tails instead of heads, you wouldn’t have told me your story?’

‘It wouldn’t have come up as tails.’

‘You believe in luck so much?’

‘What’s luck got to do with it? Here, take a closer look at the coin.’ I take out the one-rupee coin from my jacket and hand it to her. She looks at it, and flips it over. Then flips it again.

‘It ... it’s heads on both sides!’

‘Exactly. It’s my lucky coin. But as I said. Luck has got nothing to do with it.’

From: Q&A, by Vikas Swarup

WORDS TO HELP

decision	<i>beslissing</i>
heads	<i>kop</i>
tails	<i>munt</i>

5 Lees *The moral of a story* en *The Lucky Coin*.

a What could be the moral of Q&A? Finish the sentence.

Je toekomst wordt bepaald door je eigen acties, niet door geluk.

b Do you agree with this message?

For example: No, because I think people can be lucky sometimes.

And you can't control everything in your life.

6 You have found out different things about Ram's life. What do you think Ram will do with the 1 billion rupees (about 12.5 million euros)? Explain your answer.

For example: I think Ram will build a new, luxury and modern orphanage. He will become the principal there. He can also demolish the slums where he is from and build nice houses for all the people there.

Study box

LESSON

2

Listening

WORDS Education

 Practise online

English	Dutch	
average	gemiddeld	A test score of 300 point is average .
boarding school	kostschool	I only leave boarding school during weekends and holidays.
by heart	uit het hoofd	Do we have to know all these rules by heart ?
cheat sheet	spiekbriefje	I wrote the answers in tiny letters on the cheat sheet .
compulsory	verplicht	Is this lesson compulsory or can I stay home?
delighted	erg blij	We're delighted to welcome you to our school.
dictionary	woordenboek	In a dictionary , you can look up the meaning of words.
exception	uitzondering	Please, can't you make an exception this one time?
to expel	schorsen; van school sturen	Are they going to expel him for fighting at school?
to get away with	wegkomen met	I don't think I'll get away with cheating.
to get detention	moeten nablijven	Pupils who have been late three times will get detention .
graduation	diploma-uitreiking	Some teachers give a speech at graduation .
insufficient	onvoldoende, niet genoeg	I've had insufficient time to study for my test.
internship	stage	In an internship you can practise your future profession.
lecture	lezing; preek	The professor was giving a lecture on World War II.
opportunity	kans	It's such a great opportunity to study at this private school!
principal	schoolhoofd; rector	Lara had to talk to the principal after cheating.
progress	voortgang	Your marks are good, you're making progress !
responsibility	verantwoordelijkheid	It's your own responsibility to bring your books to class.
to revise for	studeren, herhalen	I'm going to revise for the history exam all night.
science	natuurkunde en scheikunde	We're learning a lot of formulas in science class.
social studies	maatschappijleer	In social studies we're learning about politics.
tuition	schoolgeld	His parents pay a lot for tuition so he can go to a private school.
to turn a blind eye	een oogje dichtknippen	He knew I was cheating, but he chose to turn a blind eye .
Dutch	English	
aantekeningen maken	to take notes	I'll take notes so I don't forget anything.
afwezig	absent	Reesha was absent last lesson because she was ill.
artikel, opstel	essay	We've got to hand in the essay on Friday.
beurt	turn	Don't talk before it's your turn .
cijfer	mark	I scored the highest mark on my English test.
zich concentreren op	to focus on	She'll focus on her schoolwork from now on.
diploma (hbo, universiteit)	degree	What can you become with a degree in science?
etui	pencil case	My pencil case is filled with broken pens.
examen	exam	We're not allowed to speak during the exam .

Dutch	English	
handschrift	handwriting	Your handwriting is very difficult to read.
inleveren	to hand in	Don't forget to hand in your work before class.
leerling	pupil	The teacher asked the pupil to read out loud.
leren; onderwijzen	to teach	Can you teach me how to use this program?
lesrooster	timetable	My timetable says I have classes until 3 p.m. today.
leuk vinden	to be into	I don't understand how you can be into science.
liniaal	ruler	I used a ruler to draw a straight line.
lui	lazy	You can't be lazy during exam week.
mededeling	notice	The notice says school's closed after 6 p.m.
oplossen	to solve	Can you solve this crossword puzzle?
rapport	school report	My parents are very proud of my school report .
spieken	to cheat	Tim attempted to cheat during the exam.
streng	stern	I don't like it when teachers are very stern .
taak	task	I was unable to finish the task .
tellen	to count	Can you count if all the students are present?
toets	test	How long have you studied for the biology test ?
verbeteren	to correct	You would be wise to correct wrong answers in your homework.
zakken (voor); ergens niet in slagen	to fail	I'm afraid I'll fail the exam.

GRAMMAR Future: *will* or *going to*
 Practise online

Om te praten over de toekomst kun je verschillende werkwoorden gebruiken.

We bespreken er hier twee; je kent ze al van vorig jaar:

- *to be going to* + het hele werkwoord
- *will / shall* + het hele werkwoord

***to be going to* + het hele werkwoord**

Gebruik: Je gebruikt *to be going to* + het hele werkwoord:

- bij een plan / besluit dat al vaststaat of al eerder is afgesproken;
- bij een voorspelling op basis van een concrete aanwijzing, dus iets wat je bijvoorbeeld kunt zien of weten.

Vorm: *am / is / are + going to* + het hele werkwoord.

Je kunt ook de korte vormen van *am / is / are* gebruiken: *'m / 's / 're*.

<i>We're going to do our oral exam next week.</i>	We gaan volgende week ons mondeling examen doen.
<i>It is 8:15! I'm going to be late for school!</i>	Het is al kwart over acht! Ik kom te laat op school!

In ontkennende zinnen gebruik je *am not, is not* of *are not*.

Je kunt ook de korte vormen gebruiken: *'s not / isn't / 're not / aren't*.

<i>Dad's not going to work today.</i>	Pap gaat niet naar zijn werk vandaag.
<i>That tree isn't going to fall down. It's been here for ages.</i>	Die boom zal heus niet omvallen. Die staat hier al zo lang.

In vragen zet je *am / is / are* vooraan in de zin.

<i>Are you going to help him prepare for his exams?</i>	Ga je hem helpen bij zijn voorbereiding op de examens?
<i>I see Tim is waiting outside. Are you going to cycle to school together?</i>	Ik zie dat Tim buiten staat te wachten. Gaan jullie samen naar school fietsen?

will / shall + het hele werkwoord

Gebruik: Je gebruikt *will / shall* + het hele werkwoord:

- bij een wens of een voorspelling waar geen concrete aanwijzingen voor zijn;
- bij een voorstel / aanbod / besluit dat op het moment zelf wordt gemaakt.

Vorm: In bevestigende zinnen gebruik je *will* + het hele werkwoord. Je kunt ook de korte vorm *'ll* gebruiken:

<i>We'll win the spelling contest!</i>	Wij gaan de spellingwedstrijd winnen!
<i>I'll do great on my test.</i>	Ik ga mijn toets heel goed maken.

In ontkennende zinnen gebruik je *won't* + het hele werkwoord. *Won't* is een afkorting van *will not*, maar *will not* wordt bijna nooit gebruikt.

<i>I hope he won't tell the teacher about it.</i>	Ik hoop dat hij het niet aan de docent gaat vertellen.
<i>She won't get her degree this year.</i>	Zij gaat dit jaar haar diploma niet halen.

In vragen met *I* en *we* gebruik je *shall* in plaats van *will*:

<i>Will you help me look for my book?</i>	Zou je me kunnen helpen zoeken naar mijn boek?
<i>Shall I open the door for you?</i>	Zal ik de deur voor je openmaken?

Verskil tussen *to be going to* en *will / shall*

De volgende voorbeelden laten het verschil in gebruik tussen *to be going to* en *will / shall* nog eens zien:

Bij een voorspelling:

- Er is een concrete aanwijzing / het is zo afgesproken. → gebruik ***to be going to* + het hele werkwoord**

<i>The notice board said that school is going to be closed tomorrow.</i>	Volgens het mededelingenbord zal de school morgen gesloten zijn .
<i>He's going to stay at school until 5:30 p.m. because he's on detention.</i>	Hij zal tot halfzes op school blijven omdat hij moet nablijven.

- Er zijn geen concrete aanwijzingen dat het werkelijk zo zal gaan. → gebruik ***will* + het hele werkwoord**

<i>I'll do great on my exam tomorrow.</i>	Ik ga mijn examen morgen heel goed maken .
<i>Perhaps we'll go on a school trip to London.</i>	Misschien gaan we met onze schoolreis wel naar Londen.

Bij een plan / beslissing:

- Het plan is al eerder gemaakt. → gebruik ***to be going to* + het hele werkwoord**

<i>A: 'I heard you're going to have a farewell party.'</i>	'Ik hoorde dat je een afscheidsfeestje gaat geven .'
<i>B: 'Yes, because I'm going to move to London.'</i>	'Ja, omdat ik naar Londen ga verhuizen .'

- Het plan / de beslissing ontstaat tijdens het gesprek. → gebruik ***will* + het hele werkwoord**

<i>A: 'Let's go on holiday with a group of friends!'</i>	'Laten we met een hele groep vrienden op vakantie gaan!'
<i>B: 'That's a great idea! I'll invite everyone to come with us!'</i>	'Wat een goed idee! Ik ga iedereen vragen om mee te gaan!'

LESSON
3

Speaking

WORDS Health

 Practise online

English	Dutch	
bacteria	bacterie	The bacteria infected everyone in my class.
to be pregnant	zwanger	I wonder what it feels like to be pregnant .
to bother	hinderen, last geven	My legs bother me a lot while walking.
chemist	apotheek	Could you go to the chemist to pick up my medication?
crutches	krukken	He had a broken ankle and had to walk with crutches .
to cure	genezen	I hope the vet can cure my sick dog.
drug	medicijn	Aspirin is a drug to help with pain.
examination	onderzoek	I'll know what's wrong with me after I've had the examination .
habit	gewoonte	Biting my nails when I'm stressed is my worst habit .
hygienic	hygiënisch	It's hygienic to wash your hands after going to the toilet.
to increase	verhogen, toenemen	I'll increase the dosage of your medication for more effect.
to itch	jeuken	My arm started to itch soon after I got stung by a mosquito.
to recover	herstellen	My dad still needs to recover from the operation on his leg.
sigh	zucht	She let out a sigh of relief when she got the doctor's diagnosis.
treatment	behandeling	You get the best medical treatment in hospital.
Dutch	English	
diarree	diarrhoea	A bad case of diarrhoea made me run to the toilet.
flauwvallen	to faint	Tarik was so scared he felt like he was going to faint .
huisarts	GP	My GP does a check-up every week to monitor my high blood pressure.
injectie	injection	The injection only hurt a tiny bit.
krabben	to scratch	It's very hard not to scratch the mosquito bite.
lichte	mild	I'm not feeling too bad. It's only a mild cold.
opnemen in het ziekenhuis	to admit to hospital	I will admit you to hospital so we can run some more tests.
overgeven (formeel)	to vomit	Here's a paper bag in case you have to vomit .
overgeven (informeel)	to throw up	I was afraid I was going to throw up all over my new dress.
pil	pill	Take one pill every morning before breakfast.
rusten	to rest	Grandad has to rest for a while after the long walk.
(het) rustig aan doen	to take it easy	My doctor advised me to take it easy for a few days.
spierpijn	muscle ache	I had a bad muscle ache after hiking for 15 miles.
therapie	therapy	Therapy helped me to feel better about myself.
uitslag	rash	Sitting in the grass gave me a rash on my legs.
zeeziek	seasick	I felt seasick so I went on the deck for some fresh air.
zonnesteek	sunstroke	He had sunstroke after being in the sun and drinking too little.
zwak	weak	You can feel weak if you don't eat enough.

EXPRESSIONS

Dutch	English
A Asking about habits	
Heb je ooit soortgelijke klachten gehad?	Have you ever had similar symptoms?
Hoeveel drink je normaal gesproken thuis?	How much do you usually drink at home?
Ben je het gewend om schaaldieren te eten?	Are you used to eating shellfish?
Voel je je vaak misselijk of duizelig?	Do you often feel nauseous or dizzy?
Heb je iets ongebruikelijks gedaan of gegeten?	Have you done or eaten anything unusual?
B Talking about habits	
Ik drink bijna nooit meer dan twee glazen water per dag.	I rarely drink more than two glasses of water a day.
Ik ben het gewend om mijn raam open te laten als het heet is.	I'm used to keeping my window open when it's hot.
Ik word vaak gestoken door muggen.	I get stung by mosquitos very often .
Je bent normaal gesproken best dapper en echt niet bang voor naalden.	You're normally quite brave and surely not afraid of needles.
We eten ze thuis nooit, omdat mijn moeder er ziek van wordt.	We never eat them at home, because they make my mom sick.
C Saying what you think is the matter	
Ik denk dat je een buikvirus hebt.	I think you have a stomach virus.
Je kunt best eens een allergische reactie hebben.	You might have an allergic reaction.
Het klinkt alsof je uitgedroogd bent.	It sounds like you're dehydrated.
Het ziet eruit alsof je bent gestoken en de beet is gaan ontsteken.	It looks like you were bitten and the bite got infected.
Ik zal een bloedtest doen om het zeker te weten.	Let me run a blood test to be sure.
D Giving advice	
Je moet elke dag minimaal 2,5 liter vocht drinken.	You must drink at least 2.5 liters of fluids every day .
Draag een lange broek zodat de muggen je niet kunnen steken.	Wear long trousers so mosquitos can't sting you.
Je kunt insectenspray op je blote huid gebruiken.	You can use bug spray on your exposed skin.
Vermijd schaaldieren de volgende keer als je eten bestelt.	Stay clear of shellfish the next time you order food.
Je moet het de komende paar dagen bij water en droog brood houden.	You've got to stick to water and dry bread for a few days .
Ik zal je een zalfje geven. Smeer het drie keer per dag op totdat de zwelling weg is.	I will give you an ointment. Put it on the bite three times a day until the swelling is gone.

LESSON
4

Reading

WORDS *Industry*
 Practise online

English	Dutch	
to adjust	aanpassen	To adjust the size of an image, click on the menu 'Format'.
to approve	goedkeuren	We would like you to approve the design before we start production.
batch	partij	This is the largest batch of T-shirts we have ever produced.
consumer	consument	A consumer is a person who buys things or uses services.
cotton	katoen	Most T-shirts are made from 100% cotton .
demand	vraag	There's a huge demand for this product at the moment.
denim	spijkerstof	My favourite jacket is the one made from denim .
fabric	stof	What fabric is this dress made of? – It's 100% polyester.
globally	wereldwijd	When a product is sold globally , you can buy or order it from anywhere in the world.
goods	goederen	Last week, we added a lot of new goods to the shop.
invoice	factuur	The invoice must be paid within 14 days.
labour	arbeid	Labour is work that needs a lot of physical effort.
logistics	logistiek	My mother was in charge of the logistics of our camping trip.
maintenance	onderhoud	The machines in our factory need maintenance every other week.
manufacturer	fabrikant	This manufacturer can produce the goods for us in two weeks.
packaging	verpakking	More and more shops sell products without any packaging .
sample	voorbeeld; proefversie	I would like to see a sample before I order.
shift	dienst, werktijd	I'm always tired at the end of my 8-hour night shift .
stock	voorraad	We need to count our stock every month, so we know what we have.
storage	opslagruimte	I don't have enough storage for all of my stuff.
supplier	leverancier	We don't have enough materials, because the supplier was late again.
sustainable	duurzaam	Being sustainable means causing little or no damage to the environment.
(per) unit	(per) stuk, eenheid	How much are the costs per unit ?
warehouse	magazijn	They sell so many things; their warehouse must be gigantic.
waste	afval	We should all separate our waste as much as possible.
wholesale	groothandel-	Smaller shops buy from wholesale companies, who in turn buy from factories.
Dutch	English	
afdeling	department	The creative people work in the design department .
afmaken	to finish	You should always finish what you've started.
arbeider	worker	That worker has worked at this factory since 1990.
bedienen	to operate	You have to be quite strong to operate this machine.
bedrijf	company	Alice works at a huge soda company .
bestelling	order	This order was placed three weeks ago. It should have been ready by now!
chauffeur	driver	This driver can drive any vehicle, from a truck to a bulldozer.

Dutch	English	
eerlijk	fair	I think the price we pay for these trousers is fair .
handel	trade	My friend went into the antiques trade and made a lot of money.
industrie	industry	The car industry became bigger and bigger in the 20th century.
inspecteren	to inspect	You should always inspect your products before buying them.
klant	client	Our most loyal client has ordered from us for over 20 years!
kwaliteit	quality	In general, you pay more for products with a higher quality .
loon	wage	The minimum wage is different in every country.
machine	machine	In this job, you need to operate a packaging machine .
merk	brand	This brand sells all kinds of crisps and other snacks.
proces	process	Most of the production process in this factory is automated.
produceren; maken	to produce	In this factory we produce toys made from wood.
product	product	The company promoted the new product in a big marketing campaign.
tevreden	pleased	We are very pleased with what you have done for us!
vervoeren	to transport	These glasses break easily, so you have to transport them carefully!
vrachtwagen	truck	The driver parked his truck next to the entrance.

GRAMMAR Moeten: *have to, must, should*
 Practise online

Have to, must en *should* zijn werkwoorden die je gebruikt om bevelen of advies te geven: dus om aan te geven dat iets moet of beter zou zijn om te doen.

Have to gebruik je om aan te geven dat iets moet. Het klinkt informeel. In het Nederlands gebruik je dan ‘moeten’:

<i>have to</i> : moeten informeel	<i>We have to go home now.</i>	We moeten nu naar huis.
	<i>She has to get up early tomorrow morning.</i>	Ze moet morgenochtend vroeg op.

Must gebruik je, net als *have to*, om aan te geven dat iets moet, maar het klinkt formeler en dwingender dan *have to*. Je gebruikt *must* vooral voor wetten, regels en bevelen – dus als iets echt belangrijk is. In het Nederlands gebruik je dan vaak ‘moet / moeten (echt)’:

<i>must</i> : moeten formeel / officieel	<i>You must be 18 years or older to drive a truck.</i>	Je moet 18 jaar of ouder zijn om een vrachtwagen te besturen.
	<i>You must lock the doors after finishing your shift.</i>	Je moet de deuren op slot doen als je dienst erop zit.

Must betekent ook: iets is logisch. Je gebruikt *must* dan om te zeggen dat iets niet anders kan: het moet wel zo zijn. In het Nederlands gebruik je dan vaak ‘moet / moeten (toch) wel’.

Let op: In dit geval kun je geen *have to* gebruiken!

<i>must</i> : moeten het is logisch / kan niet anders	<i>He must be ready by now.</i>	Hij moet nu wel klaar zijn.
	<i>Suzy left an hour ago, so she must be home now.</i>	Suzy is een uur geleden vertrokken, dus ze moet nu toch wel thuis zijn.

Should betekent: iets zou moeten, iets is belangrijk. Je gebruikt *should* in adviezen. In het Nederlands gebruik je dan vaak ‘zou(den) eigenlijk moeten’ of ‘kan / kunt / kunnen beter’.

<i>should</i> : zou moeten bij een advies	<i>You should apologise to that client.</i>	Je zou sorry moeten zeggen tegen die klant.
	<i>You should keep your workplace tidy.</i>	Je zou je werkplek netjes moeten houden.

GRAMMAR *Some, any, something, anything, ...*
 Practise online

Het woord 'een beetje' (of 'wat') kun je in het Engels op twee manieren vertalen: als *some* of als *any*. En het Engels kent nog meer van zulke woordparen: *somebody* en *anybody* ('iemand'), *someone* en *anyone* (óók 'iemand'), *something* en *anything* ('iets'), *somewhere* en *anywhere* ('ergens').

Wanneer gebruik je welke vorm?

1 *any / anybody / anyone / anything / anywhere*

Any en woorden die met *any-* beginnen, gebruik je in vragen en in ontkennende zinnen:

<i>Is there any dark blue fabric left?</i>	?	Is er nog (wat) donkerblauwe stof over?
<i>We don't know anybody / anyone here.</i>	–	We kennen hier niemand.
<i>Have you seen my keys anywhere?</i>	?	Heb je mijn sleutels ergens gezien?
<i>He doesn't know anything about it.</i>	–	Hij weet er niets van af.

2 *some / somebody / someone / something / somewhere*

Some en woorden die met *some-* beginnen, gebruik je:

- in bevestigende zinnen:

<i>I need some help here!</i>	+	Ik heb (wat) hulp nodig!
<i>There's somebody / someone here to see you.</i>	+	Er is iemand die jou wil zien.
<i>I want to tell you something.</i>	+	Ik wil je iets vertellen.
<i>Let's go somewhere tonight.</i>	+	Laten we vanavond ergens naartoe gaan.

- in een vraag als je verwacht dat het antwoord 'ja' zal zijn:

<i>Could I have some water, please?</i>	?	Mag ik wat water, alstublieft?
<i>Can somebody / someone help us?</i>	?	Kan iemand ons helpen?
<i>Has something happened? You look scared.</i>	?	Is er iets gebeurd? Je ziet er bang uit.
<i>Why are you wearing your coat? Are you going somewhere?</i>	?	Waarom heb je je jas aan? Ga je ergens naartoe?

Let op: *anybody* en *anyone* betekenen precies hetzelfde, net als *somebody* en *someone*. Je mag zelf weten of je *-body* of *-one* gebruikt.

LESSON
5

Writing

WORDS *Religion*
 Practise online

English	Dutch	
cemetery	kerkhof	We went to the cemetery to put flowers on grandad's grave.
choir	koor	I joined the choir because I love singing.
exchange	uitwisseling	She stayed with an Indian family for a month on a foreign exchange .
faith	vertrouwen	Please, have some faith in me. I will fix this.
heaven	hemel	Do you believe we go to heaven when we die?
holy	heilig	Christians believe the Bible is a holy book.
influence	invloed	My parents say my friends have a bad influence on me.
miracle	wonder	It's a miracle the building didn't get destroyed in the fire.
monk	monnik	A monk dedicates his life to his religion.
to preach	preken	The pastor will preach at the church this afternoon.
saint	heilige	St. Patrick is known as the patron saint of Ireland.
symbol	symbool	What does the symbol mean that's tattooed on your arm?
wisdom	wijsheid	It is often said that wisdom comes with age.
to worship	aanbidden	The temple is a place where we worship our gods.
Dutch	English	
aansteken	to light	Can you light a fire? It's getting cold!
accepteren	to accept	You should accept everyone just as they are.
ceremonie	ceremony	The wedding ceremony moved all the guests to tears.
eer	honour	It was a great honour to meet the president.
geboorte	birth	The whole family came together to celebrate the baby's birth .
herdenken	to remember	On November 11 Indian people remember all fallen soldiers.
hoofddoek	headscarf	Do all women have to wear a headscarf inside a mosque?
kaars	candle	People used a candle for light before there were lightbulbs.
kerk	church	Do you go to church every Sunday?
mediteren	to meditate	They often meditate to feel calm and peaceful.
moskee	mosque	The imam stood at the door of the mosque to welcome everyone.
religie	religion	Hinduism is the largest religion in India.
ritueel	ritual	Hindus perform a yearly ritual to remember the dead.
spiritueel	spiritual	I am a spiritual person. I believe there's more than we can see.
synagoge	synagogue	You can visit the largest synagogue in the world in Jerusalem.
trouw zijn aan	to be faithful to	The nun promised to be faithful to God for all her life.
vloeken	to swear	Mum tells us to wash our mouths with soap when we swear .

EXPRESSIONS

Dutch	English
E Writing about what you do and don't do	
Ik begin mijn ochtenden met een gebed.	I start my mornings by saying a prayer.
Ik eet geen rundvlees, omdat ik geloof dat de koe een heilig dier is.	I don't eat meat, because I believe animals should be respected.
We vieren Diwali met heel veel lichtjes.	We celebrate Diwali with lots of lights.
We komen elke woensdag bij elkaar in de tempel.	We come together at the temple every Wednesday.
Ik draag altijd een lang, oranje gewaad.	I always wear a long, orange robe.
Ik mag niet naar buiten na 10 uur 's avonds.	I am not allowed to stay out after 10 p.m.
Ik draag een teken op mijn voorhoofd.	I wear a mark on my forehead.
Tijdens Ramadan eten we niet tussen zonsopkomst en zonsondergang.	During Ramadan, we don't eat between sunrise and sunset.
Ik vind het belangrijk om anderen te accepteren zoals ze zijn.	I find it important to accept others for who they are.

GRAMMAR WH-questions

Vraagwoord	Betekenis	Functie	Voorbeeldzin
<i>what</i>	wat	vragen naar informatie over iets	<i>What is your favourite food?</i> – Wat is je favoriete eten?
<i>which</i>	welke	vragen naar een keuze	<i>Which colour do you like best?</i> – Welke kleur vind je het mooist?
<i>who</i>	wie	vragen naar een persoon	<i>Who is that girl at the door?</i> – Wie is dat meisje aan de deur?
<i>why</i>	waarom	vragen naar een reden	<i>Why did you do that?</i> – Waarom deed je dat?
<i>where</i>	waar	vragen naar een plaats	<i>Where were you born?</i> – Waar ben je geboren?
<i>when</i>	wanneer	vragen naar een tijdstip	<i>When is your birthday?</i> – Wanneer ben je verjaardag?
<i>how</i>	hoe	vragen naar een instructie	<i>How does that work?</i> – Hoe werkt dat?
		vragen naar gevoelens	<i>How are you?</i> – Hoe gaat het met je?

GRAMMAR *Can, could, to be able to, to be allowed to*
 Practise online

Om aan te geven dat iets mag of kan, kun je *can, could, to be able to* en *to be allowed to* gebruiken. Daarna komt het hele werkwoord.

Gebruik	Betekenis	Voorbeeld
can / can't alleen in de <i>present simple</i>	kunnen	Can you open this jar? Kun je deze pot openen?
	mogen	No, you can't borrow my coat. Nee, je mag mijn jas niet lenen.
could / couldn't alleen in de <i>present simple</i> of <i>past simple</i>	zou kunnen	It could be a problem. Het zou een probleem kunnen zijn.
	verleden tijd van <i>can</i>	I couldn't finish it yesterday. Ik kon het gisteren niet afmaken.
	beleefd vragen om hulp / toestemming	Could you open the window, please? Zou je het raam kunnen openen, alsjeblieft?

In combinatie met *has, have, shall, should* enzovoort gebruik je ook *to be able to* en nooit *can* of *could*.

to be able to in alle tijden	kunnen / in staat zijn	We won't be able to help you. We zullen jullie niet kunnen helpen. Was he able to do it? Kon hij het doen?
--	------------------------	---

Je kunt *to be able to* gebruiken in alle tijden. *To be able to* gebruik je dan ook vooral als je *can* of *could* niet kunt gebruiken, bijvoorbeeld in de *future* met *will*:

I **can't** walk the dog today. (*present simple*) - I **will not be able to** walk the dog tomorrow. (*future*)

In combinatie met *has, have, shall, should*, enz. gebruik je ook *to be allowed to* en nooit *can* of *could*.

to be allowed to in alle tijden	mogen / toestemming hebben	Are you allowed to stay out late? Mag jij tot laat wegblijven? He wasn't allowed to date her. Hij mocht niet met haar daten.
---	-------------------------------	---

Je kunt *to be allowed to* gebruiken in alle tijden. *To be allowed to* gebruik je dan ook vooral als je *can* of *could* niet kunt gebruiken, bijvoorbeeld in de *future* met *will*:

You **can't** open the window. (*present simple*) - You **won't be allowed to** open the window. (*future*)

Overhoor jezelf

LESSON

2

Listening

I can:

- understand simple facts in familiar situations.
- understand clearly spoken language about familiar subjects.
- use future tenses *will* and *going to*.

LESSON

3

Speaking

I can:

- ask for and give personal information.
- give and follow simple instructions.
- give information about myself and others.
- have a conversation at a counter.
- talk about habits and routines.

LESSON

4

Reading

I can:

- understand a simple formal letter well enough to respond adequately.
- understand simple advertisements.
- use forms of 'moeten': *must*, *have to*, *should*.
- use *some*, *any*, ...


LESSON

5

Writing

I can:

- fill in more detailed forms.
- write about familiar topics.
- use *can*, *could*, *to be able to*, *to be allowed to*.
- use WH-questions words

 Ben je klaar voor de toets? Test je kennis met *Test jezelf* en de woordtrainer in het online lesmateriaal.

Speaking cards A en C

1.1
A



You work at the *Lancashire Stays* customer service. Read the advertisements for the cottage and the longboat.



Traditional thatched roof cottage

Rate:	£100 per night
Sleeps:	8
Bedrooms:	5
Bathrooms:	1
Location:	village 10 min. walk
Accessibility:	own parking space
Included:	towels, bed linen, Wi-Fi, cleaning fees
Not included:	breakfast

Availability:

←	December						→
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

Traditional longboat

Rate:	£120 per night
Sleeps:	4
Bedrooms:	2
Bathrooms:	1
Location:	next to nature reserve
Accessibility:	car park 5 min. walk
Included:	towels, bed linen
Not included:	cleaning fees

Availability:

←	December						→
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

- ▷ Neem de telefoon op.
- ▷ Vraag aan de beller waar hij/zij naar op zoek is.
- ▷ Zeg welke vakantiewoning je beschikbaar hebt. Kies zelf welke van de twee je het best lijkt.
- ▷ Beantwoord alle vragen van de beller.
- ▷ Doe indien nodig een suggestie voor een andere datum.
- ▷ Sluit het gesprek netjes af.

Switch roles when you've finished your conversation, and use speaking card 1.1C.

1.1
C



You want to rent a holiday home with for the Christmas holidays. You call *Lancashire Stays* to ask what accommodation they have available.

- ▷ Stel jezelf voor.
- ▷ Zeg dat je een moderne vakantiewoning zoekt voor jou en 4 vrienden.
- ▷ Geef antwoord op de vraag over je voorkeur.
- ▷ Vraag naar de locatie van de vakantiewoning.
- ▷ Vraag hoeveel badkamers er zijn.
- ▷ Vraag hoe het openbaar vervoer geregeld is.
- ▷ Vraag of de accommodatie vrij is van 25-28 december.
- ▷ Vraag wat de accommodatie kost per nacht.
- ▷ Vraag of wifi bij de prijs is inbegrepen.
- ▷ Vraag vanaf hoe laat de accommodatie beschikbaar is.
- ▷ Bedank voor de hulp.

1.2
A



You work at *Unique Stays* and answer the phone. Use the information in the advertisement to answer the caller's questions.

Underwater suite						
Rate:	\$900 per week					
Bedrooms:	1					
Bathrooms:	1					
Location:	near Maui Beach					
Accessibility:	bus stop 15 min. walk					
Included:	towels, Wi-Fi, cleaning fees					
Not included:	breakfast					
Availability:						
←	April					→
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

- ▷ Neem op en stel jezelf voor namens *Unique Stays*.
- ▷ Geef informatie over de locatie.
- ▷ Vertel hoe het openbaar vervoer geregeld is.
- ▷ Vertel of het inclusief ontbijt is.
- ▷ Zeg dat de kamer op 15 en 16 april bezet is. Stel voor om de vakantie een andere dag te beginnen.
- ▷ Sluit het gesprek netjes af.

Switch roles when you've finished your conversation, and use speaking card **1.2C**.

1.2
C



You saw the treehouse on the *Unique Stays* website. You call to ask for more information.

- ▷ Stel jezelf voor en zeg dat je geïnteresseerd bent in de boomhut.
- ▷ Vraag om meer informatie over de locatie.
- ▷ Zeg ook dat je dicht bij de bergen wilt verblijven omdat je van wandelen houdt.
- ▷ Vraag hoe het openbaar vervoer geregeld is bij de boomhut.
- ▷ Vraag of het inclusief handdoeken is.
- ▷ Vraag of de boomhut vrij is van 5-11 oktober.
- ▷ Zeg dat die datums ook goed zijn.
- ▷ Bedank voor de hulp en neem afscheid.

2.3
A



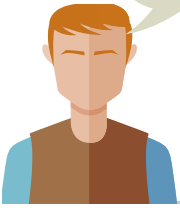
You work at the 911 call center. Answer the phone.

- ▷ Vraag wat er is gebeurd.
- ▷ Vraag wat de locatie van de beller is.
- ▷ Vraag of er iemand gewond is.
- ▷ Calm the caller down.
- ▷ Check if you've understood everything he / she said.
- ▷ End the call with a comforting phrase.

While you are on the phone, take notes to pass on to the emergency services.

Switch roles when you've finished the conversation and use speaking card **2.3C**.

2.3
C



Je bent aan het wandelen en ziet een brand. De bewoonster van de brandende flat staat al buiten. Je weet nog niet of er nog andere mensen in de flat zijn.

- ▷ Call 911.
- ▷ Answer the questions the 911 operator asks you.

De locatie is: 93 Brooke Lane, Prescott



2.4
A



You work at the 911 call center.

- ▷ Answer the phone.
- ▷ Try to get as much useful information from the caller as possible.
- ▷ Take notes to pass on to the emergency services.

- ▷ End the call with a comforting phrase.

After you've finished the conversation:

- ▷ check if your notes are correct.
- ▷ switch roles and use speaking card **2.4C**.

2.4
C



Je bent van de trap gevallen en akelig terechtgekomen. Je bent alleen thuis.

- ▷ Call 911.
- ▷ Answer the operator's questions.
- ▷ Give the operator your real home address, or make up an address.

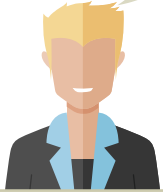
3.5
A



You are the patient. Answer the doctor's assistant's questions.

- ▷ Je heet: Yutika Patel
- ▷ Je bent 16 jaar oud.
- ▷ Je adres is: 23 Arundel Road, London
- ▷ Je hebt last van een gezwollen en jeukend been

3.7
A



You are the doctor's assistant. Find out what's wrong with the patient. Use the information in the table below.

- ▷ Vraag de naam, adres en leeftijd van de patiënt.
- ▷ Vraag wat de symptomen zijn.
- ▷ Vraag of hij/zij iets bijzonders heeft gedaan vandaag.
- ▷ Zeg wat je denkt dat er aan de hand is.

Symptomen	aandoening
duizeligheid, hoofdpijn, misselijkheid, overgeven, flauwvallen	zonnesteek
dorstig, zwak voelen, hoofdpijn	uitdroging
misselijkheid, overgeven, maagpijn, koorts	voedselvergiftiging

Wissel na afloop van rol. Gebruik speaking card 3.7C.

3.7
C



You go to a doctor. Answer the assistant's questions.

- ▷ Je bent op vakantie in India.
- ▷ Je hebt hoofdpijn, je bent flauwgevallen en je hebt overgegeven.
- ▷ Je hebt de hele dag op het strand gelegen in de zon.

Speaking cards B en D

1.1
B



You want to rent a holiday home for the Christmas holidays. You call *Lancashire Stays* to ask what accommodation they have available.

- ▷ Stel jezelf voor.
- ▷ Zeg dat je een vakantiewoning zoekt voor jou en 4 vrienden.
- ▷ Geef antwoord op de vraag over je voorkeur.
- ▷ Vraag naar de locatie van de vakantiewoning.
- ▷ Vraag hoeveel slaapkamers er zijn.
- ▷ Vraag hoe het openbaar vervoer geregeld is.
- ▷ Vraag of de accommodation vrij is van 22–28 december.
- ▷ Vraag wat de accommodation kost per nacht.
- ▷ Vraag of de handdoeken bij de prijs zijn inbegrepen.
- ▷ Vraag vanaf hoe laat de accommodation beschikbaar is.
- ▷ Bedank voor de hulp.

Switch roles when you've finished the conversation and use speaking card 1.1D.

1.1
D



You work at the *Lancashire Stays* customer service. First, look at the advertisements of the beach house and the treehouse.



Luxurious modern beach house

Rate:	£180 per night
Sleeps:	5
Bedrooms:	3
Bathrooms:	2
Location:	at the beach
Accessibility:	train station 20 min. walk
Included:	towels, Wi-Fi, cleaning fees
Not included:	breakfast
Check-in:	from 1 p.m.

Availability:

←	December						→
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

Modern treehouse

Rate:	£140 per night
Sleeps:	4
Bedrooms:	1
Bathrooms:	1
Location:	in forest
Accessibility:	bus stop 30 min. walk
Included:	bed linen, Wi-Fi
Not included:	towels
Check-in:	from 2 p.m.

Availability:

←	December						→
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

- ▷ Neem de telefoon op.
- ▷ Vraag aan de beller waar hij/zij naar op zoek is.
- ▷ Vraag of de beller liever een traditioneel of modern vakantiehuis heeft.
- ▷ Vertel welke vakantiewoningen je hebt.
- ▷ Beantwoord alle vragen van de beller.
- ▷ Doe, indien nodig, een suggestie voor een andere datum.
- ▷ Sluit het gesprek netjes af.

1.2
B



You saw the underwater suite on the *Unique Stays* website. You call them to ask for more information.

- ▷ Stel jezelf voor en zeg dat je geïnteresseerd bent in het onderwaterhotel.
- ▷ Vraag om meer informatie over de locatie. Zeg ook dat je dicht bij het strand wilt verblijven omdat je van surfen houdt.
- ▷ Vraag hoe ver de bushalte van het hotel is.
- ▷ Vraag of het inclusief ontbijt is.
- ▷ Vraag of de kamer vrij is van 15-19 april.
- ▷ Zeg dat die datum ook goed is.
- ▷ Bedank voor de hulp en neem afscheid.

Switch roles when you've finished the conversation and use speaking card 1.2D.

1.2
D

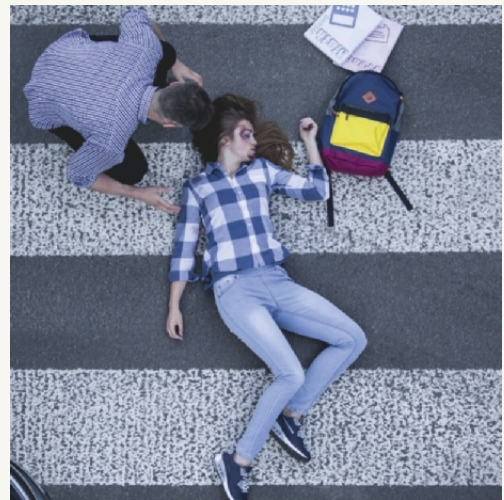


You work at *Unique Stays* and answer the phone. Use the advertisement of the treehouse to answer the caller's questions.

Luxury treehouse						
Rate:	\$555 per week					
Bedrooms:	3					
Bathrooms:	1					
Location:	near Mauna Kea mountain					
Accessibility:	bus stop 5 min. walk					
Included:	towels, bed linen, Wi-Fi					
Not included:	cleaning fees					
Availability:						
←	October					→
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
5	6	7	8	9	10	11

- ▷ Neem op en stel jezelf voor namens *Unique Stays*.
- ▷ Geef informatie over de locatie.
- ▷ Vertel hoe het openbaar vervoer geregeld is.
- ▷ Vertel of het inclusief handdoeken is.
- ▷ Zeg dat de kamer al bezet is op 5 oktober. Stel voor om de vakantie op een andere dag te beginnen.
- ▷ Neem afscheid.

2.3
B



Je reed met je auto door het stadje Sandy in Utah. Bij een kruispunt kwam er opeens een fietser uit het niets voor je auto. Je weet niet precies waar je bent, dus omschrijf de plek.

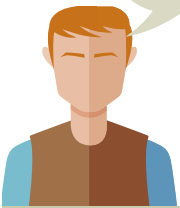
You call 911 about the incident. Answer the operator's questions.

- ▷ Zeg dat je belt om een ongeluk te melden.
- ▷ Gebruik de foto's om antwoord te geven op de vragen van de 911- medewerker.

Je weet niet precies waar je bent, dus omschrijf de plek.

Switch roles when you've finished the conversation and use speaking card **2.3D**.

2.3
D



You work at the 911 call center. Answer the phone.

- ▷ Vraag wat er is gebeurd.
- ▷ Vraag wat de locatie van de beller is.
- ▷ Vraag of er iemand gewond is.
- ▷ Calm the caller down.
- ▷ Check if you've understood everything he / she said.
- ▷ End the call with a comforting phrase.

While you are on the phone, take notes to pass on to the emergency services.

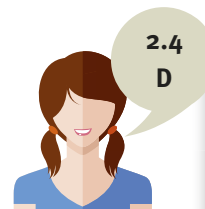
2.4
B



Je fietst laat naar huis na een feestje. Er gebeurt iets waardoor je je evenwicht verliest en jezelf lelijk bezeert. Er is niemand in de buurt.

- ▷ Call 911.
- ▷ Answer the operator's questions.
- ▷ Choose the place where it happened and describe it.

Switch roles after you've finished the conversation and use speaking card **2.4D**.

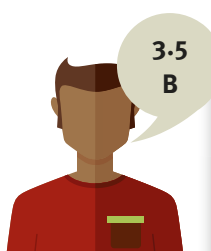


You work at the 911 call center.

- ▷ Answer the phone.
- ▷ Try to get as much useful information from the caller as possible.
- ▷ Take notes to pass on to the emergency services.

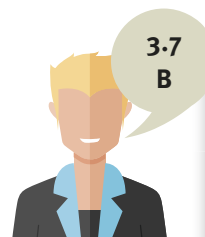
- ▷ End the call with a comforting phrase.

After you've finished the conversation: check if your notes are correct.



You are the patient. You answer the doctor's assistant's questions.

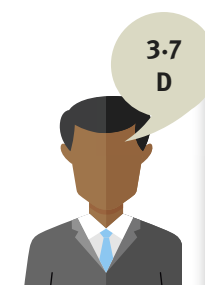
- ▷ Je heet: Arush Patel
- ▷ Je bent 17 jaar oud.
- ▷ Je adres is: 481 Sahar Road, Mumbai
- ▷ Je hebt overgegeven en voelt je duizelig.



You go to the doctor. Answer the questions the assistant asks you.

- ▷ Je bent op vakantie in India.
- ▷ Je voelt je misselijk, je moet overgeven en je hebt koorts.
- ▷ Je hebt die dag voor het eerst echte Indiase curry gegeten.

Wissel na afloop van rol. Gebruik speaking card **3.7D**.



You are the doctor's assistant. Find out what's wrong with the patient. Use the information in the table below.

- ▷ Vraag de naam, adres en leeftijd van de patiënt.
- ▷ Vraag wat de symptomen zijn.
- ▷ Vraag of hij/zij iets bijzonders heeft gedaan vandaag.
- ▷ Zeg wat je denkt dat er aan de hand is.

Symptomen	aandoening
duizeligheid, hoofdpijn, misselijkheid, overgeven, flauwvallen	zonnesteek
dorstig, zwak voelen, hoofdpijn	uitdroging
misselijkheid, overgeven, maagpijn, koorts	voedselvergiftiging

Onregelmatige werkwoorden

hele werkwoord	<i>past simple</i>	voltooid deelwoord	vertaling
to be	was / were	been	<i>zijn</i>
to bear	bore	borne / born	<i>verdragen</i>
to become	became	become	<i>worden</i>
to begin	began	begun	<i>beginnen</i>
to bet	bet	bet	<i>wedden</i>
to bite	bit	bitten	<i>bijten</i>
to break	broke	broken	<i>breken</i>
to bring	brought	brought	<i>brengen</i>
to build	built	built	<i>bouwen</i>
to burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	<i>branden</i>
to buy	bought	bought	<i>kopen</i>
to catch	caught	caught	<i>vangen</i>
to choose	chose	chosen	<i>kiezen</i>
to come	came	come	<i>komen</i>
to cost	cost	cost	<i>kosten</i>
to cut	cut	cut	<i>knippen; snijden</i>
to dig	dug	dug	<i>graven</i>
to do	did	done	<i>doen</i>
to draw	drew	drawn	<i>tekenen</i>
to drink	drank	drunk	<i>drinken</i>
to drive	drove	driven	<i>rijden</i>
to eat	ate	eaten	<i>eten</i>
to fall	fell	fallen	<i>vallen</i>
to feed	fed	fed	<i>eten geven</i>
to feel	felt	felt	<i>voelen</i>
to fight	fought	fought	<i>vechten</i>
to find	found	found	<i>vinden</i>
to flee	fled	fled	<i>vluchten</i>
to fly	flew	flown	<i>vliegen</i>
to forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>vergeten</i>
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>vergeven</i>
to freeze	froze	frozen	<i>(be)vriezen</i>
to get	got	got / gotten (AmE)	<i>krijgen</i>
to give	gave	given	<i>geven</i>
to go	went	gone	<i>gaan</i>
to grow	grew	grown	<i>groeien</i>
to have	had	had	<i>hebben</i>
to hang	hung	hung	<i>hangen</i>
to hear	heard	heard	<i>horen</i>
to hide	hid	hidden	<i>verstoppen</i>
to hit	hit	hit	<i>slaan; raken</i>

hele werkwoord	<i>past simple</i>	voltooid deelwoord	vertaling
to hold	held	held	<i>(vast)houden</i>
to hurt	hurt	hurt	<i>pijn doen</i>
to keep	kept	kept	<i>houden</i>
to know	knew	known	<i>weten; kennen</i>
to learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	<i>leren</i>
to leave	left	left	<i>achterlaten</i>
to lend	lent	lent	<i>(uit)lenen</i>
to let	let	let	<i>laten; verhuren</i>
to lie	lay	lain	<i>liggen</i>
to lose	lost	lost	<i>verliezen</i>
to make	made	made	<i>maken</i>
to meet	met	met	<i>ontmoeten</i>
to pay	paid	paid	<i>betalen</i>
to put	put	put	<i>plaatsen; zetten</i>
to read	read	read	<i>lezen</i>
to ring	rang	rung	<i>bellen</i>
to ride	rode	riden	<i>rijden</i>
to rise	rose	risen	<i>(op)stijgen</i>
to run	ran	run	<i>rennen</i>
to say	said	said	<i>zeggen</i>
to see	saw	seen	<i>zien</i>
to sell	sold	sold	<i>verkopen</i>
to send	sent	sent	<i>(ver)sturen</i>
to set	set	set	<i>instellen</i>
to shake	shook	shaken	<i>schudden</i>
to show	showed	shown	<i>laten zien</i>
to sing	sang	sung	<i>zingen</i>
to sleep	slept	slept	<i>slapen</i>
to speak	spoke	spoken	<i>spreken</i>
to spend	spent	spent	<i>uitgeven</i>
to stand	stood	stood	<i>staan</i>
to swim	swam	swum	<i>zwemmen</i>
to take	took	taken	<i>nemen</i>
to teach	taught	taught	<i>iemand iets leren</i>
to tell	told	told	<i>vertellen</i>
to think	thought	thought	<i>denken</i>
to wake	waked / woke	waked / woken	<i>ontwaken, wekken</i>
to throw	threw	thrown	<i>gooien</i>
to wear	wore	worn	<i>dragen</i>
to win	won	won	<i>winnen</i>
to write	wrote	written	<i>schrijven</i>

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