

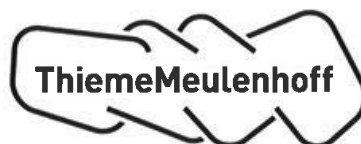
# Start Up

## *Engels idioom*

voor 2 vmbo/havo/vwo

ERK niveau A1 -> niveau A2

**Dr. P.J. van der Voort**



De serie Up & Up bestaat uit:

Start Up, tekstboek 2 vmbo/havo/vwo  
Step Up, tekstboek 3/4 vmbo BKG  
Build Up, tekstboek 3/4 vmbo T en 3 havo/vwo  
Follow Up, tekstboek 4/5 havo  
Finish Up, tekstboek 4/5/6 vwo

Start Up, digiPack 2 vmbo/havo/vwo  
Step Up, digiPack 3/4 vmbo BKG  
Build Up, digiPack 3/4 vmbo T en 3 havo/vwo  
Follow Up, digiPack 4/5 havo  
Finish Up, digiPack 4/5/6 vwo

Up & Up toetsen voor de docent in Wintoets  
Speak Up, tekstboek 3/4 vmbo T/volwassenenonderwijs  
Speak Up, cd-rom 3/4 vmbo T/volwassenenonderwijs

Ontwerp omslag en binnenwerk: Gerard van Vliet, Rotterdam

### Over ThiemeMeulenhoff

ThiemeMeulenhoff is dé educatieve mediaspecialist en levert educatieve oplossingen voor het Primair Onderwijs, Voortgezet Onderwijs, Middelbaar Beroepsonderwijs en Hoger Onderwijs. Deze oplossingen worden ontwikkeld in nauwe samenwerking met de onderwijsmarkt en dragen bij aan verbeterde leeropbrengsten en individuele talentontwikkeling.

ThiemeMeulenhoff haalt het beste uit elke leerling.

Meer informatie over ThiemeMeulenhoff en een overzicht van onze educatieve oplossingen:  
[www.thiememeulenhoff.nl](http://www.thiememeulenhoff.nl) of via de Klantenservice 088 800 20 15

ISBN 978 90 425 3645 6  
Derde druk, elfde oplage, 2015

© ThiemeMeulenhoff, Amersfoort, 2007

Alle rechten voorbehouden. Niets uit deze uitgave mag worden verveelvoudigd, opgeslagen in een geautomatiseerd gegevensbestand, of openbaar gemaakt, in enige vorm of op enige wijze, hetzij elektronisch, mechanisch, door fotokopieën, opnamen, of enig andere manier, zonder voorafgaande schriftelijke toestemming van de uitgever.

Voor zover het maken van kopieën uit deze uitgave is toegestaan op grond van artikel 16B Auteurswet 1912 j° het Besluit van 23 augustus 1985, Stbl. 471 en artikel 17 Auteurswet 1912, dient men de daarvoor wettelijk verschuldigde vergoedingen te voldoen aan Stichting Publicatie- en Reproductierechten Organisatie (PRO), Postbus 3060, 2130 KB Hoofddorp ([www.stichting-pro.nl](http://www.stichting-pro.nl)). Voor het overnemen van gedeelte(n) uit deze uitgave in bloemlezingen, readers en andere compilatiewerken (artikel 16 Auteurswet) dient men zich tot de uitgever te wenden. Voor meer informatie over het gebruik van muziek, film en het maken van kopieën in het onderwijs zie [www.auteursrechtenonderwijs.nl](http://www.auteursrechtenonderwijs.nl).

De uitgever heeft ernaar gestreefd de auteursrechten te regelen volgens de wettelijke bepalingen. Degenen die desondanks menen zekere rechten te kunnen doen gelden, kunnen zich alsnog tot de uitgever wenden.

Deze uitgave is volledig CO<sub>2</sub>-neutraal geproduceerd.  
Het voor deze uitgave gebruikte papier is voorzien van het FSC®-keurmerk.  
Dit betekent dat de bosbouw op een verantwoorde wijze heeft plaatsgevonden.



# Contents

Voorwoord .....	5		
1 The body (1) .....	8	44 Money .....	51
2 The body (2) .....	9	45 Shopping .....	52
3 The year .....	10	46 Work .....	53
4 The week .....	11	47 Time (2) .....	54
5 Time (1) .....	12	48 Time (3) .....	55
6 Health (1) .....	13	49 Crime (1) .....	56
7 Health (2) .....	14	50 Crime (2) .....	57
8 The family (1) .....	15	51 Politics .....	58
9 The family (2) .....	16	52 War .....	59
10 Clothes (1) .....	17	53 Quantity .....	60
11 Clothes (2) .....	18	54 Communication .....	61
12 Food and drink (1) .....	19	55 The mind (1) .....	62
13 Food and drink (2) .....	20	56 The mind (2) .....	63
14 Food and drink (3) .....	21	57 Emotions (1) .....	64
15 Food and drink (4) .....	22	58 Emotions (2) .....	65
16 The house (1) .....	23	59 Behaviour .....	66
17 The house (2) .....	24	60 Countries and cities .....	67
18 The house (3) .....	25		
19 In town .....	26	Register .....	68
20 Traffic (1) .....	27		
21 Traffic (2) .....	28	Illustratieverantwoording .....	75
22 Travelling (1) .....	29		
23 Travelling (2) .....	30		
24 Travelling (3) .....	31		
25 Travelling (4) .....	32		
26 Travelling (5) .....	33		
27 Travelling (6) .....	34		
28 Travelling (7) .....	35		
29 School (1) .....	36		
30 School (2) .....	37		
31 School (3) .....	38		
32 Reading .....	39		
33 Writing .....	40		
34 Speaking .....	41		
35 Sports (1) .....	42		
36 Sports (2) .....	43		
37 Spare time .....	44		
38 Animals (1) .....	45		
39 Animals (2) .....	46		
40 The weather (1) .....	47		
41 The weather (2) .....	48		
42 Nature .....	49		
43 Water .....	50		



# Voorwoord

## De idioomreeks Up&Up

*Start Up* is het eerste deel van de idioomreeks *Up&Up*. Na *Start Up* volgt *Build Up* voor klas 3-4 vmbo T en 3 havo-vwo, en *Step Up* voor 3-4 vmbo BKG. Voor klas 4/5 havo is er *Follow Up* en voor klas 4/5/6 vwo *Finish Up*.

## Doelgroep en niveau

Deze geheel herziene versie van *Start Up* is bestemd voor klas 2 van het voortgezet onderwijs. In zestig hoofdstukken wordt de basiswoordenschat van de eerste twee jaren aangeboden. Aangezien het Europees Referentiekader (ERK) in het onderwijs een steeds grotere rol gaat spelen, is het nuttig te weten dat het niveau van de woordenschat in *Start Up* ligt tussen A1 en A2.

## Het belang van woordenschat

Uit talloze onderzoeken en publicaties blijkt het belang van woordkennis voor de communicatieve vaardigheden. Zo zegt de SLO dat beheersing van vocabulaire een essentieel onderdeel is van communicatieve vaardigheid. In het kader van het Europees Referentiekader zeggen Van Ek en Trim dat de grootste bijdrage aan de verhoging van taalvaardigheid wordt geleverd door 'vocabulary extension' (J. van Ek en J. Trim, *Vantage*, Council of Europe).

Het is inmiddels voldoende gebleken dat een goede woordenschat een onmisbare voorwaarde is voor het verwerven van competenties. De doelstelling van dit boek is dan ook om bij te dragen aan het verwerven en herhalen van een productieve en receptieve woordenschat, niet alleen voor leesvaardigheid maar ook voor luistervaardigheid, gespreksvaardigheid en schrijfvaardigheid.

## Kenmerken

- thematische groepering van woorden
- duidelijke voorbeeldzinnen
- herhaling van woorden in volgende zinnen
- illustraties waarin per hoofdstuk enkele van de aangeboden woorden voorkomen
- *notes* met extra informatie over woordgebruik, grammatica en spelling
- vocabulaire geselecteerd op basis van frequentie-onderzoek en het Europees Referentiekader
- thema's op basis van leerplannen en het Europees Referentiekader
- het boek kan in één jaar worden doorgewerkt (bij twee hoofdstukken per week)

### **Belangrijkste verschillen met de vorige druk**

- Een aantal minder frequente woorden is weggelaten. Het gaat hierbij vooral om woorden die ook aan de orde komen in de vervolgböeken *Step Up* en *Build Up*. Op deze wijze wordt het gemakkelijker om het boek in één jaar door te werken.
- Het aantal *notes* over woordgebruik, spelling en grammatica is uitgebreid.
- Een aantal nieuwe woorden is toegevoegd, bijvoorbeeld *headscarf*, *couch potato*, *cell phone*, *cashpoint* en namen van steden, bijvoorbeeld *Brussels*.
- De samenhang is nog verder verbeterd, onder andere door verwante woorden bij elkaar te plaatsen, bijvoorbeeld *true/truth*, *prison/jail*, *to visit/visitor*.

### **Gebruik van de illustraties**

Het doel van het beeldmateriaal is niet alleen om het boek te verlevendigen, maar vooral om het gebruik van een bepaald woord in een andere context te laten zien. Het betreffende woord staat steeds bij de illustratie afgedrukt.

Om het beeldmateriaal optimaal te benutten, kunt u de illustraties als huiswerk laten lezen ter oefening van 'intensieve leesvaardigheid' en de hierin voorkomende woorden laten leren. Zo worden 'oude' woorden herhaald en nieuwe woorden toegevoegd. Bovendien wordt door het opzoeken van de nieuwe woorden het gebruik van het woordenboek geoefend.

### **Software**

Bij dit boek is een digiPack ontwikkeld.

Waalwijk, 2007

Dr. Piet van der Voort



# 1 The body (1)

A **face** has a nose and two eyes.  
 She has a very **pretty** face.  
 This film star has a very **handsome** face.  
**Good-looking** is used for men and women.  
 The police found the **body** of a man in the river.  
 That body-builder has a **strong** body.  
 He **kissed** his girlfriend.  
 She gave him a **kiss**.  
 She has **beautiful** brown eyes.  
 You can **see** with your eyes.  
 The nose is a **part** of the face.  
 A horse has four **legs**.  
 You **walk** with your legs.  
 A **foot** is a part of the leg.  
 You are **standing** on my foot!

How did you **break** your arm?

He **fell** from a ladder and broke his leg.  
 The mother had the baby on her **knees**.  
 'Open your **mouth**,' the doctor said.  
 He opened his mouth and put out his **tongue**.  
 It isn't wise to swim on a full **stomach**.  
 She had a **tattoo** of a rose on her arm.  
 How can you **remove** the tattoo?  
 She has black **hair**.  
 He has **blond** hair.

<b>face</b>	gezicht
<b>pretty</b>	knap (vrouwen)
<b>handsome</b>	knap (mannen)
<b>good-looking</b>	knap (m/v)
<b>body</b>	lichaam
<b>strong</b>	sterk
<b>to kiss</b>	kussen
<b>kiss</b>	kus
<b>beautiful</b>	mooi
<b>to see</b> ( <i>saw - seen</i> )	zien
<b>part</b>	deel
<b>leg</b>	been
<b>to walk</b>	lopen
<b>foot (mv: feet)</b>	voet
<b>to stand</b>	staan
( <i>stood - stood</i> )	
<b>to break</b>	breken
( <i>broke - broken</i> )	
<b>to fall</b> ( <i>fell - fallen</i> )	vallen
<b>knee</b>	knie
<b>mouth</b>	mond
<b>tongue</b>	tong
<b>stomach</b>	maag
<b>tattoo</b>	tatoeage
<b>to remove</b>	verwijderen
<b>hair</b>	haar
<b>blond</b>	blond

- ⓘ Bij de **onregelmatige werkwoorden** leer je drie vormen, bijv. **to see – saw – seen**.  
 De 2de vorm is de **verleden tijd**: Ik zag = I **saw**.  
 De 3de vorm gebruik je voor de **voltooiden tijd** samen met **have**: Ik heb gezien = I **have seen**

**LET US REMOVE  
YOUR TATTOO  
BY LASER**

Write or ring  
**Chafeporte Ltd.,**  
 1st floor, 84 Edgware Way, Edgware, Middx.  
 01-958 3154/8800. Evenings 01-958 5372.

to remove/tattoo



feet



body



## 2 The body (2)

The old man had no hair on his **head**.  
 She has very white **teeth**.  
 He **cut** his finger on the broken glass.  
 She was **cutting** her nails.  
 She said 'No' and **shook** her head.

He **washed** his face.  
 'Don't **touch** me,' she said.  
 The ball **hit** my head.  
 She was cutting her nails with a pair of **scissors**.  
 She put her hand on my **shoulder**.  
 He has very **big/large** hands.  
**The opposite** of 'big' is 'small'.  
 What a big **belly** that man has!  
 The old man had a white **beard**.  
 What is the **colour** of her eyes?  
 The colour of her eyes is **light** blue.  
 The opposite of 'light' is '**dark**'.  
 Africans have a dark **skin**.  
 Your nose is **between** your eyes.  
 Lucy is a short girl but her sister is very **tall**.  
 Are his eyes blue **or** brown?  
**Blood** is red.  
 Don't **lie** in bed all morning!  
 He was lying on his **back** in the grass.  
 He has very strong **muscles**.  
 The little girl was **holding** her mother's hand.

<b>head</b>	hoofd
<b>tooth (mv: teeth)</b>	tand
<b>to cut</b> ( <i>cut - cut</i> )	snijden
<b>to cut</b> ( <i>cut - cut</i> )	knippen
<b>to shake</b> ( <i>shook - shaken</i> )	schudden
<b>to wash</b>	wassen
<b>to touch</b>	aanraken
<b>to hit</b> ( <i>hit - hit</i> )	raken
<b>scissors</b>	schaar
<b>shoulder</b>	schouder
<b>big/large</b>	groot
<b>the opposite</b>	het tegenovergestelde
<b>belly</b>	buik
<b>beard</b>	baard
<b>colour</b>	kleur
<b>light</b>	licht
<b>dark</b>	donker
<b>skin</b>	huid
<b>between</b>	tussen
<b>tall</b>	lang (van personen)
<b>or</b>	of
<b>blood</b>	bloed
<b>to lie</b> ( <i>lay - lain</i> )	liggen
<b>back</b>	rug
<b>muscle</b>	spier
<b>to hold</b> ( <i>held - held</i> )	houden/vasthouden

- ❗ **scissors** is altijd meervoud: Waar **is** de schaar? Where **are** the scissors?  
 Als je voor 'scissors' **a** zet, moet je **pair of** gebruiken: Ik heb **een** schaar nodig = I need a **pair of** scissors.



to lie down



teeth



### 3 The year

He is 13 **years** old.

A year has 12 **months**.

The first month of the year is **January**.

The second month is **February**.

The third month is **March**.

The fourth month is **April**.

The fifth month is **May**.

The sixth month is **June**.

The seventh month is **July**.

The eighth month is **August**.

The ninth month is **September**.

The tenth month is **October**.

The eleventh month is **November**.

The twelfth month is **December**.

**Christmas** is on 25 December.

The first day of the year is **New Year's Day**.

The last day of the year is **New Year's Eve**.

The year **starts** on New Year's Day.

The year **begins** on 1 January.

The year **ends** on New Year's Eve.

A year has four **seasons**.

**Spring** starts on 21 March.

**Summer** starts on 21 June.

**Autumn** starts on 23 September.

**Winter** starts on 21 December.

<b>year</b>	jaar
<b>month</b>	maand
<b>January</b>	januari
<b>February</b>	februari
<b>March</b>	maart
<b>April</b>	april
<b>May</b>	mei
<b>June</b>	juni
<b>July</b>	juli
<b>August</b>	augustus
<b>September</b>	september
<b>October</b>	oktober
<b>November</b>	november
<b>December</b>	december
<b>Christmas</b>	Kerstmis
<b>New Year's Day</b>	Nieuwjaar
<b>New Year's Eve</b>	oudjaar
<b>to start</b>	beginnen
<b>to begin</b>	beginnen
<i>(began - begun)</i>	
<b>to end</b>	eindigen
<b>season</b>	seizoen
<b>spring</b>	lente
<b>summer</b>	zomer
<b>autumn</b>	herfst
<b>winter</b>	winter

- ❗ De namen van de **maanden** beginnen in het Engels met een **HOOFDLETTER**.
- ❗ De eenvoudigste manier om een **datum** te **schrijven** is zoals in het Nederlands: **getal + maand**, bijvoorbeeld **21 January/23 August**.
- ❗ Zo moet je een datum **uitspreken**: the twenty-first of January/January the twenty-first.

Valentine's day  
14 February



February



October



Question: Where do hungry cats go in summer?

Answer: To the Canary Islands.

summer

## 4 The week

A year has 52 **weeks**.

A week has 7 **days**.

A day has 24 **hours**.

The first day of the week is **Monday**.

The second day of the week is **Tuesday**.

The third day of the week is **Wednesday**.

The fourth day of the week is **Thursday**.

The fifth day of the week is **Friday**.

The sixth day of the week is **Saturday**.

The seventh day of the week is **Sunday**.

What time do you **go** to school?

I go to school at 8 o'clock in the **morning**.

I go to school **from** Monday to Friday.

The **afternoon** starts at 12 o'clock.

The **evening** starts at 6 o'clock.

The sun doesn't shine in the **night**.

**Today** is Monday.

**Yesterday** is the day before today.

Today is Monday; **tomorrow** is Tuesday.

Today is Friday; **the day after tomorrow** is Sunday.

Today is Saturday; **the day before yesterday** is Thursday.

week

day

hour

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

to go (*went - gone*)

morning

from

afternoon

evening

night

today

yesterday

tomorrow

the day after

tomorrow

the day before

yesterday

week

dag

uur

maandag

dinsdag

woensdag

donderdag

vrijdag

zaterdag

zondag

gaan

morgen/ochtend

van/vanaf

middag

avond

nacht

vandaag

gisteren

morgen

overmorgen

eergisteren

ⓘ De namen van de **dagen** beginnen in het Engels met een **HOOFDLETTER**.



tomorrow

Opening Hours		
Monday	8.30	6.00
Tuesday	8.30	6.00
Wednesday	8.30	6.00
Thursday	8.30	6.00
Friday	8.30	6.00
Saturday	8.30	6.00
Sunday	10.30	4.30

The days of the week

## 5 Time (1)

It's **time** to go to school.  
 We live in an **age** of computers.  
 I **always** go to school at eight o'clock.  
 What's the time? My **watch** has stopped.  
 It is **about** half past three.  
 It is **getting** late.  
 What did you **get** for your birthday?  
 She **looked at** the clock.  
 An hour has sixty **minutes**.  
 It's **almost/nearly** twelve o'clock.  
 Do you **often** go to a disco?  
 31 December is the **last** day of the year.  
 I went to a disco **last** Saturday.  
 I haven't seen her **since** last week.  
**Come** here!

I will be back **soon**.  
 Have you **ever** been to England?  
 I have **never** been to England.  
 Our teacher goes to England **every** year.  
 I go to a disco **once** a week.  
 He goes to a film **twice** a month.  
 She trains **three times** a week.  
**When** does school begin? On 26 August.  
 I'm going out **tonight**.  
 There is no light **during** the night.  
**Sometimes** I go to a doctor.  
 Five o'clock in the morning is very **early**.  
 When will I see you **again**?  
 When you are 18, you are an **adult**.  
**Grown-up** is another word for 'adult'.

<b>time</b>	tijd
<b>age</b>	tijdperk
<b>always</b>	altijd
<b>watch</b>	horloge
<b>about</b>	ongeveer
<b>to get</b> (got - got)	worden
<b>to get</b> (got - got)	krijgen
<b>to look (at)</b>	kijken (naar)
<b>minute</b>	minuut
<b>almost/nearly</b>	bijna
<b>often</b>	vaak/dikwijls
<b>last</b>	laatste
<b>last</b>	vorige
<b>since</b>	sinds
<b>to come</b> (came - come)	komen
<b>soon</b>	spoedig/gauw
<b>ever</b>	ooit
<b>never</b>	nooit
<b>every</b>	ieder/elk
<b>once</b>	eens/een keer
<b>twice</b>	twee keer
<b>three times</b>	drie keer
<b>when</b>	wanneer
<b>tonight</b>	vanavond
<b>during</b>	tijdens
<b>sometimes</b>	soms
<b>early</b>	vroeg
<b>again</b>	weer
<b>adult</b>	volwassene
<b>grown-up</b>	volwassene

① per = **a**: een dag **per** maand = one day **a** month; een keer/twee keer **per** maand = once/twice **a** month



again



adult

## 6 Health (1)

I can't go to school: I'm **ill/sick**.  
 He was **sick** after eating too much ice-cream.  
 She is never ill; her **health** is very good.  
 A **healthy** person is not often ill.  
 She can't go to school **because** she is ill.  
 An aspirin is a **medicine/drug**.  
**Smoking** is bad for your health.  
 I don't like cigarette **smoke**.  
 He **tried** to stop smoking.  
 If you smoke a lot, you can get **cancer**.  
 She could not go to school because she had **flu**.  
 She **stayed** in bed for two days.  
 Flu is an **illness/disease**.  
 Cancer is a **serious** illness.  
 She is in **hospital** because she is seriously ill.  
 He was a **doctor** at a London hospital.  
 A **nurse** works in a hospital.  
 The nurse gave the **patient** a medicine.  
 I **heard** that she is in hospital.  
 You are **looking** ill.  
 'Are you **feeling** better now?' the nurse asked.  
 Blood came out of the **wound**.  
 He **died** after a long illness.  
 My grandfather is **dead**; he died last year.  
 He had a very good **life**.  
 How long did the baby **live**?  
**Death** is the end of life.

<b>ill/sick</b>	ziek
<b>sick</b>	misselijk
<b>health</b>	gezondheid
<b>healthy</b>	gezond
<b>because</b>	omdat
<b>medicine/drug</b>	medicijn
<b>to smoke</b>	roken
<b>smoke</b>	rook
<b>to try</b>	proberen
<b>cancer</b>	kanker
<b>flu</b>	griep
<b>to stay</b>	blijven
<b>illness/disease</b>	ziekte
<b>serious</b>	ernstig
<b>hospital</b>	ziekenhuis
<b>doctor</b>	dokter
<b>nurse</b>	verpleegster
<b>patient</b>	patiënt
<b>to hear</b> ( <i>heard - heard</i> )	horen
<b>to look</b>	er uitzien
<b>to feel</b> ( <i>felt - felt</i> )	voelen/zich voelen
<b>wound</b>	wond
<b>to die</b>	sterven
<b>dead</b>	dood
<b>life</b>	(het) leven
<b>to live</b>	leven
<b>death</b>	de dood

ⓘ Je kunt **ill** niet gebruiken vlak voor een zelfstandig naamwoord. In dat geval moet je **sick** gebruiken:  
 Een ziek kind = A **sick** child. Het kind was ziek = The child was **sick/ill**. **Sick** is dus altijd goed.



healthy

■ In this country **every year** 50,000 people die before their time because of smoking.  
 ■ On average a smoker shortens his life by about **5½ minutes** for each cigarette smoked.

to die



★ **AQUARIUS** (Jan. 20-Feb. 18): Listen to your head instead of your heart. Learn from past mistakes. Health needs care.

health

## 7 Health (2)

I have a **pain** in my neck.  
 Can I have an aspirin? I have a **headache**.  
 I can't eat; I've got (a) **toothache**.  
 When you have toothache, you go to a **dentist**.  
 'I won't **hurt** you,' the dentist said.  
 I **hurt** my back when I fell from my bike.  
 When I **move** my knee, it hurts.  
 Where are my **glasses**?  
**Spectacles** is another word for 'glasses'.  
 He cannot read **without** spectacles.  
 In winter I often **have a cold**.  
 He can't hear you; he is **deaf**.  
 If you feel ill, you **had better** go to a doctor.  
 I felt ill, **so** I went to the doctor.  
 He always **wears** dark glasses.  
 She doesn't wear spectacles but **contact lenses**.  
 I hope you will **get well** soon.  
 She uses a **wheelchair** because she cannot walk.  
 This building is not **suitable** for wheelchairs.  
 This toilet is not suitable for **disabled** people.  
 She is in hospital for an **operation**.  
 The **surgeon** said that the operation was a success.  
 She soon **recovered** from the operation.  
 I don't want any chocolate; I'm trying **to slim**.  
**What is the matter** with you?

<b>pain</b>	pijn
<b>headache</b>	hoofdpijn
<b>toothache</b>	kiespijn
<b>dentist</b>	tandarts
<b>to hurt</b> ( <i>hurt - hurt</i> )	pijn doen
<b>to hurt</b> ( <i>hurt - hurt</i> )	bezeren
<b>to move</b>	bewegen
<b>glasses</b>	bril
<b>spectacles</b>	bril
<b>without</b>	zonder
<b>to have a cold</b>	verkouden zijn
<b>deaf</b>	doof
<b>had better</b>	kunt beter
<b>so</b>	dus
<b>to wear</b> ( <i>wore - worn</i> )	dragen (bril/kleding)
<b>contact lens</b>	contactlens
<b>to get well</b>	beter worden
<b>wheelchair</b>	rolstoel
<b>suitable</b>	geschikt
<b>disabled</b>	gehandicapt
<b>operation</b>	operatie
<b>surgeon</b>	chirurg
<b>to recover</b>	herstellen
<b>to slim</b>	afslanken
<b>What is the matter?</b>	Wat is er aan de hand?

- ⓘ **spectacles** en **glasses** zijn altijd meervoud: Waar **is** mijn bril? = Where **are** my spectacles/glasses?
- ⓘ Voor **headache** gebruik je altijd **a**: to have **a** headache; **toothache** wordt met en zonder **a** gebruikt.



to hurt



disabled

## 8 The family (1)

I **was born** on a Sunday.

His **place of birth** is London.

What is your **date of birth**?

My **birthday** is 21 January.

The brother of your father or mother is your **uncle**.

The sister of your father or mother is your **aunt**.

Uncles and aunts are **relatives**.

I am the third child in the **family**.

I am going to **stay with** a relative.

She **brought up** two children alone.

She **looks like** her mother.

Their first child was a **daughter**.

Their second child was a **son**.

His **family name/surname** is Smith.

His **first name/forename** is Kai.

That **man** is my father.

Is that **woman** your mother?

The son was very much **like** his father.

What is your **age**?

She is **small** for her age.

Your father and mother are your **parents**.

The parents of your father or mother are your **grandparents**.

My **grandfather** is 65 and my **grandmother** is 63.

Grandparents have **grandchildren**.

They have ten grandchildren: four **grandsons** and six **granddaughters**.

**Twins** were born on the same day.

When my sister was ill, my mother **took care of/looked after** her baby.

I **was born**

**place of birth**

**date of birth**

**birthday**

**uncle**

**aunt**

**relative**

**family**

**to stay with**

**to bring up**

**to look like**

**daughter**

**son**

**family name/  
surname**

**first name/forename**

**man (mv: men)**

**woman**

**(mv: women)**

**like**

**age**

**small**

**parents**

**grandparent**

**grandfather**

**grandmother**

**grandchild**

**grandson**

**granddaughter**

**twin**

**to take care of/**

**to look after**

Ik ben geboren

geboorteplaats

geboortedatum

verjaardag

oom

tante

familieid

gezin/familie

logeren bij

grootbrengen

lijken op

dochter

zoon

achternaam

voornaam

man

vrouw

als/zoals

leeftijd

klein

ouders

grootouder

opa

oma

kleinkind

kleinzoon

kleindochter

tweeling

zorgen voor

# Granddad frees boy from snake

**A BOY with a snake wrapped around him was saved by his 66-year-old granddad.**

The five metre long snake had coiled around Joaquim Pereira's grandson, eight-year-old Matheus Pereira de Araujo.

Matheus cried for help and his granddad came running to his rescue. When he saw the anaconda was trying to strangle his grandson, Joaquim hit it with rocks.

**granddad/grandson**



**men/women**

## 9 The family (2)

A **cousin** is a son or daughter of your uncle or aunt.  
 The son of your brother or sister is your **nephew**.  
 The daughter of your brother or sister is your **niece**.  
 The parents **called** their baby Jamila.  
 His sister **married** an Englishman.  
 One year after their **marriage**, their first child was born.  
 The **wedding** will be next week.  
 The wedding **party** was in a restaurant.  
 After the wedding they went on **honeymoon**.  
 After three years their **relationship** ended.  
 If you have no relationship, you are **single**.  
 Her **husband** is an Englishman.  
 His name is **Mr** Burton.  
 That woman is **Mrs/Ms** Clark.  
 Mrs Clark is Mr Clark's **wife**.  
 I am two years **younger** than my sister.  
 She is **too** young to marry.  
 This toilet is for **ladies**.  
 Who is that old **gentleman**?  
 Rashid is my best **friend**.  
 They **divorced** after having been married for two years.  
 Two years after his **divorce** he married again.  
 David and Anne are a married **couple**.  
 Emily has a new **boyfriend**.  
 Susan is Jack's **girlfriend**.  
 He is **only** four years old.  
 She is the **only** girl in the family.  
 She **took** the baby in her arms.

<b>cousin</b>	neef/nicht
<b>nephew</b>	neef
<b>niece</b>	nicht
<b>to call</b>	noemen
<b>to marry</b>	trouwen
<b>marriage</b>	huwelijk
<b>wedding</b>	bruiloft
<b>party</b>	feest
<b>honeymoon</b>	huwelijksreis
<b>relationship</b>	relatie
<b>single</b>	alleenstaand
<b>husband</b>	man/echtgenoot
<b>Mr</b>	meneer
<b>Mrs/Ms</b>	mevrouw
<b>wife</b>	vrouw/echtgenote
<b>young</b>	jong
<b>too</b>	te
<b>lady</b>	dame
<b>gentleman</b>	heer
<b>friend</b>	vriend
<b>to divorce</b>	scheiden
<b>divorce</b>	chtscheiding
<b>couple</b>	paar/stel
<b>boyfriend</b>	vriendje
<b>girlfriend</b>	vriendinnetje
<b>only</b>	slechts
<b>only</b>	enige
<b>to take</b> (took - taken)	nemen

- ⓘ In plaats van **Mrs** (getrouwde vrouw) wordt tegenwoordig vaak het modernere **Ms** gebruikt. Het betekent ook **mevrouw** maar het zegt niets over het al dan niet getrouwd zijn. **Ms** wordt uitgesproken als: miz.
- ⓘ **cousins** zijn kinderen van je oom of tante; **nephews** en **nieces** zijn kinderen van je broer of zus.



**gentleman** (mv: gentlemen)



**to marry**



## 10 Clothes (1)

She wore blue Levi **jeans**.  
He **bought** a new pair of jeans.

She always buys her **clothes** at the same shop.  
These clothes are the new **fashion**.  
These shoes are **made** in Italy.

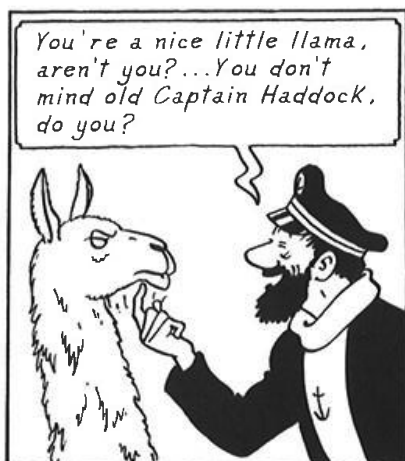
The boy's **trousers** were too long.  
There are two **pockets** in my trousers.  
He was wearing a white **shirt** and blue jeans.  
He **took off** his shirt.

Come in and take off your **coat**.  
It's cold; **put on** your coat.  
He put on his **pyjamas** and went to bed.  
Your trousers are too **short**.  
Football players wear a shirt and **shorts**.  
The man wore a black **jacket**.  
What **size** is this shirt: small, medium or large?  
He wore a black **hat** on his head.  
The woman was wearing a long **skirt**.  
In winter I often wear a **sweater**.  
Where did you buy that **nice** sweater?  
This raincoat is **waterproof**.  
The Muslim woman was wearing a **headscarf**.  
A baseball player wears a **cap**.

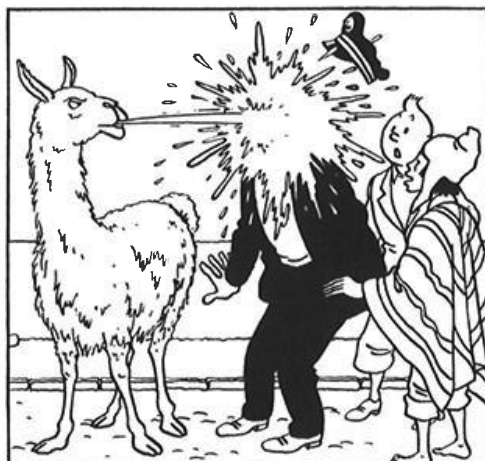
**jeans**  
**to buy**  
*(bought - bought)*  
**clothes**  
**fashion**  
**to make**  
*(made - made)*  
**trousers**  
**pocket**  
**shirt**  
**to take off**  
*(took - taken)*  
**coat**  
**to put on** *(put - put)*  
**pyjamas**  
**short**  
**shorts**  
**jacket**  
**size**  
**hat**  
**skirt**  
**sweater**  
**nice**  
**waterproof**  
**headscarf**  
**cap**

spijkerbroek  
kopen  
kleren/kleding  
mode  
maken  
broek/lange broek  
zak  
overhemd  
uitdoen  
jas  
aandoen  
pyjama  
kort  
korte broek  
jasje/colbert  
maat  
hoed  
rok  
trui  
leuk  
waterdicht  
hoofddoek  
pet

- ⓘ **trousers/shorts/jeans/pyjamas** zijn altijd meervoud: Waar **is** mijn broek? = Where **are** my trousers?  
Als je voor deze woorden **a** zet of een **telwoord**, moet je **pair of** gebruiken: I bought **a new pair of** trousers.  
I have **two pairs of** jeans.



nice



to buy

## 11 Clothes (2)

This shirt does not **fit**; it's not my size.

Where is the **fitting room**?

Can I **try on** this jacket?

After the match he put on a **tracksuit**.

When I run in the wood, I wear **trainers**.

She bought a new **swimsuit**.

He had left his **swimming trunks** in the swimming pool.

It's raining; put on your **boots**.

These boots are made of **leather**.

Is this **real** leather?

The **zip** of my jeans doesn't work.

This sweater is made of **wool**.

She wore a **woollen** sweater.

What are you wearing **under** your coat?

Under your clothes you wear **underwear**.

These **shoes** do not fit.

I have three **pairs** of shoes.

Don't put on that **dirty** shirt!

He put on a **clean** shirt.

**Clean** your dirty shoes, please.

My mother was wearing her new **dress**.

I can **dress** in five minutes.

A boxer always wears **gloves**.

Nylon and wool are **materials** for clothes.

She **designs** clothes for a boutique.

At the wedding all men wore **suits**.

A gold ring is a **jewel**.

She **kept** her jewels in a safe.

Gloves **keep** your hands warm.

**to fit**

**fitting room**

**to try on**

**tracksuit**

**trainers**

**swimsuit**

**swimming trunks**

**boot**

**leather**

**real**

**zip/zipper**

**wool**

**woollen**

**under**

**underwear**

**shoe**

**pair**

**dirty**

**clean**

**to clean**

**dress**

**to dress**

**glove**

**material**

**to design**

**suit**

**jewel**

**to keep** (*kept - kept*)

**to keep**

passen

paskamer

passen (= proberen)

trainingspak

sportschoenen

badpak

zwembroek

laars/hoge schoen

leer

echt

rits/ritssluiting

wol

wollen

onder

ondergoed

schoen

paar

vies/vuil

schoon

schoonmaken

jurk/japon

zich aankleden

handschoen

materiaal/stof

ontwerpen

pak/kostuum

juweel

bewaren

houden

- ❗ **passen** = **to fit** als **passen** betekent 'het is de juiste maat'  
 = **to try on** als **passen** betekent 'uitproberen', bijvoorbeeld in een paskamer



**to try on**



**fitting room**

## 12 Food and drink (1)

We went to a Chinese **restaurant**.  
 They **invited** us for a meal in a restaurant.  
 The **food** in this restaurant is very good.  
 This **soup** is almost cold.  
 My **favourite** soup is tomato soup.  
 This is **chicken** soup.  
 I don't **like** chicken soup.  
**Butter** is made from milk.  
 She put some butter on her **bread**.  
 He **ate** two sandwiches.  
 The child didn't **want** to eat.  
 In summer I eat a lot of **ice cream**.  
 He was eating a ham and **cheese** sandwich.  
 She bought a cheese **roll/bun**.  
 He can **cook** very well.  
 They have a good **cook** at this restaurant.  
 He is is an **excellent** cook.  
 My sister doesn't eat **meat**.  
 A **vegetarian** does not eat meat.  
 I like **chocolate** ice cream.  
 I bought a chocolate **bar**.  
**Beef** is meat from a cow.  
**Pork** is meat from a pig.  
 Would you like a **piece** of chocolate?  
 A **steak** is a piece of meat.  
 We eat three **meals** a day.  
 We have **breakfast** in the morning.  
**Lunch** is a meal in the middle of the day.  
 We always have **dinner** at six o'clock.  
 Dinner is **ready**.

**restaurant**  
**to invite**  
**food**  
**soup**  
**favourite**  
**chicken**  
**to like**  
**butter**  
**bread**  
**to eat** (*ate - eaten*)  
**to want**  
**ice cream**  
**cheese**  
**roll/bun**  
**to cook**  
**cook**  
**excellent**  
**meat**  
**vegetarian**  
**chocolate**  
**bar**  
**beef**  
**pork**  
**piece**  
**steak**  
**meal**  
**breakfast**  
**lunch**  
**dinner**  
**ready**

restaurant  
 uitnodigen  
 eten/voedsel  
 soep  
 lievelings-  
 kip  
 houden van/lekker vinden  
 boter  
 brood  
 eten  
 willen  
 ijs  
 kaas  
 broodje  
 koken  
 kok  
 uitstekend  
 vlees  
 vegetariër  
 chocolade  
 reep  
 rundvlees  
 varkensvlees  
 stuk/stukje  
 lapje vlees  
 maaltijd  
 ontbijt  
 middageten/lunch  
 warme maaltijd/diner  
 klaar



soup



breakfast



food

## 13 Food and drink (2)

Do you like **fish**?  
 I **smell** fish.  
 A baker **sells** bread.  
 A **butcher** sells meat.  
 He put **salt** on his meat.  
 She put salt and **pepper** in her soup.  
 She put salt on her **egg**.  
 At breakfast English people often eat eggs and **sausages**.  
 There is **enough** food for everybody.  
 She is so **thin** because she eats too little.  
 In Asia they eat a lot of **rice**.  
 Eating too many **sweets** is bad for your teeth.  
 Ketchup is a **sauce**.  
 If you don't eat, you die of **hunger**.  
 When is dinner? I **am hungry**.  
 A glass of water, please; I **am thirsty**.  
 Are you hungry? **Not at all**.  
 I like **boiled** eggs for breakfast.  
 Would you like a boiled or a **fried** egg?  
 In England we had **bacon** and eggs for breakfast.  
 Would you like some **cake**?  
 This cake is **delicious**.  
 He **tasted** the wine.  
 This soup **tastes** very good.

<b>fish</b>	vis
<b>to smell</b>	ruiken
<b>to sell</b> ( <i>sold - sold</i> )	verkopen
<b>butcher</b>	slager
<b>salt</b>	zout
<b>pepper</b>	peper
<b>egg</b>	ei
<b>sausage</b>	worstje
<b>enough</b>	genoeg
<b>thin</b>	mager
<b>rice</b>	rijst
<b>sweets</b>	snoep
<b>sauce</b>	saus
<b>hunger</b>	honger
<b>to be hungry</b>	honger hebben
<b>to be thirsty</b>	dorst hebben
<b>not at all</b>	helemaal niet
<b>to boil</b>	koken
<b>to fry</b>	bakken
<b>bacon</b>	spek/bacon
<b>cake</b>	taart/cake
<b>delicious</b>	heerlijk
<b>to taste</b>	proeven
<b>to taste</b>	smaken

- ⓘ **to boil** = koken, d.w.z. iets tot het kookpunt verhitten  
**to cook** = koken, d.w.z. een maaltijd bereiden



**thirsty**



**bacon/egg/sausage**

# 14 Food and drink (3)

Do you take **sugar** in your tea?

Sugar is **sweet**.

What would you like to **drink**?

Coffee and wine are **drinks**.

She cut the bread with a **knife**.

We eat with knife and **fork**.

We eat soup with a **spoon**.

She put her fork on her **plate**.

The plates are in the **cupboard**.

A **saucer** is a small plate.

English people like eating **turkey** at Christmas.

I am **fond of** ice cream.

A **refrigerator/fridge** keeps food cool.

There were a lot of **people** in the restaurant.

Can we take this **table**?

Shall we **sit** at this table?

They were sitting **round** the table.

The **waiter** asked what we would like to drink.

A waiter **serves** in a restaurant.

The **service** in this restaurant is very good.

This is a **self-service** restaurant.

At a self-service restaurant you can have a **quick** meal.

How much did you **pay** for the meal?

Can I have some water, **please**?

The waiter brought the drinks and said: '**Here you are.**'

**sugar**

**sweet**

**to drink**

(drank - drunk)

**drink**

**knife (mv: knives)**

**fork**

**spoon**

**plate**

**cupboard**

**saucer**

**turkey**

**fond of**

**refrigerator/fridge**

**people**

**table**

**to sit (sat - sat)**

**round**

**waiter**

**to serve**

**service**

**self-service**

**quick**

**to pay (paid - paid)**

**please**

**here you are**

suiker

zoet

drinken

drank/drankje

mes

vork

lepel

bord

kast

schoteltje

kalkoen

dol op/gek op

koelkast

mensen

tafel

zitten

rond(om)

ober

bedienen

bediening

zelfbediening

vlug/snel

betalen

alstublieft

(bij een verzoek)

alstublieft

(als je iets geeft)



waiter



here you are



Question: Why did Ziggy keep his guitar in the fridge?

Answer: Because he liked cool music.

fridge



to pay

## 15 Food and drink (4)

Fish and **chips** is popular English food.

Would you like some paprika **crisps**?

I eat a lot of **fruit**.

I like **fresh** fruit.

At dinner we had meat and two **vegetables**.

Do you like **bananas**?

A banana has a **yellow** colour.

They make chips from **potatoes**.

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

An orange has a lot of **juice**.

Oranges **grow** in Spain.

A **tomato** is a round red fruit.

That's a **nice** cup of coffee.

He drank two **glasses** of milk.

You can get alcoholic drinks in a **pub**.

He drank a glass of **beer**.

The waiter brought a **bottle** of mineral water.

Would you like **another** glass of coke?

If you drink too much beer, you get **drunk**.

Coke and fruit juices are **soft drinks**.

Your glass is **empty**.

We asked the waiter for the **menu**.

Would you like a cup of **coffee**?

In England they drink a lot of **tea**.

Smoking is **not allowed** in this restaurant.

Could you **bring** the menu, please?

**chips**

**crisps**

**fruit**

**fresh**

**vegetables**

**banana**

**yellow**

**potato**

**(mv: potatoes)**

**orange**

**juice**

**to grow** (*grew - grown*)

**tomato**

**(mv: tomatoes)**

**nice**

**glass**

**pub**

**beer**

**bottle**

**another**

**drunk**

**soft drink**

**empty**

**menu**

**coffee**

**tea**

**not allowed**

**to bring**

**(brought - brought)**

friet

chips

fruit

vers

groenten

banaan

geel

aardappel

sinaasappel

sap

groeien

tomaat

lekker

glas

café

bier

fles

nog een

dronken

frisdrank

leeg

menukaart

koffie

thee

niet toegestaan/verboden

brenge

❗ na **glass/cup/bottle** gebruik je **of**: a glass **of** water/a bottle **of** wine.

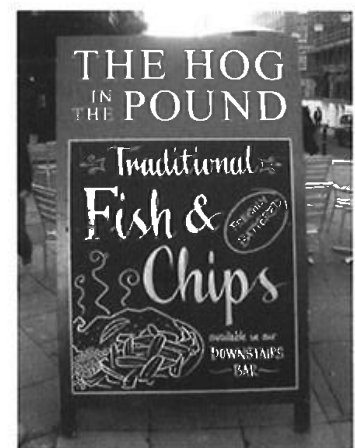
❗ koffie **met melk** = **white** coffee; koffie **zonder melk** = **black** coffee.



**chips**



**allowed**



**chips**

## 16 The house (1)

Our house has five **rooms**.

There is **room** enough for five people.

The baby was sitting on the **floor**.

The kitchen is on the **ground floor**.

My room is on the **first floor**.

The **bathroom** is on the first floor.

Can I take a **bath**?

You can take a bath or a **shower**.

You can dry your hair with a **towel**.

There's a **toilet/lavatory** in the bathroom.

There is also a toilet in the **hall**.

The television is in the **living room**.

We have three **bedrooms** in our house.

He was cooking in the **kitchen**.

My room is in the **attic**.

I'm **going home**.

There was nobody **at home**.

Where do you **live**?

She **dropped** a cup on the floor.

Can you **tell** me where she lives?

The house has a **garage**.

The ball was on the **roof** of the garage.

We have a house with a **garden**.

A **flat** has not got a garden.

He **owns** two houses.

Is this your **own** house?

Who is the **owner** of this house?

I am going to **paint** my room.

He **built** his own garage.

<b>room</b>	kamer
<b>room</b>	ruimte
<b>floor</b>	vloer
<b>ground floor</b>	benedenverdieping
<b>first floor</b>	eerste verdieping
<b>bathroom</b>	badkamer
<b>bath</b>	bad
<b>shower</b>	douche
<b>towel</b>	handdoek
<b>toilet/lavatory</b>	wc/toilet
<b>hall</b>	hal
<b>living room</b>	woonkamer
<b>bedroom</b>	slaapkamer
<b>kitchen</b>	keuken
<b>attic</b>	zolder
<b>to go home</b>	naar huis gaan
<b>at home</b>	thuis
<b>to live</b>	wonen
<b>to drop</b>	laten vallen
<b>to tell (told - told)</b>	vertellen
<b>garage</b>	garage
<b>roof</b>	dak
<b>garden</b>	tuin
<b>flat</b>	flat
<b>to own</b>	bezitten
<b>own</b>	eigen
<b>owner</b>	eigenaar
<b>to paint</b>	verven/schilderen
<b>to build (built - built)</b>	bouwen



floor



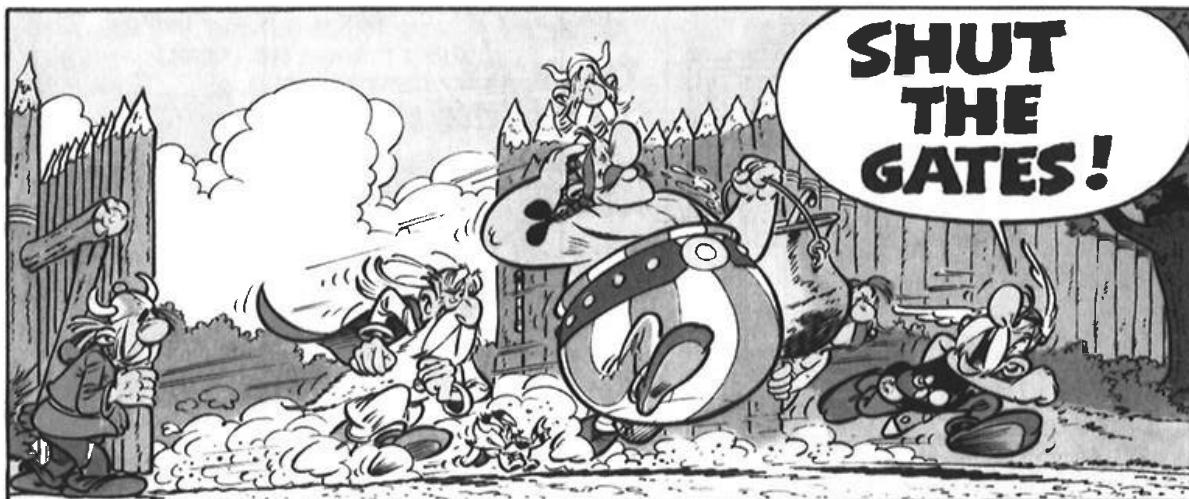
floor

## 17 The house (2)

Our **neighbours** are nice people.  
The house of our neighbours is **for sale**.  
We have lived in the **same** house for 15 years.  
The **walls** of this house are white.  
There were four **chairs** round the table.  
Most chairs are made of **wood**.  
In Sweden there are many **wooden** houses.  
There are two **windows** in the wall.  
We are going to **move** because our house is too small.  
Who is **knocking** on the door?  
Knock before you **enter** the room.  
He **pushed** the door open.  
Don't push the door; you must **pull** it.  
Open the door; someone is **ringing**.  
Someone is ringing; I heard the **bell**.  
**Close/shut** the door, please.

**Lock** the door before you leave.  
You have forgotten to shut the garden **gate**.  
I can't open the door; I have no **key**.  
He **turned** the key and opened the door.  
There are a lot of books in this **bookcase**.  
She took a book from the **shelf**.  
We were sitting round the **fire**.  
Two people died in the **fire**.  
The house was **on fire**.  
You can make fire with a **match**.  
A fire was **burning** in the room.

<b>neighbours</b>	buren
<b>for sale</b>	te koop
<b>same</b>	zelfde
<b>wall</b>	muur
<b>chair</b>	stoel
<b>wood</b>	hout
<b>wooden</b>	houten
<b>window</b>	raam
<b>to move</b>	verhuizen
<b>to knock</b>	kloppen
<b>to enter</b>	binnengaan
<b>to push</b>	duwen
<b>to pull</b>	trekken
<b>to ring</b> ( <i>rang - rung</i> )	bellen/aanbellen
<b>bell</b>	bel
<b>to close/to shut</b> ( <i>shut - shut</i> )	dichtdoen/sluiten
<b>to lock</b>	op slot doen
<b>gate</b>	hek/poort
<b>key</b>	sleutel
<b>to turn</b>	omdraaien
<b>bookcase</b>	boekenkast
<b>shelf</b> ( <i>mv: shelves</i> )	plank
<b>fire</b>	vuur
<b>fire</b>	brand
<b>on fire</b>	in brand
<b>match</b>	lucifer
<b>to burn</b>	branden



to shut/gate



## 18 The house (3)

Turn on/Switch on the television, please.

He turned off/switched off the radio.

She went **into** the living room.

He looked **out of** the window.

The garden is **behind** the house.

I hear someone coming up the **stairs**.

My bedroom is **upstairs**.

The living room is **downstairs**.

Keep your room **tidy**!

I **get up** at 7 o'clock in the morning.

I always **sleep** with my windows open.

Are you sleeping? No, I'm **awake**.

Could you **wake me up** at seven o'clock?

I **woke up** in the middle of the night.

The ringing of the **alarm clock** woke me up.

I woke up in the middle of a **dream**.

I had a dream **about** a film I saw last night.

What did you **dream** about?

She took a clean shirt from the **wardrobe**.

'Shall I **show** you the house?', she asked.

The old man was **homeless**.

The three children were sitting on the **sofa/settee/couch**.

to turn on/

to switch on

aanzetten

to turn off/

to switch off

uitzetten

into

out of

behind

stairs

upstairs

downstairs

tidy

to get up (got - got)

to sleep (slept - slept)

awake

to wake up

(woke - woken)

to wake up

alarm/alarm clock

dream

about

to dream

wardrobe

to show

homeless

sofa/settee/couch

in (= naar binnen)

uit

achter

trap

boven

beneden

netjes

opstaan

slapen

wakker

wekken

wakker worden

wekker

droom

over

dromen

klerenkast

laten zien

dakloos

bank

❗ **into** = naar binnen: She walked **into** the room.

**in** = binnen: She was **in** the room.

**out of** = uit/naar buiten: She walked **out of** the room.



sofa

## 19 In town

London is a big **town/city**.  
 Every town has a **town hall**.  
 The town hall is a big **building**.  
 Where is the **entrance** to the building?  
 If there is a fire, you can use the fire **exit**.  
 Who is the **mayor** of this town?  
 Trafalgar Square is a big **square** in London.  
 There was a **crowd** of 10,000 people in Trafalgar Square.  
 London is the **capital** of Great Britain.  
 St Paul's is a **cathedral** in London.  
 A cathedral is a big **church**.  
 Muslims go to a **mosque**.  
 The mosque had a beautiful **tower**.  
 I live in this **street**.  
 Oxford Street is a very **busy** street in London.  
 Hyde Park is a big **park** in London.  
 Every day he **walked** in the park.  
 Let's go for a **walk** in the park.  
 Can you tell me where the **post office** is?  
 The post office is **opposite** the town hall.  
 The post office is in the **main street**.  
 The school is **near** the church.  
 Look out before you **cross** the street.  
 A **village** is smaller than a town.  
 The supermarket is at the **corner** of the street.  
 The post office is **across** the street.  
 He lives in the first **row** of houses.  
 The big truck couldn't enter the **narrow** street.  
 Our town has 40,000 **inhabitants**.

<b>town/city</b>	stad
<b>town hall</b>	stadhuis
<b>building</b>	gebouw
<b>entrance</b>	ingang
<b>exit</b>	uitgang
<b>mayor</b>	burgemeester
<b>square</b>	plein
<b>crowd</b>	menigte
<b>capital</b>	hoofdstad
<b>cathedral</b>	kathedraal
<b>church</b>	kerk
<b>mosque</b>	moskee
<b>tower</b>	toren
<b>street</b>	straat
<b>busy</b>	druk
<b>park</b>	park
<b>to walk</b>	wandelen/lopen
<b>walk</b>	wandeling
<b>post office</b>	postkantoor
<b>opposite</b>	tegenover
<b>main street</b>	hoofdstraat
<b>near</b>	bij
<b>to cross</b>	oversteken
<b>village</b>	dorp
<b>corner</b>	hoek
<b>across</b>	aan de overkant van
<b>row</b>	rij
<b>narrow</b>	smal
<b>inhabitant</b>	inwoner



*entrance/exit*



*post office*

## 20 Traffic (1)

There is a lot of **traffic** in this street.  
 When the **traffic lights** are red, you must stop.  
 The **roads** to the town were full of traffic.  
 Can you tell me the **way** to the station?  
 Can you **drive** a car?

I learned **to ride** a bike when I was six.  
 Don't drive so **fast**!  
 The **driver** couldn't stop his car in time.  
 A drunken driver is a **danger** on the road.  
 It's **dangerous** to drive so fast.  
 My mother is a **careful** driver.  
 The opposite of 'careful' is **careless**.  
 Drive **slowly**; there's a school here.  
 I always go to school by **bicycle/bike**.  
 Do you **cycle** to school or do you go by bus?  
 A Harley Davidson is a **motorcycle/motorbike**.

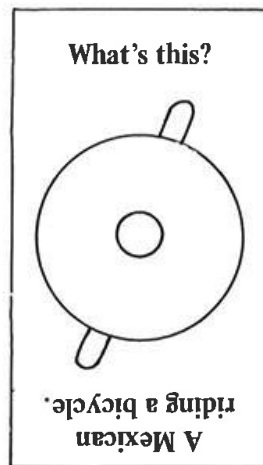
You **may** not ride a motorcycle under 18.  
 You may not ride a bike on a **motorway**.  
 There was an **accident** on the motorway.  
 How did the accident **happen**?  
 The driver was **killed** in the accident.  
 The driver could not **avoid** an accident.  
 It **appeared** that the driver was drunk.  
 On our way to France we saw **several** accidents.

<b>traffic</b>	verkeer
<b>traffic light</b>	stoplicht
<b>road</b>	weg
<b>way</b>	weg (= route)
<b>to drive</b> (drove - driven)	rijden (auto)
<b>to ride</b> (rode - ridden)	rijden (tweewieler, paard)
<b>fast</b>	snel
<b>driver</b>	chauffeur
<b>danger</b>	gevaar
<b>dangerous</b>	gevaarlijk
<b>careful</b>	voorzichtig
<b>careless</b>	onvoorzichtig
<b>slow</b>	langzaam
<b>bicycle/bike</b>	fiets
<b>to cycle</b>	fietsen
<b>motorcycle/ motorbike</b>	motor/motorfiets
<b>may</b>	mag
<b>motorway</b>	snelweg
<b>accident</b>	ongeluk
<b>to happen</b>	gebeuren
<b>to kill</b>	doden
<b>to avoid</b>	vermijden
<b>to appear</b>	blijken
<b>several</b>	verschillende

- ❗ Een **bijvoeglijk naamwoord** zegt iets van een zelfstandig naamwoord: a **careful** driver.  
 Als een woord op een werkwoord slaat, noemen we het een **bijwoord**. Een bijwoord eindigt meestal op **-ly**:  
 He drove **carefully/slowly**.  
 Uitzonderingen zijn **fast** en **hard**: He drove fast/He works hard.



**careful**



**to ride/bicycle**

---

■ Out of every 1,000 young people who smoke, six will be killed in traffic accidents but **250 will be killed by smoking.**

---

**to kill/traffic/accident**

## 21 Traffic (2)

The **speed** of the car was 60 miles.  
 In this street there's a **speed limit** of 50 kilometres.  
 In Britain they drive on the **left** of the road.  
 In most countries you drive on the **right** side.  
 He was driving in the **direction** of the station.  
 The driver fell asleep and the **result** was an accident.  
 After the accident there was a **traffic jam**.  
 There was a **tailback** of 5 miles on the motorway.  
 What was the **cause** of the accident?  
 The accident was **caused** by a drunken driver.  
 Take **exit** 23 of the motorway.  
 A **moped** is not allowed on a motorway.  
 She bought a second-hand **motor scooter**.  
 If you park here, you can get a **ticket**.  
 You should wear a **seat belt/safety belt** in a car.  
 For your own **safety** you should wear a seat belt.  
 On a motorcycle you must wear a **helmet**.  
 It is **safer** to wear a helmet.  
 A seat belt can **save** your life.  
 What is the **distance** from London to Edinburgh?  
 The accident **took place** in the evening.

The policeman gave a **sign** that we could cross the road.  
 The **(traffic) sign** said: Slow down.  
 This shopping street is only for **pedestrians**.  
 Two people were **injured** in the accident.  
 Parking your car here is **prohibited**.

<b>speed</b>	snelheid
<b>speed limit</b>	maximum snelheid
<b>left</b>	links
<b>right</b>	rechts
<b>direction</b>	richting
<b>result</b>	gevolg/resultaat
<b>traffic jam</b>	opstopping
<b>tailback</b>	file
<b>cause</b>	oorzaak
<b>to cause</b>	veroorzaken
<b>exit</b>	afslag
<b>moped</b>	bromfiets
<b>motor scooter</b>	scooter
<b>ticket</b>	bekeuring/bon
<b>seat belt/safety belt</b>	veiligheidsgordel
<b>safety</b>	veiligheid
<b>helmet</b>	helm
<b>safe</b>	veilig
<b>to save</b>	redden
<b>distance</b>	afstand
<b>to take place</b> (took - taken)	plaatsvinden
<b>sign</b>	teken
<b>sign/traffic sign</b>	verkeersbord
<b>pedestrian</b>	voetganger
<b>injured</b>	gewond
<b>prohibited</b>	verboden

ⓘ gewond = **wounded** door kogel, mes of ander wapen; **injured** in andere gevallen, o.a. bij verkeersongelukken



*pedestrian*



*prohibited*

## 22 Travelling (1)

He has **travelled** all over the world.  
 Can you tell me the way to the **station**?  
 This village has no **railway** station.  
 We went to Paris by **train**.  
 We **left** our house at six o'clock in the morning.  
 I **left** my bag in the train.  
 When does the train **leave/depart**?  
 Heathrow is an **airport** near London.  
 We were at the airport two hours before **departure**.  
 The train leaves at two o'clock from **platform** 6.  
 There were only ten **passengers** in the bus.  
 I **waited for** the bus for twenty minutes..  
 Buses stop at a **bus stop**.  
 Where is the **nearest** bus stop?  
 There was a long **queue** of people at the bus stop.  
 When will the plane from Rome **arrive**?  
 They were waiting for the **arrival** of the plane.  
 When does the **next** bus leave?  
 We will leave tomorrow and **return** next week.  
 How much is a train **ticket** from Amsterdam to London?  
 A **single (ticket)** to Liverpool, please.  
 What is the **price** of a single to London?  
 The price of a **return (ticket)** is £10.  
 I have no time; I **am in a hurry**.  
 Let's **hurry**; we are late.  
 Don't hurry; we have **plenty of** time.

<b>to travel</b>	reizen
<b>station</b>	station
<b>railway</b>	spoorweg
<b>train</b>	trein
<b>to leave</b> ( <i>left - left</i> )	verlaten
<b>to leave</b>	achterlaten
<b>to leave/to depart</b>	vertrekken
<b>airport</b>	luchthaven
<b>departure</b>	vertrek
<b>platform</b>	perron
<b>passenger</b>	passagier
<b>to wait (for)</b>	wachten (op)
<b>bus stop</b>	bushalte
<b>nearest</b>	dichtstbijzijnde
<b>queue</b>	rij
<b>to arrive</b>	aankomen
<b>arrival</b>	aankomst
<b>next</b>	volgende
<b>to return</b>	terugkomen
<b>ticket</b>	kaartje
<b>single/single ticket</b>	enkele reis
<b>price</b>	prijs
<b>return/return ticket</b>	retourtje
<b>to be in a hurry</b>	haast hebben
<b>to hurry</b>	zich haasten
<b>plenty of</b>	volop



departure/arrival



ticket/platform



queue



bus stop

## 23 Travelling (2)

The **journey** by train takes two hours.  
 The Titanic hit an iceberg on her first **voyage**.  
 They went to Rome by **plane**.  
 KLM is a Dutch **airline**.  
 The plane **took off** from the airport.

The plane from New York has just **landed**.  
 The **pilot** welcomed the passengers.  
 When will **flight** KL714 arrive?  
 A plane **flies** faster than a helicopter.  
 In London you can take the bus or the **underground**.  
 You can cross this busy street by a **subway**.  
 The London underground is also called the **tube**.  
 We **waved** goodbye when the train left.  
 We **got on** the bus at Trafalgar Square.  
 Shall we **get off** the bus here?  
 There was nobody sitting **beside** me in the bus.  
 The bus stop is **close to** our house.  
 Where can I leave my **luggage/baggage**?  
 You can leave your luggage in a luggage **locker**.  
 They travelled to Spain by **coach**.  
 The pop group transported their instruments in a **van**.  
 A **lorry/truck** is bigger than a van.  
 Shall we walk or take a **taxi/cab**?  
 The **cabin** in the ship was very small.  
 The **crew** left the sinking ship.  
 The crew left the **wreck** of the ship.  
 A **lifejacket** can save your life.  
 The **timetable** said that the train would leave at 10 o'clock.  
 It's too late to **catch** the train.

<b>journey</b>	reis (over land)
<b>voyage</b>	reis (per boot)
<b>plane</b>	vliegtuig
<b>airline</b>	luchtvaartmaatschappij
<b>to take off</b> (took - taken)	opstijgen
<b>to land</b>	landen
<b>pilot</b>	piloot
<b>flight</b>	vlucht
<b>to fly</b> (flew - flown)	vliegen
<b>underground</b>	metro
<b>subway</b>	voetgangerstunnel
<b>tube</b>	metro
<b>to wave</b>	wuiven
<b>to get on</b>	instappen
<b>to get off</b>	uitstappen
<b>beside</b>	naast
<b>close to</b>	dicht bij
<b>luggage/baggage</b>	bagage
<b>locker</b>	kluisje
<b>coach</b>	touringcar/bus
<b>van</b>	bestelwagen
<b>lorry/truck</b>	vrachtwagen
<b>taxi/cab</b>	taxi
<b>cabin</b>	hut
<b>crew</b>	bemanning
<b>wreck</b>	wrak
<b>lifejacket</b>	reddingsvest
<b>timetable</b>	dienstregeling
<b>to catch</b> (caught - caught)	halen (trein/bus)

❗ **Subway** in het Amerikaans Engels betekent 'metro'.



**underground**



**subway**

## 24 Travelling (3)

In British cars the driver's **seat** is on the right.  
 The crew of the ship was **rescued** by a helicopter.  
 The crew was rescued by a **lifeboat**.  
 He crossed the ocean in a sailing **yacht**.  
 In many towns there is a special **lane** for buses.  
 Motor **vehicles** may not enter this street.  
 In a garage they **repair** cars.  
 A **mechanic** repairs cars.  
 There were only two litres of **petrol** in the tank.  
 We filled the tank at a **petrol station**.  
 A big car **uses** more petrol than a small one.  
 Cars use petrol, diesel, **oil**, or gas.  
 Could you **check** the oil, please?  
 Petrol is a **fuel**.  
 A car has four **wheels**.  
 Each wheel has a **tyre**.  
 I have got a **flat tyre**.  
 A sports car was driving **in front of** us.  
 The driver saw a police car in his **mirror**.  
 You may not drive a car without a **driving licence**.  
**Are you able** to repair this car?  
 The mechanic repaired the **engine**.  
 You stop a car with **brakes**.  
 The driver **braked** and the car stopped.  
 You can put your bag in the **boot** of the car.  
 Most cars have five **gears**.

<b>seat</b>	stoel/zitplaats
<b>to rescue</b>	redden
<b>lifeboat</b>	reddingsboot
<b>yacht</b>	jacht
<b>lane</b>	rijbaan
<b>vehicle</b>	voertuig
<b>to repair</b>	repareren
<b>mechanic</b>	monteur
<b>petrol</b>	benzine
<b>petrol station</b>	benzinepomp
<b>to use</b>	gebruiken
<b>oil</b>	olie
<b>to check</b>	controleren
<b>fuel</b>	brandstof
<b>wheel</b>	wiel
<b>tyre</b>	band/buitenband
<b>flat tyre</b>	lekke band
<b>in front of</b>	voor
<b>mirror</b>	spiegel
<b>driving licence</b>	rijbewijs
<b>to be able</b>	in staat zijn/kunnen
<b>engine</b>	motor
<b>brake</b>	rem
<b>to brake</b>	remmen
<b>boot</b>	kofferruimte
<b>gear</b>	versnelling

ⓘ benzine = **petrol** in Brits Engels, maar **gas** in het Amerikaans Engels



to check/tyre



engine



'Why are you driving so fast?' the policeman asked.  
 'Well,' the lady said, 'my brakes are bad and I wanted to get home before I had an accident.'

brake

## 25 Travelling (4)

They had a skiing **holiday** in Austria.  
 When are you going **on holiday**?  
 How did you **travel** to England?  
 He has never been **abroad**.  
 France is a big **country**.  
 There were many **foreign** tourists in Amsterdam.  
 A **foreigner** is a person from another country.  
 Most **guests** at this hotel are foreign.  
 We **stayed** at a hotel.  
 We were very **tired** after the long journey.  
 I am tired; I **need** a holiday.  
 Have you **booked** a hotel?  
 She put her clothes in a **suitcase**.  
 This big suitcase is very **heavy**.  
 I can't **lift** this heavy suitcase.  
 Can you **carry** this suitcase for me?  
 He carried a suitcase and a plastic **bag**.  
 Do you need a **passport** for EU countries?  
 Do you need a **visa** for Morocco?  
 This passport is no longer **valid**.  
 We always book our holiday at a **travel agency**.  
 The travel agency **arranged** their trip to Canada.  
 She travelled through Mexico **alone/on her own**.  
 We **camped** in the south of France.  
 We stayed at a **campsite/camping site** near Barcelona.

There were many **nationalities** at the campsite.

<b>holiday</b>	vakantie
<b>on holiday</b>	op vakantie
<b>to travel</b>	reizen
<b>abroad</b>	in/naar het buitenland
<b>country</b>	land
<b>foreign</b>	buitenlands
<b>foreigner</b>	buitenlander
<b>guest</b>	gast
<b>to stay</b>	overnachten/verblijven
<b>tired</b>	moe
<b>to need</b>	nodig hebben
<b>to book</b>	boeken/reserveren
<b>suitcase</b>	koffer
<b>heavy</b>	zwaar
<b>to lift</b>	optillen
<b>to carry</b>	dragen
<b>bag</b>	tas/zak
<b>passport</b>	paspoort
<b>visa</b>	visum
<b>valid</b>	geldig
<b>travel agency</b>	reisbureau
<b>to arrange</b>	regelen
<b>alone/on your own</b>	alleen
<b>to camp</b>	kamperen
<b>campsite/ camping site</b>	camping
<b>nationality</b>	nationaliteit



passport/visa



suitcase



## 26 Travelling (5)

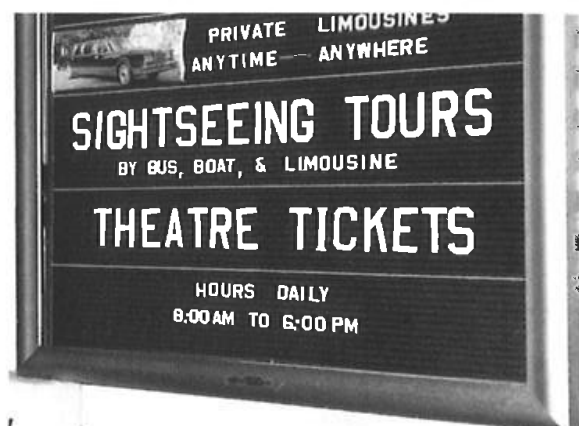
We made a short **trip** to London.  
 We made a **cycling trip** in Belgium.  
 The Tower is a **castle** in London.  
 A **guide** showed us the castle.  
 There are always many foreign **tourists** in Amsterdam.  
 A **group** of tourists was standing round the guide.  
 Don't **forget** your tickets and your passport.

Tower Bridge is one of the **sights** of London.  
 Big Ben and Tower Bridge are **famous** sights.  
 When did you **visit** New York?  
 Our **visit** lasted three weeks.  
 A **visitor** is a person who visits something.  
 This village is not on the **map**.  
 I couldn't **find** the village on the map.  
 I couldn't find the **place** on the map.  
 Please **fill in** your name and address.  
 When you arrive at a campsite, you have to fill in a **form**.  
 Did you **enjoy** your trip?  
**While** we were in London, we saw many sights.  
**Pack** your suitcase; we are leaving tomorrow.  
 Where can I **park** my car?  
 There is a **car park** near the hotel.  
 He **hitchhiked** to France because he had little money.  
 After two hours the hitchhiker got a **lift**.  
 The truck driver **offered** me a lift.  
 I **spent** a lot of money during my holiday.

<b>trip</b>	reis/reisje
<b>cycling trip</b>	fietstocht
<b>castle</b>	kasteel
<b>guide</b>	gids
<b>tourist</b>	toerist
<b>group</b>	groep
<b>to forget</b> (forgot - forgotten)	vergeten
<b>sight</b>	bezienswaardigheid
<b>famous</b>	beroemd
<b>to visit</b>	bezoeken
<b>visit</b>	bezoek
<b>visitor</b>	bezoeker
<b>map</b>	kaart/landkaart
<b>to find</b> (found - found)	vinden
<b>place</b>	plaats
<b>to fill in</b>	invullen
<b>form</b>	formulier
<b>to enjoy</b>	genieten van
<b>while</b>	terwijl
<b>to pack</b>	inpakken
<b>to park</b>	parkeren
<b>car park</b>	parkeerterrein
<b>to hitchhike</b>	liften
<b>lift</b>	lift
<b>to offer</b>	aanbieden
<b>to spend</b> (spent - spent)	uitgeven



car park



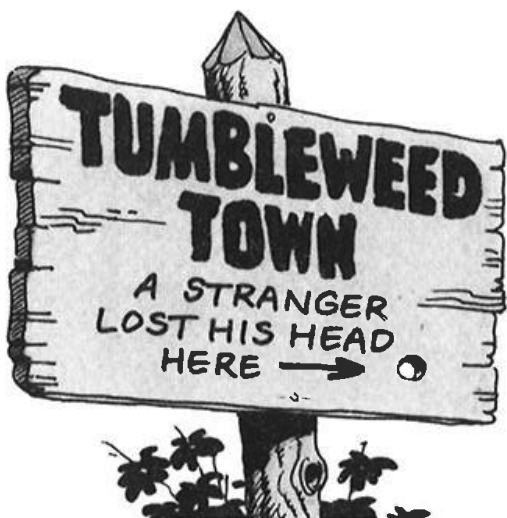
sight

## 27 Travelling (6)

She didn't know anybody in this **strange** town.  
 Can you tell me the way? I'm a **stranger** here.  
 I took a **photograph** of Big Ben.  
 You take photos with a **camera**.  
 Most people have seen a **picture** of Big Ben.  
 They **emigrated** to Australia.  
 My brother is **planning** to emigrate.  
 The two girls travelled to France **together**.  
 We crossed the **border** between France and Italy.  
 This **ferry** can carry 1,000 passengers.  
 This ferry **sails** from Calais to Dover.  
 With a catamaran he **sailed** around the world.  
 A **sailor** showed us the ship.  
 The ship sailed into the **harbour/port**.  
 He is **captain** of a big ship.  
 The captain said: 'Welcome **on board**!'  
 The passengers went **ashore** to see the town.  
 The **surroundings** of this town are very beautiful.  
 London **attracts** thousands of tourists every day.  
 After a short stop we **continued** our journey.  
 He had to **cancel** his trip because he was ill.  
 Corsica is an island in the **Mediterranean (Sea)**.

<b>strange</b>	vreemd
<b>stranger</b>	vreemde/vreemdeling
<b>photo/photograph</b>	foto
<b>camera</b>	fototoestel/camera
<b>picture</b>	plaatje/foto
<b>to emigrate</b>	emigreren
<b>to plan</b>	van plan zijn
<b>together</b>	samen
<b>border</b>	grens
<b>ferry</b>	veerboot
<b>to sail</b>	varen
<b>to sail</b>	zeilen
<b>sailor</b>	zeeman
<b>harbour/port</b>	haven
<b>captain</b>	kapitein
<b>on board</b>	aan boord
<b>ashore</b>	aan land
<b>surroundings</b>	omgeving
<b>to attract</b>	trekken/aantrekken
<b>to continue</b>	voortzetten
<b>to cancel</b>	annuleren
<b>Mediterranean</b>	Middellandse Zee
<b>/Mediterranean Sea</b>	

❗ **surroundings** is altijd meervoud. De omgeving **is** mooi. = The surroundings **are** beautiful.



stranger



ferry

## 28 Travelling (7)

Where is the **Tourist Information Centre**?

You can get **information** at a Tourist Information Centre.

There's a **duty free/tax free** shop at most airports.

On our way to France we drove **through** Belgium.

The journey to Spain **took** twelve hours.

The journey through the **Channel Tunnel** takes 35 minutes.

We stayed at a **guest house**.

Where can we **hire** bicycles?

We **rented** an apartment in Portugal.

How much **rent** did you pay?

We rented a **holiday cottage**.

How much is **bed and breakfast**?

I was alone, so I booked a **single room**.

A **double room** is bigger than a single room.

In his **youth** he travelled a lot.

A **youth hostel** is for young people.

A hotel is more **expensive** than a youth hostel.

A youth hostel is **cheaper** than a hotel.

**Accommodation** in London is expensive.

The hotel has an **indoor** swimming pool.

A **customs officer** asked me to open my suitcase.

'Please **fasten** your seat belts,' the stewardess said.

The terrorists **hijacked** a plane.

The plane **crashed** five minutes after take off.

It's a **miracle** that the pilot wasn't killed.

<b>Tourist Information Centre</b>	VVV
<b>information</b>	informatie/inlichtingen
<b>duty free/tax free</b>	belastingvrij
<b>through</b>	door
<b>to take</b>	duren
<b>Channel Tunnel</b>	Kanaaltunnel
<b>guest house</b>	pension
<b>to hire</b>	huren
<b>to rent</b>	huren (huis)
<b>rent</b>	huur
<b>holiday cottage</b>	vakantiehuisje
<b>bed and breakfast</b>	kamer met ontbijt
<b>single/single room</b>	eenpersoonskamer
<b>double/double room</b>	tweepersoonskamer
<b>youth</b>	jeugd
<b>youth hostel</b>	jeugdherberg
<b>expensive</b>	duur
<b>cheap</b>	goedkoop
<b>accommodation</b>	accommodatie
<b>indoor</b>	overdekt
<b>customs officer</b>	douanebeambte
<b>to fasten</b>	vastmaken
<b>to hijack</b>	kapen
<b>to crash</b>	neerstorten
<b>miracle</b>	wonder

ⓘ **huren** van auto/boot/fiets/motor/caravan = **to rent/to hire**; huren van een huis = **to rent**



duty free

### WHAT'S ON, WHERE TO GO

#### WEYMOUTH CYCLE HIRE

#### HIRE BICYCLES

King Street (opposite railway station)  
Weymouth, DT4 7BH  
Telephone: 787677

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

Spares, Repairs, Accessories and Gifts  
New bikes for sale—Racers, Family

to hire



tax free

## 29 School (1)

Children under twelve go to a **primary school**.  
 After primary school you go to **secondary school**.  
 A **comprehensive school** is a combination of schools.

She has had a good **education**.  
 He was **head(master)** of a primary school.  
 There are six hundred **pupils** at our school.  
 How many pupils are there in your **class/form**?  
 The pupils entered the **classroom**.  
 The **lessons** begin at half past eight.  
 Mr Robertson **teaches** English.

We have thirty **teachers** at our school.  
 I have **to do homework** every day.  
 Saturday is a **free** day.  
 The teacher asked a **question**.  
 I didn't **know** the answer.

The teacher asked a question but the pupil didn't **answer**.  
 What is the **answer** to this question?  
 I asked him a question but he did not **reply**.  
 I asked him a question but there was no **reply**.  
 This answer is **wrong**.  
 This is the **right/correct** answer  
 At school you **learn** a lot.  
 You have to learn these words **by heart**.  
**Think** before you answer.

Can you **count** from one to fifty in English?

<b>primary school</b>	basisschool
<b>secondary school</b>	middelbare school
<b>comprehensive school</b>	scholengemeenschap
<b>education</b>	opleiding
<b>head/headmaster</b>	hoofd (van school)
<b>pupil</b>	leerling
<b>class/form</b>	klas
<b>classroom</b>	klaslokaal
<b>lesson</b>	les
<b>to teach</b> ( <i>taught - taught</i> )	onderwijzen
<b>teacher</b>	leraar/lerares
<b>to do homework</b>	huiswerk maken
<b>free</b>	vrij
<b>question</b>	vraag
<b>to know</b> ( <i>knew - known</i> )	weten/kennen
<b>to answer</b>	antwoorden
<b>answer</b>	antwoord
<b>to reply</b>	antwoorden
<b>reply</b>	antwoord
<b>wrong</b>	fout/verkeerd
<b>right/correct</b>	juist
<b>to learn</b>	leren
<b>by heart</b>	uit het hoofd
<b>to think</b> ( <i>thought - thought</i> )	denken
<b>to count</b>	tellen

- ! **to teach** = leren aan iemand/onderwijzen: She **teaches** us English.  
**to learn** = zelf iets leren: I **learn** English and French.



Teacher: A child of two knows the answer!  
 Pupil: Well, that's the problem ... I'm thirteen.

answer



to know



wrong

## 30 School (2)

After the first two lessons we have a **break**.  
 Can you **translate** this word into English?  
 What is the **translation** of 'secondary school'?  
 The **exam(ination)** was very difficult.  
 He worked very **hard** for his exam.  
 The **test** was very difficult.  
 John has very good **marks/grades** for English and French.  
 My **average** mark for English is 6.  
 I hope that I will **pass** my exam.  
 When you pass a test, you get a **pass/pass mark**.  
 She **failed** the exam because she didn't work hard enough.  
 When you fail a test, you get a **fail/fail mark**.  
 He **studied** very hard for his exam.  
 She is a **student** at Oxford University.  
 I was **glad** that I had a good mark.  
 English is a foreign **language**.  
 I didn't know the answer, so I **guessed**.  
 I cannot answer this **difficult** question.  
 The opposite of 'difficult' is **easy**.  
 There are many **difficulties** in this English text.  
 The test **seemed** difficult but it was easy.  
 I made a lot of **mistakes** in the test.  
 The pupil wrote an English **sentence** on the blackboard.  
 'Stop making so much **noise!**', the teacher said.  
 How was your Christmas **report**?  
 We had to do **exercise** 10 for homework.  
 Before you do the exercise, look at the **example**.  
 Foreign languages are, **for example**, English and Spanish.  
 Can you **explain** what this word means?  
 Have you **finished** your homework?  
 How do you **write** this word?

<b>break</b>	pauze
<b>to translate</b>	vertalen
<b>translation</b>	vertaling
<b>exam/examination</b>	examen
<b>hard</b>	hard
<b>test</b>	toets/proefwerk
<b>mark/grade</b>	cijfer
<b>average</b>	gemiddeld
<b>to pass</b>	slagen voor
<b>pass/pass mark</b>	voldoende
<b>to fail</b>	zakken voor
<b>fail/fail mark</b>	onvoldoende
<b>to study</b>	studeren
<b>student</b>	student
<b>glad</b>	blij
<b>language</b>	taal
<b>to guess</b>	raden/gissen
<b>difficult</b>	moeilijk
<b>easy</b>	gemakkelijk
<b>difficulty</b>	moeilijkheid
<b>to seem</b>	lijken/schijnen
<b>mistake</b>	fout
<b>sentence</b>	zin
<b>noise</b>	lawaai
<b>report</b>	rapport
<b>exercise</b>	oefening
<b>example</b>	voorbeeld
<b>for example</b>	bijvoorbeeld
<b>to explain</b>	uitleggen
<b>to finish</b>	afmaken
<b>to write</b>	schrijven
<i>(wrote - written)</i>	



to explain



Teacher: 'Give me a sentence starting with I.'  
 Pupil: 'Yes, Miss, I is ...'  
 Teacher: 'No, No, No Fred. You don't say "I is", you say "I am".'  
 Pupil: 'All right, Miss. I am the ninth letter of the alphabet.'

sentence

## 31 School (3)

What does this word **mean**?

I don't know the **meaning** of this word.

My best **subject** is English.

Have you got **permission** to come late?

I am not very **good at** French.

I have **decided** to drop French.

I think it was a good **decision**.

Yesterday I was **absent** because I was ill.

I made **some/a few** mistakes.

I didn't know which answer to **choose**.

In a multiple **choice** test you have to choose an answer.

Colin is the **cleverest/smartest** pupil in the class.

I can easily learn words because I have a good **memory**.

She wrote her homework in her **diary**.

I have kept a **diary** since I was twelve.

She has always **done her best**.

How do you **spell** this word?

In a **timetable** you can find the times of the lessons.

A good education is **important** in life.

We have 30 **periods** per week.

<b>geography</b>	aardrijkskunde
<b>history</b>	geschiedenis
<b>mathematics/maths</b>	wiskunde
<b>chemistry</b>	scheikunde
<b>physics</b>	natuurkunde
<b>science</b>	combinatie natuurkunde/scheikunde
<b>biology</b>	biologie
<b>physical education/PE</b>	gymnastiek
<b>technology</b>	techniek
<b>computer science</b>	informatica
<b>art</b>	tekenen
<b>craft</b>	handvaardigheid
<b>social science</b>	maatschappijleer

**to mean**

(*meant - meant*)

**meaning**

**subject**

**permission**

**good at**

**to decide**

**decision**

**absent**

**some/a few**

**to choose**

(*chose - chosen*)

**choice**

**clever/smart**

**memory**

**diary**

**diary**

**to do your best**

**to spell**

**timetable**

**important**

**period**

betekenen

betekenis

vak

toestemming

goed in

besluiten

besluit

afwezig

enkele/een paar

kiezen

keuze

knap/slim

geheugen

agenda

dagboek

je best doen

spellen


rooster

belangrijk

lesuur



art/craft



**DOVER MUSEUM**

Market Square, Dover

**The BEST introduction to the whole history of the town.**

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK,  
10.00 am – 5.30 pm

Adults £1.70, Senior Citizens/Child 90p  
Tel: 01304 201066

history

## 32 Reading

I am **reading** an English book.  
 He was reading a sports **magazine**.  
 I found this book in the school **library**.  
 I read a **(news)paper** every day.  
 A newspaper is made of **paper**.  
 This book has 80 **pages**.  
 I stopped reading the book because it was very **boring**.  
 In a newspaper there are many **advertisements/ads/adverts**.  
 Where did you read this **story**?  
 This is a book with **ghost** stories.  
 You can find this word in a **dictionary**.  
 Do you know how to **use** a dictionary?  
 A dictionary is a **useful** book.  
 The opposite of 'useful' is **useless**.  
 The teacher asked her to read the first **line**.  
 A **comic** is a story with pictures.  
 This book **is about** World War II.  
 Science fiction stories did not **really** happen.  
 Science fiction stories are not about **reality**.  
 This book will **interest** you.  
 This book is very **interesting**.  
 I have read the first **chapter** of this book.

<b>to read</b> ( <i>read - read</i> )	lezen
<b>magazine</b>	tijdschrift
<b>library</b>	bibliotheek
<b>paper/newspaper</b>	krant
<b>paper</b>	papier
<b>page</b>	bladzijde
<b>boring</b>	saai/vervelend
<b>advertisement</b>	advertentie
<b>story</b>	verhaal
<b>ghost</b>	spook
<b>dictionary</b>	woordenboek
<b>to use</b>	gebruiken
<b>useful</b>	nuttig
<b>useless</b>	nutteloos
<b>line</b>	regel
<b>comic</b>	stripverhaal
<b>to be about</b>	gaan over
<b>really</b>	echt/werkelijk
<b>reality</b>	de werkelijkheid
<b>to interest</b>	interesseren
<b>interesting</b>	interessant
<b>chapter</b>	hoofdstuk



really



magazine



'Where do ghosts like to swim?'  
 In the Dead Sea!  
 ghost



library

## 33 Writing

She was writing a **letter** to a friend.  
 The letter began with '**Dear** Peter'.  
 She wrote her **signature** under the letter.  
 Could you **post/mail** this letter for me?  
 Is there any **post/mail** for me?  
 What is your e-mail **address**?  
 What is your **postcode**?  
 Yesterday I **received** an e-mail from my Italian friend.  
 On my birthday I received a lot of birthday **cards**.  
 My uncle and aunt **sent** me a birthday card.  
 She sent me a **postcard** of Buckingham Palace.  
 Have you got a **stamp** for this postcard?  
 You can buy stamps at the **post office**.  
 Could you take this **parcel** to the post office?  
 The **postman** brought two letters and a parcel.  
 Who is the **writer/author** of this book?  
 I can't tell you what is in the letter; it is **personal**.  
 The point of my **pencil** is broken.  
 Do you know when the first book was **printed**?  
 She put the letter in an **envelope**.  
 '**Biro**' and '**ballpoint**' have the same meaning.  
 Who wrote this **article** in the newspaper?  
 I **copied** ten pages from a book.  
 The teacher said: '**Copy** the words on the blackboard.'

<b>letter</b>	brief
<b>dear</b>	beste
<b>signature</b>	handtekening
<b>to post/to mail</b>	posten
<b>post/mail</b>	post
<b>address</b>	adres
<b>postcode</b>	postcode
<b>to receive</b>	ontvangen
<b>card</b>	kaart
<b>to send (sent - sent)</b>	sturen/zenden
<b>postcard</b>	kaart/ansichtkaart
<b>stamp</b>	postzegel
<b>post office</b>	postkantoor
<b>parcel</b>	pakje
<b>postman</b>	postbode
<b>writer/author</b>	schrijver
<b>personal</b>	persoonlijk
<b>pencil</b>	potlood
<b>to print</b>	drukken (bijv. boek)
<b>envelope</b>	envelop
<b>biro/ballpoint</b>	balpen
<b>article</b>	artikel
<b>to copy</b>	kopiëren
<b>to copy</b>	overschrijven

- ❗ Je begint een **brief** altijd met **Dear** + naam, bijv. **Dear** Carol/**Dear** Mr Collins. Het kan betekenen: 'beste', 'geachte' en zelfs 'lieve'. Dit hangt af van jouw relatie met de persoon aan wie je schrijft.
- ❗ **Spelling: address** schrijf je met 2 x **d** en 2 x **s** !



letter/parcel



# 34 Speaking

Do you **speak** English?

I couldn't **understand** what he said.

We had a **conversation** about sports.

What are you **talking** about?

Speak **louder!** I can't hear you.

He has a loud **voice**.

We heard the **sound** of voices.

The pupils **listened** to the teacher.

Can you **repeat** the question, please?

Your English is **perfect!**

The teacher **mentioned** my name.

Don't **shout!** I'm not deaf.

When you don't understand what somebody says, you say:

**Pardon?**

Can I **speak to** Mr Forster?

**Just a moment**, please.

Could you **call back**?

Hello, **this is** Andrew.

Hello, Amina **speaking**.

Shall we talk about another **subject**?

They were **singing** a Christmas song.

We **discussed** what to do.

The **discussion** lasted three hours.

'**Silence**, please,' the teacher shouted.

'**Silent** Night' is a Christmas song.

Don't **interrupt** me while I am speaking.

He said Tuesday, but he **meant** Thursday.

**to speak** spreken

(spoke - spoken)

**to understand** verstaan/begrijpen

(understood - understood)

**conversation** gesprek

**to talk** praten

**loud** luid

**voice** stem

**sound** geluid

**to listen (to)** luisteren (naar)

**to repeat** herhalen

**perfect** perfect/volmaakt

**to mention** noemen

**to shout** schreeuwen

**Pardon?**

**to speak to** spreken met

**just a moment** een ogenblikje

**to call back** terugbellen

**this is X** (je spreekt) met X

**X speaking** (je spreekt) met X

**subject** onderwerp

**to sing** (sang-sung) zingen

**to discuss** bespreken/discussiëren

**discussion** bespreking/discussie

**silence** stilte

**silent** stil

**to interrupt** onderbreken

**to mean** bedoelen

(meant - meant)



to listen/silence



to speak/loud

## 35 Sports (1)

Do you **play** tennis?

A football team has eleven **players**.

Every Sunday I go to a football **match**.

The goalkeeper **ran** out of his goal.

In summer I **swim** a lot.

There is no **swimming pool** in our village.

Our team **won** the match.

Did you win the match? No, we **lost**.

**Though/although** we played better, we lost.

Our school has a sports **field**.

The best player will be **champion**.

Every four years there is a European football **championship**.

Every four years there are Olympic **Games**.

At the Olympic Games you can win **medals**.

He won a **gold** medal.

The first **prize** is a gold medal.

The second prize is a **silver** medal.

The **world** champion gets a gold medal.

**Soccer** is another word for 'football'.

There were 30,000 people in the **stadium**.

There were 40,000 **spectators** in the stadium.

A large **number** of people saw the football match.

His football shirt had **number** 10.

Our club has 400 **members**.

The baseball player **threw** down his cap.

**to play**

**player**

**match**

**to run** (*ran - run*)

**to swim**

(*swam - swum*)

**swimming pool**

**to win** (*won - won*)

**to lose** (*lost - lost*)

**though/although**

**field**

**champion**

**championship**

**game**

**medal**

**gold**

**prize**

**silver**

**world**

**soccer/football**

**stadium**

**spectator**

**number**

**number**

**member**

**to throw**

(*threw - thrown*)

spelen

speler

wedstrijd

rennen

zwemmen

zwembad

winnen

verliezen

hoewel

veld

kampioen

kampioenschap

spel

medaille

gouden

prijs

zilveren

wereld

voetbal

stadion

toeschouwer

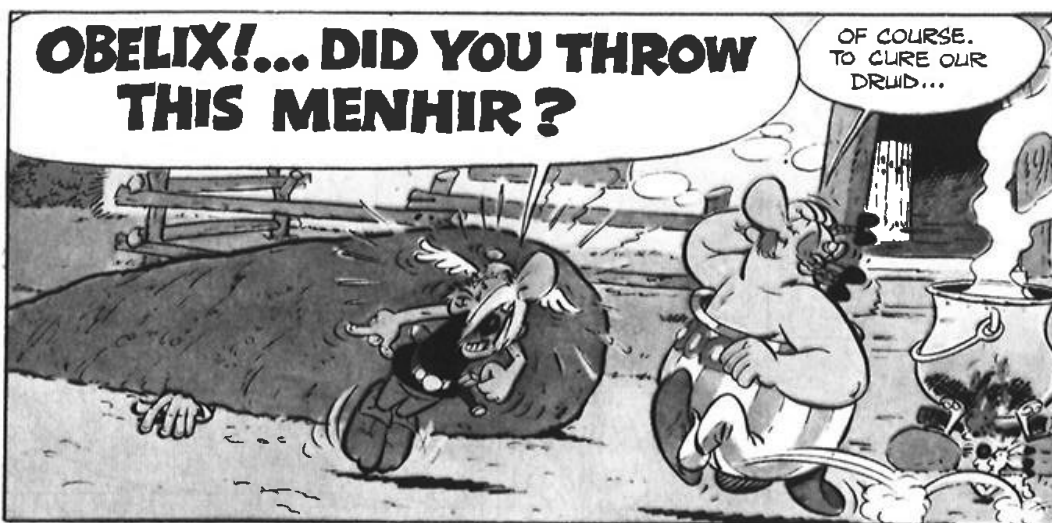
aantal

nummer

lid

gooien

❗ **Spelling:** priZe = prijs (die je kunt winnen); priCe = prijs (die je moet betalen).



**to throw**

## 36 Sports (2)

We won the **home match** but lost the **away match**.

So far we have had three **defeats** and one **win/victory**.

The match ended in a **draw**: 1-1.

You have won? **Congratulations!**

I **congratulated** her **on** her success.

The world **skating** champion was a Dutchman.

You play tennis on a **tennis court**.

**Fair** play is important in sports.

The boxer knocked his **opponent** out in the second round.

Holland **beat** Germany: 2-0.

The keeper couldn't **catch** the ball.

He **kicked** the ball into the goal.

All **records** are in the 'Guinness Book of Records'.

A supporter **supports** his club.

The football supporters travelled in a **special** train.

For windsurfing you need a **sailboard**.

Never **change** a winning team!

The coach made some **changes** in the team.

American football is **different from** European football.

What is the **difference** between rugby and football?

We didn't play well and **yet** we won.

The keeper **defended** the goal very well.

**home match**

**away match**

**defeat**

**win/victory**

**a draw**

**congratulations**

**to congratulate (on)**

**to skate**

**tennis court**

**fair**

**opponent**

**to beat** (*beat - beaten*)

**to catch**

(*caught - caught*)

**to kick**

**record**

**to support**

**special**

**sailboard**

**to change**

**change**

**different (from)**

**difference**

**yet**

**to defend**

thuiswedstrijd

uitwedstrijd

nederlaag

overwinning

een gelijk spel

gefeliciteerd

feliciteren (met)

schaatsen

tennisbaan

sportief

tegenstander

verslaan

vangen/grijpen

trappen/schoppen

record

steunen

speciaal

zeilplank

veranderen

verandering

verschillend (van)

verschil

toch

verdedigen

❗ Bij **sportuitslagen** wordt 'nul' niet uitgesproken als 'zero', maar als **nil**. Dus 3-0 = **three-nil**.

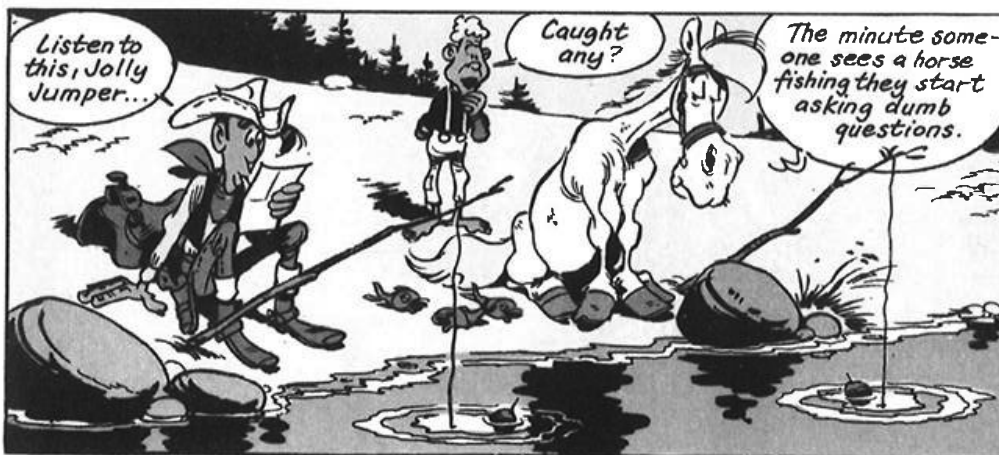
In tennis wordt **love** gebruikt voor 'nul': 15-0 = **fifteen-love**.



Q: What's the difference between a boring teacher and a boring book?

A: You can shut the book up!

**difference**



**to catch - caught - caught**

## 37 Spare time

What do you do in your **spare time/leisure time/free time**?

How do you **spend** your spare time?

I often **watch** TV.  
 She plays the piano so well because she **practises** every day.  
 Every day she spends an hour on piano **practice**.  
 She likes playing **melodies/tunes** from musicals.  
 The millionaire **collected** antique cars.  
 He had a **collection** of twenty antique cars.  
 The tickets for the pop concert were **sold out**.  
 In a **cinema** you can see films.  
 Between two parts of a film there is an **interval**.  
 Have you ever been to a **theatre**?  
 We went to a **play** in the theatre.  
 At the end of the play all the **actors** got flowers.  
 He is a **well-known** actor.  
 Do you know the name of a well-known **television serial**?  
 We had a lot of **fun** at the party.  
**Funny** films make you laugh.  
 What is that **funny** smell?  
 Every year there is a **fun fair/fair** in our village.  
 Mickey Mouse is a **cartoon** by Walt Disney.  
 A **cartoon** is also a funny picture in a newspaper.  
 That **joke** is not funny at all.  
 You can play this computer game at two **levels**.

<b>spare time/leisure time/free time</b>	vrije tijd
<b>to spend</b> ( <i>spent - spent</i> )	besteden
<b>to watch</b>	kijken naar
<b>to practise practice</b>	oefenen
<b>melody/tune</b>	oefening
<b>to collect</b>	melodie
<b>collection</b>	verzamelen
<b>sold out</b>	verzameling
<b>cinema</b>	uitverkocht
<b>interval</b>	bioscoop
<b>theatre</b>	pauze
<b>play</b>	schouwburg/theater
<b>actor</b>	toneelstuk
<b>well-known</b>	acteur/toneelspeler
<b>television serial</b>	bekend
<b>fun</b>	televisieserie
<b>funny</b>	lol
<b>funny</b>	grappig
<b>fun fair/fair</b>	vreemd
<b>cartoon</b>	kermis
<b>cartoon</b>	tekenfilm
<b>joke</b>	cartoon
<b>level</b>	grap
	niveau

- ❗ **Spelling:** oefenen = to practi**S**e; oefening = practi**C**e.
- ❗ You play **the** piano/**the** guitar/**the** trumpet/**the** violin/**the** organ.



**leisure**



**fun fair**

# 38 Animals (1)

Dogs and cats are **animals**.

**Lions** live in Asia and Africa.

A lion is a **wild** animal.

There are 2,500 **tigers** in the world.

A gorilla is a big **monkey**.

An **elephant** is a very large animal.

In a **zoo** you can see lions and elephants.

A **fox** is an intelligent animal.

A fox has a long brown **tail**.

Don't swim here; there are **sharks**.

There are many **deer** in this park.

The cat tried to catch the **mouse**.

A **wolf** is a member of the dog family.

We have two **pets**: a cat and a dog.

The **birds** was singing on the roof of the house.

A **canary** is a yellow bird.

A bird has two **wings**.

An **insect** is a very small animal with six legs and sometimes with wings.

A **fly** is an insect.

The **spider** caught a fly in its web.

A cobra is a **snake**.

He was **bitten** by a snake.

Moby Dick is a story about a **whale**.

**Ants** are very busy insects.

We have a canary in a **cage**.

The bird in this cage is not a canary but a **budgie**.

The dog did not listen to its **master**.

He set a **trap** to catch a mouse.

Have you ever eaten **goat's** cheese?

<b>animal</b>	dier
<b>lion</b>	leeuw
<b>wild</b>	wild
<b>tiger</b>	tijger
<b>monkey</b>	aap
<b>elephant</b>	olifant
<b>zoo</b>	dierentuin
<b>fox</b>	vos
<b>tail</b>	staart
<b>shark</b>	haai
<b>deer (mv: deer)</b>	hert
<b>mouse (mv: mice)</b>	muis
<b>wolf (mv: wolves)</b>	wolf
<b>pet</b>	huisdier
<b>bird</b>	vogel
<b>canary</b>	kanarie
<b>wing</b>	vleugel
<b>insect</b>	insect
<b>fly</b>	vlieg
<b>spider</b>	spin
<b>snake</b>	slang
<b>to bite (bit - bitten)</b>	bijten
<b>whale</b>	walvis
<b>ant</b>	mier
<b>cage</b>	kooi
<b>budgie</b>	parkiet
<b>master</b>	baas/meester
<b>trap</b>	val
<b>goat</b>	geit

## WHY KILL ANIMALS FOR EXPERIMENTS?

**ANIMALS DON'T SMOKE**  
**ANIMALS DON'T DRIVE**  
**ANIMALS DON'T WEAR MAKE-UP**  
**ANIMALS DON'T USE PAINT**  
**ANIMALS DON'T DRINK ALCOHOL**  
**ANIMALS DON'T DROP BOMBS**

animal



fly

Man in restaurant: Waiter, waiter, there's a dead fly in my soup!  
 Waiter: Yes sir. Flies are very bad swimmers.



trap

## 39 Animals (2)

In this zoo children can ride on **donkeys**.  
 Can you ride a **horse**?  
 The **vet** said the dog was sick.  
 A **cow** gives milk.  
 The **farmer** milked the cow.  
 A farmer has a **farm**.  
**Pigs** eat a lot.  
 This pig is very **fat**.  
 Wool comes from **sheep**.  
 A **lamb** is a young sheep.  
 Sheep, cows and pigs are **cattle**.  
 The horse **jumped** over the wall.  
 The **dolphin** jumped 4 metres out of the water.  
 A **rabbit** has long ears.  
 A **duck** is a water bird.  
 A **swan** is a white water bird with a long neck.  
 Can this **parrot** talk?  
 A **pigeon** can fly fast.  
 In Spain you can see a **bull** fight.  
 In Canada they kill baby **seals**.  
 Look out! There is a **wasp** on your head.  
 Wasps can **sting**.  
 She was stung by a **bee**.  
 A **turtle** walks very slowly but is a good swimmer.  
 This **butterfly** has beautiful, coloured wings.  
**Frogs** live in and near the water.  
 The farmer was **feeding** the pigs.  
 A **goose** is bigger than a duck, but smaller than a swan.

**donkey**  
**horse**  
**vet**  
**cow**  
**farmer**  
**farm**  
**pig**  
**fat**  
**sheep (mv: sheep)**  
**lamb**  
**cattle**  
**to jump**  
**dolphin**  
**rabbit**  
**duck**  
**swan**  
**parrot**  
**pigeon**  
**bull**  
**seal**  
**wasp**  
**to sting (stung-stung)**  
**bee**  
**turtle**  
**butterfly**  
**frog**  
**to feed (fed - fed)**  
**goose (mv: geese)**

ezel  
 paard  
 dierenarts  
 koe  
 boer  
 boerderij  
 varken  
 dik/vet  
 schaap  
 lam  
 vee  
 springen  
 dolfijn  
 konijn  
 eend  
 zwaan  
 papegaai  
 duif  
 stier  
 zeehond  
 wesp  
 steken  
 bij  
 schildpad/waterschildpad  
 vlinder  
 kikker  
 voeren  
 gans



fat



Q: What do ants take when they are ill?

A: Antibiotics

ant

# 40 The weather (1)

What will the **weather** be tomorrow?  
 There will be some **showers** this afternoon.  
 The sun is **shining**.

It's **raining**; put on your raincoat.  
 We had a lot of **rain** in spring.  
 They **expect** it will rain tomorrow.  
 It's going to rain; take this **umbrella**.  
 An umbrella keeps you **dry**.  
 It has rained; the streets are **wet**.  
 There is a **chance** that it will rain tomorrow.  
 It is very hot in the **sun**.  
 It was a **sunny** day.  
 England has a sea **climate**.  
 It will be **cool** tomorrow.  
 Today the weather is **bad**, but yesterday it was **worse**.

I am not **used to** this hot climate.  
 It's very hot; let's sit in the **shade**.  
 I saw the **shadow** of a hand on the wall.  
 You can dry your hair with a **towel**.

<b>weather</b>	weer
<b>shower</b>	regenbui
<b>to shine</b> (shone - shone)	schijnen
<b>to rain</b>	regenen
<b>rain</b>	regen
<b>to expect</b>	verwachten
<b>umbrella</b>	paraplu
<b>dry</b>	droog
<b>wet</b>	nat
<b>chance</b>	kans
<b>sun</b>	zon
<b>sunny</b>	zonnig
<b>climate</b>	klimaat
<b>cool</b>	koel
<b>bad</b>	slecht
<b>worse-worst</b>	slechter-slechtst
<b>used to</b>	gewend aan
<b>shade</b>	schaduw (geen zon)
<b>shadow</b>	schaduw (vorm)
<b>towel</b>	handdoek

- ❗ schaduw = **shade** als het betekent 'uit de zon': It was cool in the **shade**.  
 = **shadow** als het gaat om de donkere vorm: I saw my **shadow** on the wall.




umbrella



wet

Peter: I use my computer to tell me what the weather is like.  
 Anita: How do you do that?  
 Peter: I carry my laptop outside and if it gets wet, I know it's raining.



## HOLIDAY HOTSPOTS

**THIS** was the weather at lunch time yesterday around Europe's holiday spots:

	F	C
Athens .....	88	31
Barcelona .....	79	26
Copenhagen .....	64	18
Jersey .....	63	17
Lisbon .....	79	26
Majorca .....	88	31
Malaga .....	86	30
Malta .....	93	34
Nice .....	77	25
Paris .....	73	23
Rome .....	81	27
Venice .....	73	23

**DRY, sunny weather is forecast for most of Britain today. Rain in N later. Max 68F (20c).**

weather/dry/sunny/rain

## 41 The weather (2)

How is the **weather forecast** for tomorrow?  
 What is the **temperature** at the moment?  
 The temperature is 20 **degrees**.  
 The temperature was **below zero**.  
 When it is below zero, it is **freezing**.

It began to **snow** the day before Christmas.  
**Snow** is white.  
 It snowed the **whole** day.  
 It is **very/quite** cold today.  
 The sun was shining in a blue **sky**.  
 There were no **clouds** in the sky.  
 At night you can see **stars** in the sky.  
 What a **lovely/beautiful** day!  
 There was a lovely **rainbow** in the sky.  
**Maybe/perhaps** it will rain tomorrow.  
 It **may** snow tomorrow.  
 There were rain **drops** on the window.  
 The **earth** is getting warmer.  
 I can't see anything in this thick **fog**.  
 I wanted to go for a swim. It was raining, **however**.  
 Put on your coat; it's **rather/pretty** cold.  
 The wind was **blowing** round the house.  
 The roof of the house was blown off in a **hurricane**.  
 A hurricane is an very strong **storm/gale**.  
 The river is **rising** after so much rain.

<b>weather forecast</b>	weerbericht
<b>temperature</b>	temperatuur
<b>degree</b>	graad
<b>below zero</b>	onder nul
<b>to freeze</b> (froze - frozen)	vriezen
<b>to snow</b>	sneeuwen
<b>snow</b>	sneeuw
<b>whole</b>	geheel
<b>very/quite</b>	heel/erg
<b>sky</b>	lucht/hemel
<b>cloud</b>	wolk
<b>star</b>	ster
<b>lovely/beautiful</b>	prachtig
<b>rainbow</b>	regenboog
<b>maybe/perhaps</b>	misschien
<b>may</b>	kan misschien
<b>drop</b>	druppel
<b>earth</b>	aarde
<b>fog</b>	mist
<b>however</b>	echter
<b>rather/pretty</b>	vrij/nogal
<b>to blow</b> (blew - blown)	waaien/blazen
<b>hurricane</b>	oorkaan
<b>storm/gale</b>	storm
<b>to rise</b> (rose - risen)	stijgen/omhooggaan

❗ Er zijn drie manieren om 'misschien' uit te drukken:

- Misschien** sneeuwt het morgen. = **Maybe** it will snow tomorrow.
- = **Perhaps** it will snow tomorrow.
- = It **may** snow tomorrow.



sky

Google  
Earth

earth



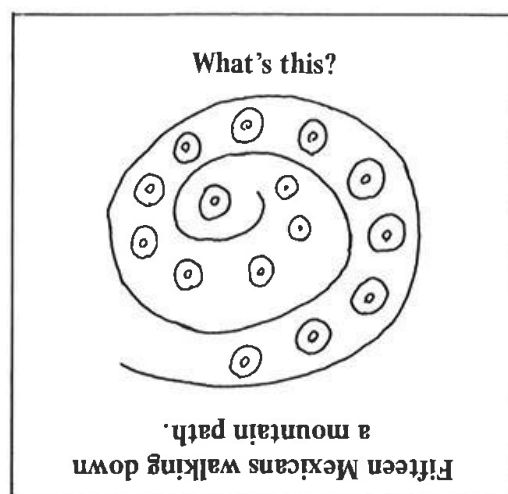
## 42 Nature

**Nature** is beautiful in spring.  
 We went for a picnic in the **wood**.  
 In Russia there are **enormous/huge** woods.  
 We took a **path** through the wood.  
 We walked **along** the path.  
 There are a lot of big **trees** in this wood.  
 It was very **quiet** in the wood.  
 A tree has **branches**.  
 This old tree has very deep **roots**.  
 He cut off a branch to make a **stick**.  
 The **leaves** of a tree are green.  
 Do you know what **kind/sort** of tree this is?  
 Mount Everest is a **mountain** in the Himalayas.  
 Mount Everest is the **highest** mountain in the world.  
 The top of the mountain was **covered** with snow.  
 He had never seen **such a** high mountain.  
**Climbing** mountains is a sport.  
 A mountain is higher than a **hill**.  
 There are many **rocks** in the Rocky Mountains.  
 The **ground** near the river is very wet.  
 This is a nice **spot** for a picnic.  
 A rose is a **flower**.  
 The Sahara is a **desert** in Africa.  
 There are many water birds in this **area**.  
**Tulips** and **daffodils** are spring flowers.  
 Pick up your **rubbish/litter** after a picnic.  
 In prehistoric times people lived in **caves**.

<b>nature</b>	de natuur
<b>wood</b>	bos
<b>enormous/huge</b>	enorm
<b>path</b>	pad
<b>along</b>	langs
<b>tree</b>	boom
<b>quiet</b>	rustig
<b>branch</b>	tak
<b>root</b>	wortel
<b>stick</b>	stok
<b>leaf (mv: leaves)</b>	blad
<b>kind/sort</b>	soort
<b>mountain</b>	berg
<b>high</b>	hoog
<b>to cover</b>	bedekken
<b>such a</b>	zo'n
<b>to climb</b>	klimmen/beklimmen
<b>hill</b>	heuvel
<b>rock</b>	rots
<b>ground</b>	grond
<b>spot</b>	plek
<b>flower</b>	bloem
<b>desert</b>	woestijn
<b>area</b>	gebied
<b>tulip</b>	tulp
<b>daffodil</b>	narcis
<b>rubbish/litter</b>	rommel/afval
<b>cave</b>	grot



**litter**



**mountain**

# 43 Water

Loch Ness is a **lake** in Scotland.  
 This lake is very **deep**.  
 How long is the Panama **Canal**?  
 We made a boat trip through the Amsterdam **canals**.  
 The Thames is a **river** in England.  
 They built a new bridge **across** the river.  
 How **wide** is the river here?  
 The water of this river is very **clear**.  
 You can see the **bottom** of the river.  
 The ship **sank** to the bottom of the sea.  
 The ship sank and one fisherman **drowned**.  
 Many people drowned in the **flood**.  
 Tower Bridge is a **bridge** in London.  
 In Holland there are many canals and **mills**.  
 A watermill uses water **power**.  
 From Dover you can see the **coast** of France.  
 Wight is an **island** on the south coast of England.  
 On a hot day many people go to the **beach**.  
 The children played in the **sand** of the beach.  
 In a storm there are big **waves** at sea.  
 The Atlantic **Ocean** lies between America and Europe.  
 There were many beautiful **shells** on the beach.  
 The campsite was on the **shore** of a lake.  
 He lives on the south **bank** of the river.  
 Is life **possible** without water?  
 A large part of Holland lies **below sea level**.  
 This hill lies 400 metres **above sea level**.

<b>lake</b>	meer
<b>deep</b>	diep
<b>canal</b>	kanaal
<b>canal</b>	gracht
<b>river</b>	rivier
<b>across</b>	over
<b>wide</b>	breed/wijd
<b>clear</b>	helder
<b>bottom</b>	bodem
<b>to sink</b> ( <i>sank - sunk</i> )	zinken
<b>to drown</b>	verdrinken
<b>flood</b>	overstroming
<b>bridge</b>	brug
<b>mill</b>	molen
<b>power</b>	kracht
<b>coast</b>	kust
<b>island</b>	eiland
<b>beach</b>	strand
<b>sand</b>	zand
<b>wave</b>	golf
<b>ocean</b>	oceaan
<b>shell</b>	schelp
<b>shore</b>	oever (van meer)
<b>bank</b>	oever (van rivier)
<b>(im)possible</b>	(on)mogelijk
<b>below sea level</b>	onder de zeespiegel
<b>above sea level</b>	boven de zeespiegel

ⓘ oever van **rivier** = **bank**; oever van **meer** = **shore**



to sink



to drown

# 44 Money

A millionaire has a lot of **money**.  
 What is the smallest euro **coin**?  
 I have no **cash** with me. Can I pay by credit card?  
 I cannot pay because I've forgotten my **purse**.  
 A **banknote** is paper money.  
 At a bank you can **change** money.  
 There is a **cash machine** in the wall of the bank.  
 Other words for 'cash machine' are **cashpoint**  
 and **ATM**.  
 For using a cash machine you need a **bank card**.  
 They were **saving** money for a new caravan.  
 He was too **poor** to buy shoes.  
 Only **rich** people can buy a new Ferrari.  
 You must **be lucky** to win the football pools.  
 I offered him money, but he didn't **accept** it.  
 Everybody has to pay **tax**.  
 If something is **free**, it doesn't cost anything.  
 He **borrowed** money **from** his mother.  
 I **lent** money **to** a friend.

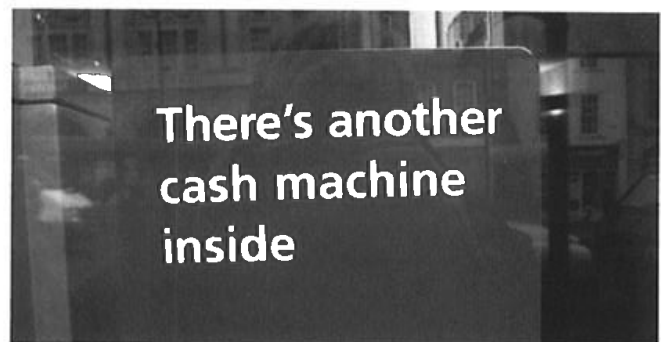
What is the **value** of this gold ring?  
 This ring is **worth** £200.  
 The **admission** to the disco was £5.  
 A million euros is a large **sum** of money.  
 The **beggar** asked for some money.  
 What is the number of your **bank account**?

<b>money</b>	geld
<b>coin</b>	munten
<b>cash</b>	contant geld
<b>purse</b>	portemonnee
<b>banknote</b>	bankbiljet
<b>to change</b>	wisselen
<b>cash machine</b>	geldautomaat
<b>cashpoint/ATM</b>	geldautomaat
<b>bank card/bankcard</b>	bankpas
<b>to save</b>	sparen
<b>poor</b>	arm
<b>rich</b>	rijk
<b>to be lucky</b>	geluk hebben
<b>to accept</b>	aannemen
<b>tax</b>	belasting
<b>free</b>	gratis
<b>to borrow (from)</b>	lenen (van)
<b>to lend (to)</b>	lenen (aan)
<i>(lent - lent)</i>	
<b>value</b>	waarde
<b>worth</b>	waard
<b>admission</b>	toegang/toegangspreis
<b>sum</b>	som
<b>beggar</b>	bedelaar
<b>bank account</b>	bankrekening

ⓘ Zo vraag je wat iets kost: **How much is** this watch?



cashpoint



cash machine

## ADMISSION PRICES

Adults £2.50      OAP £2.30

Children £1.00

Discounts for parties over 12

admission

# 45 Shopping

In a baker's **shop** you can buy bread.  
 A lot of people were **shopping** in Oxford Street.  
**Store** is another word for 'shop'.  
 There are a lot of shops in a **shopping centre**.  
 A (**shopping**) **mall** is another word for 'shopping centre'.  
 A **shopkeeper** has a shop.  
 There were two **customers** in the shop.  
 The **shop assistant** asked: 'Can I help you?'  
 The shops are **closed** on Sundays.  
 Harrods is a big **department store** in London.  
 Shall we take the stairs or the **lift**?  
 You can take the lift or the **escalator**.  
 The shops start their winter **sale** on 10 January.  
 In a sale you can get real **bargains**.  
 She always buys her vegetables at the **market**.  
 A **chemist** sells medicines.  
 Butter, milk and cheese are farm **products**.  
 In a toy shop you can buy children's **toys**.  
 We always buy the same **brand** of coffee.  
 The woman had **stolen** a watch in a department store.  
 The **shoplifter** had stolen a radio.  
 Bicycles are sold in the **basement** of the department store.  
 In a supermarket you must use a **trolley** or a **basket**.

The shopkeeper asked if I wanted anything **else**.  
 I bought a **present/gift** for my friend.

<b>shop</b>	winkel
<b>to shop</b>	winkelen
<b>store</b>	winkel
<b>shopping centre</b>	winkelcentrum
<b>mall/shopping mall</b>	winkelcentrum
<b>shopkeeper</b>	winkelier
<b>customer</b>	klant
<b>shop assistant</b>	verkoopster/verkoper
<b>closed</b>	dicht
<b>department store</b>	warenhuis
<b>lift</b>	lift
<b>escalator</b>	roltrap
<b>sale</b>	uitverkoop
<b>bargain</b>	koopje
<b>market</b>	markt
<b>chemist</b>	apotheker/drogist
<b>product</b>	product
<b>toys</b>	speelgoed
<b>brand</b>	merk
<b>to steal</b> ( <i>stole - stolen</i> )	stelen
<b>shoplifter</b>	winkeldief
<b>basement</b>	souterrain
<b>trolley</b>	winkelwagentje
<b>basket</b>	mandje
<b>else</b>	anders
<b>present/gift</b>	cadeau

ⓘ **else** (= anders) gebruik je in de volgende combinaties: **something else, anything else, somebody else, somewhere else, nothing else.**



**bargain**



**mall**



**market**

# 46 Work

Shell is a big oil **company**.  
 He **works** in a department store.  
 It was difficult to find **employment/work**.  
 Before he got the job, he was **unemployed** for five months.  
 She has a good **job** at a bank.  
 He went to the **jobcentre** to find a job.  
 How much is the minimum **wage**?  
 Her **salary** is £2,000 a month.  
 She **earns** a good salary.  
 The **secretary** typed a letter.  
 A secretary works in an **office**.  
 She asked her **boss** for a higher salary.  
 In this **factory/plant** they make computers.  
 She has a small **business** in town.  
 Her **income** is £25,000 a year.  
 He works in the car **industry**.  
 A **lazy** person doesn't want to work.  
 She wanted to **become** a teacher.  
 He was **fired/sacked** because he was often late.  
 His **employer** fired him.  
 She worked as a **trainee** at a London hotel.  
 She **applied for** a job as a receptionist.  
 She wrote many **letters of application**.  
 She was invited for a **job interview**.  
 The policeman asked the driver's name, address and **profession/occupation**.  
 This hospital has some **vacancies** for nurses.  
 This car park is for **staff** only.

<b>company</b>	bedrijf
<b>to work</b>	werken
<b>employment/work</b>	werk
<b>unemployed</b>	werkloos
<b>job</b>	baan
<b>jobcentre</b>	arbeidsbureau
<b>wage</b>	loon
<b>salary</b>	salaris
<b>to earn</b>	verdiene
<b>secretary</b>	secretaresse
<b>office</b>	kantoor
<b>boss</b>	baas
<b>factory/plant</b>	fabriek
<b>business</b>	zaak
<b>income</b>	inkomen
<b>industry</b>	industrie
<b>lazy</b>	lui
<b>to become</b>	worden
<b>to fire/to sack</b>	ontslaan
<b>employer</b>	werkgever
<b>trainee</b>	stagiaire
<b>to apply (for)</b>	solliciteren (naar)
<b>letter of application</b>	sollicitatiebrief
<b>job interview</b>	sollicitatiegesprek
<b>profession/occupation</b>	beroep
<b>vacancy</b>	vacature
<b>staff</b>	personeel

- ❗ **Worden** bij beroepen = **to become**. Hij **werd** timmerman = He **became** a carpenter.
- ❗ Bij **beroepen** gebruik je **a**: She was **a** nurse/He was **a** teacher.



jobcentre



staff

## 47 Time (2)

We waited **till/until** the rain stopped.  
 When I arrived, he had **already** gone.  
 It's already three o'clock; we must leave **immediately/at once**.  
 A week is a **period** of seven days.  
 A **century** is a period of a hundred years.  
 The train left two minutes **ago**.  
 I **met** her two years ago.  
 The **meeting** began at 9 o'clock.  
 I **usually** go to bed at 10 o'clock.  
 What **date** is it today?  
 She has **not yet** answered my e-mail.  
 I could **hardly** wait to tell the news.  
 I waited for half an hour and **at last/finally** the bus arrived.  
**Suddenly** the car in front of us stopped.  
 Has he found a job? No he is **still** unemployed.  
 Do you like your **present** job?  
 How many people were **present** at the meeting?  
 I'll tell him **as soon as** I see him.  
**In general** women live longer than men.  
 The zoo is open **daily** from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
 Two weeks **passed** before I heard from her.  
 Let's play tennis and go for a swim **afterwards**.  
 Next week his parents will **celebrate** their silver wedding.

<b>till/until</b>	tot
<b>already</b>	al/reeds
<b>immediately/at once</b>	onmiddellijk
<b>period</b>	periode
<b>century</b>	eeuw
<b>ago</b>	geleden
<b>to meet</b> ( <i>met - met</i> )	ontmoeten
<b>meeting</b>	vergadering
<b>usually</b>	gewoonlijk
<b>date</b>	datum
<b>not yet</b>	nog niet
<b>hardly</b>	nauwelijks
<b>at last/finally</b>	eindelijk/ten slotte
<b>suddenly</b>	plotseling
<b>still</b>	nog steeds
<b>present</b>	tegenwoordige/huidige
<b>present</b>	aanwezig
<b>as soon as</b>	zodra
<b>in general</b>	over het algemeen
<b>daily</b>	dagelijks
<b>to pass</b>	voorbijgaan
<b>afterwards</b>	daarna
<b>to celebrate</b>	vieren

- ⓘ Als **tot** naar **tijd** verwijst gebruik je **till/until**: tot drie uur = **till/ until** three o'clock.  
 Let op de **spelling**: **till** met dubbel l en **until** met één l.  
 Als **tot** naar **plaats** verwijst gebruik je **to**: van Londen tot Dover = from London **to** Dover.



usually



until



at once

## 48 Time (3)

A farmer works every day; **even** on Sundays.

You must pay **within** 10 days.

We will meet again **in** two weeks.

I was late for school because I **overslept**.

I **hardly ever** go to the cinema.

What are your plans for **the future**?

At **Easter** I gave my mother a chocolate egg.

It will **probably** rain tomorrow.

I may be late but I will come **in any case**.

His ideas about women are a bit **old-fashioned**.

The opposite of 'old-fashioned' is **modern**.

In spring the temperature rises **gradually**.

He said he would come but he hasn't **turned up** yet.

Shall we **fix** a time for the meeting?

My **eldest** sister is married.

It **kept snowing** for hours.

After **sunset** it will soon get dark.

He got up before **sunrise**.

We will arrive at 8 o'clock **a.m.**.

We will leave at 4 o'clock **p.m.**.

**Today/Nowadays** almost everybody has a mobile phone.

**even**

**within**

**in**

**to oversleep**

(overslept - overslept)

**hardly ever**

**the future**

**Easter**

**probably**

**in any case**

**old-fashioned**

**modern**

**gradually**

**to turn up**

**to fix**

**eldest**

**to keep + -ing**

**sunset**

**sunrise**

**a.m.**

**p.m.**

**today/nowadays**

zelfs

binnen

over

zich verslapen

bijna nooit

de toekomst

Pasen

waarschijnlijk

in ieder geval

ouderwets

modern

geleidelijk

komen opdagen

vaststellen

oudste (bij familieleden)

blijven...

zonsondergang

zonsopgang

voor 12 uur 's middags

na 12 uur 's middags

tegenwoordig

❗ **over** 10 dagen = **in** 10 days; **binnen** 10 dagen = **within** 10 days.

❗ **eldest** wordt gebruikt vlak **voor** de woorden **brother/sister/son/daughter**: his **eldest** son/her **eldest** sister. Anders gebruik je **oldest**: the **oldest** pupil.

### EASTER OPENINGS

**SUPERSTORES**

Open Sunday & Easter Monday.

**STORES**

Closed Easter Monday.

Easter



am/pm



Teacher: You are late again!

Pupil: I overslept.

Teacher: Do you sleep at home too?

to oversleep

## 49 Crime (1)

Killing people is a **crime**.

**Murder** is a very serious crime.

Why did he **murder** his wife?

A person who has murdered is a **murderer**.

The police are **looking for** the murderer.

The police **searched** the house to find the stolen money.

The murderer went to **prison/jail**.

**Prisoners** spend most of the time in a cell.

How did he **escape** from prison?

There has been an accident; call the **police!**

The **policeman** stopped the car.

The drunken driver was taken to the **police station**.

I asked a **policewoman** the way.

A **thief** is someone who steals.

The police **arrested** the thief.

Why is that police car **following** us?

The stolen money was **nowhere** to be found.

If you steal something, you break the **law**.

A **lawyer** knows a lot about the law.

The demonstrators threw **stones** at the police.

A **pickpocket** steals things from your pocket.

She told the police all the **facts**.

The man gave the police a **false** name.

He had **beaten** his wife and children.

**crime**

**murder**

**to murder**

**murderer**

**to look for**

**to search**

**prison/jail**

**prisoner**

**to escape**

**police**

**policeman**

**police station**

**policewoman**

**thief**

**to arrest**

**to follow**

**nowhere**

**law**

**lawyer**

**stone**

**pickpocket**

**fact**

**false**

**to beat** (*beat - beaten*)

misdad

moord

vermoorden

moordenaar

zoeken (naar)

doorzoeken

gevangenis

gevangene

ontsnappen

politie

politieagent

politiebureau

politieagente

dief

arresteren

volgen

nergens

wet

advocaat

steen

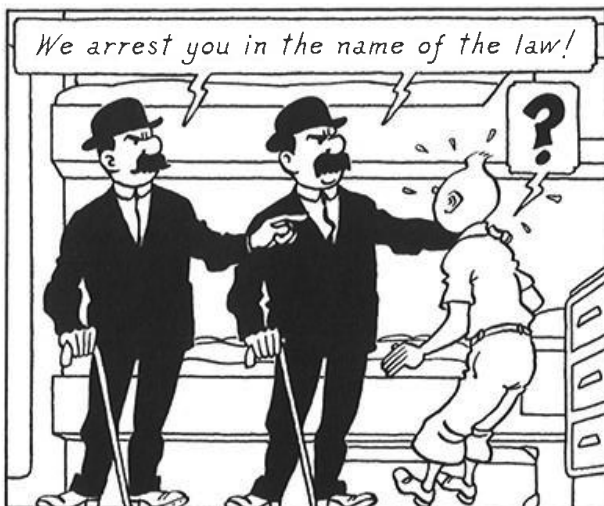
zakkenroller

feit

vals/onecht

slaan

! Het woord **police** krijgt een werkwoord in het **meervoud**: De politie **zoekt** hem. = The police **are looking** for him.



law



pickpocket



## 50 Crime (2)

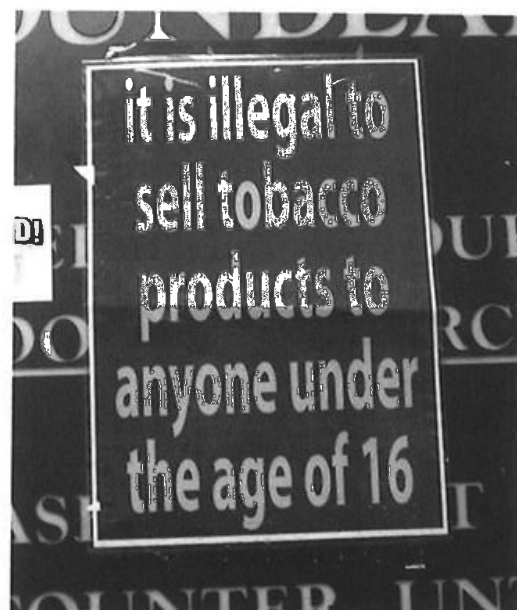
The police have arrested the **criminal**.  
 When the police arrested him, he said he was **innocent**.  
**Burglars** broke into our house last night.  
 Some people say there's too much **violence** on TV.  
 The millionaire's daughter was **kidnapped**.  
 The kidnapping was the work of a **gang**.  
 The man was **accused of** murder.  
 A bank was **robbed** yesterday.  
 He **denied** that he had robbed the bank.  
 The lawyer asked the **witness** some questions.  
 The lawyer **proved** that the man was innocent.  
 There is no **proof/evidence** that he robbed the bank.  
 The jury said that the man was **guilty**.  
 He was **released** from prison after two years.  
 There was too **little** evidence.  
 This year there was **less** crime than last year.  
 When you kill yourself, it is **suicide**.  
 The minister was held as a **hostage** by the terrorists.  
 The **court** listened to the lawyer's questions.  
 He had to **appear** in court.  
 The opposite of 'to appear' is to **disappear**.  
 The murder **trial** lasted four days.  
 Where did the thief **hide** the stolen money?  
 The opposite of 'legal' is **illegal**.  
 Something that is illegal is **against** the law.

<b>criminal</b>	misdadiger/crimineel
<b>innocent</b>	onschuldig
<b>burglar</b>	inbreker
<b>violence</b>	geweld
<b>to kidnap</b>	ontvoeren
<b>gang</b>	bende
<b>to accuse (of)</b>	beschuldigen (van)
<b>to rob</b>	beroven
<b>to deny</b>	ontkennen
<b>witness</b>	getuige
<b>to prove</b>	bewijzen
<b>proof/evidence</b>	bewijs
<b>guilty</b>	schuldig
<b>to release</b>	vrijlaten
<b>little</b>	weinig
<b>less</b>	minder
<b>suicide</b>	zelfmoord
<b>hostage</b>	gijzelaar
<b>court</b>	rechtbank
<b>to appear</b>	verschijnen
<b>to disappear</b>	verdwijnen
<b>trial</b>	proces
<b>to hide (hid - hidden)</b>	verbergen
<b>illegal</b>	onwettig/illegaal
<b>against</b>	tegen

- ① weinig /minder = **little - less** voor **niet telbare** woorden: weinig/minder tijd = **little/less** time  
 = **few - fewer** voor **telbare** woorden: weinig/minder misdaden = **few/fewer** crimes



to rob



illegal

## 51 Politics

Are you interested in **politics**?

Labour and the Conservatives are two British **parties**.

When you are sixteen, you may not **vote** yet.

The Conservatives had 30% of the **votes**.

A democratic country has a **parliament**.

Labour **was against** the plans of the Conservatives.

I am against **discrimination**.

The Labour party **protested** against the minister's plans.

What is the **reason** why they protested?

Who is **president** of the U.S.A.?

Does Norway have a **queen** or a **king**?

The son of a king or queen is a **prince**.

The daughter of a king or queen is a **princess**.

Millions of people watched the Queen's **speech** on TV.

The Queen was wearing a **crown** on her head.

There are some big **diamonds** in the queen's crown.

Buckingham Palace is a **palace** in London.

The **royal** family lives at Buckingham Palace.

There was a **flag** on the roof of the palace.

Florida is a **state** in the U.S.A.

An **asylum seeker** tries to get asylum.

Britain has a democratic **government**.

The **refugees** were helped by the Red Cross.

There are a lot of Asian **immigrants** in Britain.

There were two **guards** at the gates of the palace.

We should help the **developing countries**.

**politics**

**party**

**to vote**

**vote**

**parliament**

**to be against**

**discrimination**

**to protest**

**reason**

**president**

**queen**

**king**

**prince**

**princess**

**speech**

**crown**

**diamond**

**palace**

**royal**

**flag**

**state**

**asylum seeker**

**government**

**refugee**

**immigrant**

**guard**

**developing country**

politiek

partij

stemmen

stem

parlement

tegen zijn

discriminatie

protesteren

reden

president

koningin

koning

prins

prinses

toespraak

kroon

diamant

paleis

koninklijk

vlag

staat

asielzoeker

regering

vluchteling

immigrant

wachter/bewaker

ontwikkelingsland

## Children are found hidden under Eurostar

BY IAN BURRELL

Home Affairs Correspondent

**SIXTEEN ROMANIAN** asylum-seekers, including a three-year-old child, were found hidden in compartments underneath a Eurostar train when it arrived in London yesterday.

*asylum seeker*



*a guard at Buckingham Palace*

## 52 War

World **War** II ended in 1945.  
 World War II **lasted** five years.  
 Millions of **soldiers** were killed in the war.  
 It's a soldier's **duty** to fight for his country.  
 The war **hero** got a medal.  
 Many British soldiers **fought** in Europe.

The **Battle** of Britain was fought in the air in 1940.  
 In World War II England and Germany were **enemies**.  
 He was a soldier in the U.S.A. **army**.  
 He is not in the army but in the **navy**.  
 Hitler wanted to kill all **Jews**.  
 Not many Jews **survived** the concentration camps.  
 A period without war is called **peace**.  
 Is an army **necessary** for peace?  
 The army **attacked** the city.  
 The **attack** started early in the morning.  
 He is an **officer** in the British army.  
 The army had very modern **weapons/arms**.  
 A **gun** is a weapon.  
 You can **shoot** with a gun.  
 I heard the **shot** of a gun.  
 A **bomb** fell on the house.  
 The house was **destroyed** by a bomb.  
 The house was **completely** destroyed.  
 The plane was hit by a **rocket/missile**.  
 A **submarine** can stay under water.  
 The Americans arrested a Russian **spy**.

<b>war</b>	oorlog
<b>to last</b>	duren
<b>soldier</b>	soldaat
<b>duty</b>	plicht/taak
<b>hero (mv: heroes)</b>	held
<b>to fight</b>	vechten
<i>(fought - fought)</i>	
<b>battle</b>	slag/veldslag
<b>enemy</b>	vijand
<b>army</b>	leger
<b>navy</b>	marine
<b>Jew</b>	Jood
<b>to survive</b>	overleven
<b>peace</b>	vrede
<b>necessary</b>	nodig
<b>to attack</b>	aanvallen
<b>attack</b>	aanval
<b>officer</b>	officier
<b>weapon/arms</b>	wapen
<b>gun</b>	geweer/kanon
<b>to shoot (shot - shot)</b>	schieten
<b>shot</b>	schot
<b>bomb</b>	bom
<b>to destroy</b>	verwoesten/vernietigen
<b>completely</b>	helemaal
<b>rocket/missile</b>	raket
<b>submarine</b>	onderzeeboot
<b>spy</b>	spion

⚠ De **b** na de **m** zoals in **bomb**, **climb**, **lamb** wordt niet uitgesproken.



weapon

## Celtic fan shot in front of son in Amsterdam bar

A CELTIC FOOTBALL fan was shot yesterday in an Amsterdam bar crowded with fellow supporters just before the club's UEFA Champions League qualifier with Ajax.

The 41-year-old Glaswegian was drinking with his son and brother when the gunman walked into the city centre bar and shot him once in the chest at close range before escaping.

**to shoot - shot - shot**

# 53 Quantity

He had drunk a large **quantity** of alcohol.  
 Beer **contains** alcohol.  
**Both** brothers were in the army.  
 There are twelve bottles in this **box**.  
 A **kilo** is 1,000 grammes.  
 What is the price of a **litre** of petrol?  
 A kilometre is 1,000 **metres**.  
 Many mountains in Austria are over 10,000 **feet** high.  
 The maximum speed here is 30 **miles** an hour.  
 A mile is **exactly** 1,609 metres.  
 There were **at least** 10,000 people at the pop concert.  
 This house is too expensive and **moreover/besides** it is too small.  
 He speaks **both** English **and** French.  
**Neither** of their two daughters had a relationship.  
 I cannot hear you; **turn down** the radio, please.  
 If you **add** 3 and 5 you get 8.  
 First mix the milk and the eggs, then **add** some sugar.  
 The baby's **weight** was 7 pounds.  
 A rabbit is about the **size** of a cat.  
**Besides** relatives there were many friends at the reception.  
 Everybody was at the party **except** her sister.  
 Only ten people live on this **tiny** island.  
 The temperature has **dropped** ten degrees.  
 This pop group made **dozens** of songs.

<b>quantity</b>	hoeveelheid
<b>to contain</b>	bevatten
<b>both</b>	beide
<b>box</b>	doos/kist
<b>kilo</b>	kilo
<b>litre</b>	liter
<b>metre</b>	meter
<b>foot</b>	voet (ca. 30 cm)
<b>mile</b>	mijl
<b>exactly</b>	precies
<b>at least</b>	minstens
<b>moreover/besides</b>	bovendien
<b>both ... and</b>	zowel ... als
<b>neither</b>	geen van beide
<b>to turn down</b>	zachter zetten
<b>to add</b>	optellen
<b>to add weight</b>	toevoegen
<b>weight</b>	gewicht
<b>size</b>	grootte
<b>besides</b>	behalve (sluit in)
<b>except</b>	behalve (sluit uit)
<b>tiny</b>	heel klein
<b>to drop</b>	dalen/zakken
<b>dozen</b>	tiental

ⓘ De traditionele **Engelse maten** worden geleidelijk vervangen door centimetre, metre, kilometre, litre, gram, kilogram, enzovoort. Oude en nieuwe maten worden vaak door elkaar gebruikt. Typisch Engelse maten:

<b>inch</b> = 2,5 cm	<b>gallon</b> = 4,5 liter
<b>foot</b> = 30 cm	<b>ounce</b> = 28 gram
<b>yard</b> = 90 cm	<b>stone</b> = 6,3 kilo
<b>mile</b> = 1609 meter	<b>pound</b> = 450 gram



dozen

exactly

# 54 Communication

Can I use your **(tele)phone**?

I'll **phone** you tomorrow.

Where can I find a **phone box**?

She had a long **phone call** with her girlfriend.

You can find telephone numbers in the **phone book**.

I bought a new **mobile phone/cell phone**.

I would like to make a **collect call** to Holland.

She listened to the **answer phone/answering machine**.

Is Eurosport on **channel** 5 or 6?

This is a BBC **programme**.

**Telly** and **box** are informal words for 'television'.

With a DVD recorder you can **record** a TV programme.

I found some old Beatle **records** in a second-hand shop.

With an answer phone you can record a **message**.

Where can I buy a **tape** for this old videorecorder?

As a BBC **reporter** he went to China.

This plan **sounds** good.

A DVD is played on a **DVD player**.

A **commercial** is an advertisement on TV or radio.

**Viewers** are people who watch TV.

The reporter was allowed to interview the criminal on

**condition** that he would not use a camera.

Did you **notice** that his hands were shaking?

She **informed** him that she couldn't go to the meeting.

Almost every computer program can be **hacked**.

**phone/telephone**

**to phone**

**phone box**

**phone call**

**phone book**

**mobile phone/  
cell phone**

**collect call**

**answer phone/  
answering machine**

**channel**

**programme**

**telly/box**

**to record**

**record**

**message**

**tape**

**reporter**

**to sound**

**DVD-player**

**a commercial**

**viewer**

**condition**

**to notice**

**to inform**

**to hack**

telefoon

opbellen

telefooncel

telefoongesprek

telefoonboek

mobiele telefoon

collect gesprek/  
collectgesprek

antwoordapparaat

kanaal (tv)

programma

televisie

opnemen (beeld, geluid)

plaat/grammofoonplaat

boodschap

band

verslaggever

klinken

dvd-speler

een reclamespot

kijker

voorwaarde

opmerken/zien

mededelen

kraken

ⓘ **Spelling:** programma = progra**MME**; computerprogramma = computer progra**M**.



cell phone



phone box

## 55 The mind (1)

It is **human** to make mistakes.  
 The human **mind** is very complex.  
 Is this story **true**?  
 He didn't tell the **truth**.  
 Do you **believe** in ghosts?  
 Don't believe him; he is **lying**.  
 Why did you tell a **lie**?  
 He called me a **liar**, but I was telling the truth.  
 It's **clear** that he told a lie.  
 She **promised** never to lie again.  
 She didn't keep her **promise**.  
 I was **stupid** enough to believe his story.  
 You must be **mad/crazy** to drive in this thick fog.  
 I can't **remember** your name.  
 Don't tell anybody; it's a **secret**.  
 He **refused** to answer the policeman's questions.  
 When you think, you use your **brains**.  
 I **wonder** why he is so late.  
 Do you know who **invented** the telephone?  
 She **hesitated** for a moment and then she said: 'OK'.  
 She tried to **persuade** him to stop drinking.  
 She did not **dare** to say 'No' to him.  
 The doctor **advised** him to stop smoking.  
 He followed the doctor's **advice**.  
 Listen to the advice of this **wise** man.  
 She **apologised** for being late.  
 He accepted her **apology**.

<b>human</b>	menselijk
<b>mind</b>	geest
<b>true</b>	waar
<b>truth</b>	waarheid
<b>to believe</b>	geloven
<b>to lie</b>	liegen
<b>lie</b>	leugen
<b>liar</b>	leugenaar
<b>clear</b>	duidelijk
<b>to promise</b>	beloven
<b>promise</b>	belofte
<b>stupid</b>	stom
<b>mad/crazy</b>	gek
<b>to remember</b>	zich herinneren
<b>secret</b>	geheim
<b>to refuse</b>	weigeren
<b>brain/brains</b>	hersens/hersenen
<b>to wonder</b>	zich afvragen
<b>to invent</b>	uitvinden
<b>to hesitate</b>	aarzelen
<b>to persuade</b>	overreden/overhalen
<b>to dare</b>	durven
<b>to advise</b>	adviseren/aanraden
<b>advice</b>	advies/raad
<b>wise</b>	wijs/verstandig
<b>to apologise</b>	zich verontschuldigen
<b>apology</b>	verontschuldiging

❗ **Spelling:** adviseren = to advi**Se**; advies = advi**Ce**.



secret



to apologise

## 56 The mind (2)

I **agree** with what you say.  
 We often **disagree** but we are good friends.  
 What's your **opinion** about this TV programme?  
 She was very **nervous** before the examination.  
 Can you **imagine** life without electricity?  
 The jury **concluded** that the man was guilty.  
 What was the **conclusion** of the report?  
 He is always happy and **cheerful**.  
 Some people can be very **cruel** to animals.  
 I **suppose** he is ill.  
 He said he would come, but then he **changed his mind**.  
 Islam is a **religion**.  
 In a church or mosque people **pray**.  
 I am very **grateful** for your help.  
 She was very **curious** to know what had happened.  
 It's **curious** that she left without saying goodbye.  
 Have you any **idea** why he is absent?  
 Do you believe in **heaven** and **hell**?

I didn't **realise** how late it was.  
 He wasn't **aware of** what he was doing.  
 Do you **mind** if I open the window?  
 He doesn't **care for** classical music.  
 It is uncertain **if/whether** the patient will recover.  
 Are you **sure/certain** that this e-mail address is correct?  
 I don't believe a word of this **incredible** story.

<b>to agree</b>	het eens zijn
<b>to disagree</b>	het oneens zijn
<b>opinion</b>	mening
<b>nervous</b>	zenuwachtig
<b>to imagine</b>	zich voorstellen
<b>to conclude</b>	concluderen
<b>conclusion</b>	conclusie
<b>cheerful</b>	opgewekt/vrolijk
<b>cruel</b>	wreed
<b>to suppose</b>	veronderstellen
<b>to change your mind</b>	van gedachte veranderen
<b>religion</b>	godsdienst
<b>to pray</b>	bidden
<b>grateful</b>	dankbaar
<b>curious</b>	nieuwsgierig
<b>curious</b>	eigenaardig
<b>idea</b>	idee
<b>heaven</b>	hemel
<b>hell</b>	hel
<b>to realise/to realize</b>	beseffen
<b>aware of</b>	zich bewust van
<b>to mind</b>	bezwaar hebben tegen
<b>to care for</b>	geven om
<b>if/whether</b>	of
<b>sure/certain</b>	zeker
<b>incredible</b>	ongelofelijk

- ❗ **of** na een werkwoord = **if** (**whether** kan ook, maar is veel lastiger).  
 Ik weet niet **of** ... = I don't know **if** ...  
 Ik vroeg **of** ... = I asked **if** ...



to realise/incredible

## 57 Emotions (1)

She could not hide her **emotions**.

Don't **worry** about the children; they are old enough.

She was **worried** about her mother's health.

She had financial **worries**.

Mother was **angry** because I had not cleaned my room.

He had an angry **look** in his eyes.

'Do you **love** me?' she asked.

'**Of course** I love you,' he said.

She is **in love with** a French boy.

She **fell in love with** him in the holidays.

'**Darling**, I love you,' he said.

Everybody **laughed at** his joke.

I could hear their **laughter** in the next room.

I was very **happy** when I heard the good news.

I **wish** you a happy New Year.

It was very **kind** of you to help me.

I cannot come; I have a **date** with Susan.

I'm going to bed; I **am fed up with** watching TV.

After three days I **was sick of** lying on the beach.

The girl was **crying** because her cat had died.

'Help!' he **cried/shouted**.

Only a **fool** would drive so fast in a thick fog.

When I told the joke, she **smiled**.

There was a **smile** on her face.

**Wonderful** and **splendid** have the same meaning as 'lovely'.

**emotion**

emotie

**to worry**

zich zorgen maken

**worried**

bezorgd

**worry**

zorg

**angry**

boos

**look**

blik (in ogen)

**to love**

houden van

**of course**

natuurlijk

**in love (with)**

verliefd (op)

**to fall in love (with)**

verliefd worden (op)

**darling**

schat/lieveling

**to laugh (at)**

lachen (om)

**laughter**

gelach

**happy**

gelukkig

**to wish**

wensen

**kind**

vriendelijk

**date**

afspraakje

**to be fed up with**

iets zat zijn

**something**

**to be sick of**

iets zat zijn

**something**

**to cry**

huilen

**to cry/to shout**

schreeuwen

**a fool**

een dwaas

**to smile**

glimlachen

**smile**

glimlach

**wonderful/splendid**

prachtig



*to fall in love*



*darling*



## 58 Emotions (2)

She **hated** the man who killed her child.  
 She **dislikes/hates** school.  
 The opposite of 'love' is **hate**.  
**It's a pity** that the weather is so bad.  
 A **nightmare** is a very bad dream.  
 I have a **surprise** for you!  
 I was **surprised** that he knew so much.  
**To my surprise** the French girl could speak Dutch.  
 What a **pleasant** surprise!  
 The **sad** story made her cry.  
**Tears** came into her eyes.  
 The angry man said: 'Go to the **devil!**'  
 Discrimination is a social **problem**.  
 Are you **afraid/scared of** spiders?  
 It was a **terrible** accident.  
 I had a **feeling** that there was something wrong.  
 The parents were **proud of** their children.  
 We were **disappointed** when we lost the match.  
 People who **are homesick** miss their home.  
 She was not in the **mood** for dancing.  
 Why are you **jealous of** his success?  
 Do you believe that ghosts **exist**?  
 The Cup Final was a very **exciting/thrilling** match.  
 After her husband's death she felt very **lonely**.  
 It is **amazing** that he knows so much about history.  
 After she had heard the bad news, she was very **upset**.  
 He was very **enthusiastic** about the plan.  
 She **seemed** to be a bit nervous.  
 I'll never **forgive** you for what you said.

<b>to hate</b>	haten
<b>to dislike/to hate</b>	een hekel hebben aan
<b>hate</b>	haat
<b>it's a pity</b>	het is jammer
<b>nightmare</b>	nachtmerrie
<b>surprise</b>	verrassing
<b>surprised</b>	verbaasd
<b>to my surprise</b>	tot mijn verbazing
<b>pleasant</b>	aangenaam/prettig
<b>sad</b>	droevig
<b>tear</b>	traan
<b>devil</b>	duivel
<b>problem</b>	probleem
<b>afraid/scared (of)</b>	bang (voor)
<b>terrible</b>	verschrikkelijk
<b>feeling</b>	gevoel
<b>proud (of)</b>	trots (op)
<b>disappointed</b>	teleurgesteld
<b>to be homesick</b>	heimwee hebben
<b>mood</b>	stemming
<b>jealous (of)</b>	jaloers (op)
<b>to exist</b>	bestaan
<b>exciting/thrilling</b>	spannend
<b>lonely</b>	eenzaam
<b>amazing</b>	verbazingwekkend
<b>upset</b>	van streek
<b>enthusiastic</b>	enthousiast
<b>to seem</b>	lijken
<b>to forgive</b>	vergeven
<i>(forgave - forgiven)</i>	



sad/to seem



pleasant/surprise

# 59 Behaviour

He **behaved** badly at school.  
 The boy's **behaviour** at school was very bad.  
 They **warned** him, but he would not listen.  
 This is my last **warning**.  
 That big boy is always **bullying** smaller boys.  
 A **bully** is a person who bullies.  
 He has no **sense of humour**.  
 We **get on/along** with the neighbours very well.  
 It is **polite** to use 'please' when you ask something.  
 The **hooligans** threw stones through the shop windows.  
 You can **gamble** at a casino.  
 This computer game is a real **craze**.  
 Smoking is a bad **habit**.  
 He was **addicted** to heroin.  
 She is a drug **addict**.  
 A **couch potato** is a TV addict.  
 An **honest** man always tells the truth.  
 Don't **trust** him: he's dishonest.  
 I **doubt** if he is telling the truth.  
 There is no **doubt** that he is honest.  
 They often **quarrel** about money.  
 Why did he have a **quarrel/row** with his parents?  
**Excuse me**, does this bus go to the station?  
 An **adventure** is thrilling and often dangerous.  
 This is not a good **excuse** for being late.  
**In spite of/despite** his illness he kept working.  
 He did not know how to **handle** the difficult situation.  
 He was very angry but he **remained** calm.  
 Didn't your parents teach you good **manners**?

<b>to behave</b>	zich gedragen
<b>behaviour</b>	gedrag
<b>to warn</b>	waarschuwen
<b>warning</b>	waarschuwing
<b>to bully</b>	pesten
<b>bully</b>	pestkop
<b>sense of humour</b>	gevoel voor humor
<b>to get on/along</b>	kunnen opschieten
<b>(im)polite</b>	(on)beleefd
<b>hooligan</b>	vandaal
<b>to gamble</b>	gokken
<b>craze</b>	rage
<b>habit</b>	gewoonte
<b>addicted</b>	verslaafd
<b>addict</b>	verslaafde
<b>couch potato</b>	tv-verslaafde
<b>(dis)honest</b>	(on)eerlijk
<b>to trust</b>	vertrouwen
<b>to doubt</b>	twijfelen/betwijfelen
<b>doubt</b>	twijfel
<b>to quarrel</b>	ruzie maken
<b>quarrel/row</b>	ruzie
<b>excuse me</b>	pardon
<b>adventure</b>	avontuur
<b>excuse</b>	excuus/smoes
<b>in spite of/despite</b>	ondanks
<b>to handle</b>	aanpakken
<b>to remain</b>	blijven
<b>manners</b>	manieren

❗ Als je een vreemde aanspreekt om iets te vragen, begin je met:  
**Excuse me ...** (In het Nederlands: Pardon ...).  
 Als je excuses aanbiedt, zeg je: **Sorry/I'm sorry.**



**hooligan**



**to warn**

## 60 Countries and cities

Afrika	<b>Africa</b>	Afrikaans	<b>African</b>	een Afrikaan	<b>an African</b>
Amerika	<b>America</b>	Amerikaans	<b>American</b>	een Amerikaan	<b>an American</b>
Australië	<b>Australia</b>	Australisch	<b>Australian</b>	een Australiër	<b>an Australian</b>
België	<b>Belgium</b>	Belgisch	<b>Belgian</b>	een Belg	<b>a Belgian</b>
Canada	<b>Canada</b>	Canadees	<b>Canadian</b>	een Canadees	<b>a Canadian</b>
China	<b>China</b>	Chinees	<b>Chinese</b>	een Chinees	<b>a Chinese</b>
Denemarken	<b>Denmark</b>	Deens	<b>Danish</b>	een Deen	<b>a Dane</b>
Duitsland	<b>Germany</b>	Duits	<b>German</b>	een Duitser	<b>a German</b>
Engeland	<b>England</b>	Engels	<b>English</b>	een Engelsman	<b>an Englishman</b>
Europa	<b>Europe</b>	Europees	<b>European</b>	een Europeaan	<b>a European</b>
Frankrijk	<b>France</b>	Frans	<b>French</b>	een Fransman	<b>a Frenchman</b>
Griekenland	<b>Greece</b>	Grieks	<b>Greek</b>	een Griek	<b>a Greek</b>
Groot-Brittannië	<b>Great Britain</b>	Brits	<b>British</b>	een Brit	<b>a Brit/a Briton</b>
Ierland	<b>Ireland</b>	Iers	<b>Irish</b>	een Ier	<b>an Irishman</b>
Italië	<b>Italy</b>	Italiaans	<b>Italian</b>	een Italiaan	<b>an Italian</b>
Japan	<b>Japan</b>	Japans	<b>Japanese</b>	een Japanner	<b>a Japanese</b>
Marokko	<b>Morocco</b>	Marokkaans	<b>Moroccan</b>	een Marokkaan	<b>a Moroccan</b>
Nederland	<b>The Netherlands</b>	Nederlands	<b>Dutch</b>	een Nederlander	<b>a Dutchman</b>
Noorwegen	<b>Norway</b>	Noors	<b>Norwegian</b>	een Noor	<b>a Norwegian</b>
Oostenrijk	<b>Austria</b>	Oostenrijks	<b>Austrian</b>	een Oostenrijker	<b>an Austrian</b>
Polen	<b>Poland</b>	Pools	<b>Polish</b>	een Pool	<b>a Pole</b>
Portugal	<b>Portugal</b>	Portugees	<b>Portuguese</b>	een Portugees	<b>a Portuguese</b>
Rusland	<b>Russia</b>	Russisch	<b>Russian</b>	een Rus	<b>a Russian</b>
Schotland	<b>Scotland</b>	Schots	<b>Scottish</b>	een Schot	<b>a Scot/a Scotsman</b>
Spanje	<b>Spain</b>	Spaans	<b>Spanish</b>	een Spanjaard	<b>a Spaniard</b>
Turkije	<b>Turkey</b>	Turks	<b>Turkish</b>	een Turk	<b>a Turk</b>
Zweden	<b>Sweden</b>	Zweeds	<b>Swedish</b>	een Zweed	<b>a Swede</b>
Zwitserland	<b>Switzerland</b>	Zwitsers	<b>Swiss</b>	een Zwitser	<b>a Swiss</b>

Antwerpen	<b>Antwerp</b>
Athene	<b>Athens</b>
Berlijn	<b>Berlin</b>
Brussel	<b>Brussels</b>
Den Haag	<b>The Hague</b>
Londen	<b>London</b>
Moskou	<b>Moscow</b>
Parijs	<b>Paris</b>
Praag	<b>Prague</b>
Rome	<b>Rome</b>
Venetië	<b>Venice</b>
Wenen	<b>Vienna</b>

# MOROCCO

## £179

7 NIGHTS 3A HOTEL HB  
15, 22, 29 NOVEMBER

**FLYING FROM MANCHESTER**

Morocco

Escape by sea to the  
**GREEK ISLANDS**

Greek

! Alle **aardrijkskundige** namen beginnen met een **HOOFDLETTER!**

# Register

De nummers achter de woorden verwijzen naar de hoofdstukken.

<b>A</b>		apology	55	be fed up with something		boss	46
able to, be	24	appear	20, 50	57		both	53
about	5, 18	application, letter of	46	be homesick	58	both ... and	53
about, be	32	apply for	46	be in a hurry	22	bottle	15
above sea level	43	April	3	be lucky	44	bottom	43
abroad	25	area	42	be sick of something	57	box	53, 54
absent	31	arms	52	be used to	40	box, phone	54
accept	44	army	52	beach	43	boyfriend	9
accident	20	arrange	25	beard	2	brain(s)	55
accommodation	28	arrest	49	beat, to	36, 49	brake	24
account, bank	44	arrival	22	beautiful	1, 41	brake, to	24
accuse of	50	arrive	22	because	6	branch	42
across	19, 43	art	31	become	46	brand	45
actor	37	article	33	bed and breakfast	28	bread	12
ad	32	as soon as	47	bedroom	16	break	30
add	53	ashore	27	bee	39	break, to	1
addict	59	assistant, shop	45	beef	12	breakfast	12
addicted	59	asylum seeker	51	beer	15	breakfast, bed and	28
address	33	at an office	46	beggar	44	bridge	43
admission	44	at home	16	begin	3	bring	15
adult	5	at last	47	behave	59	bring up	8
adventure	59	at least	53	behaviour	59	budgie	38
advert	32	at once	47	behind	18	build	16
advertisement	32	ATM	44	believe	55	building	19
advice	55	attack	52	bell	17	bull	39
advise	55	attack, to	52	belly	2	bully	59
a few	31	attic	16	below sea level	43	bully, to	59
afraid of	58	attract	27	below zero	41	bun	12
after, look	8	August	3	belt, safety	21	burglar	50
afternoon	4	aunt	8	belt, seat	21	burn, to	17
afterwards	47	author	33	beside	23	bus stop	22
again	5	autumn	3	besides	53	business	46
against	50	average	30	best, do your	31	busy	19
against, be	51	avoid	20	better, had	7	butcher	13
age	5, 8	awake	18	between	2	butter	12
agency, travel	25	aware of	56	bicycle	20	butterfly	39
ago	47	away match	36	big	2	buy, to	10
agree	56			bike	20	by heart	29
airline	23	<b>B</b>		biology	31		
airport	22	back	2	bird	38	<b>C</b>	
alarm clock	18	back, call	34	biro	33	cab	23
all, not at	13	bacon	13	birth, date of	8	cabin	23
allowed, not	15	bad	40	birth, place of	8	cage	38
almost	5	bag	25	birthday	8	cake	13
alone	25	baggage	23	bite, to	38	call back	34
along	42	ballpoint	33	black coffee	15	call, collect	54
along, get	59	banana	15	blond	1	call, phone	54
already	47	bank	43	blood	2	call, to	9
although	35	bank account	44	blow, to	41	camera	27
always	5	bank card	44	board, on	27	camp, to	25
a.m.	48	banknote	44	body	1	camping site	25
amazing	58	bar	12	boil, to	13	campsite	25
angry	57	bargain	45	bomb	52	canal	43
animal	38	basement	45	book, phone	54	canary	38
another	15	basket	45	book, to	25	cancel	27
answer	29	bath	16	bookcase	17	cancer	6
answer phone	54	bathroom	16	boot	11, 24	cap	10
answer, to	29	battle	52	border	27	capital	19
ant	38	be able to	24	boring	32	captain	27
any case, in	48	be about	32	born, I was	8	car park	26
apologise	55	be against	51	borrow from	44	card	33

**Register** (de nummers achter de woorden verwijzen naar de hoofdstukken)

card, bank	44	coach	23	customer	45	discussion	34
care for	56	coast	43	customs officer	28	disease	6
care of, take	8	coat	10	cut, to	2	dishonest	59
careful	20	coffee	15	cycle	20	dislike, to	58
careless	20	coffee, black	15	cycling trip	26	distance	21
carry	25	coffee, white	15			divorce	9
cartoon	37	coin	44	<b>D</b>		divorce, to	9
case, in any	48	cold, have a	7	daffodil	42	do homework	29
cash	44	collect	37	daily	47	do your best	31
cash machine	44	collect call	54	danger	20	doctor	6
cashpoint	44	collection	37	dangerous	20	dolphin	39
castle	26	colour	2	dare, to	55	donkey	39
catch, to	23, 36	come	5	dark	2	double room	28
cathedral	19	comic	32	darling	57	doubt	59
cattle	39	commercial	54	date	47, 57	doubt, to	59
cause	21	company	46	date of birth	8	downstairs	18
cause, to	21	completely	52	daughter	8	dozen	53
cave	42	comprehensive school	29	day	4	draw, a	36
celebrate	47	computer science	31	day after tomorrow,		dream	18
cell phone	54	conclude	56	the	4	dream, to	18
centre, shopping	45	conclusion	56	day before yesterday,		dress	11
Centre, Tourist		condition	54	the	4	dress, to	11
Information	28	congratulate on	36	Day, New Year's	3	drink	14
century	47	congratulations	36	dead	6	drink, soft	15
certain	56	contact lens	7	deaf	7	drink, to	14
chair	17	contain	53	dear	33	drive, to	20
champion	35	continue	27	death	6	driver	20
championship	35	conversation	34	December	3	driving licence	24
chance	40	cook	12	decide	31	drop	16, 41
change	36	cook, to	12, 13	decision	31	drop, to	53
change, to	36, 44	cool	40	deep	43	drown	43
change your mind	56	copy, to	33	deer	38	drug	6
channel	54	corner	19	defeat	36	drunk	15
Channel Tunnel	28	correct	29	defend	36	dry	40
chapter	32	cottage, holiday	28	degree	41	duck	39
cheap	28	couch	18	delicious	13	during	5
check, to	24	couch potato	59	dentist	7	duty	52
cheerful	56	count, to	29	deny	50	duty free	28
cheese	12	country	25	depart	22	DVD player	54
chemist	45	country, developing	51	department store	45		
chemistry	31	couple	9	departure	22	<b>E</b>	
chicken	12	course, of	57	desert	42	early	5
chips	15	court	50	design, to	11	earn	46
chocolate	12	court, tennis	36	despite	59	earth	41
choice	31	cousin	9	destroy	52	Easter	48
choose	31	cover, to	42	developing country	51	easy	30
Christmas	3	cow	39	devil	58	eat	12
church	19	craft	31	diamond	51	education	29
cinema	37	crash, to	28	diary	31	education, physical	31
city	19	craze	59	dictionary	32	egg	13
class	29	crazy	55	die	6	eldest	48
classroom	29	cream, ice	12	difference	36	elephant	38
clean	11	crew	23	different from	36	else	45
clean, to	11	crime	49	difficult	30	emigrate	27
clear	43, 55	criminal	50	difficulty	30	emotion	57
clever	31	crisps	15	dinner	12	employer	46
climate	40	cross, to	19	direction	21	employment	46
climb, to	42	crowd	19	dirty	11	empty	15
clock, alarm	18	crown	51	disabled	7	end, to	3
close, to	17	cruel	56	disagree	56	enemy	52
close to	23	cry, to	57	disappear	50	engine	24
closed	45	cup	15	disappointed	58	enjoy	26
clothes	10	cupboard	14	discrimination	51	enormous	42
cloud	41	curious	56	discuss	34	enough	13

**Register** (de nummers achter de woorden verwijzen naar de hoofdstukken)

enter	17	fill in	26	<b>G</b>		handle, to	59
enthusiastic	58	finally	47	gale	41	handsome	1
entrance	19	find	26	gallon	53	happen	20
envelope	33	finish, to	30	gamble, to	59	happy	57
escalator	45	fire	17	game	35	harbour	27
escape, to	49	fire, on	17	gang	50	hard	20, 30
Eve, New Year's	3	fire, to	46	garage	16	hardly	47
even	48	first floor	16	garden	16	hardly ever	48
evening	4	first name	8	gas	24	hat	10
ever	5	fish	13	gate	17	hate	58
ever, hardly	48	fit, to	11	gear	24	hate, to	58
every	5	fitting room	11	general, in	47	have a cold	7
evidence	50	fix	48	gentleman	9	head	2, 29
exactly	53	flag	51	geography	31	headache	7
exam	30	flat tyre	24	get	5	headmaster	29
examination	30	flat	16	get along	59	headscarf	10
example	30	flight	23	get off	23	health	6
example, for	30	flood	43	get on	23, 59	healthy	6
excellent	12	floor	16	get up	18	hear	6
except	53	floor, first	16	get well	7	heart, by	29
exciting	58	floor, ground	16	ghost	32	heaven	56
excuse	59	flower	42	gift	45	heavy	25
excuse me	59	flu	6	girlfriend	9	hell	56
exercise	30	fly	38	glad	30	helmet	21
exist	58	fly, to	23	glass	15	here you are	14
exit	19, 21	fog	41	glasses	7	hero	52
expect	40	follow	49	glove	11	hesitate	55
expensive	28	fond of	14	go	4	hide, to	50
explain	30	food	12	go home	16	high	42
<b>F</b>		fool	57	goat	38	hijack	28
face	1	foot	1, 53	gold	35	hill	42
fact	49	football	35	good at	31	hire	28
factory	46	for example	30	good-looking	1	history	31
fail	30	for sale	17	goose	39	hit, to	2
fail mark	30	forecast, weather	41	government	51	hitchhike	26
fail, to	30	foreign	25	grade	30	hold, to	2
fair	36, 37	foreigner	25	gradually	48	holiday	25
fair, fun	37	forename	8	grandchild	8	holiday cottage	28
fall in love with	57	forget	26	granddaughter	8	holiday, on	25
fall, to	1	forgive	58	grandfather	8	home, at	16
false	49	fork	14	grandmother	8	home, go	16
family	8	form	26, 29	grandparent	8	home match	36
family name	8	fox	38	grandson	8	homeless	18
famous	26	free	29, 44	grateful	56	homesick, be	58
farm	39	free, duty	28	ground	42	homework, do	29
farmer	39	free time	37	ground floor	16	honest	59
fashion	10	free, tax	28	group	26	honeymoon	9
fast	20	freeze, to	41	grow	15	hooligan	59
fasten	28	fresh	15	grown-up	5	horse	39
fat	39	Friday	4	guard	51	hospital	6
favourite	12	fridge	14	guess, to	30	hostage	50
February	3	friend	9	guest	25	hostel, youth	28
fed up with something,		frog	39	guest house	28	hour	4
be	57	from	4	guide	26	house, guest	28
feed	39	front of, in	24	guilty	50	how much	44
feel	6	fruit	15	gun	52	however	41
feeling	58	fry	13	<b>H</b>		huge	42
ferry	27	fuel	24	habit	59	human	55
few	50	fun	37	hack	54	humour, sense of	59
few, a	31	fun fair	37	had better	7	hungry	13
fewer	50	funny	37	had better	7	hungry, to be	13
field	35	future	48	hair	1	hurricane	41
fight, to	52			hall	16	hurry, be in a	22
				hall, town	19	hurry, to	22

**Register** (de nummers achter de woorden verwijzen naar de hoofdstukken)

hurt	7	jump, to	39	lift	26, 45	may	20, 41
husband	9	June	3	lift, to	25	May	3
<b>I</b>		just a moment	34	light	2	maybe	41
ice cream	12	<b>K</b>		light, traffic	20	mayor	19
idea	56	keep + -ing	48	like	8	meal	12
if	56	keep, to	11	like, to	12	mean, to	31, 34
ill	6	key	17	limit, speed	21	meaning	31
illegal	50	kick, to	36	line	32	meat	12
illness	6	kidnap, to	50	lion	38	mechanic	24
imagine, to	56	kill	20	listen to	34	medal	35
immediately	47	kilo	53	litre	53	medicine	6
immigrant	51	kind	42, 57	litter	42	Mediterranean Sea, the	27
impolite	59	king	51	little	50	meet	47
important	31	kiss	1	live, to	6, 16	meeting	47
impossible	43	kiss, to	1	living room	16	melody	37
I'm sorry	59	kitchen	16	lock, to	17	member	35
in any case	48	knee	1	locker	23	memory	31
in front of	24	knife	14	lonely	58	mention	34
in general	47	knock, to	17	look	57	menu	15
in love with	57	know	29	look after	8	message	54
in spite of	59	<b>L</b>		look at	5	metre	53
in	18, 48	lady	9	look for	49	mile	53
inch	53	lake	43	look like	8	mill	43
income	46	land	39	look, to	6	mind	55
incredible	56	land, to	23	lorry	23	mind, change your	56
indoor	28	lane	24	lose, to	35	mind, to	56
industry	46	language	30	loud	34	minute	5
inform	54	large	2	love	36	miracle	28
information	28	last	5	love, to	57	mirror	24
Information Centre,		last, at	47	love with, fall in	57	missile	52
Tourist	28	last, to	52	love with, in	57	mistake	30
inhabitant	19	laugh at	57	lovely	41	mobile phone	54
injured	21	laughter	57	lucky, be	44	modern	48
innocent	50	lavatory	16	luggage	23	moment, just a	34
Insect	38	law	49	lunch	12	Monday	4
interest, to	32	lawyer	49	<b>M</b>		money	44
interesting	32	lazy	46	machine, cash	44	monkey	38
interrupt	34	leaf	42	mad	55	month	3
interval	37	learn	29	magazine	32	mood	58
interview, job	46	least, at	53	mail	33	moped	21
into	18	leather	11	mail, to	33	moreover	53
invent	55	leave, to	22	main street	19	morning	4
invite	12	left	21	make, to	10	mosque	19
island	43	leg	1	mall	45	motor scooter	21
it's a pity	58	leisure time	37	mall, shopping	45	motorbike	20
I was born	8	lend to	44	man	8	motorcycle	20
<b>J</b>		lens, contact	7	manner	59	motorway	20
jacket	10	less	50	maps	26	mountain	42
jail	49	lesson	29	March	3	mouse	38
jam, traffic	21	letter	33	mark	30	mouth	1
January	3	letter of application	46	mark, fail	30	move, to	7, 17
jealous of	58	level	37	mark, pass	30	Mr	9
jeans	10	level, above sea	43	market	45	Mrs	9
Jew	52	level, below sea	43	marriage	9	Ms	9
jewel	11	liar	55	marry	9	much, how	44
job	46	library	32	master	38	murder	49
job interview	46	licence, driving	24	match	17, 35	murder, to	49
jobcentre	46	lie	55	match, away	36	murderer	49
joke	37	lie, to	2, 55	match, home	36	muscle	2
journey	23	life	6	material	11	<b>N</b>	
juice	15	lifeboat	24	mathematics	31	name, family	8
July	3	lifejacket	23	maths	31	name, first	8
				matter?, what is the	7	narrow	19

**Register** (de nummers achter de woorden verwijzen naar de hoofdstukken)

nationality	25	oversleep	48	pigeon	39	prove	50
nature	42	own	16	pilot	23	pub	15
navy	52	own, on your	25	pity, it's a	58	pull, to	17
near	19	own, to	16	place	26	pupil	29
nearest	22	owner	16	place of birth	8	purse	44
nearly	5			plan, to	27	push, to	17
necessary	52	<b>P</b>		plane	23	put on	10
need, to	25	p.m.	48	plant	46	pyjamas	10
neighbours	17	pack, to	26	plate	14		
neither	53	page	32	platform	22	<b>Q</b>	
nephew	9	pain	7	play	37	quantity	53
nervous	56	paint, to	16	play, to	35	quarrel	59
never	5	pair	11	player	35	quarrel, to	59
New Year's Day	3	palace	51	pleasant	58	queen	51
New Year's Eve	3	paper	32	please	14	question	29
newspaper	32	parcel	33	plenty of	22	queue	22
next	22	Pardon?	34	pocket	10	quick	14
nice	10, 15	parents	8	police	49	quiet	42
niece	9	park	19	police station	49	quite	41
night	4	park, car	26	policeman	49		
nightmare	58	park, to	26	policewoman	49	<b>R</b>	
nil	36	parliament	51	polite	59	rabbit	39
noise	30	parrot	39	politics	51	railway	22
not allowed	15	part	1	pool, swimming	35	rain	40
not at all	13	party	9, 51	poor	44	rain, to	40
not yet	47	pass	30	pork	12	rainbow	41
notice, to	54	pass mark	30	port	27	rather	41
November	3	pass, to	30, 47	possible	43	read	32
nowadays	48	passenger	22	post office	19, 33	ready	12
nowhere	49	passport	25	post	33	real	11
number	35	path	42	post, to	33	realise	56
nurse	6	patient	6	postcard	33	reality	32
<b>O</b>		pay, to	14	postcode	33	really	32
occupation	46	PE	31	postman	33	reason	51
ocean	43	peace	52	potato	15	receive	33
October	3	pedestrian	21	potato, couch	59	record	36, 54
of course	57	pencil	33	pound	53	record, to	54
offer, to	26	people	14	power	43	recover	7
office, at an	46	pepper	13	practice	37	refrigerator	14
office, post	19, 33	perfect	34	practise	37	refugee	51
officer	52	perhaps	41	pray	56	refuse	55
officer, customs	28	period	31, 47	present	45, 47	relationship	9
often	5	permission	31	president	51	relative	8
oil	24	personal	33	pretty	1, 41	release, to	50
oldest	48	persuade	55	price	22, 35	religion	56
old-fashioned	48	pet	38	primary school	29	remain	59
on board	27	petrol	24	prince	51	remember	55
on fire	17	petrol station	24	princess	51	remove	1
on, get	59	phone	54	print, to	33	rent	28
on holiday	25	phone, answer	54	prison	49	rent, to	28
on your own	25	phone book	54	prisoner	49	repair, to	24
once	5	phone box	54	prize	35	repeat	34
once, at	47	phone call	54	probably	48	reply	29
only	9	phone, cell	54	problem	58	reply, to	29
operation	7	phone, mobile	54	product	45	report	30
opinion	56	phone, to	54	profession	46	reporter	54
opponent	36	photo	27	program	54	rescue, to	24
opposite	19	photograph	27	programme	54	restaurant	12
opposite, the	2	physical education	31	prohibited	21	result	21
or	2	physics	31	promise	55	return	22
orange	15	pickpocket	49	promise, to	55	return ticket	22
ounce	53	picture	27	proof	50	return, to	22
out of	18	piece	12	protest, to	51	rice	13
		pig	39	proud of	58	rich	44



**Register** (de nummers achter de woorden verwijzen naar de hoofdstukken)

ride, to	20	seeker, asylum	51	sleep, to	18	stay, to	6, 25
right	21, 29	seem	30	slim, to	7	stay with	8
ring, to	17	seem, to	58	slow	20	steak	12
rise, to	41	self-service	14	small	8	steal, to	45
river	43	sell	13	smart	31	stick	42
road	20	send	33	smell, to	13	still	47
rob	50	sense of humour	59	smile	57	sting, to	39
rock	42	sentence	30	smile, to	57	stomach	1
rocket	52	September	3	smoke	6	stone	49, 53
roll	12	serial, television	37	smoke, to	6	stop, bus	22
roof	16	serious	6	snake	38	store	45
room	16	serve, to	14	snow	41	store, department	45
room, double	28	service	14	snow, to	41	storm	41
room, fitting	11	settee	18	so	7	story	32
room, living	16	several	20	soccer	35	strange	27
room, single	28	shade	40	social science	31	stranger	27
root	42	shadow	40	sofa	18	street	19
round	14	shake, to	2	soft drink	15	street, main	19
row	19, 59	shark	38	sold out	37	strong	1
royal	51	sheep	39	soldier	52	student	30
rubbish	42	shelf	17	some	31	study, to	30
run, to	35	shell	43	something, be fed up		stupid	55
<b>S</b>		shine, to	40	with	57	subject	31, 34
sack, to	46	shirt	10	something, be sick of	57	submarine	52
sad	58	shoe	11	sometimes	5	subway	23
safe	21	shoot	52	son	8	such a	42
safety	21	shop	45	soon	5	suddenly	47
safety belt	21	shop assistant	45	soon as, as	47	sugar	14
sail, to	27	shop, to	45	sorry	59	suicide	50
sailboard	36	shopkeeper	45	sort	42	suit	11
sailor	27	shoplifter	45	sound	34	suitable	7
salary	46	shopping centre	45	sound, to	54	suitcase	25
sale	45	shopping mall	45	soup	12	sum	44
sale, for	17	shore	43	spare time	37	summer	3
salt	13	short	10	speak	34	sun	40
same	17	shorts	10	speak to	34	Sunday	4
sand	43	shot	52	speaking, ...	34	sunny	40
Saturday	4	shoulder	2	special	36	sunrise	48
sauce	13	shout, to	34, 57	spectacles	7	sunset	48
saucer	14	show, to	18	spectator	35	support, to	36
sausage	13	shower	16, 40	speech	51	suppose	56
save	21, 44	shut	17	speed	21	sure	56
scared of	58	sick	6	speed limit	21	surgeon	7
school, comprehensive	29	sick of something, be	57	spell, to	31	surname	8
school, primary	29	sight	26	spend	26, 37	surprise	58
school, secondary	29	sign	21	spider	38	surprise, to my	58
science	31	sign, traffic	21	spite of, in	59	surprised	58
science, computer	31	signature	33	splendid	57	surroundings	27
science, social	31	silence	34	spoon	14	survive	52
scissors	2	silent	34	spot	42	swan	39
scooter, motor	21	silver	35	spring	3	sweater	10
sea level, above	43	since	5	spy	52	sweet	14
sea level, below	43	sing	34	square	19	sweets	13
Sea, the Mediterranean	27	single	9, 22	stadium	35	swim, to	35
seal	39	single room	28	staff	46	swimming pool	35
search, to	49	single ticket	22	stairs	18	swimming trunks	11
season	3	sink, to	43	stamp	33	swimsuit	11
seat	24	sit	14	stand, to	1	switch off	18
seat belt	21	site, camping	25	star	41	switch on	18
secondary school	29	size	10, 53	start, to	3	<b>T</b>	
secret	55	skate, to	36	state	51	table	14
secretary	46	skin	2	station	22	tail	38
see, to	1	skirt	10	station, petrol	24	tailback	21
		sky	41	station, police	49		

**Register** (de nummers achter de woorden verwijzen naar de hoofdstukken)

take care of	8	toothache	7	use, to	24, 32	when	5
take off, to	10, 23	touch, to	2	used to, be	40	whether	56
take place	21	tourist	26	useful	32	while	26
take, to	9, 28	Tourist Information		useless	32	white coffee	15
talk, to	34	Centre	28	usually	47	whole	41
tall	2	towel	16			wide	43
tape	54	tower	19	<b>V</b>		wife	9
taste, to	13	town	19	vacancy	46	wild	38
tattoo	1	town hall	19	valid	25	win	35, 36
tax	44	toys	45	value	44	window	17
tax free	28	tracksuit	11	van	23	wing	38
taxi	23	traffic	20	vegetables	15	winter	3
tea	15	traffic jam	21	vegetarian	12	wise	55
teach	29	traffic light	20	vehicle	24	wish, to	57
teacher	29	traffic sign	21	very	41	within	48
tear	58	train	22	vet	39	without	7
technology	31	trainee	46	victory	36	witness	50
telephone	54	trainers	11	viewer	54	wolf	38
television serial	37	translate	30	village	19	woman	8
tell	16	translation	30	violence	50	wonder, to	55
telly	54	trap	38	visa	25	wonderful	57
temperature	41	travel agency	25	visit	26	wood	17, 42
tennis court	36	travel, to	22, 25	visit, to	26	wooden	17
terrible	58	tree	42	visitor	26	wool	11
test	30	trial	50	voice	34	woollen	11
theatre	37	trip	26	vote	51	work	46
thief	49	trip, cycling	26	vote, to	51	work, to	46
thin	13	trolley	45	voyage	23	world	35
think	29	trousers	10			worried	57
thirsty, to be	13	truck	23	<b>W</b>		worry	57
this is ...	34	true	55	wage	46	worry, to	57
though	35	trunks, swimming	11	wait for	22	worse	40
three times	5	trust, to	59	waiter	14	worst	40
thrilling	58	truth	55	wake up	18	worth	44
through	28	try on	11	walk	19	wound	6
throw, to	35	try, to	6	walk, to	1, 19	wounded	21
Thursday	4	tube	23	wall	17	wreck	23
ticket	21, 22	Tuesday	4	want	12	write	30
ticket, return	22	tulip	42	war	52	writer	33
ticket, single	22	tune	37	wardrobe	18	wrong	29
tidy	18	Tunnel, Channel	28	warn	59		
tiger	38	turkey	14	warning	59	<b>Y</b>	
till	47	turn down	53	wash, to	2	yacht	24
time	5	turn off	18	wasp	39	yard	53
time, free	37	turn on	17	watch	5, 37	year	3
time, leisure	37	turn, to	17	waterproof	10	Year's Eve, New	3
time, spare	37	turn, to	48	wave	43	Years's Day, New	3
times, three	5	turtle	39	wave, to	23	yellow	15
timetable	23, 31	twice	5	way	20	yesterday	4
tiny	53	twin	8	weapon	52	yesterday, the day	
tired	25	tyre	24	wear, to	7	before	4
to	47	tyre, flat	24	weather	40	yet	36
to my surprise	58			weather forecast	41	yet, not	47
today	4, 48	<b>U</b>		wedding	9	young	9
together	27	umbrella	40	Wednesday	4	your best, do	31
toilet	16	uncle	8	week	4	youth	28
tomato	15	under	11	weight	53	youth hostel	28
tomorrow	4	underground	23	well, get	7		
tomorrow, the day		understand	34	well-known	37	<b>Z</b>	
after	4	underwear	11	wet	40	zero	36
tongue	1	unemployed	46	whale	38	zero, below	41
tonight	5	until	47	what is the matter?	7	zip	11
too	9	upset	58	wheel	24	zipper	11
tooth	2	upstairs	18	wheelchair	7	zoo	38